5 October 2017

Zinc and Lead Mineralised Fault Zone Intersected in Drill Hole BB04-17 on the Bluebush Project, North Queensland

Highlights

- **The fourth drill hole (BB04-17) has been completed at the Bluebush Zinc Project, North Queensland**
- **BB04-17 intersected a strongly to variably mineralised fault zone between 188.3m to 223.4m, down hole depth**
- **Mineralised zone is 35.1m thick (down hole width) containing fine to coarse grained sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide) mineralisation within a brecciated fault zone**
- **Due to the significant thickness of zinc and lead mineralisation in hole BB04-17, the drill core was immediately sampled, prior to completion of the drill hole and 104 samples dispatched to the laboratory for analysis**
- **Assays results are expected in approximately 3 weeks' time**
- **Drilling of hole BB04-17 was subsequently completed and drilling of hole BB05-17 has commenced**

Pursuit Minerals Limited (ASX: PUR) (**Pursuit** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the fourth drill hole of the drilling program on the Bluebush Zinc Project, northwest Queensland (Figure One), has intersected a strongly (40-50% sulphides) to variably (10-20% sulphides) mineralised fault zone containing abundant sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide) mineralisation. The sphalerite and galena mineralisation, occurs between 188.3m to 223.4m down hole vertical depth, within a strongly brecciated fault zone.

Pursuit Minerals Managing Director Jeremy Read said that the intersection of the zinc and lead sulphide mineralisation in drill hole BB04-17, over a down hole width of 35.1m, was an extremely positive development for the Bluebush Project.

"The zinc and lead mineralisation we have intersected in hole BB04-17 is strong to variable in its nature and we were so encouraged by the zone of mineralisation that we immediately dispatched 104 samples to the laboratory," Mr Read said.

"This brecciated fault zone mineralisation is very different to the fine-grained sulphides intersected in holes BB01-17 and B03-17 and our interpretation is that the mineralisation in hole BB04-17 represents remobilised mineralisation from a sedimentary hosted zinc-lead body. However, the thickness of the mineralisation indicates that the brecciated fault zone is now a target in its own right.

"We will need to undertake follow up drilling to determine the extent of the fault controlled mineralisation and its ultimate source, which will give us a real focus for our ongoing exploration program at Bluebush."

Pursuit Minerals Limited
ACN 128 806 977

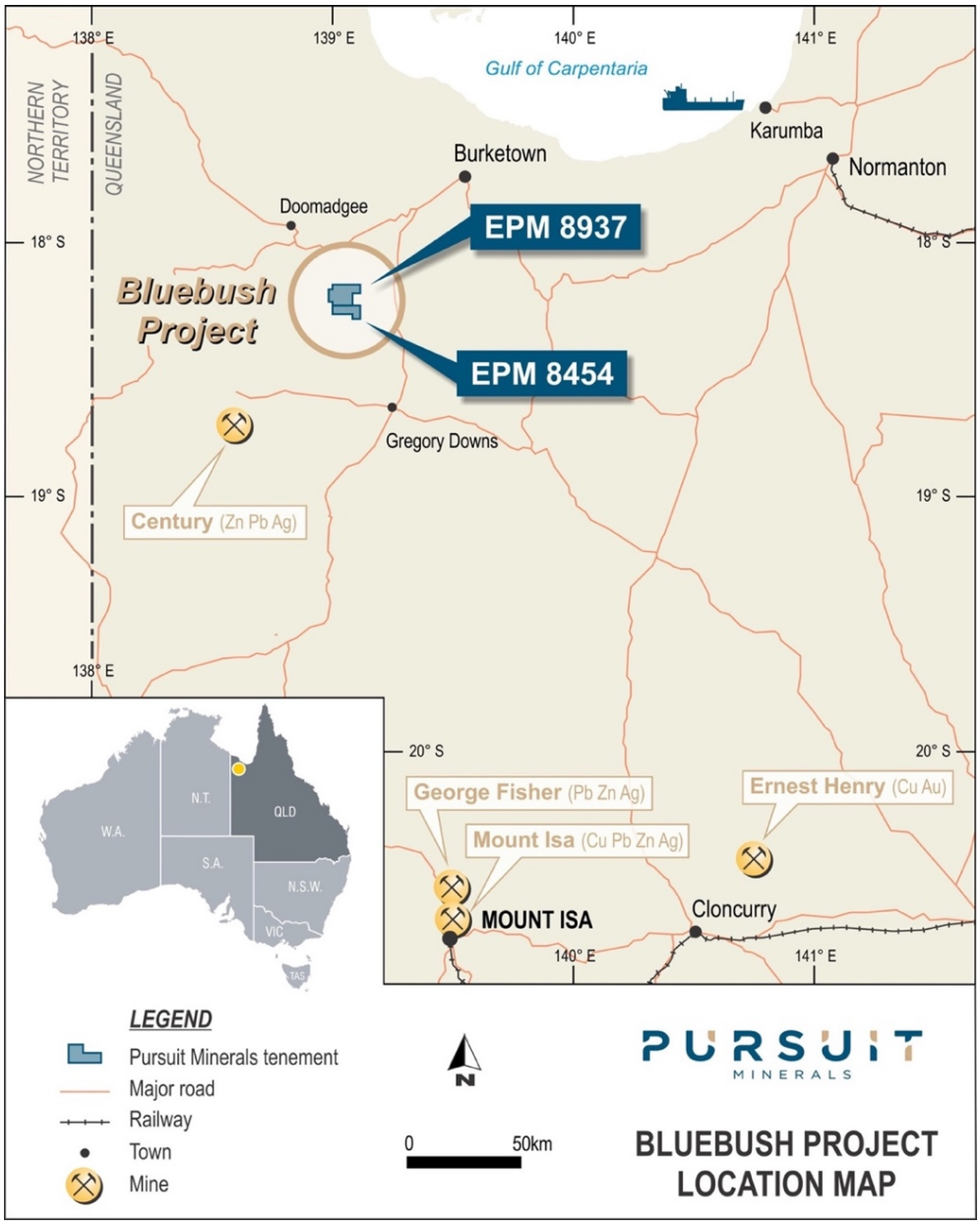
+61 447 379 744
Suite 3, Level 7, 100 Edward Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
PO Box 5807, Brisbane QLD 4000
info@pursuitminerals.com.au

pursuitminerals.com.au

The Bluebush Project is one of two key projects Pursuit recently purchased from Teck Australia Pty Ltd. Within the Bluebush basin (which is classified as a second-order sub-basin analogous to the sedimentary basin at the Century Zinc Mine), is zinc mineralisation over an area of 120km^2.

The drilling program currently being conducted by Pursuit has the objective of discovering a focal point to the larger Bluebush zinc mineralisation system, which will allow follow up drilling to be conducted in 2018 with the ultimate goal of defining a mineral resource.

Figure One – Bluebush Project



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Bluebush Project – Zinc Exploration Drilling Program

The Bluebush Project is located approximately 280km north-northwest of Mount Isa and 72km northeast of the Century Mine in northwest Queensland and occurs within the Lawn Hill Platform of the Western Succession of the Mt. Isa Province. The primary exploration target on the Bluebush Project is sediment-hosted, stratiform and stratabound (SEDEX) zinc-lead-silver mineralisation within the Riversleigh Siltstone of the Upper McNamara Group.

The project consists of two exploration permits (EPM's 8454, 8937), covering an area of approximately 214km^2. Previous drilling has intersected zinc mineralisation over an area of 120km^2 making Bluebush one of the largest areas of zinc mineralisation in Australia.

The objective of the current drilling program across five drill holes, is to attempt to locate the focal point of the zinc system, where the grades and thicknesses of zinc mineralisation have the highest probability of being economic. If such a focal point to the zinc system is able to be located, then follow up drilling will be conducted in 2018 with the ultimate objective of defining a Mineral Resource.

The extensive zinc mineralisation at the Bluebush Prospect is interpreted to lie within the Bluebush basin, a large second order sub-basin developed between the Elizabeth Creek Fault Zone and the Tin Tank Fault to the south. Intra-basinal fault interactions (Boga, Seeder and V8 faults) active during basin extension events, have resulted in the creation of a number of smaller third order smaller sub-basins, which are considered prospective for focussing the SEDEX zinc-lead mineralisation.

The majority of the zinc and lead mineralisation at Bluebush has been intersected in the Pyritic Carbonate (PC) rock unit as disseminated, recrystallised pale-yellow sphalerite occurring in the coarser carbonate beds, and fine to coarse-grained sphalerite associated with bedding-parallel carbonate veins. Sporadic sphalerite and galena also occurs as bedding-parallel veins and disseminations in the Laminated Siltstone (LS) and Pyritic Siltstone/Mudstone (PSM) units. Sitting directly below the rock package prospective for zinc and lead mineralisation is a distinctive rock unit called the Interbedded Turbidite Sandstone/Siltstone (ITSS), which is not known to contain any significant mineralisation.

Drill hole BB04-17 (Figure Two, Table One) was drilled to test for the formation of SEDEX style mineralisation zone in an interpreted third order sub-basin between the V8 Fault to the south, the Boga Fault to the west and the Seeder Fault to the east. The hole was also designed to test an isolated gravity anomaly within this interpreted sub-basin. No historical drill holes occur within 2km of drill hole BB04-17, which is the most northerly hole within the Bluebush Project area and hence was planned to test a completely untested part of the Bluebush Project.

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info@pursuitminerals.com.au

pursuitminerals.com.au

Figure Two – Location of Drill Hole BB04-17

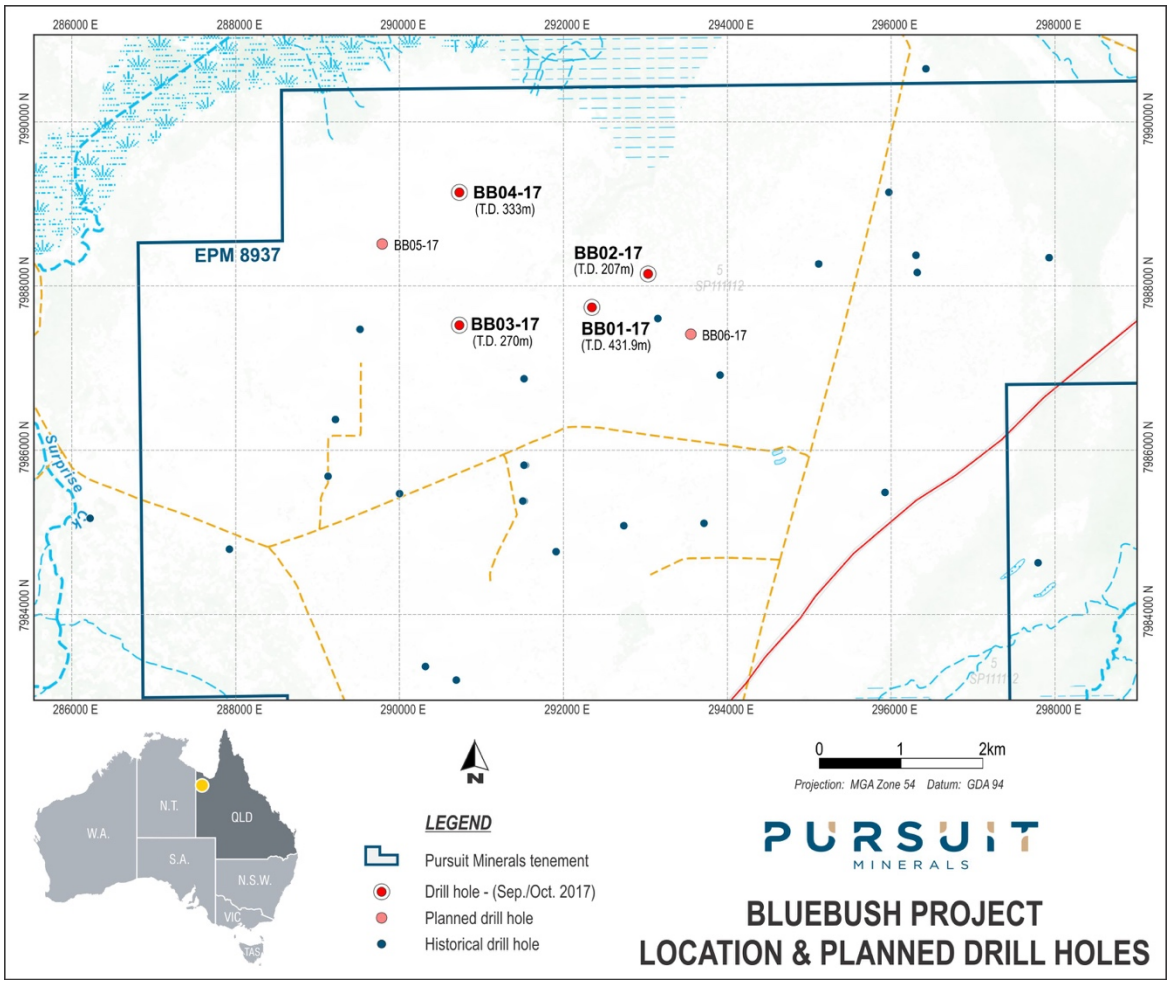

Table One

Prospect	Drill Hole Name	Easting (GDA94, Zone 54)	Northing (GDA94, Zone 54)	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	Actual Depth (m)
Bluebush	BB01_17	292368	7987725	0	90	431.9
Bluebush	BB02-17	293054	7988140	0	90	207.0
Bluebush	BB03-17	290746	7987513	0	90	270.0
Bluebush	BB04-17	290750	7989125	0	90	333.0

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Drill Hole BB04-17

Drill hole BB04-17 intersected the overburden/Proterozoic interface at a depth of 176.1m, in comparison to a depth of 163.0m in drill hole BB03-17. Below the overburden/Proterozoic interface, drill hole BB04-17 intersected massive black carbonaceous mudstones, containing quartz carbonate veins, down to a vertical depth of 188.3m (down-hole depth). The carbonaceous mudstones are interpreted to belong to the Carbonaceous Siltstone Mudstone (CSM) unit, which occurs above the PC unit, the main mineralised unit at Bluebush.

Between 188.3m to 223.4m, a down hole depth of 35.1m, drill hole BB04-17 intersected a strongly brecciated fault zone, within laminated grey siltstones, with strong (4-50% sulphides) to variable (10-20% sulphides) sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation. Interbedded within the grey siltstones are pyritic siltstones and recrystallised pyritic carbonates. The strongest sphalerite and galena mineralisation occurred within the interval from 188.3m to 193.8m, with variable galena and sphalerite mineralisation occurred between 193.8m and 223.4m. The mineralised brecciated fault zone is interpreted to dip at approximately 70^{o} to the northeast.

Below the mineralised fault zone occur laminated mudstones and siltstones of the PSM rock unit. Below the PSM occur graded turbiditic and lithic sandstones of the ITSS rock unit. Between 294m – 310m and 312m – 315m occur rare sandy layers containing remobilised, disseminated sphalerite and some galena within the ITSS.

The strong to variable zinc and lead mineralisation intersected within the brecciated fault zone in hole BB04-17, is clearly remobilised in nature and confined to the fault zone. The mineralisation is variable in nature with some sections being massive and other areas being disseminated. The majority of the massive mineralisation occurs in the internal 188.3 – 193.8m down hole depth. The mineralisation clearly cross cuts the mudstones and siltstones of the PSM unit and is strongly brecciated within a fault zone. This mineralisation is different to the main target sought at Bluebush, which is SEDEX style primary zinc and lead mineralisation. The rare sphalerite mineralisation intersected in the ITSS, has also been remobilised.

Pursuit interpret that the remobilised mineralisation within the fault zone and the ITSS, is suggestive of mineralisation remobilised from a nearby body of SEDEX style zinc and lead mineralisation. However, due to the width of mineralisation occurring within the brecciated fault zone, this mineralisation is a target in its own right and will warrant follow up drilling in 2018.

104 samples from the brecciated fault zone and zinc mineralisation within the ITSS have been submitted for geochemical analysis. Results are expected in approximately 3 weeks time.

A summary of the geological sequence intersected in drill hole BB04-17 is given in Figure Four. Photographs of the mineralisation are given in Figures Five, Six and Seven. Also refer to the attached JORC Table 1.

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Following the completion of drill hole BB04-17, the drilling rig moved to drill site BB05-17 (Figure Two) and is currently completing that hole.

Figure Four – Geological Summary for Drill Hole BB04-17

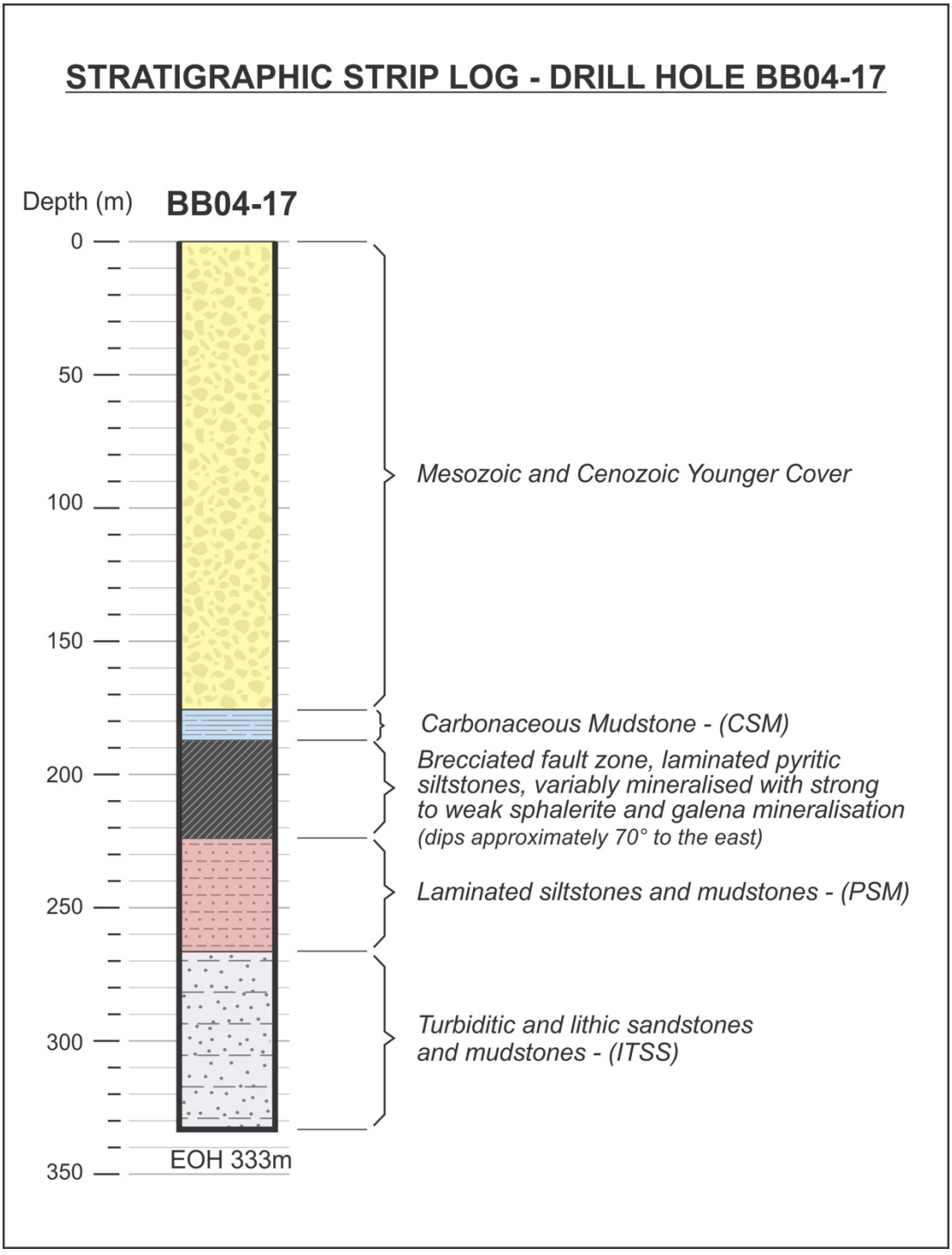

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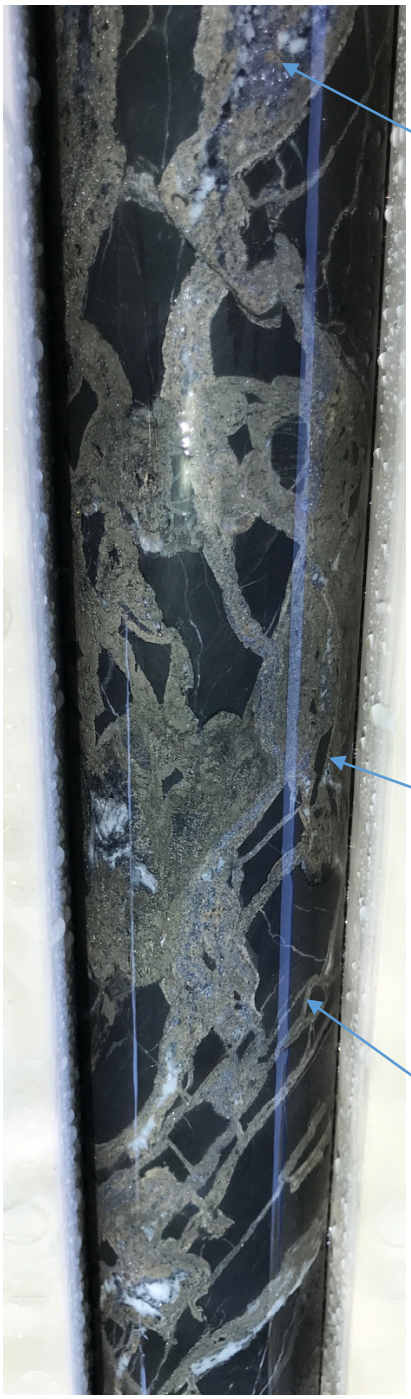
Figure Five – Fault Controlled Zinc and Lead Mineralisation in Hole BB04-17

Down Hole Depth 214m



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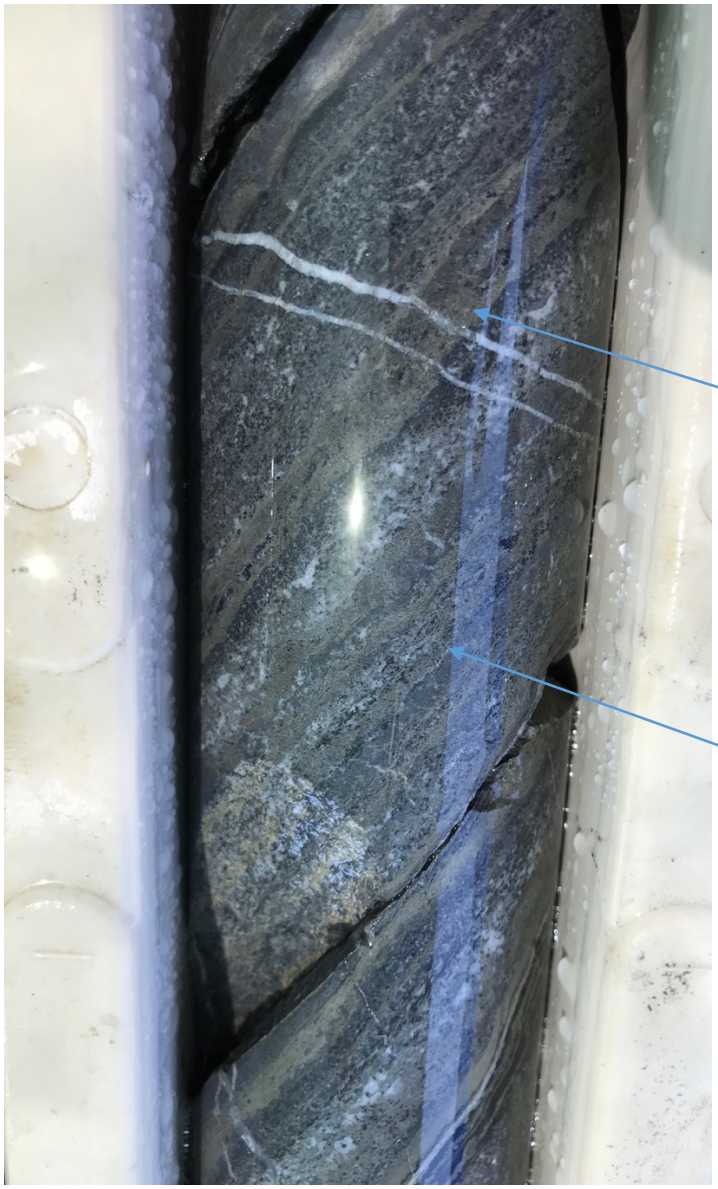
pursuitminerals.com.au

Figure Six – Fault Controlled Zinc and Lead Mineralisation in Hole BB04-17

Down Hole Depth 209m



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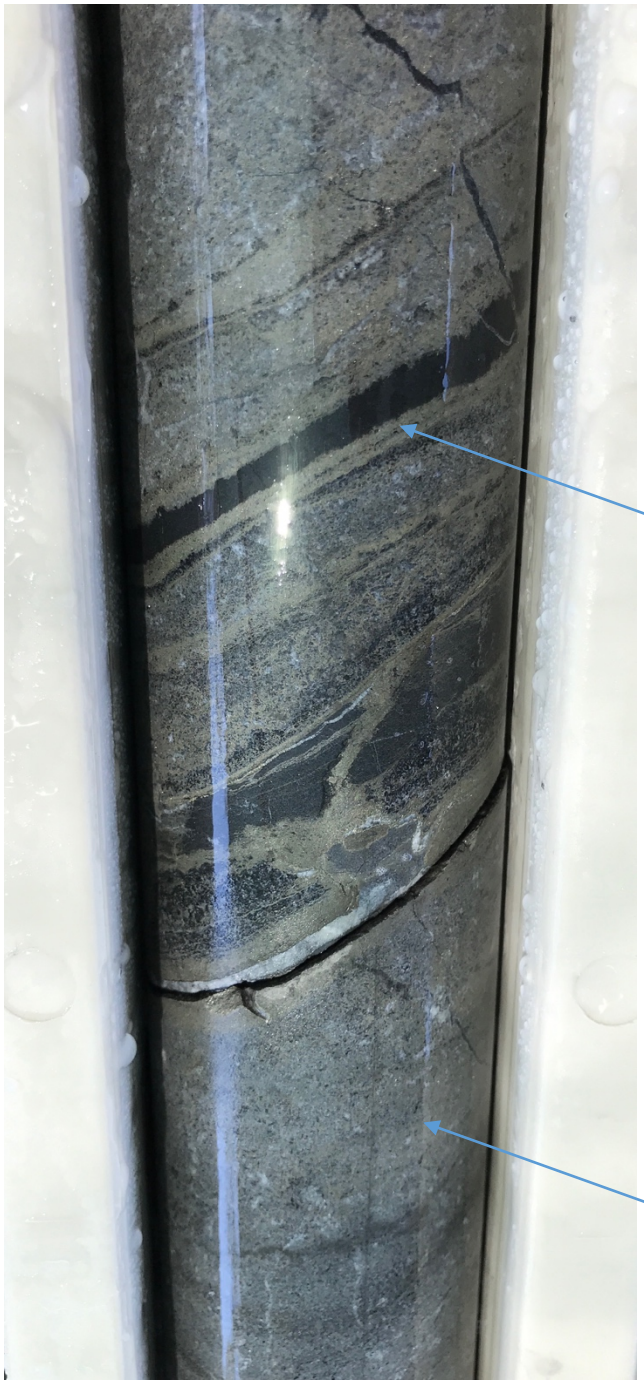
pursuitminerals.com.au

Figure Seven – Fault Controlled Zinc and Lead Mineralisation in Hole BB04-17

Down Hole Depth 234m



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About Pursuit Minerals

Following completion of acquisition of the Bluebush, Paperbark and Coober Pedy Projects from Teck Australia Pty Ltd, Pursuit Minerals Limited (ASX:PUR) has become a mineral exploration and project development company advancing copper and zinc projects in world-class Australian metals provinces.

Having acquired zinc and copper projects in the heart of the Mt Isa Province, Pursuit Minerals is uniquely placed to deliver value as it seeks to discover world class deposits adjacent to existing regional infrastructure and extract value from its existing mineral resources.

Led by a team with a wealth of experience from all sides of minerals transactions, Pursuit Minerals understands how to generate and capture the full value of minerals projects. From local issues to global dynamics, Pursuit Minerals knows how to navigate development and deliver returns to shareholders and stakeholders.

For more information about Pursuit Minerals and its projects, visit:

www.pursuitminerals.com.au.

– ENDS –

Competent person's statement

Statements contained in this announcement relating to exploration results are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Jeremy Read, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (AusIMM), Member No 224610. Mr. Read is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation styles being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the *Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC) Code 2012*. Mr Read consents to the use of this information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

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pursuitminerals.com.au

JORC TABLE

TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	N/A – Sample results are not presented in the announcement. Only visual descriptions of the mineralisation are given. One metre samples of HQ2 half core have been dispatched to the laboratory for analysis
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	The overburden cover sequence of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary rocks were drilled with mud rotary (PCD) drilling techniques. The depth of cover was 176.1m. Below the overburden/basement Proterozoic unconformity the drilling technique was diamond HQ2 drilling, which drilled the rock sequences from 176.1m until the end of the hole at 333m. The drill hole was vertical and hence it was not possible to obtain orientated drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	The HQ2 diamond drill core from the Proterozoic basement rocks was measured and compared against the drilled depths of the hole on a metre by metre basis. This allowed core recovery factors to be determined. Drill core recovery was generally in excess of 90%. In order to ensure representitivty of the drill core samples, half drill core was cut and submitted to the laboratory for analysis.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	The diamond drill core has been fully geologically and geotechnically logged to a standard which would support a Mineral Resource estimation. However, as only one hole has been drilled into the mineralised fault zone reported in this announcement, there is no plan to undertake a Mineral Resource estimation at this stage. If further drilling is undertaken with the objective of defining a Mineral Resource, then the geological and geotechnical logging completed will be of sufficient standard to allow the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	Samples taken were of half core, 1 metre in length. Sub-sampling was not undertaken. Geochemical standards and duplicate samples were inserted into the assay run, every 20 samples. This is deemed to be appropriate for the drill core samples being collected. Results for the duplicates and standards are not yet available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The half core samples have been submitted to the ALS laboratory in Mt Isa for assaying. Samples will be prepared using Sample Preparation PREP31B. A sample prepared using ALS PREP31B is placed into the ALS tracking system, weigher, dried and finely crushed to better than 70% passing a 2mm screen. A split of up to 250g is taken and pulverised to better than 85% passing a 75 micron screen. This method is deemed suitable for half core drill samples. Each sample will be assayed using ALS technique MEICP61A. The ALS MEICP61A analysis technique takes as a 0.25g sample and digests the sample with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The reside is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analysed by inductively coupled plasma-emission spectrometry. The four acid digestion used in this method is described by ALS as a "near-total" digest. Standard, duplicate and blank samples were submitted in the sample run every 20 samples. Sample results are yet to be received from the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The intersection reported in the announcement is the first intersection into the mineralised fault zone by drill hole BB04-17. Assay results are yet to be received. Consequently, no independent verification has yet been completed.
	The use of twinned holes.	The intersection reported in the announcement is the first intersection into the mineralised fault zone by drill hole BB04-17. Assay results are yet to be received. Consequently, no twinned holes have yet been completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological and geotechnical data was collected in the field and entered directly into an acQuire database on a MacBook field computer. Data was verified using the acQuire data base and upon verification was uploaded into a "cloud based" acQuire data base hosted by a third-party provider.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A – assay data has yet to be received.

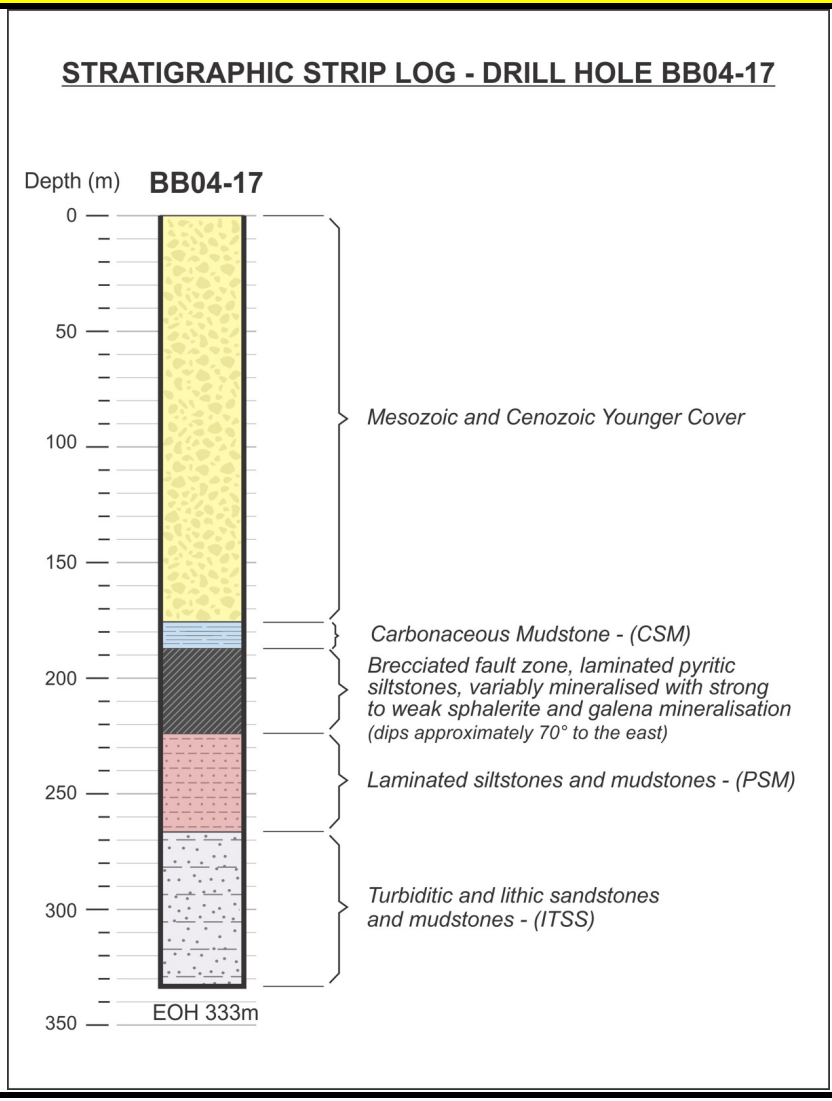
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The drill hole collar location was located in the field using a hand-held GPS and reported in GDA94 Zone 54K with an accuracy of +/- 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) Grid Co-ordinates: Map grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94), Universal Transverse Mercator, using the GRS80 Ellipsoid, Zone 54K
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The altitude of each sample location were recorded using a hand-held GPS to an accuracy of +/- 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill core from drill hole BB04-17 was sampled on a 1 metre basis using half core samples.
	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.	Drill hole BB04-17 is the first drill hole to intersect the fault controlled galena and sphalerite mineralisation and there are no plans to currently define a Mineral Resource. However, as samples and geological data are being collected on a metre by metre basis, the data will be of sufficient quality to establish the geological and grade continuity for a Mineral Resource to be estimated.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were not composited
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	As the mineralised zone is 35.1m thick, down hole thickness in a vertical hole, and samples were taken as 1m lengths of half drill core, the sampling will be unbiased.
	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.	N/A – drill holes samples have yet to been received back from the laboratory
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected in the field by Pursuit Minerals staff and were under their control at all times. Samples were then taken to the laboratory by Pursuit Minerals staff and submitted directly to the laboratory. Therefore, there was no opportunity for samples to be tampered with.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed due to the limited nature of the sampling program (104 samples).

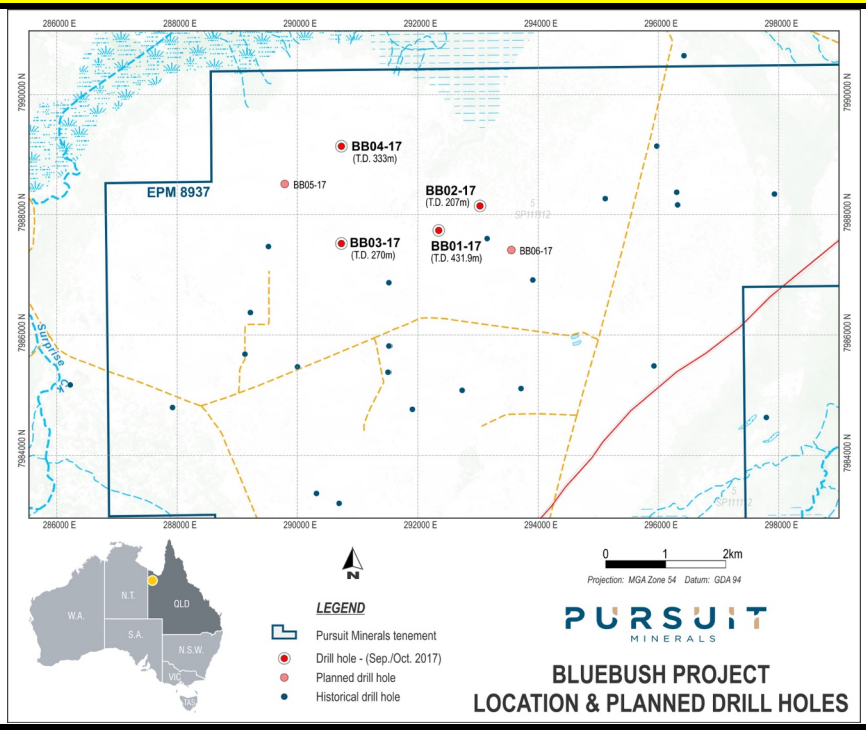
TABLE 1 – Section 2: Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The tenements comprising the Bluebush Project are 100% owned by Pursuit Minerals Limited. A 2% Net Smelter Return to Teck Australia Pty Ltd will be due from any production from Paperbark
	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.	EPM8937 is valid until 6 September, 2019.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No results from other parties are used in this announcement.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Brecciated cross cutting mineralisation within a fault zone, comprising predominantly pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The brecciated fault zone cross cuts laminated grey to dark grey siltstones and pyritic siltstones of the Riversleigh Siltstone of the Upper McNamara Group. The sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation clearly cross cut the siltstones and appear to have been introduced following brecciation of the fault zone, as the mineralisation wraps around the brecciated clasts of siltstone in the fault zone. Pursuit considers the mineralisation to be epigenetic in origin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.*	<table><tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Drill Hole Name</th><th>Easting (GDA94, Zone 54)</th><th>Northing (GDA94, Zone 54)</th><th>Azimuth (Degrees)</th><th>Dip (Degrees)</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th></tr><tr><td>Bluebush</td><td>BB04-17</td><td>290750</td><td>7989125</td><td>0</td><td>90</td><td>333.0</td></tr></table> Summary geology as drilled in hole BB04-17 is as follows (all depths are down hole depths in a vertical drill hole): 0 – 176.1m Mesozoic and Cenozoic cover 176.1 – 186m Massive black carbonaceous mudstone 186 – 188.3m Strongly quartz carbonate veined black carbonaceous mudstone 188.3 - 193.8m Variable quartz carbonate veined and brecciated grey laminated siltstone interbedded with laminated pyritic siltstone and recrystallised pyritic carbonate. This zone variably weak to strongly sphalerite and galena mineralised. 193.8 – 223.4m Interbedded laminated grey to dark grey siltstone, laminated pyritic siltstone and recrystallised pyritic carbonate. Variable sphalerite and galena mostly in the recrystallised carbonate. 223.4 – 248m Interbedded laminated grey siltstone and lesser pyritic mudstone with minor recrystallised carbonate with weak sphalerite rare galena mineralisation 248 – 260 Grey to black laminated mudstone to siltstone 260 – 267 Grey to black laminated mudstone with increasing thin sandstone interbeds

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		267 – 333 Graded turbiditic sandstone to lithic sandstone with variable amount of mudstone top of beds. Between 294 – 310 and 312 – 315 rare sandy bed bases have minor disseminated sphalerite, some of which with rare galena has remobilised up thin fractures. 333 m End of Hole
	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.	This information has not been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	N/A – Visual description of mineralisation only
	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.	N/A – Visual description of mineralisation only
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The fault zone containing the brecciated galena, sphalerite and pyrite sulphides is interpreted to dip at approximately 70^{o} to the east. However, as drill hole BB04-17 was a vertical hole, it was not possible to collect oriented drill core and hence it cannot be determined with confidence that the mineralised fault zone does dip to the east. The dip of the fault zone has been inferred from geophysical (gravity) data.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Down-hole widths were report. The true width is not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	N/A – Visual description of mineralisation only
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported) including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	N/A – Visual description of mineralisation only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Follow up drilling will be conducted in order to attempt to define the extent of the mineralisation intersected in BB04-17. Until assays results are received it is not yet possible to determine the configuration of that follow up drilling. However, it is probable that holes drilled at 65° to the west, will be drilled in order to attempt to determine the true width of the mineralisation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.