

Victorian Copper-Gold and Gold Projects – Drilling and Exploration Update

Recent drilling provides important new understanding of high-grade copper, gold and silver mineralisation controls at Thursday's Gossan; sulphide mineralised breccia intercepted in drilling at Mount Stavely; strong IP target identified at Honeysuckle gold prospect

Highlights

- Recent diamond drilling at the Thursday's Gossan copper porphyry prospect has resulted in recognition of the controls of high-grade copper, gold and silver mineralisation and its distribution and relationship to the chalcocite blanket.
 - Previously recognised porphyry 'D' veins noted in drilling at depth are now believed to be responsible for the higher tenor copper, gold and silver results near surface, including:
 - 7.7m at 4.1% Cu and 1.1 g/t Au from 94.7m; and
 - 9.5m at 2.9% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au from 154.6m in drill hole SNDD001;
 - 6m at 4.23% Cu, 50 g/t Ag and 0.42 g/t Au from 32m in drill hole TGAC016;
 - 33m at 0.6 g/t Au from 23m including 9m at 1.76 g/t Au from 26m in drill hole TGAC013;
 - 12m at 1.08% Cu and 0.24 g/t Au from 30m in drill hole TGAC004; and
 - 32m at 0.8% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au from 22m in drill hole VSTD001.
 - These intercepts are located within and adjacent to the existing chalcocite blanket Mineral Resource of 28Mt at 0.4% copper. Further drilling specifically targeting these near-surface expressions of the sulphide-rich 'D' veins has the potential to materially increase the grade of that portion of the Mineral Resource where these veins occur.
 - Likewise, high-grade intervals from the Junction 1 prospect, located just to the south of Thursday's Gossan, are also likely to be related to the near-surface expression of 'D' veins in low-angle structures including:
 - 57m at 2.4% Cu and 22 g/t Ag from 2m in drill hole TGAC078; and
 - 15m at 1.09% Cu, 11 g/t Ag and 0.21 g/t Au from 63m in drill hole TGRC110.
 - Diamond drilling at the Mount Stavely copper prospect has intersected a total of 31.4m (in two intervals) of sulphide-mineralised polymict breccia. Drilling is continuing with sampling of the breccia in-progress.
 - A strong and well constrained Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability feature has been generated by recent surveying at the Honeysuckle gold prospect.
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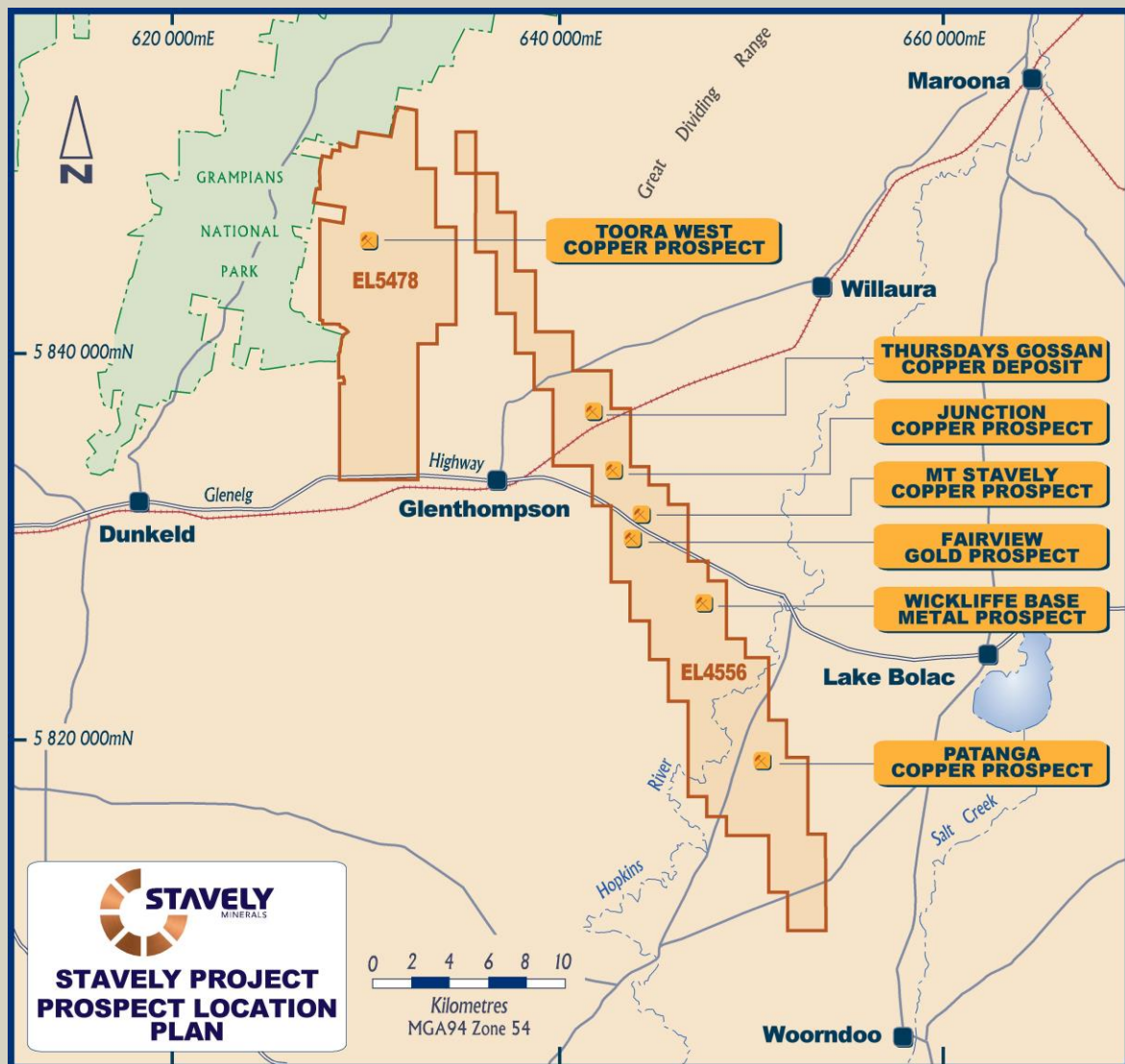


Figure 1. Stavely Project prospect location plan.

Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX Code: **SVY** – “Stavely Minerals”) is pleased to provide an update on current exploration and drilling programmes at its 100%-owned Stavely Project in Western Victoria (Figure 1) where major diamond drilling and geophysical programmes are underway to test key copper-gold and gold targets.

The Company has been undertaking these programmes with Victorian Government co-funding under the TARGET exploration initiative. To date, diamond drilling has been completed at the Toora West prospect and the Thursday’s Gossan prospect, and is currently in progress at the Mount Stavely prospect.

IP geophysical programmes have been completed at the Toora West prospect, the Fairview gold prospect and the Honeysuckle gold prospect. Further drill holes are being considered as part of the current programme for the Mount Stavely prospect, the Fairview gold prospect and the Honeysuckle gold prospect.

The Thursday’s Gossan prospect hosts a shallow chalcocite-enriched blanket of copper mineralisation with an Inferred Mineral Resource of **28Mt at 0.4% copper** (see *Stavely Minerals Prospectus* dated 26 March 2014). The Company has previously completed a

number of deep diamond drill holes designed to locate the potassic altered 'core' to this porphyry system, where better developed copper-gold mineralisation could be expected. While it has not yet been successful in achieving this objective (more on this later), recent drilling has resulted in a major advance in the understanding of the controls on the near-surface, high-grade copper, silver and gold mineralisation.

Previously recognised porphyry 'D' veins noted in drilling at depth are now believed to be responsible for the higher tenor copper, gold and silver results close to surface, including:

- 7.7m at 4.1% copper and 1.1 g/t gold from 94.7m; and,
- 9.5m at 2.9% copper and 0.4 g/t gold from 154.6m in drill hole SNDD001;
- 6m at 4.23% copper, 50 g/t silver and 0.42 g/t gold from 32m in drill hole TGAC016;
- 33m at 0.6 g/t gold from 23m, including 9m at 1.76 g/t gold from 26m in drill hole TGAC013;
- 12m at 1.08% copper and 0.24 g/t gold from 30m in drill hole TGAC004; and
- 32m at 0.8% copper and 0.4 g/t gold from 22m in drill hole VSTD001.

These intercepts are located within and adjacent to the existing chalcocite blanket Mineral Resource of 28Mt at 0.4% copper.

At least two distinct north-west striking trends are evident in the near-surface expression of these two zones of sulphide-rich porphyry 'D' veins, both of which were originally recognised in each of the Company's early deep diamond drill holes, SMD001 to SMD003 (Figure 2).

Following the recent completion of drill hole SMD007, which also intersected these sulphide-rich 'D' veins, and the interpreted projection of these veins to surface, the Company's geological team has recognised that they coincide with zones of higher grades of copper but were also accompanied by appreciable silver and gold values (Figure 3).

Elsewhere in the chalcocite blanket, weathering-enriched copper mineralisation occurs without silver and gold.

To date, the controls on silver and gold mineralisation at Thursday's Gossan were not understood – even to the extent that more than 50 drill holes drilled by previous explorers within the copper resource were not assayed for gold and many more, while assayed for copper and gold, were not assayed for silver.

The recognition of this relationship between high-grade copper, silver and gold mineralisation and the porphyry 'D' veins will also likely assist in the search for the structurally offset main body of the porphyry system. This recognition that the 'D' veins host appreciable copper, silver and gold mineralisation is taken to demonstrate the potential of the source porphyry to also host this suite of metals. The significance is that this metal mix may distinguish the Thursday's Gossan porphyry system as a copper-gold (silver) porphyry as opposed to a copper / copper molybdenum type

porphyry. Copper-gold porphyries are typically much more attractive of the two as an exploration target in the context of value per tonne.

Stavely Minerals remains convinced the best portion of the Thursday's Gossan porphyry has yet to be discovered and understanding the copper, silver and gold distribution in 'D' veins within the low-angle structures will assist this on-going search.

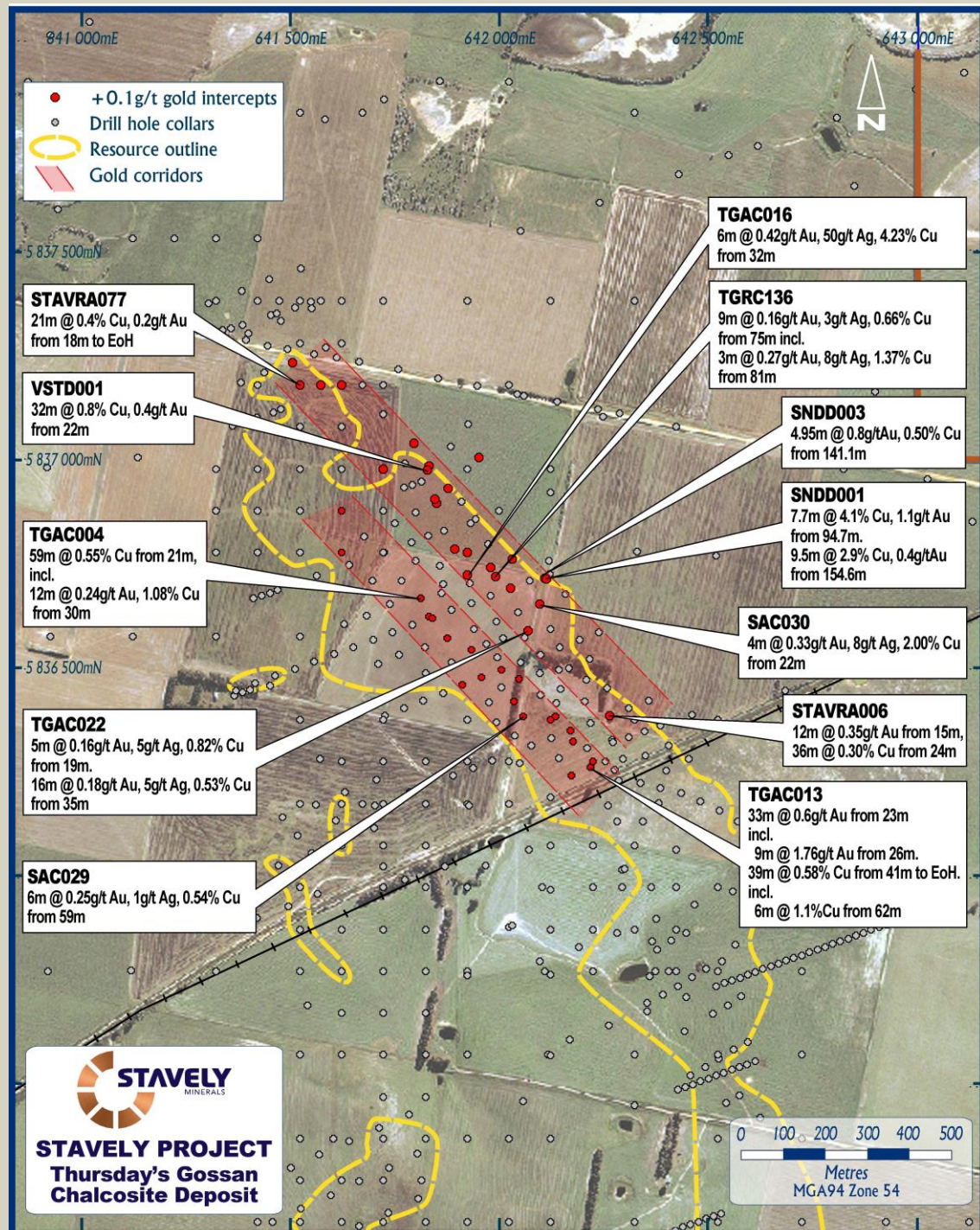


Figure 2. Thursday's Gossan drill collar plan showing the two NW trends of drill holes with +0.1 g/t gold interpreted to coincide with the near-surface expression of the sulphidic 'D' veins.

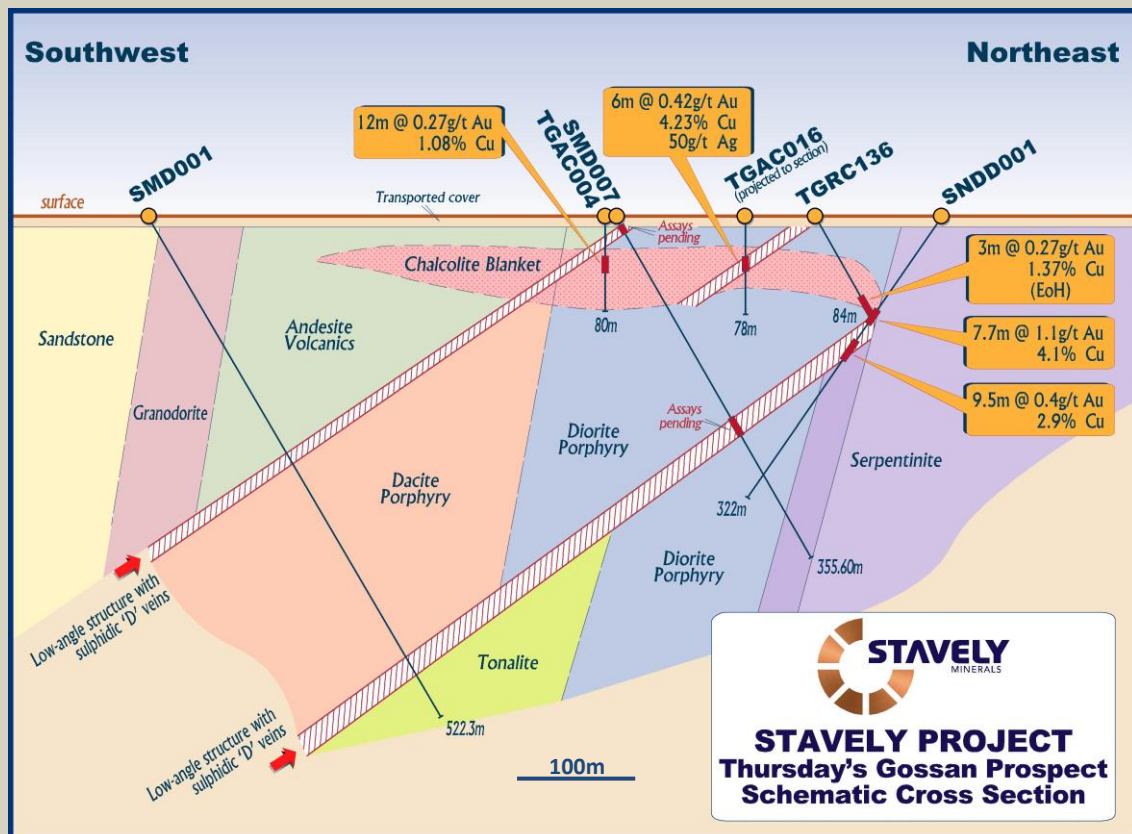


Figure 3. Schematic cross-section showing the relationship between significant copper-silver-gold mineralised drill holes and the interpreted locations of sulphidic 'D' veins in low-angle structures. Note drill hole TGAC016 is projected to section but actually intersects the western of the two low-angle structures.

Planned drilling specifically targeting these near-surface expressions of the sulphide-rich 'D' veins has the potential to materially increase the grade of that portion of the Mineral Resource where these veins occur, especially as the silver and gold grades have not previously been included in the Mineral Resource estimate.

If this 'D' vein / higher grade copper-silver-gold mineralisation relationship is confirmed by additional drilling, it is likely to result in resource modelling of two separate 'domains' of mineralisation – one copper-silver-gold domain associated with the near-surface expression of the sulphidic 'D' veins and a second domain of the copper-only weathering enhanced chalcocite blanket.

Likewise, high-grade intervals from the Junction 1 prospect just to the south of Thursday's Gossan are also likely to be related to the near-surface expression of 'D' veins in low-angle structures including:

- 57m at 2.4% copper and 22 g/t silver from 2m in drill hole TGAC078; and
- 15m at 1.09% copper, 11 g/t silver and 0.21 g/t gold from 63m in drill hole TGRC110

Stavely Minerals believes that the enhanced copper grades and the inclusion of silver and gold in the Mineral Resource estimate has the potential to materially enhance the economics of a proposed future development.

A Scoping Study on development of this asset has been progressing well with some very positive outcomes achieved to date. However, the Company believes that the

relationship between higher copper grades and the distribution of silver and gold grades as they relate to the porphyry 'D' veins requires further investigation as a priority before the Scoping Study is finalised.

Mount Stavely Drilling

Diamond drilling is continuing at Mount Stavely (drill hole SMD009) to test a coincident molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly and geophysical IP chargeability feature with a single gold result in soil geochemistry (Figure 4).

Interpretation from the aeromagnetic data suggests that a strongly magnetic ultramafic should be the host. Drilling has intersected a matrix supported polymict breccia (many different types of rock fragments) over a total drill length of 31.4m in two intercepts (25.8m from 18.1m depth and 5.6m from 64m depth) with four to five recognisable sulphide mineralisation events including (Photos 1 & 2):

1. Syngenetic pyrite as bands and 'clouds' in a laminated dark mudstone;
2. Pyrite mineralised ?diorite porphyry fragments;
3. Sulphide fragments as clasts in the breccia;
4. Pyrite rims on breccia fragments;
5. Pyrite as fine disseminations and blebs in the breccia matrix; and
6. Very fine micro-fractures with pyrite and pyrrhotite fill in the breccia and the mudstone / ultramafic units hosting the breccia.

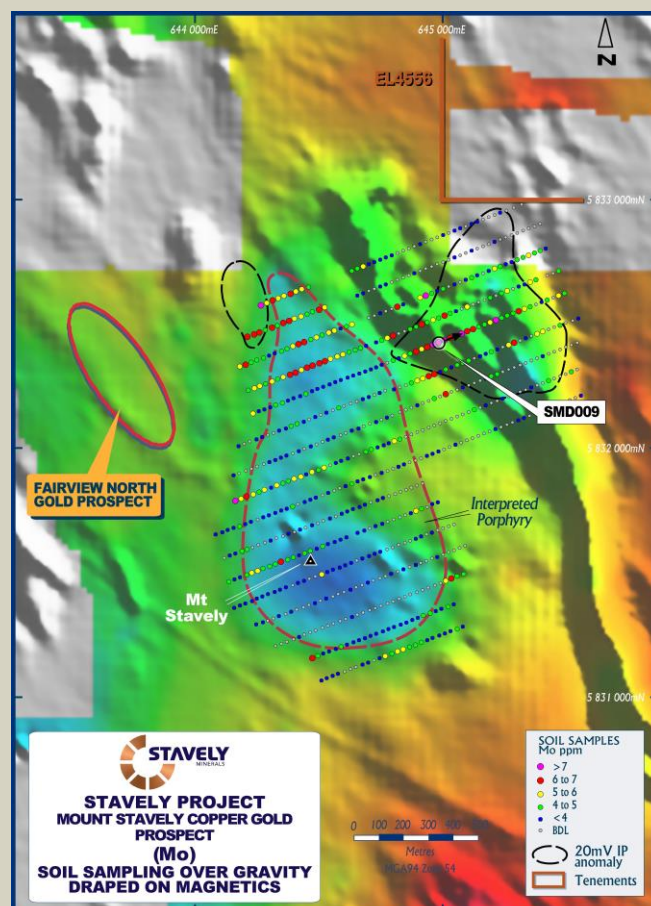


Figure 4. Mount Stavely drill hole location plan.

In simple terms, the breccia represents multiple phases of brecciation and sulphide mineralisation. Other than pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite sulphides, very minor chalcopyrite has been noted and it is not known how this sulphide mineralisation compares to the nearby Fairview gold prospect, where minor amounts of fine sulphide are associated with good gold grades.



Photo 1. Mount Stavely polymict breccia.



Photo 2. Polymict breccia with multiple phases of sulphide mineralisation.

Further drilling at Mount Stavely is planned for the smaller IP anomaly and coincident molybdenum and arsenic soil geochemical anomaly to the north-west of the Mount Stavely gravity low (Figure 4).

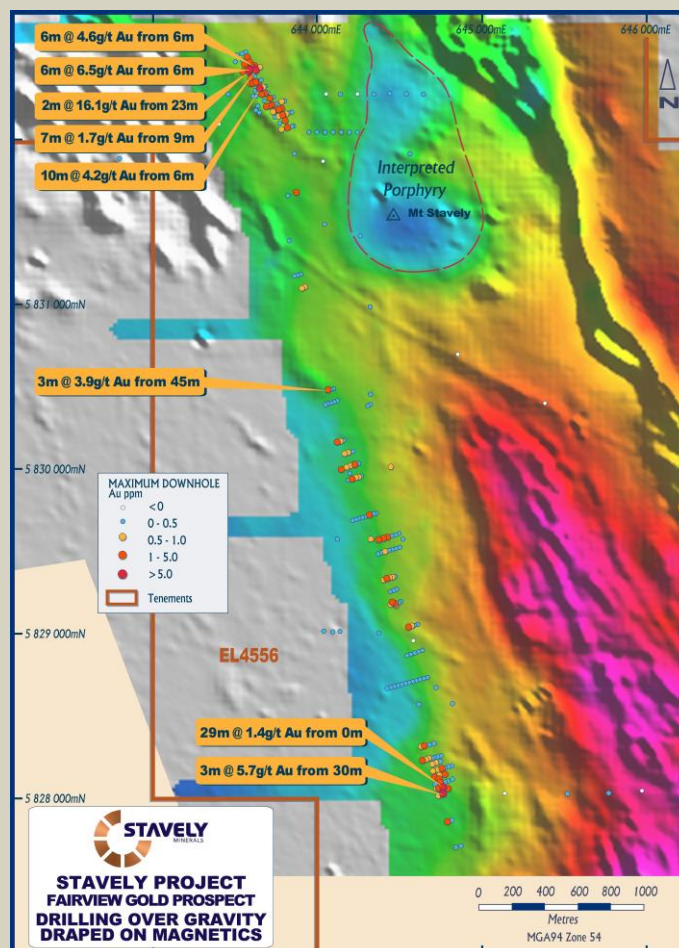


Figure 5. Fairview gold prospect drill hole location plan.

Additionally, drilling is planned at the Fairview gold prospect to test a new interpretation on the orientation of gold-rich sulphide mineralisation including **2m at 16.1 g/t gold** and **6m at 6.5 g/t gold** from shallow depths (Figure 5).

Honeysuckle IP Geophysics

Very recently acquired IP geophysics from the Honeysuckle gold prospect in the Ararat Project has identified a coincident apparent resistivity and chargeability anomaly located on the edge of a late-stage granite intrusion (Figure 6).

A drill hole to test this anomaly will be considered once all the data is processed.

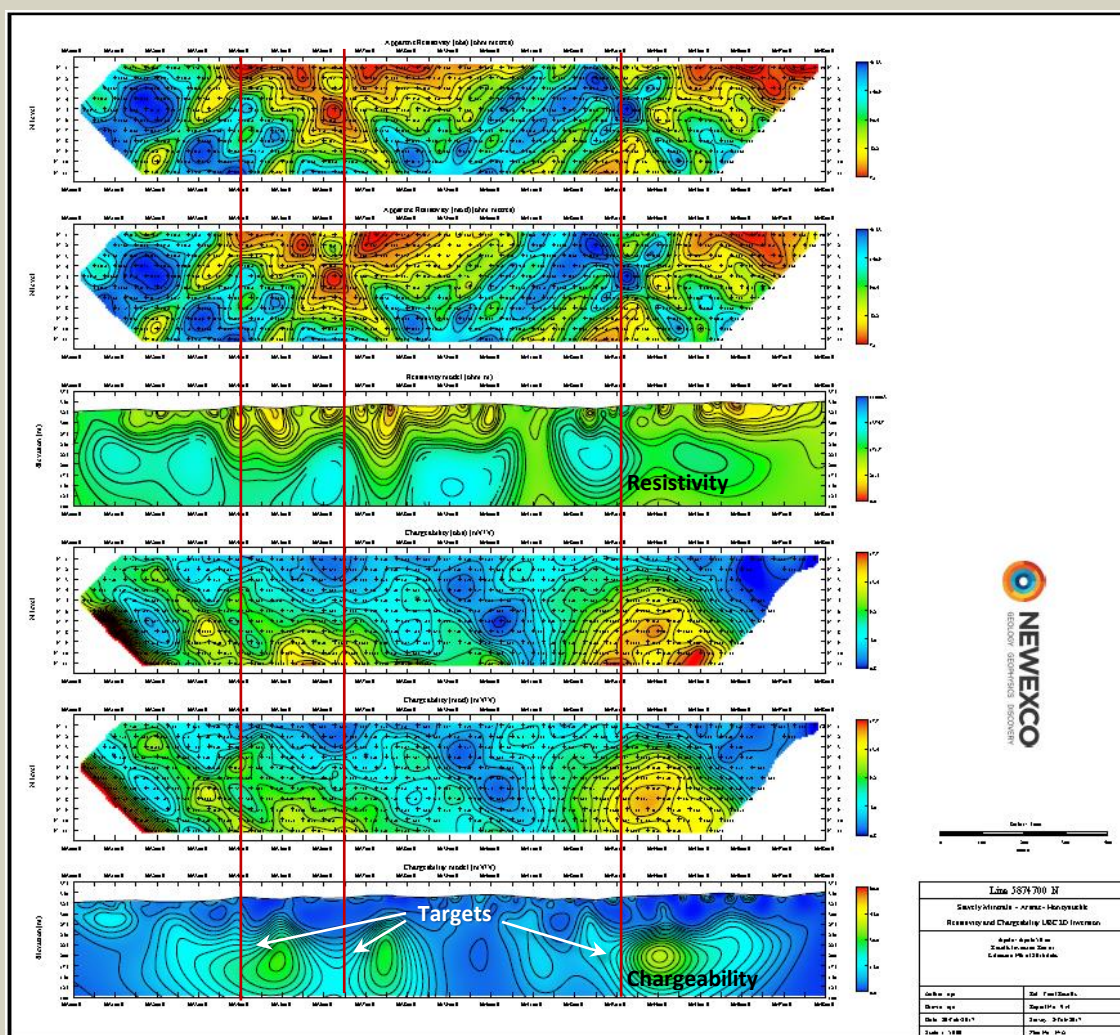


Figure 6. Honeysuckle IP pseudosection 5874700mN (third slice down is the apparent resistivity, sixth slice down is the apparent chargeability).

Toora West Drilling

Two diamond drill holes have been completed at the Toora West prospect (Figure 7). The western diamond drill hole (first drilled) intersected a relatively unaltered diorite intrusion, explaining the gravity low but not confirming the IP chargeability feature.

The second eastern drill hole intersected the same intrusion with weak to moderate propylitic alteration (chlorite alteration of the mafic minerals) but was judged to be located at least 400-500m away from the alteration source.

Additional IP data is being acquired and the drill outcomes will be evaluated in light of this new data.

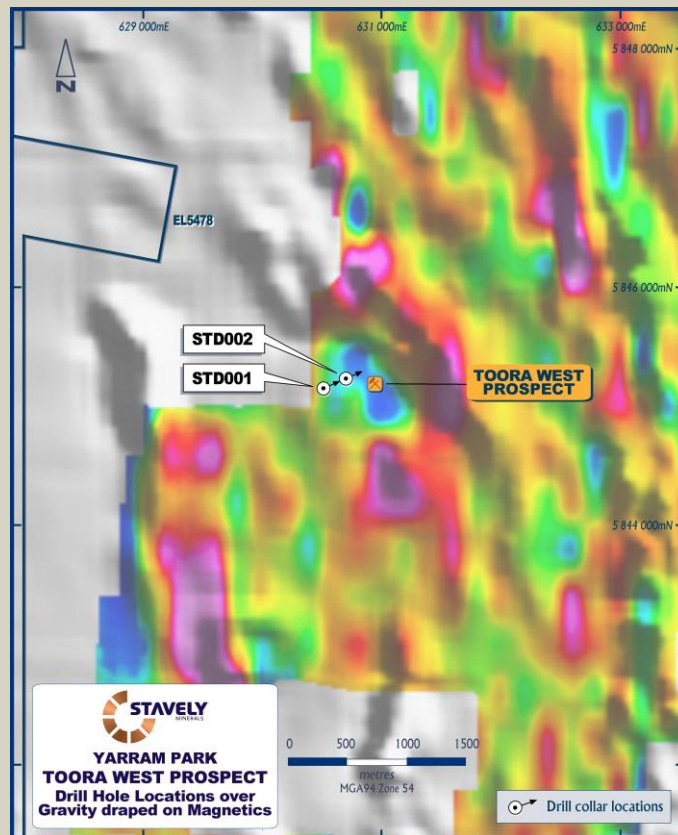


Figure 7. Toora West drill hole location plan.

Yours sincerely,



Chris Cairns
Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Cairns, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cairns is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cairns is the Managing Director of Stavely Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Cairns 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 Cairns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>For SMD001 the diamond core for the entire hole was sampled. PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Historical aircore hole STAVRA077 was drilled by North Limited in 1994 to a depth of 39m at the Thursday's Gossan prospect. Three metre composite samples were analysed.</p> <p>Historical diamond drill hole VSTD001 was drilled by Newcrest in 2002 to a depth of 520.7m to target the porphyry core. Two metre composite samples were taken to a depth of 62m and then one metre samples to eoh. The samples were analysed for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, S and Zn.</p> <p>Historic aircore hole TGAC004 was drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2006 to a depth of 80m. Three metre composite samples were taken for the entire hole.</p> <p>Historical diamond hole SNDD001 was drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2008 to a depth of 321.9m. No sampling was done for the first 21m. From 21m to 321.9m composite samples based on lithology were analysed for Au, Ag, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn.</p> <p>Historical aircore TGAC016 was drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2008 to a depth of 78m. Sampling was done at 1m intervals, apart from when sampling the oxide zone where two metre composite samples were collected.</p> <p>Historical reverse circulation holes TGRC110 and TGRC136 were drilled by BCD in 2009 to a depth of 78m and 84m respectively. One metre interval samples were taken for the entire length of the holes.</p> <p>Historical aircore hole TGAC078 was drilled by BCD in 2009 to a depth of 59m. Two metre composite samples were taken for the entire length of the hole.</p> <p>Historical aircore holes SAC029 and SAC030 were drilled by BCD in 2010 to a depth of 65m and 62m respectively.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>One metre interval samples were taken for the entire length of the holes.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Mineral Resource estimate underpinned by diamond drilling (DD), aircore drilling (AC), reverse air blast drilling (RAB) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) samples:</p> <p>Pennzoil (1 RC, 14 RAB holes): 2m Samples selected where mineralisation observed. 13 RAB holes sampled every alternate 2m intervals. No details on sampling methods.</p> <p>North (4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB) and Newcrest (3 DD): Diamond holes ½ core sampled. No details on sampling of RC, RAB and Aircore holes.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold (2 DD, 78 AC): Diamond holes ½ core sampled. Aircore holes were sampled by spearing of material on 2m or 3m intervals where no mineralisation was observed and on 1m intervals where mineralisation was observed.</p> <p>TGM Group (26 AC): No details.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>In 2006 Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Limited drilled aircore, RC and diamond holes at the Fairview prospect.</p> <p>Beaconsfield drilled 167 aircore holes (FAH001-FAH167) for 3,844m to test anomalous soil samples that had returned >100ppb Au. The holes were drilled vertical using a multipurpose drill rig and assayed for gold only. A total of 7 diamond holes (FDH001 – FDH007) were completed for 874 metres. The holes were drilled at -60° either to the east or the west. The diamond holes targeted immediately beneath the best geochemistry and were assayed for gold only. A total of 51 RC drill holes (FRH001 – FRH051) for 3,588 metres were also drilled to target various soil/ aircore geochemical anomalies. Apart from FRH020 which was drilled at -60° on an azimuth of 240°, the holes were drilled at -60° on an azimuth of 060°. The holes were assayed for gold only.</p> <p>In 2009 BCD Metals Pty Ltd drilled 29 aircore holes (FAC168 – FAC203) for 1,888m at the Fairview North and South prospects. The aircore drilling contractor was Broken Hill Exploration. The holes were assayed for gold only, using Fire Assay.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <p>The soil samples were taken at the Mt Stavely prospect targeting porphyry copper-gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The soil samples were taken at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100m apart. The grid co-ordinates for the samples</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>were planned in MapInfo. A handheld GPS was used to navigate to each sample point.</p> <p>Either a hand held auger or a pick was used to obtain an approximately 1kg soil sample at a depth of between 10cm and 20cm, so as to obtain a sample of the B soil horizon. The sample was then sieved using a coarse mesh (-2mm) sieve to remove organic matter and rock fragments. The sieved sample was placed in a numbered zip-lock bag and subsequently into an alike numbered calico bag. A sample data sheet was filled in at the sample site, which for each sample included the date, grid, sampler names, sample number, RL, soil type, regolith, substrate and comments.</p> <p>Sample preparation was completed at Stavely Minerals' shed near Glenthompson. Each sample was sieved using a -80 mesh sieve to produce an approximately 40g sample and placed in a corresponding numbered small plastic geochem zip-lock bag in preparation for portable XRF analysis using a Niton™ XL3t 950+. The sieve was cleaned with a paint brush between each sample. Each small zip-lock bag was placed sequentially in a division in an RC chip tray for ease of management. The remaining portion of the sample was returned to the original large zip-lock bag and placed back in the calico bag.</p> <p>Upon completion of the Niton™ XRF analysis the 40g sample in the small plastic geochem zip-lock bag was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for gold analysis by Au-TL43.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/ Testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No information available.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>QA reported by BCD Metals for the 2009 drilling included the collection of field duplicates and the use of standards and blank samples.</p> <p>Mount Stavely</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <p>Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality controls (QC) and quality assurance/ testing (QA).</p> <p>Daily calibration of the Niton™ XRF was undertaken.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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 gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Stavelly work programme.</p> <p>The diamond core for the entire hole has been sampled. PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m.</p> <p>The diamond drill samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>Diamond core samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No sample preparation is available for the historical drilling.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The field procedures for the aircore drilling consisted of 1m samples from the cyclone being run through a two-tier 25:75 riffle splitter and composited into 2m samples to provide approximately 5kg sample. The reject from the riffle splitter was placed into individual piles on plastic sheeting which were then sieved to provide chips for logging. With the hammer drilling, the sample mass of the 2m composite was often significantly greater than 5kg and these samples were re-split through the lower tier of the riffle splitter (50-50) to reduce the mass. Fairview ground conditions were reported to be generally moderately weathered to fresh rock with generally no major sample loss or groundwater issues.</p> <p>The 1m split samples for the entire length of the RC drill holes were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>The diamond half core was sampled for the entire length of the hole, either on one metre intervals or based on mineralised zones.</p> <p>All field samples were dispatched to Onsite Laboratory Services at Bendigo, with samples from Fairview assayed for gold only by Fire Assay (FA/AAS). Field duplicates and standards were routinely submitted as well as blanks. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -80#.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mount Stavely Prospect Soil Sampling Soil sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Stavely work programmes.
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).	Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling Diamond drill holes were drilled by Titeline Drilling in 2014 (SMD001, SMD003 and SMD004) and 2017 (SMD006, SMD007 and SMD008). Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 85mm (PQ) from surface until the ground was sufficiently consolidated and then core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ) was returned. Diamond drilling was standard tube. Diamond core was orientated by the Reflex ACT III core orientation tool. SMD003 was orientated at -60° towards azimuth 060° to a depth of 522.3m. SMD006, SMD007 and SMD008 were orientated at -60° towards azimuth 070° to depths of 353.3m, 355.6m and 240m respectively. Historical Drilling Historical hole STAVRA077 is an aircore hole drilled by North Limited in 1994. The hole was drilled vertically. No other drilling details are known. Historical hole VSTD001 was drilled by Newcrest in 2002 using a diamond drill rig. The drilling was conducted by Silver City Drilling. The first 62m were drilled by aircore. HQ core was drilled between 62m and 255.7m and NQ core between 255.7m and 520.7m. The hole was oriented at -50° towards azimuth 256°. Historic aircore hole TGAC004 was drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2006 to a depth of 80m. The drilling was conducted by Blacklaws Drilling Services using a truck mounted Wallis Mantis rig with a 450cfm/200psi compressor. Historical hole SNDD001 was drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2008 using a diamond drill rig. The drilling was conducted by Silver City Drilling with a Mantis 700 rig. The hole was oriented at -50° towards magnetic azimuth 265°. HQ triple tube was drilled from 0m to 56.6m and then NQ to 321.9m. Historical aircore TGAC016 was drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2008 to a depth of 78m. The hole was drilled vertically by Wallis Drilling. Historical reverse circulation holes TGRC110 and TGRC136 were drilled by BCD in 2009 to a depth of 78m

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		<p>and 84m respectively. Drilling was conducted by Budd Exploration Drilling P/L using a Universal drill rig. TGRC110 was oriented at -60° towards magnetic azimuth 349°. TGRC136 was oriented at -60° towards magnetic azimuth 064°.</p> <p>Historical aircore hole TGAC078 was drilled by BCD in 2009 to a depth of 59m. Drilling was conducted by Budd Exploration Drilling P/L using a Universal drill rig. TGRC078 was oriented at -50° towards magnetic azimuth 231°.</p> <p>Historical aircore holes SAC029 and SAC030 were drilled by BCD in 2010 to a depth on 65m and 62m respectively. The holes were drilled vertically by Blacklaws Drilling Services.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Drilling details for the TGC resource drill hole dataset</p> <table><tr><th>Drill Type</th><th>Company</th><th>Count</th><th>Av. DFrom to Min. Top (m)</th><th>Av. Dto to Min. Base (m)</th><th>Av. Min. Int Length (m)</th><th>Av. Cu (ppm)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">AC</td><td>BCD</td><td>78</td><td>32</td><td>56</td><td>24</td><td>4080</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td>1</td><td>20</td><td>62</td><td>42</td><td>3090</td></tr><tr><td>TGM Group</td><td>26</td><td>33</td><td>55</td><td>22</td><td>3496</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">AC Total</td><td>105</td><td>32</td><td>56</td><td>24</td><td>3926</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="5">DD</td><td>BCD</td><td>2</td><td>86</td><td>93</td><td>7</td><td>23586</td></tr><tr><td>CRAE</td><td>2</td><td>41</td><td>54</td><td>13</td><td>3237</td></tr><tr><td>Newcrest</td><td>3</td><td>56</td><td>85</td><td>29</td><td>3927</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td>4</td><td>37</td><td>63</td><td>26</td><td>3541</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>1</td><td>20</td><td>28</td><td>8</td><td>5250</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">DD Total</td><td>12</td><td>49</td><td>69</td><td>20</td><td>7070</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RAB</td><td>North</td><td>85</td><td>31</td><td>46</td><td>15</td><td>2948</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>14</td><td>22</td><td>35</td><td>13</td><td>2587</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">RAB Total</td><td>99</td><td>30</td><td>45</td><td>15</td><td>2897</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RC</td><td>BCD</td><td>8</td><td>27</td><td>45</td><td>17</td><td>4498</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>34</td><td>32</td><td>11944</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">RC Total</td><td>9</td><td>24</td><td>43</td><td>19</td><td>5326</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total All Drilling</td><td>225</td><td>32</td><td>51</td><td>20</td><td>3697</td></tr></table> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details were reported for the diamond drilling. For the 2012 aircore drilling, the rig was 700psi/300cfm and it was found that the conditions at Fairview South were more difficult than anticipated and a down-the-hole hammer had to be used instead. At Fairview North some of the aircore drilling was completed with a RAB-style hammer using a cross-over to provide sample return through the rods. When this hammer failed it was replaced with the same small hammer used at Fairview South.</p> <p>In 2006 the RC and diamond drilling was conducted by a multipurpose drilling rig. The holes were internally surveyed down hole.</p>	Drill Type	Company	Count	Av. DFrom to Min. Top (m)	Av. Dto to Min. Base (m)	Av. Min. Int Length (m)	Av. Cu (ppm)	AC	BCD	78	32	56	24	4080	North	1	20	62	42	3090	TGM Group	26	33	55	22	3496	AC Total		105	32	56	24	3926	DD	BCD	2	86	93	7	23586	CRAE	2	41	54	13	3237	Newcrest	3	56	85	29	3927	North	4	37	63	26	3541	Pennzoil	1	20	28	8	5250	DD Total		12	49	69	20	7070	RAB	North	85	31	46	15	2948	Pennzoil	14	22	35	13	2587	RAB Total		99	30	45	15	2897	RC	BCD	8	27	45	17	4498	Pennzoil	1	2	34	32	11944	RC Total		9	24	43	19	5326	Total All Drilling		225	32	51	20	3697
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Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the</p>																																																																																																																						

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		<p>database.</p> <p>Greater than 83% of SMD001 had 100% core recovery, with only 0.4% of the hole recording 0% recovery.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded for historical drill hole SNDD001.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Recovery data available for 2 DD holes.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>At Fairview ground conditions were reported by BCD Metals to be generally moderately weathered to fresh rock with generally no major sample loss or groundwater issues.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details are available for the historical drill holes.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details are available for the historical drill holes.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Not an issue relevant to diamond drilling.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details are available for the historical drill holes.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details are available for the historical drill holes.</p>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples including (but not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Due to the fractured nature of the core returned in SMD001 there was a low confidence in the orientations and consequently only limited structural measurement could be taken.</p> <p>Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m diamond core interval.</p> <p>Historical drilling</p> <p>All holes were geologically logged.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The historical drill holes have been geologically logged on 1m intervals.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>All logging is quantitative.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of the core by Stavely's on-site geologist at the Company's core shed near Glenthompson.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Historical holes have been logged in their entirety.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The historical drill holes have been geologically logged on 1m intervals in their entirety.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Quarter core for the PQ diameter diamond core and half core for the HQ diameter core was sampled on site using a core saw.</p>

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		<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>For historical hole SNDD001 half core was sampled. No details are given for VSTD001.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Half core was sampled for the diamond drilling at the Fairview prospect.</p> <p>The samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -80# at the laboratory.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details are given for historical aircore and RC holes.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The field procedures for the aircore drilling consisted of 1m samples from the cyclone being run through a two-tier 25:75 riffle splitter and composited into 2m samples to provide approximately 5kg sample. With the hammer drilling the sample mass of the 2m composite was often significantly greater than 5kg and these samples were re-split through the lower tier of the riffle splitter (50-50) to reduce the mass.</p> <p>The 1m split samples for the RC drill holes were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>The samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -80# at the laboratory.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to), daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details of sample preparation are given for the historical drilling.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Pennzoil (1 RC, 14 RAB holes): No details on sampling and sample preparation methodology.</p> <p>North (4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB) and Newcrest (3 DD): No details on sample preparation methodology.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold (2 DD, 78 AC): No information on sample preparation methodology.</p> <p>TGM Group (26 AC): No details</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Fairview Prospect Historical Drilling No details of quality control procedures are given for the historical drilling. Mount Stavely Prospect Soil Sampling Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to) daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. Historical Drilling No details of quality control procedures are given for the historical drilling. Fairview Prospect Historical Drilling Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures for the aircore, RC and diamond drilling. Mount Stavely Prospect Soil Sampling Duplicate analysis, blanks and certified reference materials were included in the Niton™ XRF analysis process as part of the quality control procedures. Eight separate standards were employed on a 1:10 basis while duplicate analyses and blanks were employed on a 1:20 basis.
	<i>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.</i>	Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling No second-half sampling has been conducted at this stage. Historical Drilling No details are given for the historical drilling. Fairview Prospect Historical Drilling Field duplicates were submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>aircore and RC drilling.</p> <p>Mount Stavely</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <p>No field duplicates were collected.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Samples</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>The core samples were analysed by multielement ICPAES Analysis - Method ME-ICP61. A 0.25g sample is pre-digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 12.5mls. Elemental concentrations are measured simultaneously by ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for porphyry copper-gold systems.</p> <p>The core samples were also analysed for gold using Method Au-AA23. Up to a 30g sample is fused at approximately 1,100°C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion process lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused mass is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at approximately 900°C. The lead oxidizes to lead oxide, being absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver (which is added as a collector) and other precious</p>

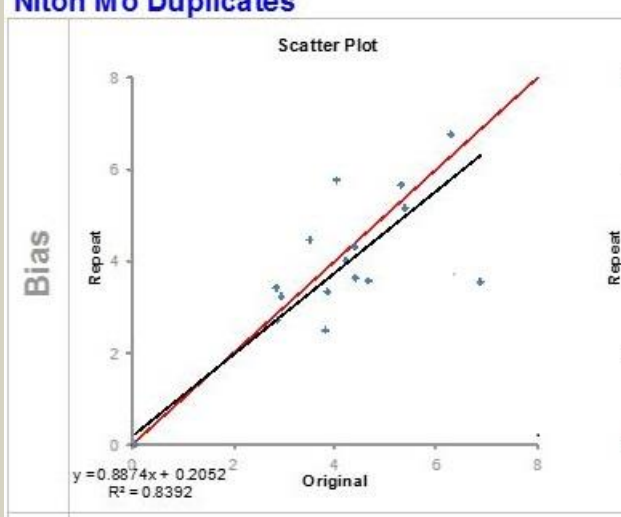
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>metals. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume. Gold content is determined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards. For samples which are difficult to fuse a reduced charge may be used to yield full recovery of gold. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for detecting gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Samples from historical diamond hole SNDD001 were analysed at Amdel Laboratory. Gold was analysed by Fire assay and the multi-elements by aqua regia with ICPOES finish.</p> <p>Samples from TGRC110, TGRC136 and TGAC078 were submitted for the analysis of Au, Ag, As, Cu, Co, Fe, Ni, Pb, S and Zn. All elements except Au were assayed by ICP/OES methods. Gold was analysed using the Fire Assay method. Samples were submitted to either Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (Amdel) in Adelaide or to Aminya Laboratories Pty Ltd (Onsite Laboratory Services) in Bendigo for analysis.</p> <p>Samples from TGAC016 were submitted to Amdel Laboratory for Au by Fire assay and Ag, As, Cu, Fe, S, Pb and Zn by ICP/OES.</p> <p>Samples for TGAC004 were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services in Bendigo for Au analysis by Fire Assay and Cu by ICP/OES.</p> <p>Holes SAC029 and SAC030 were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services in Bendigo. Au was analysed by Fire assay, Hg by cold vapour and Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Pb, S and Zn by ICP/OES.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Pennzoil (1 RC, 14 RAB holes): A base metal suite was assayed via AAS (digestion not specified) and Au was assayed via fire assay.</p> <p>North (4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB) and Newcrest (3 DD): A base metal suite was assayed via Mixed Acid digest, AAS detection and Au was assayed via fire assay.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold (2 DD, 78 AC): OnSite Laboratory Services (Bendigo) analysed all samples for Cu by aqua regia digest ICP-OES detection and repeated assays for samples returning greater than 5000ppm Cu by Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES detection. Au was assayed via fire assay.</p> <p>TGM Group (26 AC): No details. "Cherry-picking" of best assays from reassayed samples (85 of 160 substituted) has introduced a +10% relative bias for 9 holes used in the Mineral Resource estimate.</p>

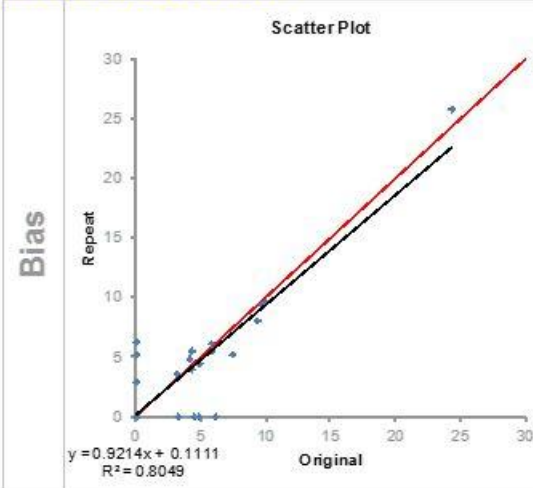
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>No QC samples were inserted into any of the sample batches from the Thursday's Gossan drilling. No laboratory QC data was made available for assessment as part of this Mineral Resource estimate.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold undertook a limited (selective) umpire laboratory programme (29 samples), entire residual material assaying (94 intervals) and 66 sub-sample assays of residual material (66 intervals). These projects provide limited insight into sampling and assay reliability. This data indicates that:</p> <p>Both significant bias and precision issues are suspected in the Beaconsfield Gold dataset (OnSite Laboratory) and that there appears to be a period of instrument malfunction or systems/procedural breakdown at grades greater than 3,000ppm Cu at the laboratory.</p> <p>The spear vs total sample dataset shows a significant relative bias in favour of the spear sample, manifesting greatest within samples containing higher copper grades.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The samples were analysed for gold by Fire Assay with a flame atomic absorption spectroscopy finish.</p> <p>A sample is fused at approximately 1,100°C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion process lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused mass is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at approximately 900°C. The lead oxidizes to lead oxide, being absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver (which is added as a collector) and other precious metals. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume. Gold content is determined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards.</p> <p>Fire Assay is a total digestion method and is suitable for determining ore-grade gold results.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Samples</p> <p>Niton™ pXRF analysis of samples was conducted with the instrument in a portable test stand and was remotely controlled by connection to a laptop computer. Each day the instrument was allowed to warm up for at least 10 minutes before being calibrated.</p> <p>Samples were sequentially stored in small zip-lock bags in 20-compartment RC chip trays. For each tray a standard was analysed at the beginning and the end of the tray. A</p>

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		<p>blank was analysed after the 10th sample in the tray and after the end of the tray was complete and the second standard analysed, a duplicate analysis of the tenth sample was completed.</p> <p>Data was downloaded for each RC chip tray – amounting to 24 analyses with 20 samples, 2 standards, a blank and a duplicate. Each RC tray ‘sequence’ was saved as an individual Excel file named with the corresponding sample number range. The data from each of these files, was in sequence, saved to a master analysis electronic data sheet and sample numbers and sample type designations added.</p> <p>The sieved -80 mesh soil samples were analysed for gold by Method Au-TL43 at Australian Laboratory Services (“ALS”) in Brisbane, Queensland.</p> <p>No sample preparation was required by the laboratory.</p> <p>Gold by Method Au-TL43, is by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. Up to a 25g sample is digested in aqua regia, and the acid volume is partially reduced by evaporation. The solution is diluted to volume and mixed thoroughly. Gold content is measured by ICP mass spectrometry. Alternatively, an aliquot is taken, a complexing agent added and the gold complex is extracted into an organic solvent. Gold concentration can be measured by flame AAS using matrix matching standards.</p> <p>The determination of gold in soils by aqua regia digest offers very low detection limits, making it an attractive option for geochemical orientation surveys. Aqua regia effectively dissolves both native gold as well as gold bound in sulphide ore minerals.</p> <p>Aqua Regia is a partial digestion method and will not digest silicate minerals present in the sample.</p>														
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Ararat Project – Honeysuckle Prospect, Yarram Park Project – Toora West Prospect & Stavely Project – Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Ground IP Survey</p> <p>Survey Specification</p> <table><tr><td>Array:</td><td>Dipole - Dipole</td></tr><tr><td>Line spacing:</td><td>Various</td></tr><tr><td>Rx Dipole Separation:</td><td>100 m</td></tr><tr><td>Tx Dipole Separation:</td><td>100 m</td></tr><tr><td>Max N separation:</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Coordinate System:</td><td>MGA94 Zone 54</td></tr><tr><td>Base Frequency:</td><td>0.0125 Hz</td></tr></table>	Array:	Dipole - Dipole	Line spacing:	Various	Rx Dipole Separation:	100 m	Tx Dipole Separation:	100 m	Max N separation:	11	Coordinate System:	MGA94 Zone 54	Base Frequency:	0.0125 Hz
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Base Frequency:	0.0125 Hz															

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		<p>Total chargeability</p> <p>Integration time: 590-1450 ms</p> <p>Typical Current: 7.4 A</p> <p>Max Current: 9.5 A</p> <p>Min Current: 2.7 A</p> <p>Equipment</p> <p>Transmitter: GDD TX II x 2 in parallel</p> <p>Output: 10 kVA</p> <p>Max Current: 10 A</p> <p>Max Voltage: 4800 V</p> <p>Current at max Voltage: 2.1 A</p> <p>Motor Generator: Honda 15 kW</p> <p>Receiver</p> <p>Make: Geonics GDD Rx-16</p> <p>Channels: 16</p> <p>Sample Rate: Nominal 5 kW</p> <p>Electrodes</p> <p>Electrodes: 1 x steel plate</p> <p>Size: 1.0 x 0.15m</p> <p>Holes: Hand dug</p> <p>Orientation: Along line</p> <p>Pattern: Roll-along</p> <p>Location</p> <p>GPS Type: Hand Held – High Sensitivity</p> <p>Model: Garmin 60CSx</p> <p>Location Accuracy: +/-3m</p> <p>Stavely Project – Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Samples</p> <p>All the soil samples were analysed by portable XRF using a Niton™ XL3t 950+. The following procedure was employed for the analysis:</p> <p>It was ensured that all samples were dry at the time of analysis. Any samples which displayed condensation on the inside of the plastic bag were heated in the microwave to remove all moisture.</p> <p>The Niton™ was placed in a purpose built stand.</p> <p>The Niton™ was set to SOILS analytical mode for the analysis.</p> <p>The instrument was allowed to warm up for 10 minutes prior to the start of any analyses.</p> <p>Each sample was placed in the sample chamber and analysed in soil mode for a total of 90 seconds.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The following elements and their respective errors were recorded for each sample – Mo, Zr, Sr, U, Rb, Th, Pb, Au, Se, As, Hg, Zn, W, Cu, Ni, Co, Fe, Mn, Cr, Ti, Sc, Ca, K and S.</p> <p>After ever 20 samples analysed the sample chamber was flushed with compressed air.</p> <p>No calibrations factors have been applied.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Stavely Minerals.</p> <p>Results from the CRM standards and the blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No quality control data available for historical drilling.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The quality control data for the historical drilling has not been assessed.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Samples</p> <p>The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Stavely Minerals.</p> <p>Results from the CRM standards and the blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.</p> <p>The Niton™ XRF analysis was performed by Stavely Minerals' personnel, whom are trained in operating the instrument.</p> <p>For the Niton™ XRF analysis for every 20 samples, one duplicate, one blank and two standards were analysed. The standards used were a combination of Niton™ Standards and Certified Reference Material (CRM).</p> <p>The Niton™ XRF results are used only as semi-quantitative and preliminary.</p> <p>Quality control was conducted on the Niton™ XRF analysis for the elements reported on which are Mo and As.</p> <p>Duplicate analysis of the sample material was undertaken to allow estimation of analytical variance over a range of element concentrations.</p> <p>Statistics for the duplicates for Mo and As are presented below.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																	
		<p>Mo</p> <p>Niton Mo Duplicates</p>  <p>Bias</p> <p>Duplicate statistics</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Original</th><th>Repeat</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of data</td><td>23</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr> <td>Maximum</td><td>6.870</td><td>6.800</td></tr> <tr> <td>Minimum</td><td>0.050</td><td>0.050</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mean</td><td>2.858</td><td>2.742</td></tr> <tr> <td>First quartile</td><td>0.050</td><td>0.050</td></tr> <tr> <td>Median</td><td>3.500</td><td>3.370</td></tr> <tr> <td>Third quartile</td><td>4.395</td><td>4.200</td></tr> <tr> <td>Skewness</td><td>-0.091</td><td>-0.022</td></tr> <tr> <td>Standard deviation</td><td>2.304</td><td>2.232</td></tr> <tr> <td>Coeff. of variation</td><td>0.806</td><td>0.814</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Summary bivariate Statistics</p> <p>Correlation 91.61% Slope 0.9456 R^2 0.8392 Intercept 0.2656 Mean Abs Diff 0.5374 Average Diff 0.1165 Std Dev Diff 0.9319 95% Rel Conf. 0.1827</p>		Original	Repeat	Number of data	23	23	Maximum	6.870	6.800	Minimum	0.050	0.050	Mean	2.858	2.742	First quartile	0.050	0.050	Median	3.500	3.370	Third quartile	4.395	4.200	Skewness	-0.091	-0.022	Standard deviation	2.304	2.232	Coeff. of variation	0.806	0.814
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>A silicon blank sample was analysed every 20 sample readings to monitor for dust contamination of the detector window. All the blanks returned BDL for Mo and As.</p> <p>The Certified Reference Material (CRM) was placed into the same small plastic geochem ziplock bag used for the samples, prior to it being analysed. The CRM's were selected to cover a range of expected values for the elements of interest. Two standards were analysed per 20 sample readings.</p> <p>The Niton™ specific standards TILL-4PP and 2709a which cover a range of values for the elements of interest, namely As and Mo performed well with respect to expected values and repeatability. The Niton™ specific standard 2780 performed well for the expected values for Mo but did not perform well for As, however the expected value for As was 48.8ppm which is not within the range of reading obtained.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Either Stavely Minerals' Managing Director or Technical Director has visually verified significant intersections in the core at Thursday's Gossan.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Managing Director has visually verified the significant intersections in historical diamond hole SNDD001.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold undertook a limited (selective) umpire laboratory programme (29 samples), entire residual material assaying (94 intervals) and 66 sub-sample assays of residual material (66 intervals). These projects provide limited insight into sampling and assay reliability.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Stavely Minerals has not conducted any verification of the sampling and assaying of the holes drilled by Beaconsfield and BCD Metals at the Fairview prospect.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Primary data was collected for drill holes using the OCRIS logging template on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details provided for historical drilling.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details provided for historical drilling.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <p>Primary data was collected for soil sample using a paper sample sheet. The sampling data was entered into an excel spreadsheet. The information was then sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Drill collar locations were pegged before drilling and surveyed using Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Collar surveying was performed by Stavely Minerals' personnel. This is considered appropriate at this early stage of exploration.</p> <p>For the diamond holes down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at approximately every 30m down-hole.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details provided for drill collar locations for historical drilling.</p> <p>Downhole surveying was conducted for SNDD001 and VSTD001.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Holes within the Thursday's Gossan area are recorded as being surveyed under three systems: AMG66 zone 54S, MGA zone 54 and GDA94 zone 54S. All coordinates were converted to GDA94 zone 54S by previous workers. These conversions have not been checked by NPT or HA. The August 2013 estimate is undertaken using the supplied GDA94 54S grid references.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold holes were located by hand held GPS. No information on survey methods for other workers.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 54.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	At the Thursday's Gossan prospect topographic control is achieved via use of DTM developed from a 2008 airborne magnetic survey conducted by UTS contractors

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>measuring relative height using radar techniques.</p> <p>For Stavely Minerals' exploration, the RL was recorded for each drill hole and soil sample location from the GPS. Accuracy of the GPS is considered to be within 5m.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>The drill hole spacing is project specific, refer to figures in text.</p> <p>The soil samples were taken on 100m line spacings and 25m sample spacing, refer to figures in text.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Area showing the thickest and highest tenor of mineralisation tested at nominal 50m centres by predominantly vertical holes.</p> <p>Areas less well mineralised tested mostly at 100m centres by vertical drill holes.</p>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Sample compositing based on lithology was applied for historical drill hole SNDD001.</p> <p>Three metre compositing was applied for historical drill holes STAVRA077 and TGAC004.</p> <p>Two metre compositing was applied for historical drill hole TGAC078.</p> <p>TGRC110, TGRC136, SAC029 and SAC030 were sampled on a one metre basis.</p> <p>A combination of one metre and two metre composite sampling was applied for VSTD001.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>For the aircore drilling 2m composite samples were submitted to the laboratory.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>At Thursday's Gossan, diamond drill holes SMD001 and SMD003 were orientated at 60° toward 060° to intercept</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>and drill beneath an IP chargeability anomaly interpreted as representing the phyllic alteration of a porphyry system.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Drill orientation appropriate for testing of flat-lying mineralisation.</p> <p>Underlying geology indicates that primary mineralisation may be sub vertical. Supergene mineralisation is controlled by pre-existing geology, groundwater movement and surface/weathering events. It is unknown from the current dataset if there is any sub-vertical fabric within the supergene mineralisation and if so then vertical holes will not adequately sample this feature of the mineralisation.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The drill grid is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the lithological and structural boundaries.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <p>The soil sampling grid is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the lithological and structural boundaries.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine if any orientation sampling bias can be identified in the data.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>The Fairview gold anomaly is hosted in an inferred structural contact between the Fairview Andesite Breccia and the Glenthompson Sandstone. Drilling was conducted perpendicular to the strike of the lithological and structural boundaries. However the orientation of the mineralisation is not fully understood and therefore it is not known if a sample bias has been introduced.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Samples are delivered in closed poly-weave bags to the courier in Ararat by Stavely Minerals' personnel. The samples are couriered to ALS Laboratory in Orange, NSW.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No available data to assess security.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineral Resource Estimate No available data to assess security. Fairview Prospect Historical Drilling No data is available to assess sample security. Mount Stavely Prospect Soil Samples The small plastic zip-lock geochem sample bags containing the sieved soil samples were packaged in a cardboard box for despatch by TNT Transport by Stavely Minerals' personnel. The samples were delivered to ALS in Brisbane, Queensland.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of the data management system has been carried out. Mineral Resource Estimate Basic checking of data integrity.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	Stavely Project The diamond drilling at Thursday's Gossan and Mount Stavely prospects and the IP survey conducted at the Fairview prospect are located on EL4556, which forms the Stavely Project. The mineralisation at Thursday's Gossan is situated within exploration licence EL4556. The Stavely Project was purchased by Stavely Minerals (formerly Northern Platinum) from BCD Resources Limited in May 2013. Stavely Minerals hold 100% ownership of the Stavely Project Tenements. The Stavely Project is on freehold agricultural land and not subject to Native Title claims. New Challenge Resources Pty Ltd retains a net smelter return royalty of 3% in EL4556, although there is an option to reduce this to 1% upon payment of \$500k. Ararat Project The IP survey at the Honeysuckle prospect was conducted on the Ararat Project, comprising EL4758 and EL3019 and on the Minotaur Joint Venture tenements, comprising EL5403 and EL5450. The Ararat Project was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>purchased by Stavely Minerals (formerly Northern Platinum) from BCD Resources Limited in May 2013. Stavely Minerals hold 100% ownership of the Ararat Project Tenements. Stavely Minerals entered into a Joint Venture with Minotaur Operations Pty Ltd in April 2015.</p> <p>Apart from a small area which overlaps the Ararat Hills Regional Park (not an area of interest for exploration at this stage) the tenements are on freehold land and are not subject to native title claim.</p> <p>Yarram Park Project</p> <p>The diamond drilling and IP survey completed at the Toora West prospect was conducted on the Yarram Park Project, comprising EL5478. The Yarram Park Project was purchased by Stavely Minerals from Diatreme Resources Limited in April 2015. Stavely Minerals hold 100% ownership of EL5478.</p> <p>The tenement is on freehold land and is not subject to native title claim.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>A retention licence – RL2017 was applied for over the majority of EL4556 in May 2014.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p> <p>Ararat Project</p> <p>A retention licence – RL2020 was applied for over an area of interest, including the Mt Ararat, Carroll's, Honeysuckle and Cathcart Hill prospects on EL4758 and EL3019 in June 2014.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p> <p>Yarram Park Project</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Exploration activity became focused on Thursday's Gossan and the Junction prospects following their discovery by Pennzoil of Australia Ltd in the late 1970's. North Limited continued to focus on Thursday's Gossan in the 1990s. North's best drill result at Thursday's Gossan came from VICT1D1 which gave 161m of 0.26% Cu from 43m, including 10m of 0.74% Cu from 43m from a supergene-enriched zone containing chalcocite.</p> <p>The tenement was optioned to CRA Exploration between 1995 and 1997. CRAE drilled several deep diamond drill holes into Thursday's Gossan, including DD96WL10, which intersected 186m from 41m of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>0.15% Cu and DD96WL11, which intersected 261.7m from 38.3m of 0.13% Cu.</p> <p>EL4556 was further explored by Newcrest Operations Limited under option from New Challenge Resources Ltd between 2002 and 2004. Their main focus was Thursday's Gossan in order to assess its potential as a porphyry copper deposit. One of their better intersections came from drill hole VSTD01 on the northern edge of the deposit which gave 32m at 0.41 g/t Au and 0.73% Cu from 22m in supergene-enriched material.</p> <p>The Stavely Project was optioned to Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2006 who flew an airborne survey and undertook an extensive drilling programme focused on several prospects including Thursday's Gossan. One of their diamond drill holes at Thursday's Gossan, SNDD001, encountered zones with quartz-sulphide veins assaying 7.7m of 1.08 g/t Au and 4.14% Cu from 95.3m and 9.5m of 0.44 g/t Au and 2.93% Cu from 154.6m along silicified and sheared contacts between serpentinite and porphyritic intrusive rocks.</p> <p>Once Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd had fulfilled their option requirements, title of EL4556 passed to their subsidiary company, BCD Metals Pty Ltd, who undertook a gravity survey and extensive drilling at prospects including Thursday's Gossan. They also commissioned a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Thursday's Gossan.</p> <p>All work conducted by previous operators at Thursday's Gossan is considered to be of a reasonably high quality.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Pennzoil: 1 RC, 14 RAB holes North: 4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB holes TGM Group: 26 AC holes Beaconsfield Gold: 2 DD, 78 AC holes Beaconsfield Gold: Mineral Resource Estimate undertaken by Coffey Mining Pty Ltd (2008)</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>The Fairview gold prospect was first identified as a gold-in-soil anomaly approximately 4 km in length, hosted in an inferred structural contact between the Fairview Andesite and the Glenhompson Sandstone. A single aircore hole drilled by Newcrest intersected 14 m of 0.4 g/t Au from 32 m to the end of the hole, confirming a bedrock source for the soil anomaly. Shallow aircore drilling of Fairview North by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd generated significant near-surface gold values in excess of 1 g/t, including 4 m of 6.69 g/t Au from 10 m (FAH035) and 30 m of 1.39 g/t Au from surface (FAH131). BCD Metals</p>

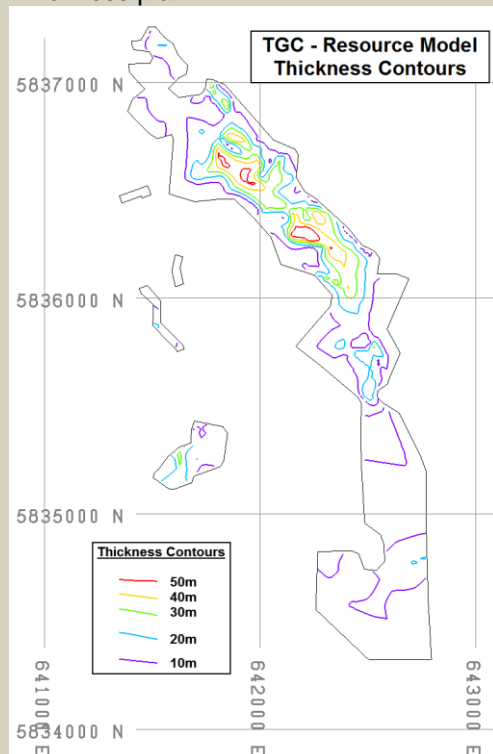
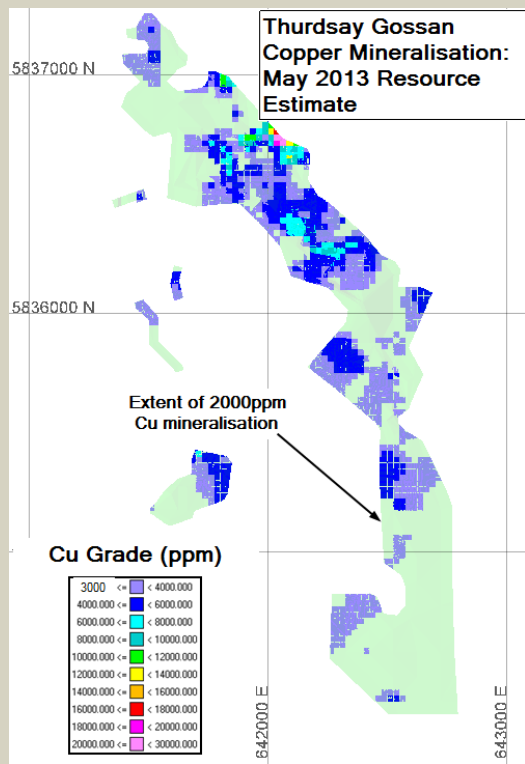
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Pty Ltd drilled an intercept of 10 m of 4.2 g/t Au from 6 m in FAC178 from Fairview North in 2012.</p> <p>All work conducted by previous operators at the Fairview gold prospect is considered to be of a high quality.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>In 2013 Stavely Minerals completed a regional ground gravity survey over the central portion of EL4556. Processing of the gravity data revealed a gravity low at Mount Stavely. Porphyry intrusions are commonly less dense than the surrounding country rocks and produce a gravity low. A co-incident 'low' was identified in the airborne magnetic data which is interpreted to reflect magnetite destructive hydrothermal fluid alteration.</p> <p>The inferred porphyry is in proximity to the marginal gold mineralisation at the Fairview gold prospect.</p> <p>In early 2014 Stavely Minerals commissioned an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey over the Mount Stavely prospect. A chargeability anomaly of up to 20mV/V is located slightly offset from the gravity low and truncates a regionally extensive serpentinite horizon. The chargeability feature is interpreted as reflecting disseminated pyrite associated with retrograde phyllic alteration overprinting earlier prograde potassic/ propylitic alteration. At Thursday's Gossan deep diamond drilling has shown there to be an excellent correlation between IP chargeability features and phyllic alteration.</p> <p>Ararat Project</p> <p>Honeysuckle Prospect</p> <p>The Port Curtis goldfield was first discovered in 1856, followed by the discovery of the Port Curtis lead proper. Several of the thin shears and quartz veins in the weathered dolerite proved auriferous and were worked to depths of up to 31m where the dolerite host rock became hard at the water table. Gold grades averaged 1 oz/t (31 g/t) but ranged up to 6 oz/t (187 g/t).</p> <p>From a study of old newspaper articles it would appear that gold at Honeysuckle was discovered in 1897. Grades of 7.5 g/t Au were reported.</p> <p>Yarram Park</p> <p>Toora West Prospect</p> <p>In 2013, Diatreme Resources Limited completed ground gravity in the northern half of EL5478, over the prospective Cambrain aged volcanics. In 2015, Stavely Minerals engaged Newexco Services to reprocess and model the ground gravity data as well as the publicly available regional aeromagnetic data. A coincident gravity low with peripheral and central magnetic highs was</p>

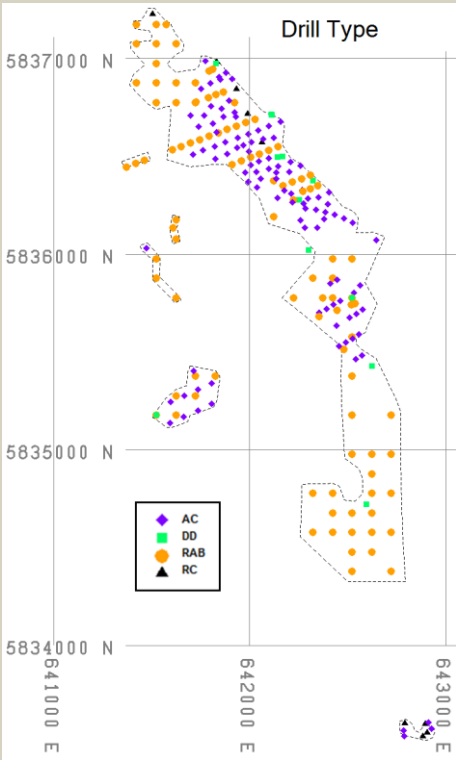
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>identified within the Cambrian aged volcanics in the northern portion of EL5478 and named the Toora West prospect.</p> <p>In September 2015, Stavely Minerals commissioned a two line Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at the Toora West prospect.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan and Junction prospects are located in the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC). Intrusion of volcanic arc rocks, such as the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex, by shallow level porphyries can lead to the formation of porphyry copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits.</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan Chalcocite deposit (TGC) is considered to be a supergene enrichment of primary porphyry-style copper mineralisation. Mineralisation is characterised by chalcopyrite, covellite and chalcocite copper sulphide mineralisation within a sericite, illite and kaolin clay alteration assemblage. Copper mineralisation is within a flat lying enriched 'blanket' of overall dimensions of 4 kilometres north-south by up to 1.5 kilometres east-west by up to 60 metres thick with an average thickness of approximately 20 metres commencing at an average depth below surface of approximately 30 metres. The majority (circa 60%) of the Mineral Resources reside within a higher grade zone of approximate dimensions of 1 kilometre x 300 metres by 35 metres thick.</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan area hosts a major hydrothermal alteration system with copper-gold mineralisation over a 10 kilometre long corridor. The Junction porphyry target is defined by a coincident magnetic high, strong soil copper geochemistry, RAB drilling copper anomalism. Stavely Minerals believes the technical evidence indicates there is significant porphyry copper-gold mineralisation potential at depth at Thursday's Gossan.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Supergene enrichment of hydrothermally altered host rocks, where fine grained chalcocite and covellite have partially replaced pyrite and chalcopyrite grains.</p> <p>Fairview Prospect</p> <p>The Fairview gold anomaly is hosted in an inferred structural contact between the Fairview Andesite Breccia and the Glenhompson Sandstone. The gold mineralisation is associated with sericite, albite and K-spar (adularia) alteration and quartz sulphide veins with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and gold. The sphalerite</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>is of a pale yellow colour and, in conjunction with the adularia, suggestive of a high-level low-temperature low-sulphidation epithermal affinity.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>The Mount Stavely Copper-Gold prospect is located in the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC). Intrusion of volcanic arc rocks, such as the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex, by shallow level porphyries can lead to the formation of porphyry copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits. The Mt Stavely target comprises a coincident gravity and magnetic low with an induced polarisation chargeability feature and geochemical support within the prospective Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex.</p> <p>Ararat Project</p> <p>Honeysuckle Prospect</p> <p>The Honeysuckle/ Morgans/ Amalia/ Bourkes/ Hodges/ Crosus historical mines are located within the intrusive Curtis granodiorite. The Curtis Diorite is an apophysis off the northeast corner of the Ararat pluton and although is a separate phase, it is also an oxidised I-type granite with a similar mineralogy and appearance and is regarded as being genetically related. A large sluiced area on the diorite shows local weathering. The sluicing has exposed anastomosing shear zones with quartz veinlets that carry veinlets. Several pits may be working these veinlets. The shear zones lie subparallel to the projected trace of the Mount Ararat Fault, which is stitched by the Curtis Diorite. It is therefore possible that the fault has undergone minor reactivation after intrusion, with gold mineralisation introduced at that time. The fractures in the granite host auriferous quartz veins and are the source of the alluvial gold of the Curtis goldfield.</p> <p>Yarram Park Project</p> <p>Toora West Prospect</p> <p>The aeromagnetic data shows that the northern half of EL5478 covers an offset of the Mount Stavely Belt, or a structurally offset portion of the Bunnagul Belt, which is overlain by approximately 80 metres of Quaternary cover.</p> <p>The Toora West target comprises a coincident magnetic high and gravity low with peripheral IP chargeability features within the prospective Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex. The geophysical signature indicates the possibility of a sub-volcanic diatreme (possibly porphyry related) beneath thick cover.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results</i>	No new drill hole assay information is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																																										
	<p>including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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.	<p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>225 holes drilled in the prospect.</p> <p>Collar locations not verified however plot within acceptable levels from SRTM derived topographic surface.</p> <p>Downhole surveys for describing hole trace and sample locations available for 4 of 40 angled holes. 185 vertical holes drilled.</p> <p>Pennzoil assayed intervals logged with visible sulphide mineralisation.</p> <p>Sampling interval breakdown:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Drill Type</th><th rowspan="2">Company</th><th colspan="4">Count of Sample Lengths</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr><tr><th>0 to 1m</th><th>1 to 2m</th><th>2 to 3m</th><th>3 to 5m</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">AC</td><td>BCD</td><td>833</td><td>258</td><td>177</td><td>1</td><td>1269</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td></td><td>21</td><td></td><td></td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>TGM Group</td><td></td><td></td><td>187</td><td></td><td>187</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">AC Total</td><td>833</td><td>279</td><td>364</td><td>1</td><td>1477</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="5">DD</td><td>BCD</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>CRAE</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Newcrest</td><td>38</td><td>25</td><td></td><td></td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td>96</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">DD Total</td><td>146</td><td>43</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>193</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RAB</td><td>North</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>436</td><td>2</td><td>439</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>1</td><td>92</td><td></td><td></td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">RAB Total</td><td>1</td><td>93</td><td>436</td><td>2</td><td>532</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RC</td><td>BCD</td><td>136</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>137</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td></td><td>16</td><td></td><td></td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">RC Total</td><td>136</td><td>16</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>153</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>1116</td><td>431</td><td>804</td><td>4</td><td>2355</td></tr></table> <p>Lithology logs through mineralisation available for all holes.</p> <p>Incomplete oxidation-state and interval colour logging (utilised to determine base of supergene zone).</p> <p>Summary moisture data available for 28 AC/RC holes show that all bar one hole encountered water through the mineralised interval.</p> <p>Recovery data available for 2 DD holes.</p> <p>SG measurements taken from Beaconsfield Gold hole TGDD46. No mention of drying samples. May be more akin to bulk density measurements than dry bulk density measurements.</p>	Drill Type	Company	Count of Sample Lengths				Total	0 to 1m	1 to 2m	2 to 3m	3 to 5m	AC	BCD	833	258	177	1	1269	North		21			21	TGM Group			187		187	AC Total		833	279	364	1	1477	DD	BCD	3	4	1	1	9	CRAE	1	10	2		13	Newcrest	38	25			63	North	96	4			100	Pennzoil	8				8	DD Total		146	43	3	1	193	RAB	North		1	436	2	439	Pennzoil	1	92			93	RAB Total		1	93	436	2	532	RC	BCD	136		1		137	Pennzoil		16			16	RC Total		136	16	1		153	Total		1116	431	804	4	2355
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	<p>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.</p>	<p>No material drill hole information has been excluded.</p>																																																																																																																										
Data aggregation	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging</p>	<p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Assays composited to 3m for resource estimation.</p>																																																																																																																										

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>methods</i>	<i>techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	Historical Drilling In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by sum of interval length.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths. Mineral Resource Estimate No obvious association other than, as expected with supergene mineralisation, globally thicker mineralisation has higher tenor of copper.
	<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>	Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Refer to Figures in body of text. A plan view of the drill hole collar locations is included. Mineral Resource Estimate No historic or client produced diagrams available for review.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Thickness plan:</p>  <p>Copper grade plan:</p> 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Drill hole plan:</p> 
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Selective sampling of holes where mineralisation observed considered acceptable for estimating sulphide resources.</p> <p>Alternative sampling and “cherry picking” practices assessed as having negligible effect on global estimate but will be a limiting factor in lifting local resources to higher than Inferred classification under the JORC Code (2012 Edition).</p> <p>66 of the 225 holes terminate within mineralisation; however surrounding holes adequately define the base of mineralisation.</p>
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>All relevant exploration data is shown on figures and discussed in the text.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>A further 683 holes within and surrounding the prospect area were utilised for defining the resource mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Subsequent to the logging, sampling and receipt of assays from the three recently completed diamond drill holes (SMD006, SMD007 and SMD008) the new data will be interpreted and modelled in conjunction with the previous drilling to gain a better understanding of the mineralisation.</p> <p>RC drilling has been planned to target the near-surface expressions of the sulphide-rich 'D' veins which have the potential to increase the grade of the portion of the Mineral Resource where these veins occur.</p> <p>Mineral Resource Estimate</p> <p>Evaluation of area for discovery of styles of mineralisation other than the defined supergene mineralisation.</p> <p>Fairview Gold Prospect</p> <p>Interpretation of the recently completed IP survey will be conducted.</p> <p>A diamond drill hole has been planned at the Fairview North gold prospect to test an alternate direction for the mineralised trend to what has been drill tested previously.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>A second diamond drill hole has been planned at the Mount Stavely prospect to test a co-incident IP chargeability anomaly and soil geochem anomaly on the opposite side of the inferred porphyry to the previous drill hole.</p> <p>Ararat Project</p> <p>Honeysuckle Prospect</p> <p>Upon completion of interpretation of the recently completed IP survey, a drilling programme will be designed to test the IP chargeability anomalies.</p> <p>Yarram Park Project</p> <p>Upon completion of the extensions to the IP Survey currently in progress, the data will be interpreted and possibly a further diamond drill hole will be warranted.</p>

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<p><i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i></p> <p><i>Data validation procedures used.</i></p>	<p>Data management protocols and provenance unknown.</p> <p>Limited cross checks with paper records of drill hole and assay data.</p> <p>Relational and spatial integrity assessed and considered acceptable.</p>
<i>Site visits</i>	<p><i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i></p> <p><i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>Not undertaken by CP.</p> <p>CP has viewed photos of chip trays with mineralisation taken by Stavely Minerals' Personnel.</p>
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<p><i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i></p> <p><i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i></p>	<p>Single planar flat-lying horizon of supergene mineralisation containing areas where mineralisation thickens and copper grade tenor increases. A 0.2%Cu cut was utilised to domain the extents of the better mineralisation and this domain used as a hard boundary for grade interpolation.</p>
<i>Dimensions</i>	<p><i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i></p>	<p>Extends intermittently for a strike length of 4,000m (NS) a breadth of 1,500m and vertically up to 60m thick. The model includes prospects known as Thursday's Gossan Chalcocite Copper, Junction and Drysdale.</p> <p>The block model and grade estimate encompasses the extent of the mineralisation.</p>
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<p><i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted</i></p>	<p>Copper grades were interpolated into a Vulcan™ non-regular block model with 20x20x10 metre parent blocks – subblocked to 2.5x2.5x2.5 metre minimum block dimensions.</p> <p>3m composite intervals utilised.</p> <p>No high grade sample treatment applied.</p> <p>Single pass ID2 interpolation run employed utilising 200m sample search within the plane of mineralisation (97.8% of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i></p> <p><i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i></p> <p><i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></p> <p><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></p> <p><i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></p> <p><i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></p> <p><i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></p> <p><i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></p> <p><i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></p>	<p>blocks within the TIN domain estimated).</p> <p>Minimum of 10 and maximum of 20 composites utilised to estimate grade.</p> <p>The Mt Ararat Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred under the guidelines set out in the 2012 JORC Code.</p>
Moisture	<p><i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content</i></p>	<p>27 of 28 AC/RC holes with moisture information recorded wet drilling conditions through the mineralisation. It is unknown if the wet conditions has introduced bias or contamination into the dataset as relevant/detailed information is not available.</p> <p>Available core recovery data suggests that biases caused by both loss and enrichment may be affecting the resource dataset.</p>
Cut-off parameters	<p><i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i></p>	<p>The Mineral Resource estimate is reported at 0.2%, 0.3% and 0.5% Cu cuts and by three mineralised thicknesses domains - <10m, 10-20m and >20m thick. These breakdowns and grade tonnage plots are reported to</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		allow differing economic assessment on the project.
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i>	Not applied, however resource is reported at three thicknesses for input into this discipline.
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	Not evaluated as risks associated with historic data over-riding feature affecting the confidence of the estimate.
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental</i>	Not evaluated as risks associated with historic data over-riding feature affecting the confidence of the estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>	
<i>Bulk density</i>	<p><i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i></p>	A single tonnage factor of 2.10 tonnes/m ³ was applied to all mineralisation.
<i>Classification</i>	<p><i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></p> <p><i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i></p> <p><i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></p>	The estimate is classified as Inferred under the JORC Code (2012 Edition). Absence of QA/QC, the indicated sampling and assaying issues and absence of important data for evaluating other risks to the estimate (such as recover and moisture versus grade) are key factors in assigning an Inferred Classification.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	No audit or review of Mineral Resource estimate undertaken.
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the</i>	Not undertaken other than that stated under the classification section.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></p> <p><i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i></p> <p><i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></p>	