STRATEGIC MINERALS
CORPORATION N.L.

12th October 2017 **ASX Release**

Woolgar Gold Project, Queensland

(Strategic Minerals Corporation N. L. (Strategic) 100%)

Initial Results of 2017 Drill Program at BVS in Woolgar

The Company is pleased to announce the results of the first eight reverse circulation (RC) drill holes of the ongoing infill drill program at the BVS prospect on the Woolgar Project.

Significant results of the first eight holes include[1]:

- **LR0299** **18 metres at 0.825 g/t gold from 56 to 74 metres**
- **LR0300** **8 metres at 0.97 g/t gold from 59 to 67 metres**
  - **and** **17 metres at 3.71 g/t gold from 79 to 96 metres**
    - including 5 metres at 7.76 g/t gold from 91 metres
- **LR0301** **1 metre at 5.36 g/t gold from 117 to 118 metres**
  - **and** **71 metres at 1.71 g/t gold from 126 to 197 metres**
    - including 15 metres at 4.12 g/t gold from 165 metres
  - **and** **7 metres at 6.24 g/t gold from 206 to 213 metres**
    - including 4 metres at 10.12 g/t gold from 209 metres
- **LR0302** **3 metres at 2.2 g/t gold from 101 to 104 metres**
- **LR0303** **7 metres at 0.86 g/t gold from 121 to 128 metres**
- **LR0304** **22 metres at 1 g/t gold from 46 to 68 metres**
  - **and** **14 metres at 2.74 g/t gold from 112 to 126 metres**
- **LR0305** **4 metres at 0.97 g/t gold from 97 to 101 metres**
- **LR0306** **21 metres at 2.41 g/t gold from 66 to 87 metres**
    - including 4 metres at 5.5 g/t gold from 72 metres
  - **and** **25 metres at 3.32 g/t gold from 101 to 126 metres**
    - including 3 metres at 16.3 g/t gold from 114 metres
  - **and** **17 metres at 1.93 g/t gold from 135 to 152 metres**

This phase of the program is focussed on infilling the existing resource and testing for any near-surface extension in the Crossover sector at BVS. [2] All drillholes intersected mineralisation.

The main objectives of the RC program are to assess how the resource models from Inferred to Indicated and to upgrade Exploration Potential to Inferred Resources. These results will be incorporated into the resource, which will be published in due course once all drilling has been completed, laboratory results received and QAQC completed.

The RC drilling program for the Crossover sector was completed in early October and diamond drilling has commenced.

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[1] For a summary of significant intersections for all 8 drillholes, please refer to Appendix Two: Summary of RC drill intersections for 2017, as at 11th October 2017. All intersection widths are length weighted averages. All widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths.

[2] For details of the 2016 resource, please refer to "Resource Update for Big Vein South" published on the 1st March 2017, available at **www.stratmin.com.au**

2017 Drill Program Update

The 2017 program includes both RC and diamond drilling aimed at fulfilling multiple technical objectives, which are required to make an initial assessment of the viability of the BVS resource:

- The RC program has been completed and comprises 4,005 metres in 18 drillholes:
  - All eight holes announced here are infill holes to decrease the spacing between existing drillholes, aimed at both upgrading the category of the existing resource, if justified, and increase the confidence and precision of the resource modelling.
  - The shallower drillholes also tested the potential for near-surface mineralisation. Modelling of the resource indicated that there was potential for the mineralisation to extend closer to surface with obvious positive potential for the resource economics. These generally intercepted relatively narrow and low-grade mineralisation, confirming that the high-grade material does not reach surface in this sector.
- All eight holes announced here, totalling 1,196 metres, are located in the central "Crossover" sector of the Big Vein South (BVS) resource. Plans and Cross Sections of the 8 holes are provided in Appendix One.
- The DD phase is expected to comprise 9 holes for 1,550 metres with the objectives of:
  - Geotechnical assessment: to assist open pit wall design and mine planning.
  - Metallurgical testwork: to provide a more detailed assessment of the metallurgic factors affecting recovery and overall deposit economics.
  - Resource Upgrade: the diamond holes are designed to complement the RC holes. These will both increase confidence in the resource grades, form and orientation of the mineralisation, resource dimensions and twin existing holes to check the accuracy of the RC samples.
  - Wasterock and Acid Rock Drainage assessment: to help define the potential waste management and environmental aspects of the deposit.
- The drilling is expected to continue until November. Once all results have been returned and processed in the New Year, further sampling will be conducted for metallurgical and acid rock drainage studies. All these results, along with the geotechnical study, will be incorporated into an updated resource estimation.

Laif Allen McLoughlin

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Alistair Grahame, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grahame is a full-time employee of Strategic Mineral Corporation NL. Mr Grahame has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Grahame consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix One: Plans and Sections

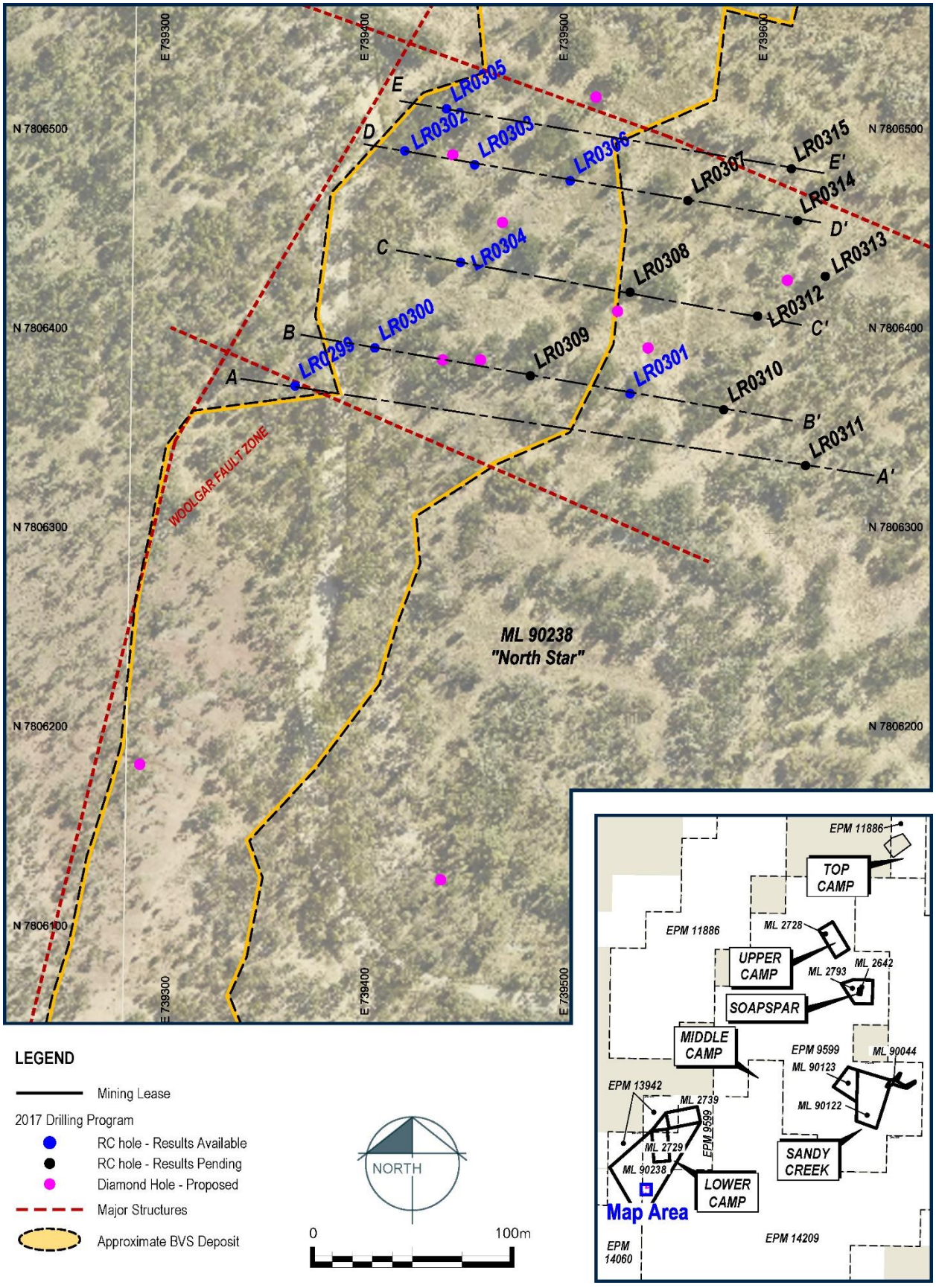

Figure 1: Location map of the Woolgar Project showing the location of the eight drill holes in relation to the BVS resource and major prospects.

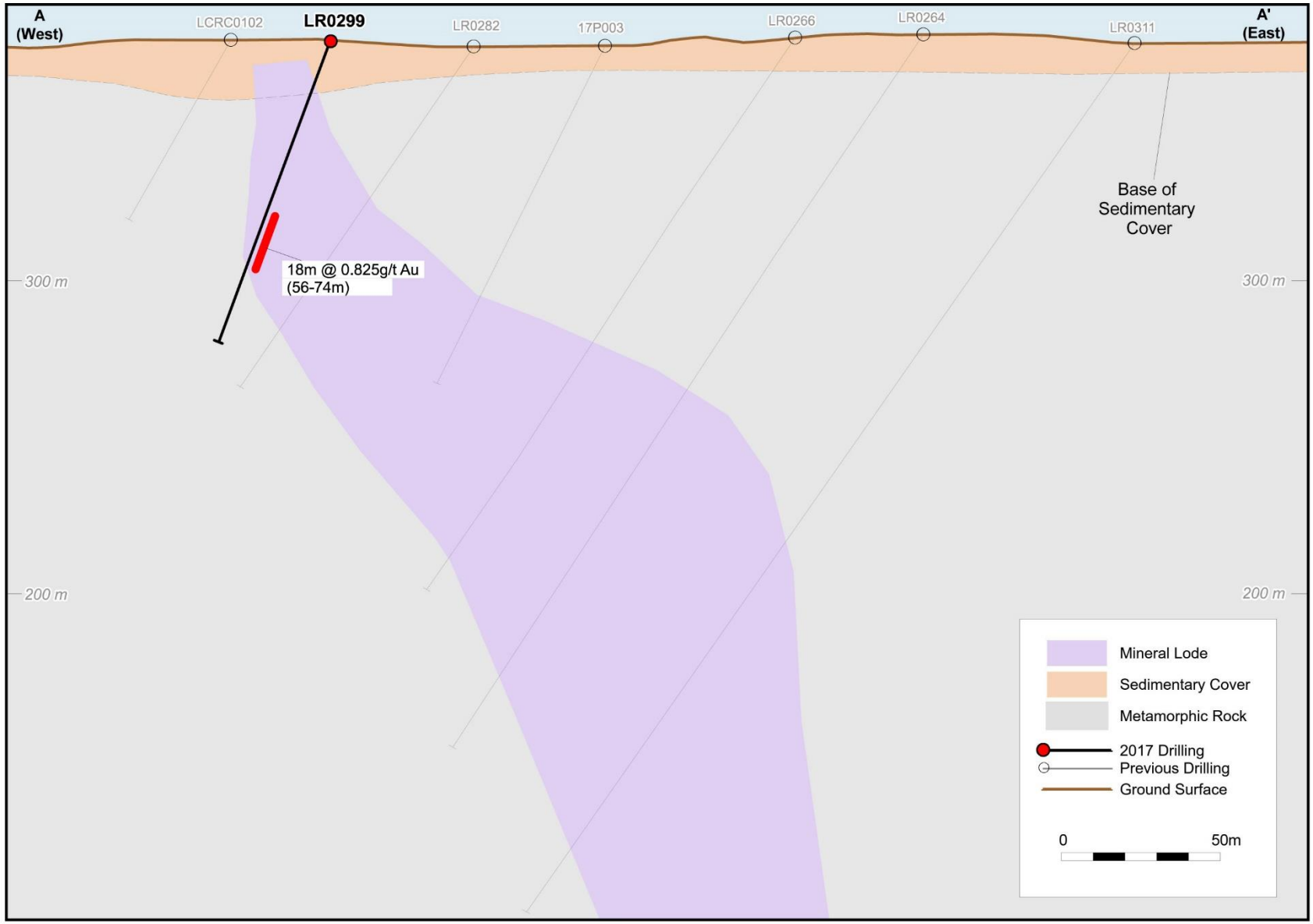

Figure 2: **Graphic cross section A-A' through the central (Crossover) sector of the BVS resource.**

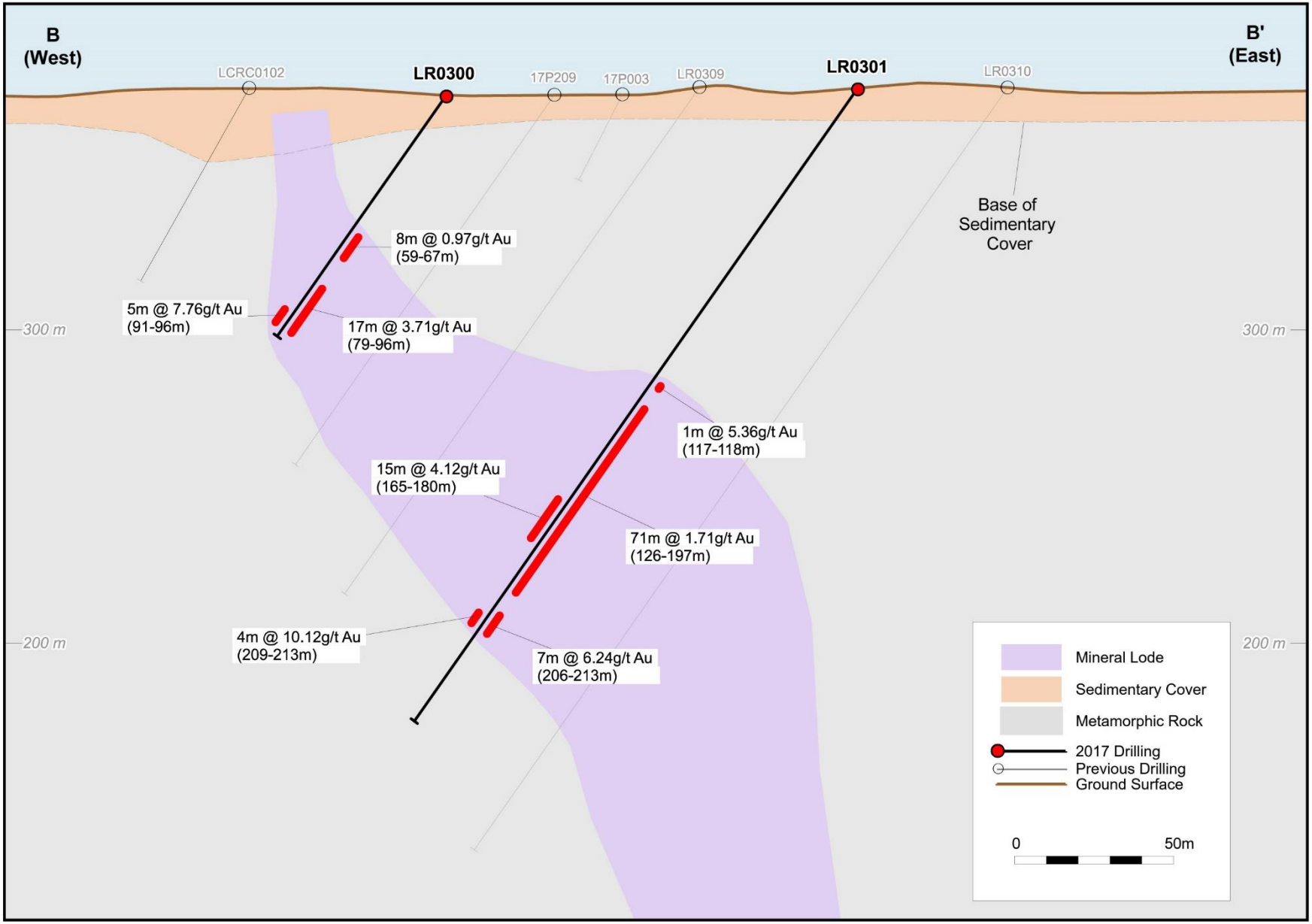

Figure 3: **Graphic cross section B-B' through the central (Crossover) sector of the BVS resource.**

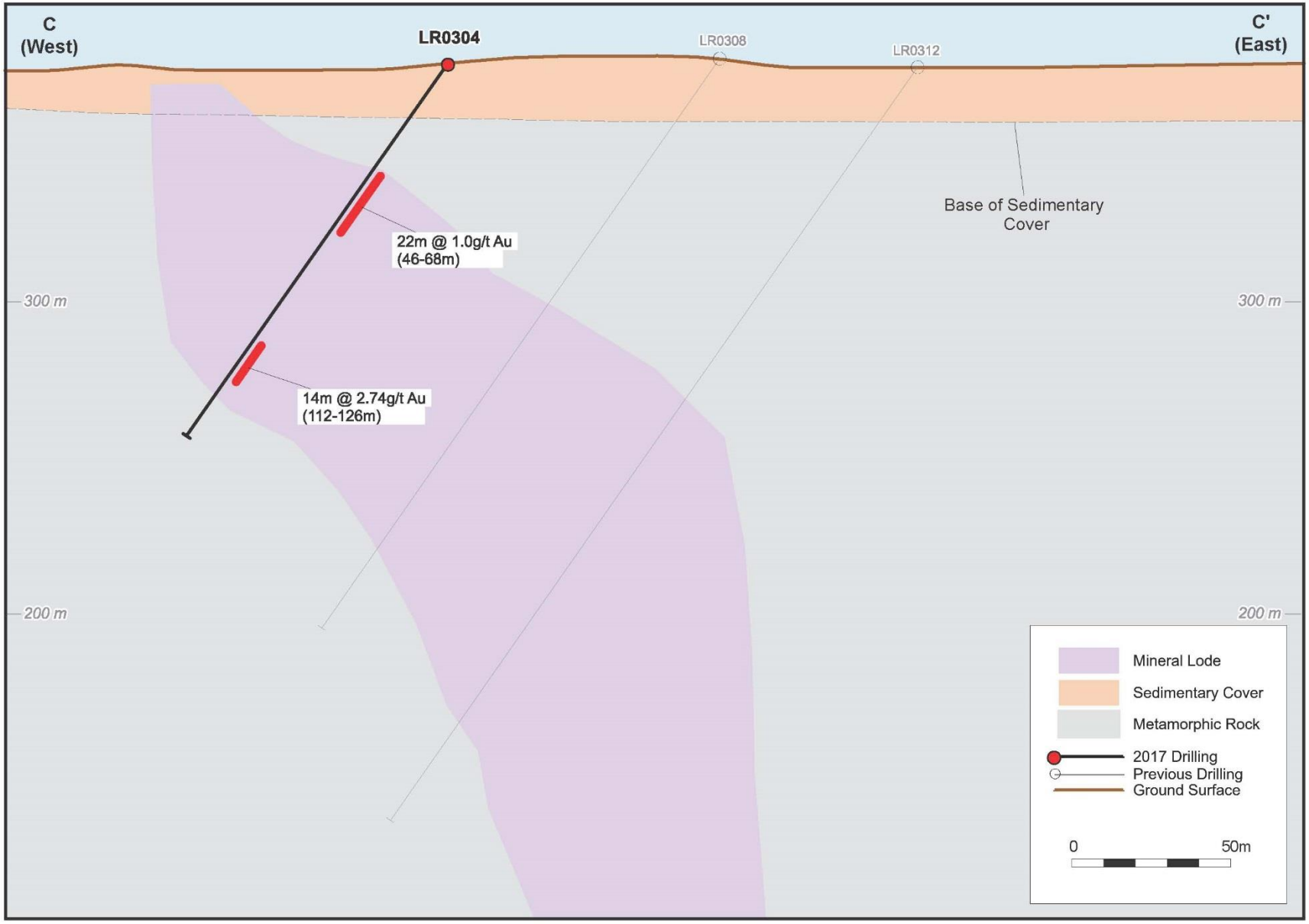

Figure 4: **Graphic cross section C-C' through the central (Crossover) sector of the BVS resource.**

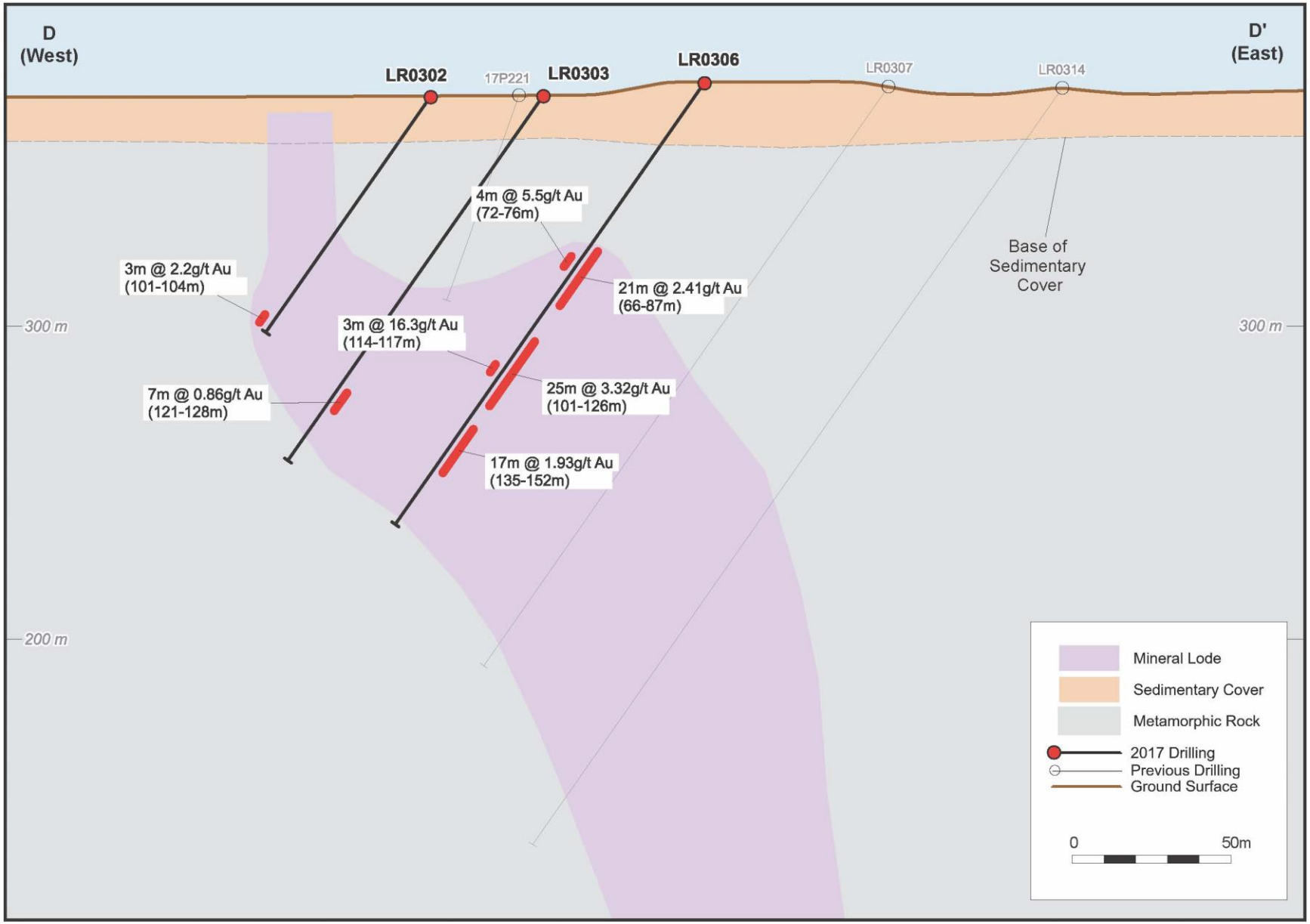

Figure 5: **Graphic cross section D-D' through the central (Crossover) sector of the BVS resource.**

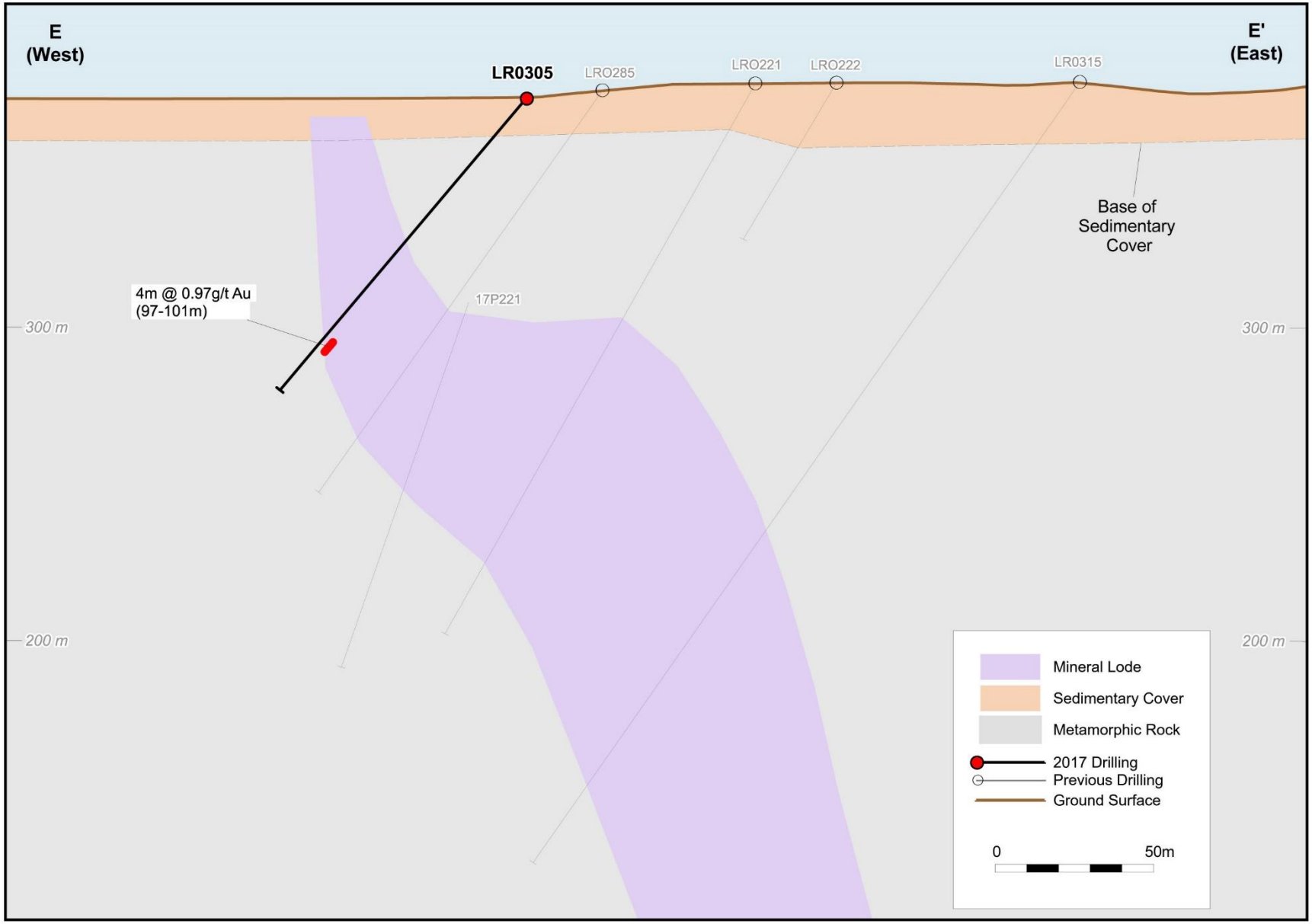

Figure 6: **Graphic cross section E-E' through the central (Crossover) sector of the BVS resource.**

Appendix Two: Summary of RC drill intersections for 2017, as at 11th October 2017.

Table 1:	Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade											
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole (m)	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample Method	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width[3] (metres)	Gold Grade[4] (ppm)
LR0299	BVS	100	-70	280	739362	7806374	375	RC	56	74	18	0.83
LR0300	BVS	112	-55	273	739402	7806393	378	RC	59	67	8	0.97
and									79	96	17	3.71
including									91	96	5	7.76
LR0301	BVS	232	-55	280	739530	7806370	380	RC	**117**	**118**	**1**	**5.36**
and									**126**	**197**	**71**	**1.71**
including									165	180	15	4.12
and									**206**	**213**	**7**	**6.24**
including									209	213	4	10.12
LR0302	BVS	118	-55	280	739417	7806492	380	RC	**101**	**104**	**3**	**2.20**
LR0303	BVS	148	-55	280	789452	7806485	380	RC	**121**	**128**	**7**	**0.86**
LR0304	BVS	148	-50	280	739425	7806445	380	RC	**46**	**68**	**22**	**1.00**
and									**112**	**126**	**14**	**2.74**
including									124	126	3	4.33
LR0305	BVS	154	-50	280	739438	7806513	372	RC	**97**	**101**	**4**	**0.97**

LR0306	BVS	184	-55	280	7806477	739500	380	RC	**66**	**87**	**21**	**2.41**
including									72	76	4	5.50
and									84	87	3	2.97
and									**101**	**126**	**25**	**3.32**
including									114	117	3	16.30
and									**124**	**126**	**2**	**6.26**
and									**135**	**152**	**17**	**1.93**

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

[2] All coordinates are reported in GDA94. Collars were surveyed by Differential GPS prior to drilling. Final collar coordinates, surveyed using a Differential GPS will be updated in due course.

[3] All intersection widths are length weighted averages. All widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation.

[4] Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones up to 6 metres are included in overall intercepts (bold). Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the secondary intersections as per 2013 to 2016 announcements for comparative purposes. No upper cut-off was applied. Results presented are gold only: no metal equivalents are used.

[5] Narrow, low grade intersections intercepted in the southern sector. Intercepts included as indicative that structure intercepted. Similar narrow, low grade intercepts are not included elsewhere as not representing significant mineralisation.

Appendix Three JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Reverse circulation drilling with face hammer. Sample intervals were 1.0m.* • *RC sampling was carried out by the drilling contractor using a cone-splitter integral with the recovery cyclone.* • *Up to 4 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay and 35 element ICP.* • *Some moderate variation is noted in field duplicates, which may be due to resampling techniques (riffle vs. cone-cyclone splits) or minor coarse gold "nugget effect". This may be higher or lower, is always low to moderate variation and proportional to the grade, and shows no systematic evidence of skewing. Screen fire assaying of higher grade samples is undertaken as standard to determine this. The original (rig-sampled) assay is reported for all instances of duplicates, rather than a selective system.*
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).*	• See above.
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.*	• All samples and rejects are weighed after drilling. This has yet to be completed, but is incorporated prior to resource estimation. • Any anomalies in sample size during drilling were brought to the driller's attention and appropriate steps taken. • Samples were collected in an integral cyclone recovery and cone splitter. Duplicates were taken manually using a riffle splitter and selected on geological criteria. • At this stage, there is no obvious relationship between recovery and grade. Detailed analysis is pending prior to incorporation into future resource estimates.
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.*	• 100% of RC chips were logged on site using a qualitive system logged by a competent geologist with sufficient experience. • All RC chips have been photographed.

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.*	• RC was cone split integrally to the cyclone. Duplicates were selected on geological criteria and taken manually using a riffle splitter. • RC drilling did not involve water injection. Ground conditions were generally dry, but occasional groundwater was intersected, usually with limited ingress. Three holes intersected moderate water ingress, but there is no evidence thus far that this affected recovery. Steps were taken minimise caking within the cyclone or splitter. • All sample preparation and methods were appropriate for exploration purposes. • 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse blanks and field duplicates were used throughout the program. • Sample and reject from these holes will be weighed and analysis completed prior to incorporation within the resource.
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.*	• Samples were prepared and assayed at the ALS Minerals Division - Geochemistry (“ALS”) laboratory in Townsville; an ISO-9001:2013 certified facility. Methods used were: gold by fire assay, AA finish (50 gram charge); and other elements by aqua regia ICP-AES (35 elements). Samples returning greater than 100 g/t gold were automatically re-assayed using a dilution analyses. • 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse banks and riffle-split field duplicates were used throughout the program. All standard and blank results appear acceptable. The field duplicates show minor variation which may be due to coarse gold or the different splitting method. Gravimetric re-analysis of selected higher-grade values will be undertaken to assess this.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification has been conducted at this stage. • Twinned holes are currently underway. • Logging data entry in real time on site by employee logging. • Sample control data recorded on paper in the field and entered digitally daily. • All data backed up daily and stored in separate locations. Senior geologist verifies data entry. • No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are located using a Differential GPS prior to drilling and will be updated using a Differential GPS upon completion. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a Reflex single-shot camera at 18m and subsequent 50 metre intervals. • Project grid is MGA94. • A DEM is used for planning and modelling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		This has proven adequate for the low relief.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Planned intercept spacings were approximately 25m. This is considered suitable for the resource infill nature of this program. • Exploration results only presented here. Data density will be studied in detail in the future for resource purposes. • No compositing was used in the field. 1m sample intervals were analysed. The reported intersections are simple length weighted averages based on apparent widths.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging at approximately 70°, steepening to sub-vertical below approximately 200m. • Drilling is orientated perpendicular to the strike of the structure and all holes dip -50 to -55°. There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are collected in calico bags, sealed in sacks of five and loaded into pallet containers for transport to Townsville by a private courier. • A paper trail, including the contents of individual sacks is maintained.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sample technique is reviewed frequently. The use of standards and blanks was optimized for this program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Woolgar project is comprised of 5 wholly owned EPMs, which are formally incorporated under project status. • 9 MLs overly the project. These are wholly owned by Strategic Minerals. • A further EPM, EPM 26263, is held adjacent to the project, but has not yet been formally incorporated. • There is no known impediment to operations in the area.

License No	Date Granted	Area/Sub Blocks	Interest	Comments
ML 2728	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
ML 2729	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
ML 2739	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
ML 2642	01/02/89	405 Ha	100%	Granted
ML 2793	08/08/91	146.4 Ha	100%	Granted
ML 90044	27/04/95	29.2 Ha	100%	Granted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ML 90122 02/09/04 350.90 Ha 100% Granted ML 90123 18/11/04 124.70 Ha 100% Granted MLA 90238 19/09/17 883.5 Ha 100% Granted EPM 9599 01/09/93 32 SB 100% Granted EPM 11886 21/04/04 23 SB 100% Granted EPM 14060 21/04/04 46 SB 100% Granted EPM 14209 21/04/04 49 SB 100% Granted EPM 13942 09/11/06 3 SB 100% Granted EPM 26263 05/12/16 100 SB 100% Granted
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Little recent work had been carried out in the Lower Camp area prior to the commencement of the progressive RC programs by SMC in 2011. The current project management reviewed this and found them acceptable as a basis for exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Lower Camp hosts a mesothermal style of mineralisation. • At BVS, it is shear hosted within the regional-scale Woolgar Fault Zone where this is deflected locally by a secondary, cross-cutting structure. • It consists of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, stylobreccias, tectonic breccias, stockworks and veinlets. • Gold mineralisation is associated with disseminated pyrite, and lesser galena, sphalerite and pyrrotite, that occur within strongly phyllic altered, sheared and brecciated schists, gneisses, dolerite dykes, granites, granitoids, silicified breccias and veins. • The mineralisation is strongly associated with a phyllic alteration.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• For drilling data, see Appendix 2, Table 1**Error! Reference source not found.** of this report. • None of this information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade*	• All intersection widths are length weighted averages. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Normally low-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	grade zones up to two metres width were included in the overall intersections, although locally low grade zones up to six metres width may be included in the overall intersections where these were considered sufficiently wide as to justify their incorporation.**Error! Reference source not found.** In the secondary intersections, low-grade zones less than two metres width were included where significant high-grade material occurred adjacent. No upper cut-off was applied. Details of intersections and higher-grade lens are included and shown in graphic sections, see Appendices One and Two. • The mesothermal mineralisation is gold dominated and no metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging between 50 and 70° near surface and approximately vertical at depth. • These drillholes dip -50° to -55°. • All holes are drilled 280° GDA94, which is perpendicular to the estimated average strike of the mineralisation. • There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
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.*	• Location and prospect maps, and a long-section showing pierce points compared to the existing grade-thickness plot are included in the main body of the text.
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.*	• Summary intercepts of all eight holes in this announcement are included, including those with minimal intercepts. • Minor intercepts of low grades and widths (≤1 g/t x ≤3m) adjacent to significant intercepts are not reported since these are considered relatively insignificant. These were included where they were the only anomalous intercepts in a hole, or where similar intercepts in multiple adjacent holes may indicate secondary structures. All results will be included in a future resource estimate. • Drill results are outstanding for a further ten RC drill holes from the BVS resource. Diamond drilling has recently commenced on this resource.
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.*	• Recent geophysical surveys have been reported previously. Detailed analysis and interpretation of these results is undertaken on a continuous basis. • A soil sampling survey and an MMI orientation survey have been undertaken over select targets in the Lower Camp and beyond. These results will be reported separately. The orientation survey is to test the applicability of sampling and analytical techniques and is not expected to provide significant results in terms of target identification at this stage. • RC sample reject material has been set aside for further metallurgical work. Further detailed metallurgical studies are being incorporated in the ongoing diamond drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		program. • No geotechnical data is collected from RC drilling. Four geotechnical drillholes are incorporated within the diamond drilling program. Analysis from these holes a,d the additional resource diamond holes will be incorporated in the subsequent study. No prior independent appraisal has been made of the data from previous DDH drilling. • A groundwater monitoring program is programmed for the fourth quarter. • An acid rock generation study will be undertaken based on results from both the ongoing diamond drill program and the existing RC data. • Both positive and negative interpretations of these results have been discussed openly. No further deleterious technical, statutory or social issues are known.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Diamond drilling is currently ongoing. Further RC drilling may be conducted, depending on the results of the current programs and logistical constraints.