

Corporate Details

Ordinary Shares:
791,970,324

Market Capitalisation:
~\$135 million

Cash and bullion at 31 March 2018:
~\$23.4 million

Debt:
NIL

ASX Code: MOY

Board of Directors

Greg Bittar
Non-Executive Chairman

Bruno Lorenzon
Non-Executive Director

Tim Kennedy
Non-Executive Director

Peter Lester
Non-Executive Director

Management

Peter Cash
Chief Executive Officer

Dean Will
Chief Operating Officer

Ray Parry
Chief Financial Officer and
Company Secretary

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Outstanding oxide drilling results show potential to build critical mass of high-grade ounces at Golden Gate

Standout results from reconnaissance RC drilling across multiple new prospects, point to near-term opportunities to delineate high-grade oxide resources

- The Golden Gate Mining Centre, located 35km from the Nullagine processing plant, was last mined in 2013, producing 55,952oz at an average grade of 2.58g/t Au. It was one of the highest-grade open pit oxide ore sources ever mined at Nullagine.
- Highly encouraging results received from a recent 160-hole Reverse Circulation drilling program, highlighting the potential to delineate new oxide Resources at Golden Gate.
- Drilling of new prospects which were outlined by rock chip sampling and mapping earlier this year, has returned the following outstanding drilling results:

Kestrel Prospect

- 9m @ 28.47g/t Au from 5m including 3m @ 83.23g/t Au
- 1m @ 15.4g/t Au from 18m
- 1m @ 9.67g/t Au from 49m
- 3m @ 1.32g/t Au from 49m

Goshawk Prospect

- 2m @ 9.8g/t Au from 7m including 1m @ 16.6g/t Au
- 9m @ 3.97g/t Au from 27m including 2m @ 7.49g/t Au
- 2m @ 9.04g/t Au from 8m including 1m @ 17.4g/t Au
- 2m @ 5.36g/t Au from 37m including 1m @ 9.87g/t Au

Kite South Prospect

- 4m @ 6.81g/t Au from 9m including 2m @ 10.35g/t Au
- 5m @ 1.29g/t Au from 10m
- 7m @ 7.63g/t Au from 41m including 3m @ 15.32g/t Au

Ibis Prospect

- 9m @ 3.69g/t Au from 31m including 1m @ 10.6g/t Au and 1m @ 14.0g/t Au (GGX0032)
 - Results awaiting for four additional holes
- Interpretation of all the results is underway with a view to designing follow-up drilling programs aimed at establishing JORC Maiden Mineral Resources.



Millennium Minerals Limited (Millennium or the Company – ASX: MOY) is pleased to advise that recent drilling at the historic Golden Gate Mining Centre at its Nullagine Gold Project has highlighted the potential for the area to be re-established as a high-grade oxide mining centre.

An extensive reconnaissance Reverse Circulation drilling program across the Golden Gate area, which is located 35km from the Nullagine Processing Plant, has returned encouraging results across several entirely new prospect areas – all of which will be followed up with aggressive drilling programs.

The Golden Gate Mining Centre, which was last mined in 2013, was one of the highest-grade oxide open pit ore sources ever mined at Nullagine, and the discovery of new oxide mineralisation represents a significant development. Golden Gate also contains deeper sulphide mineralisation at the ABC Reef, Condor, Crow and D Reef prospects which will be targeted for future development as part of the Company’s Sulphide ore expansion and underground mining strategy.

The discovery of new oxide mineralisation at Golden Gate further reinforces the outstanding upside potential of the Nullagine Project area and supports Millennium’s strategic objective of increasing production to 100,000ozpa over a minimum five-year mine life.

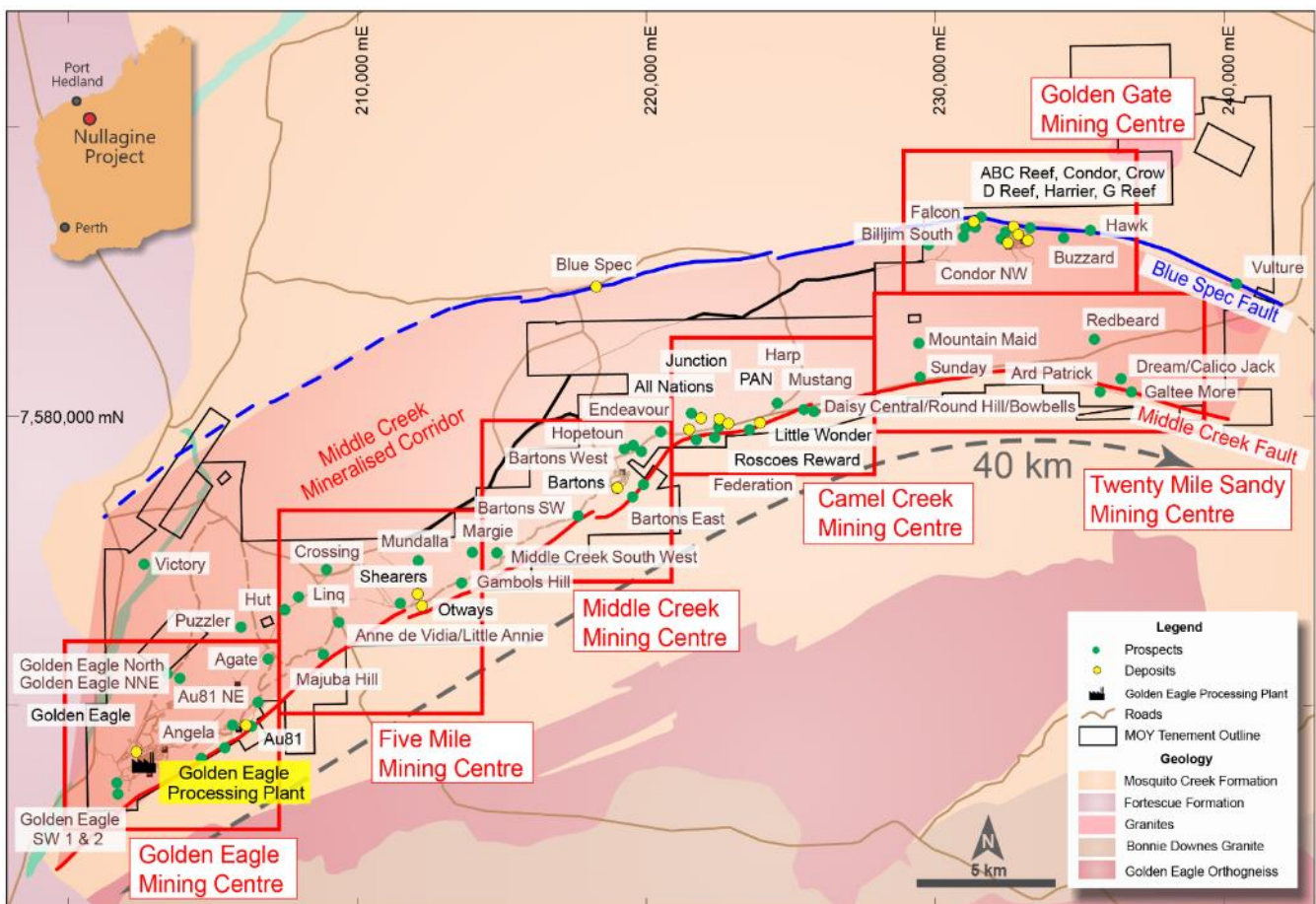


Figure 1: Nullagine Gold Project Location Plan showing key deposits and Mining Centres.

Golden Gate Mining Centre – Interim RC Drilling Results

The Golden Gate Mining Centre is located approximately 35km by road from the Nullagine Gold Project processing plant (see Figure 1).

Mining commenced at Golden Gate in 2013 and was completed for the known (ABC Reef, Condor, Crow, D Reef, Falcon, Harrier and G Reef) oxide deposits in 2015. A total of 674,000 tonnes at an average grade of 2.58g/t Au was mined for 55,952 ounces. Golden Gate typically hosts higher-grade deposits and the highest-grade open pit oxide sources at Nullagine.



The Company has devoted significant attention to exploration at the Golden Gate Mining Centre this year in light of the highly encouraging results from field mapping and rock chip sampling in late 2017 (see ASX announcement 12 December 2017).

The aim of this exploration activity is to re-establish a mining centre with other high-grade sources to complement the Condor Northwest deposit (see ASX announcement 26 April 2017) and Billjim South prospect (see ASX announcement 26 April 2017). Billjim South has yet to have its maiden MRE completed.

Further mapping and rock chip sampling since the 12 December 2017 ASX announcement has identified additional targets including:

- Goshawk (best of 38.2, 22.1, 8.5, 5.7g/t Au);
- Ibis (best of 20.4, 9.0, 8.5, 7.8 6.0, 5.8 and 2.2g/t Au);
- Kestrel (peak value of 41.2 g/t Au);and
- Kite South (best of 15.8, 5.5, 1.8 and .4g/t Au).

For the location of these targets see Figure 2.

Subsequently, RC drilling was planned and commenced to test the grade and thickness of bedrock mineralisation associated with the rock chip anomalism. Drilling is still ongoing.

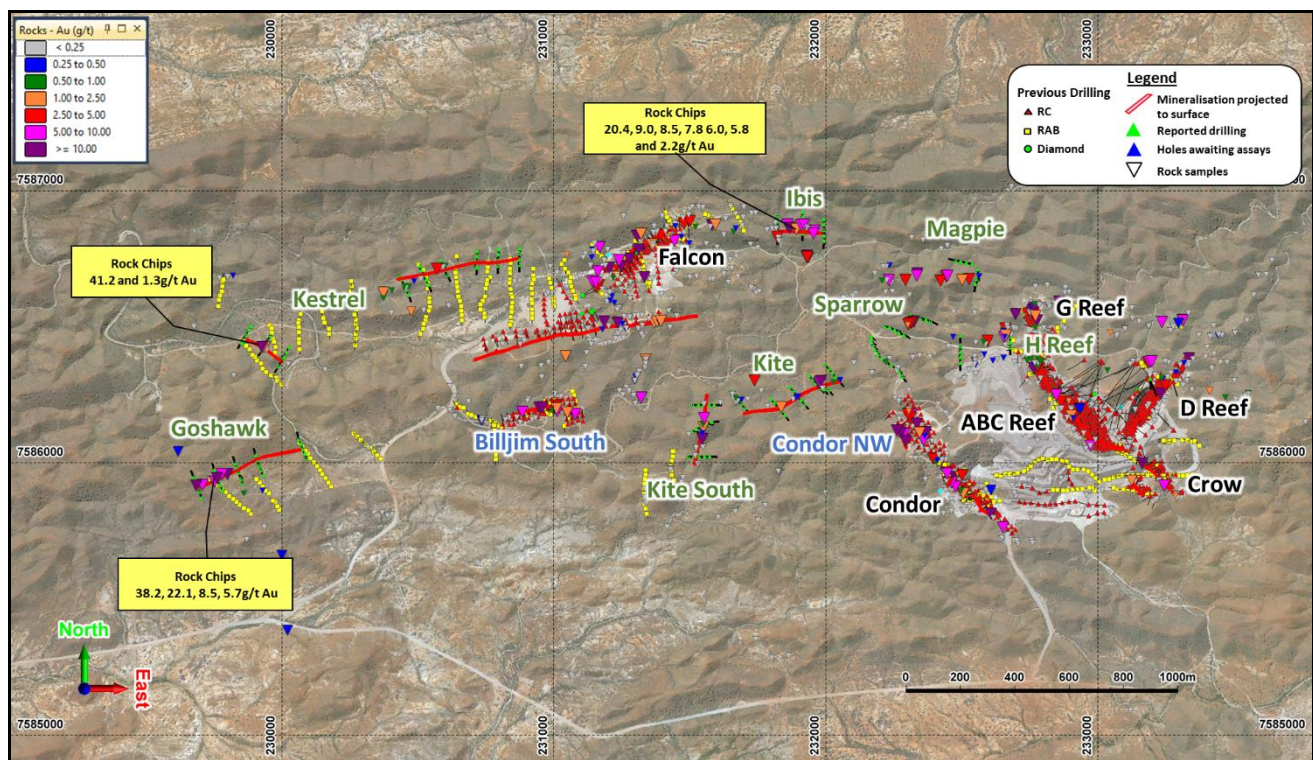


Figure 2 – Location of the prospect/ targets, drilling and rock sample results. Latest rock chip results are annotated.

To date, a total 160 RC holes have been drilled to test the Goshawk, H Reef, Ibis, Kestrel, Kite, Kite South, Magpie and Sparrow prospects/ targets. Refer to Figure 2 and Table 1 for hole details as well as significant intersections.

Eight RC holes for 432m remain to be drilled from these first-pass RC programmes. To date, assays have been returned for 115 holes with encouraging results received from Goshawk, Ibis and Kite South prospects.

Kestrel

Drilling on 120 to 80m x 20m spacing was carried to test two separate soil anomaly trends to the west of the Falcon deposit, see Figure 3. The first trend is an arcuate >50 ppb Au with coincident arsenic soil anomaly that had previous RAB results including 8m @ 1.20 g/t Au (GGRB0327) and 4m @ 2.60g/t Au (GGRB0340). The second is a north-west trending (similar orientation to Condor



and ABC Reef), greater than 25ppb Au with coincident arsenic soil anomaly and rock chip results up to 41.2g/t Au.

Assays have been received from this programme with the best of:

- 9m @ 28.47g/t Au from 5m including 3m @ 83.23g/t Au (GGX0140)
- 1m @ 15.4g/t Au from 18m (GGX0134)
- 1m @ 9.67g/t Au from 49m (GGX0126)
- 3m @ 1.32g/t Au from 49m (GGX0122A)
- 2m @ 1.94g/t Au from 30m (GGX0119)

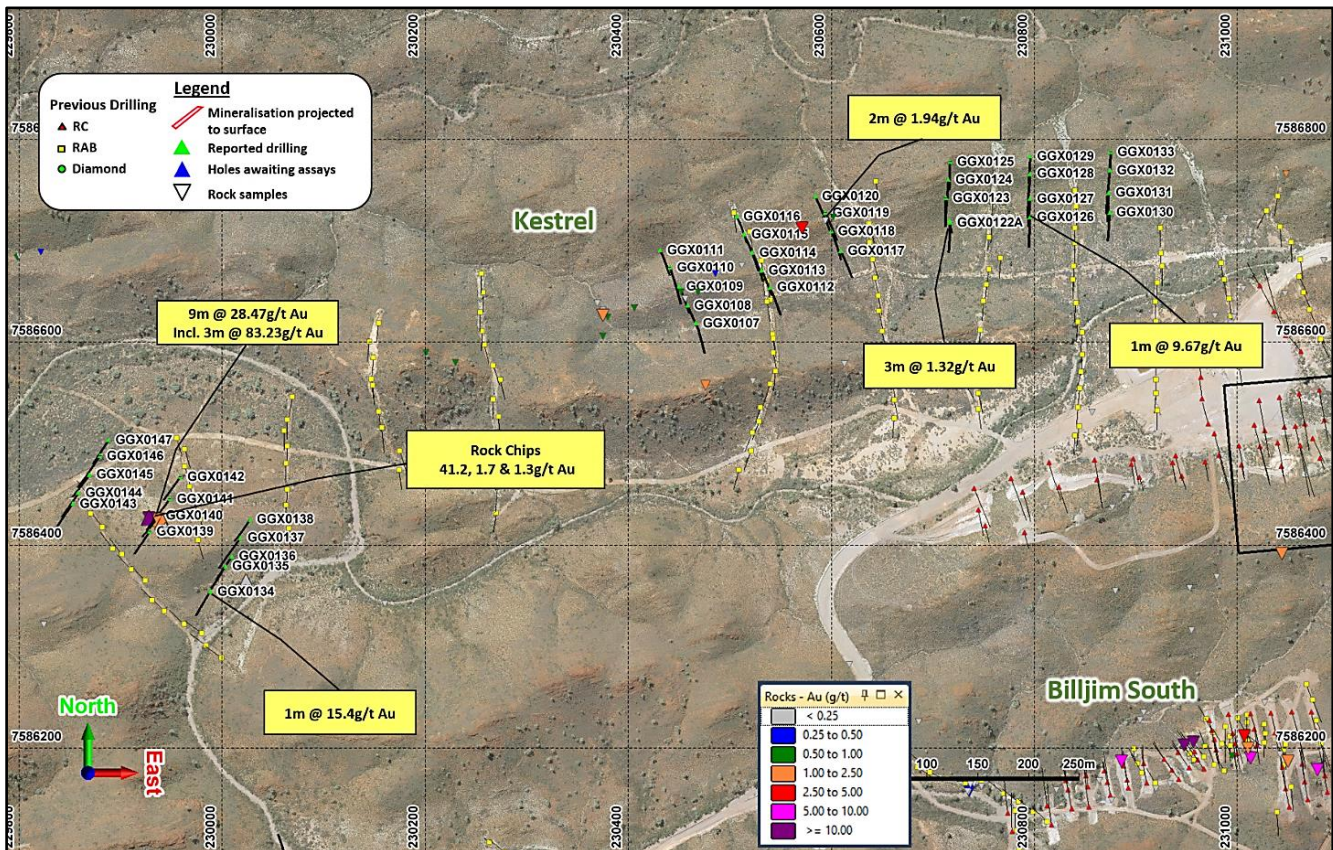


Figure 3 – Kestrel's significant intersections and rock sample results.

Currently, the results from this drilling are being reviewed to determine the extent of the high-grade mineralisation associated with the north-west trend in GGX0140.

Goshawk

RC drilling on an 80 x 20m drill pattern was completed to test the east-north-east trending, >5g/t Au rock chip anomaly (~150m strike length) that had previous RAB anomalism. Intersections from the limited RAB drilling included: 8m @ 1.15 g/t Au from surface (GGRB0473), 4m @ 2.46g/t Au from 12m (GGRB0473), 8m @ 0.99g/t Au from 20m (GGRB0473), 4m @ 1.90g/t Au from 16m (GGRB0472).

Assays have so far been received for all except three holes drilled at the prospect (see Figure 4) with the best results of:

- 2m @ 9.8g/t Au from 7m including 1m @ 16.6g/t Au (GGX0155)
- 9m @ 3.97g/t Au from 27m including 2m @ 7.49g/t Au (GGX0156)
- 2m @ 9.04g/t Au from 8m including 1m @ 17.4g/t Au (GGX0160)
- 2m @ 5.36g/t Au from 37m including 1m @ 9.87g/t Au (GGX0161)
- 7m @ 1.29g/t Au from 5m (GGX0157)

Once all the assays have been received, an interpretation of these results will be carried out and further drilling will be planned.

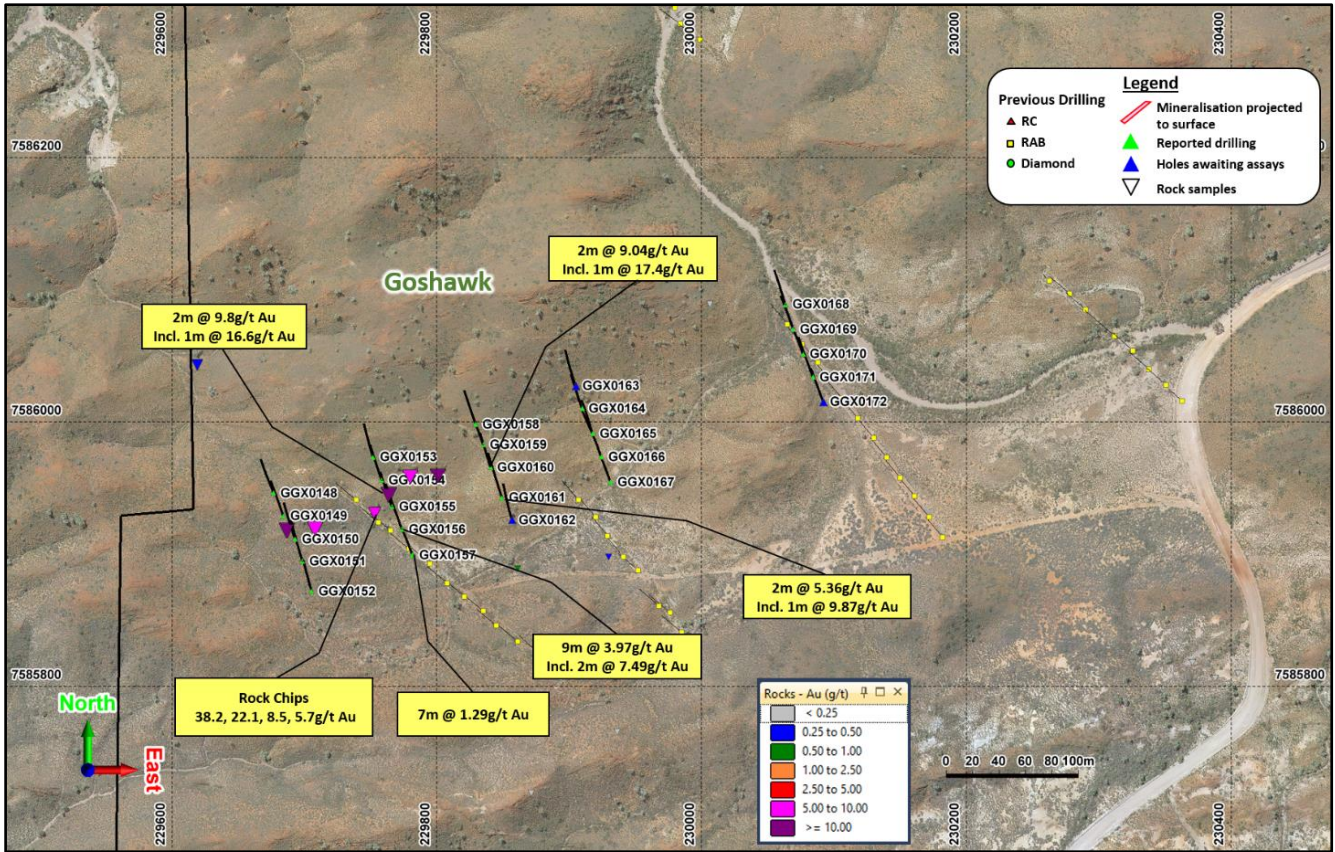


Figure 4 – Goshawk’s significant intersections and rock sample results.

Kite South

Drilling was conducted on a nominal 80m x 20m spacing to test a north-trending vein to the south-west of the Kite prospect. Mapping and rock chip sampling over the area returned results up to 15.8g/t Au over an exposed strike length of ~150m.

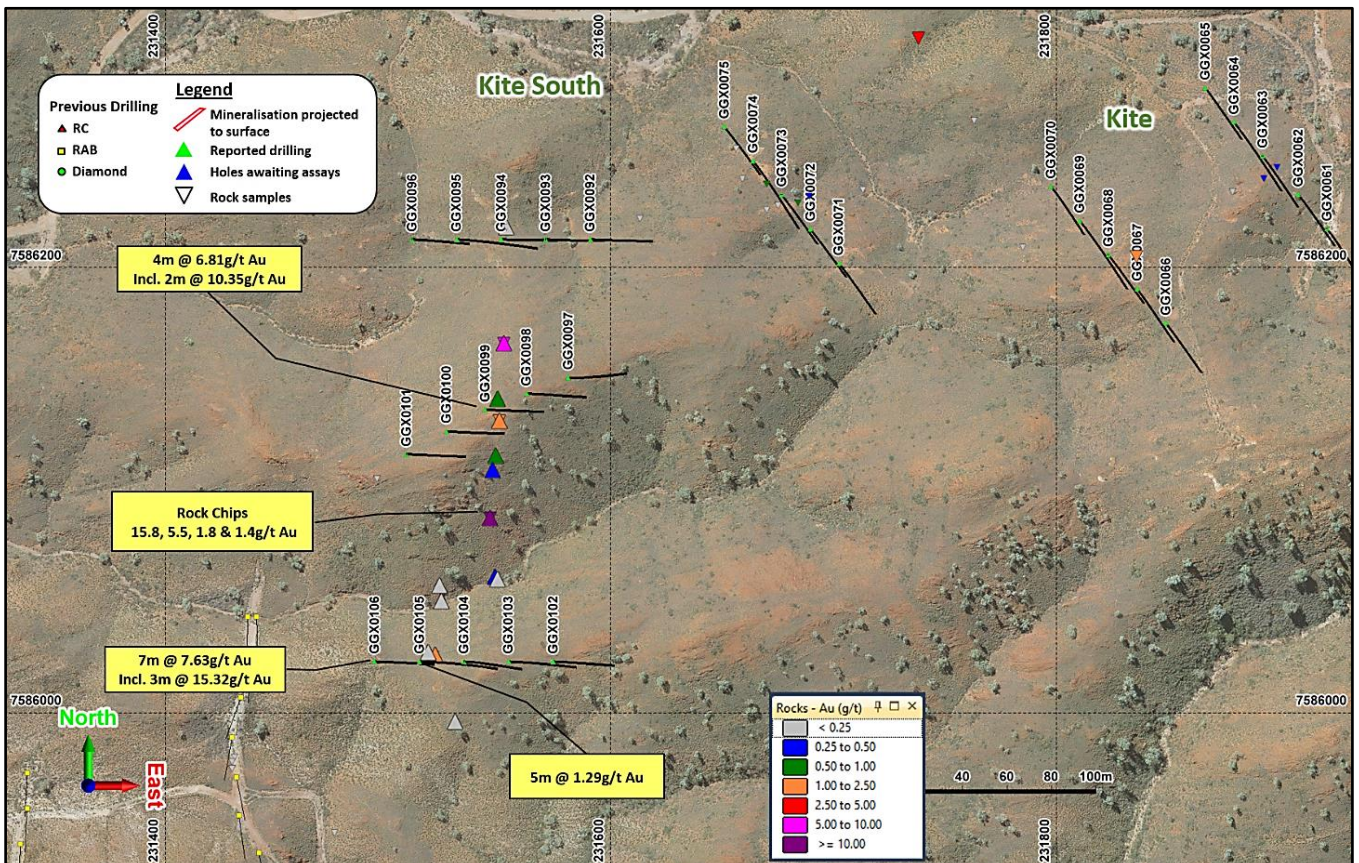


Figure 5 – Kite South’s significant intersections and rock sample results.



The best results from this prospect (see Figure 5) were:

- 4m @ 6.81g/t Au from 9m including 2m @ 10.35g/t Au (GGX0099)
- 5m @ 1.29g/t Au from 10m (GGX0105)
- 7m @ 7.63g/t Au from 41m including 3m @ 15.32g/t Au (GGX0106)

Interpretation of these results is currently underway to understand the full extent of the intersected high-grade mineralisation.

Ibis

Field mapping and rock chip sampling in January 2018 identified a high-grade, east-south-east trending, sericitic shear that outcropped over a strike length of 160m.

The best rock chip results returned from this exercise were: 20.4g/t, 9.0g/t, 8.5g/t, 7.8g/t, 6.0g/t, 5.8g/t and 2.2g/t Au, as shown in Figure 6.

Subsequently, drilling was conducted on a spacing of 80 x 20m to determine the thickness and tenor of potential bedrock mineralisation.

Four holes are still awaiting their assays with the best result to date of 9m @ 3.69g/t Au from 31m including 1m @ 10.6g/t Au and 1m @ 14.0g/t Au (GGX0032). Interpretation of the results will be carried out once the remaining results have been received.

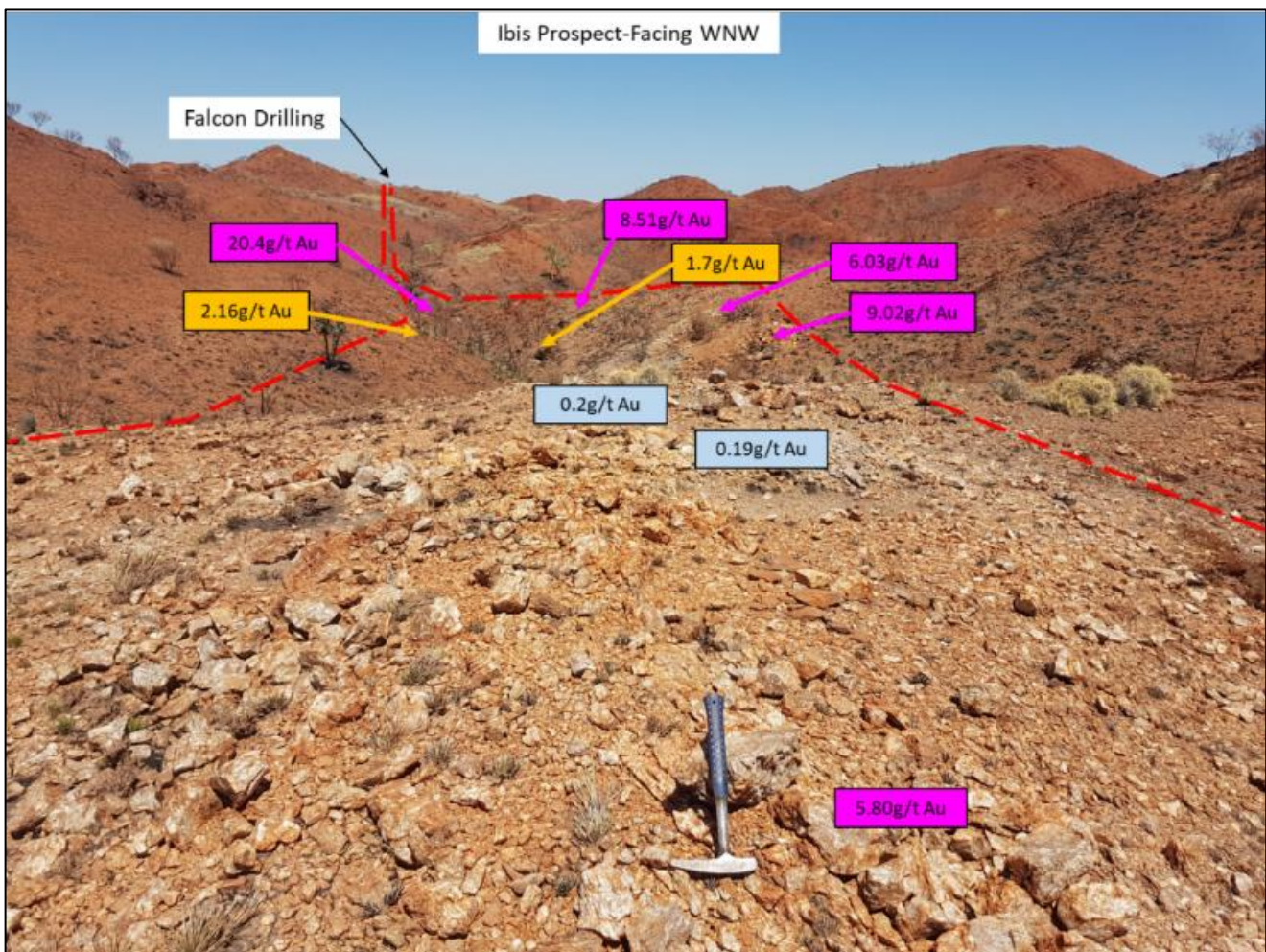


Figure 6 – Ibis prospect field rock chip results

Once all of the first-pass RC drilling has been completed and the results received they will be assessed in context. The outcomes from this assessment will be incorporated into an updated geological interpretation that will help refine the targeting model and better focus future exploration. Further drilling will be designed to follow up on the most promising prospects.



Management Comment

Millennium Chief Executive Peter Cash said the latest results from Golden Gate demonstrated the significant untapped potential for new oxide gold discoveries across vast areas of the Nullagine Gold Project.

“Golden Gate was a significant high-grade oxide ore source for the Nullagine operation five years ago, delivering over 50,000oz at a head grade of more than 2g/t,” he said.

“Because of its highly prospective nature and potential to host higher grade mineralisation, Golden Gate has been a significant focus for our exploration team this year, with mapping and rock chip sampling delineating a number of completely new prospects.

“RC drilling has now converted these prospects into priority exploration targets, confirming the presence of significant oxide mineralisation over a considerable area. We are highly encouraged by these results and look forward to progressing these new discoveries as quickly as possible to resource-level opportunities.”

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Table 1 – Significant Results to date from the 2018 Golden Gate RC drilling.

Prospect	Hole_ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram-metres
Ibis	GGX0030	231993	7586815	417	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0031	231993	7586835	417	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0032	231993	7586855	416	180	-60	54		31	40	9	3.69	33.2
Ibis	GGX0032	231993	7586855	416	180	-60	54	Incl.	33	34	1	10.6	10.6
Ibis	GGX0032	231993	7586855	416	180	-60	54	Incl.	37	38	1	14	14
Ibis	GGX0033	231993	7586875	417	180	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0034	231993	7586895	420	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0035	231914	7586843	425	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0036	231914	7586863	418	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0037	231914	7586883	423	180	-60	54		13	14	1	0.63	0.6
Ibis	GGX0038	231914	7586903	429	180	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0039	231914	7586923	423	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Ibis	GGX0040	231825	7586828	407	180	-60	54				AA		AA
Ibis	GGX0041	231822	7586847	411	180	-60	54				AA		AA
Ibis	GGX0042	231819	7586867	412	180	-60	54				AA		AA
Ibis	GGX0043	231822	7586887	414	180	-60	72				AA		AA
Ibis	GGX0044	231822	7586907	415	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0050	232049	7586301	434	140	-60	54		2	6	4	0.46	1.8
Kite	GGX0051	232036	7586316	433	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0052	232023	7586331	439	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0053	232010	7586347	439	140	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0054	231997	7586362	430	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0055	232010	7586269	417	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0056	231993	7586271	416	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0057	231977	7586276	416	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0058	231964	7586292	420	140	-60	54		0	5	5	0.58	2.9
Kite	GGX0058	231964	7586292	420	140	-60	54		19	20	1	0.68	0.7
Kite	GGX0059	231951	7586307	422	140	-60	72		44	48	4	2.78	11.1
Kite	GGX0059	231951	7586307	422	140	-60	72	Incl.	44	45	1	8.89	8.9
Kite	GGX0060	231938	7586322	416	140	-60	55				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0061	231921	7586217	418	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0062	231909	7586233	415	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0063	231892	7586250	420	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0064	231880	7586265	416	140	-60	72		23	29	6	0.61	3.7
Kite	GGX0064	231880	7586265	416	140	-60	72		38	39	1	0.74	0.7
Kite	GGX0065	231867	7586281	412	140	-60	54		50	51	1	0.75	0.8
Kite	GGX0066	231849	7586175	439	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0067	231836	7586190	435	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0068	231823	7586206	435	140	-60	54		0	2	2	2.97	5.9
Kite	GGX0068	231823	7586206	435	140	-60	54	Incl.	0	1	1	5.34	5.3
Kite	GGX0068	231823	7586206	435	140	-60	54		11	12	1	0.77	0.8
Kite	GGX0069	231810	7586221	433	140	-60	72		19	20	1	0.78	0.8
Kite	GGX0069	231810	7586221	433	140	-60	72		29	31	2	1.47	2.9
Kite	GGX0070	231798	7586236	426	140	-60	54		44	48	4	1.37	5.5
Kite	GGX0071	231702	7586202	418	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA



Prospect	Hole_ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram-metres
Kite	GGX0072	231689	7586217	413	140	-60	54		49	54	5	0.55	2.8
Kite	GGX0073	231677	7586233	413	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0074	231664	7586248	415	140	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0074	231664	7586248	415	140	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Kite	GGX0075	231651	7586263	412	140	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Magpie	GGX0080	232476	7586743	405	280	-60	54				AA		AA
Magpie	GGX0081	232495	7586740	402	280	-60	54				AA		AA
Magpie	GGX0082	232516	7586735	401	280	-60	54				AA		AA
Magpie	GGX0083	232537	7586730	401	280	-60	54				AA		AA
Magpie	GGX0088	232560	7586712	399	175	-60	60				AA		AA
Magpie	GGX0089	232563	7586693	400	175	-60	54				AA		AA
Magpie	GGX0090	232553	7586676	401	175	-60	54				AA		AA
Magpie	GGX0091	232549	7586658	403	175	-60	54				AA		AA
Kite South	GGX0092	231591	7586213	413	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0093	231571	7586213	413	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0094	231551	7586213	418	90	-60	54		13	14	1	1.45	1.5
Kite South	GGX0095	231531	7586213	414	90	-60	72		68	69	1	1.03	1
Kite South	GGX0096	231511	7586213	410	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0097	231581	7586150	436	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0098	231562	7586143	438	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0099	231544	7586136	436	90	-60	54		0	1	1	0.6	0.6
Kite South	GGX0099	231544	7586136	436	90	-60	54		9	13	4	6.81	27.2
Kite South	GGX0099	231544	7586136	436	90	-60	54	Incl.	10	12	2	10.35	20.7
Kite South	GGX0100	231526	7586126	433	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0101	231508	7586116	430	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0102	231574	7586023	422	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0103	231554	7586023	421	90	-60	60				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0104	231534	7586023	418	90	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kite South	GGX0105	231514	7586023	413	90	-60	72		10	15	5	1.29	6.4
Kite South	GGX0106	231494	7586023	409	90	-60	54		41	48	7	7.63	53.4
Kite South	GGX0106	231494	7586023	409	90	-60	54	Incl.	42	45	3	15.32	46
Kestrel	GGX0107	230467	7586619	389	155	-60	60				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0108	230458	7586636	395	155	-60	54		1	2	1	0.58	0.6
Kestrel	GGX0109	230450	7586655	398	155	-60	54		5	6	1	0.56	0.6
Kestrel	GGX0110	230441	7586674	393	155	-60	72		19	20	1	1.08	1.1
Kestrel	GGX0111	230432	7586691	389	155	-60	54		21	25	4	1.02	4.1
Kestrel	GGX0112	230540	7586654	388	155	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0113	230531	7586671	389	155	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0114	230522	7586689	388	155	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0115	230514	7586707	387	155	-60	72		24	25	1	0.57	0.6
Kestrel	GGX0116	230507	7586724	387	155	-60	54		50	51	1	1.01	1
Kestrel	GGX0117	230609	7586690	387	155	-60	54		24	25	1	1.16	1.2
Kestrel	GGX0117	230609	7586690	387	155	-60	54		39	40	1	0.58	0.6
Kestrel	GGX0118	230600	7586710	391	155	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0119	230594	7586728	391	155	-60	54		30	32	2	1.94	3.9
Kestrel	GGX0120	230584	7586744	391	155	-60	72				NSA		NSA



Prospect	Hole_ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram-metres
Kestrel	GGX0122	230716	7586720	383	180	-60	24				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0122A	230717	7586718	389	180	-60	54		49	52	3	1.32	4
Kestrel	GGX0123	230713	7586742	400	180	-60	54		8	11	3	0.85	2.6
Kestrel	GGX0124	230715	7586760	405	180	-60	72		25	26	1	0.51	0.5
Kestrel	GGX0124	230715	7586760	405	180	-60	72		44	45	1	1.25	1.3
Kestrel	GGX0125	230717	7586778	406	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0126	230796	7586723	389	180	-60	60		49	50	1	9.67	9.7
Kestrel	GGX0126	230796	7586723	389	180	-60	60	Incl.	49	50	1	9.67	9.7
Kestrel	GGX0127	230796	7586742	391	180	-60	54		0	1	1	0.79	0.8
Kestrel	GGX0127	230796	7586742	391	180	-60	54		12	13	1	0.84	0.8
Kestrel	GGX0128	230796	7586766	398	180	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0129	230796	7586784	399	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0130	230874	7586728	389	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0131	230873	7586748	390	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0132	230874	7586770	395	180	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0133	230875	7586788	380	180	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0134	229988	7586355	376	210	-60	54		14	15	1	0.5	0.5
Kestrel	GGX0134	229988	7586355	376	210	-60	54		18	19	1	15.4	15.4
Kestrel	GGX0134	229988	7586355	376	210	-60	54	Incl.	18	19	1	15.4	15.4
Kestrel	GGX0135	230003	7586379	378	210	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0136	230009	7586389	379	210	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0137	230018	7586407	380	210	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0138	230027	7586425	377	210	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0139	229929	7586414	379	210	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0140	229938	7586429	377	210	-60	54		5	14	9	28.47	256.2
Kestrel	GGX0140	229938	7586429	377	210	-60	54	Incl.	8	11	3	83.23	249.7
Kestrel	GGX0141	229948	7586446	375	210	-60	72		32	33	1	0.77	0.8
Kestrel	GGX0142	229959	7586468	375	210	-60	54		7	8	1	0.54	0.5
Kestrel	GGX0142	229959	7586468	375	210	-60	54		26	27	1	1.12	1.1
Kestrel	GGX0142	229959	7586468	375	210	-60	54		53	54	1	0.56	0.6
Kestrel	GGX0143	229853	7586441	373	210	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0144	229858	7586452	372	210	-60	54		32	36	4	0.7	2.8
Kestrel	GGX0145	229869	7586470	372	210	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Kestrel	GGX0146	229879	7586488	372	210	-60	72		14	15	1	1.02	1
Kestrel	GGX0146	229879	7586488	372	210	-60	72		37	38	1	1.84	1.8
Kestrel	GGX0147	229888	7586504	372	210	-60	54		39	40	1	0.75	0.8
Goshawk	GGX0148	229677	7585946	402	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0149	229684	7585929	403	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0150	229693	7585911	403	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0151	229698	7585895	400	340	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0152	229706	7585872	395	340	-60	54		5	13	8	0.85	6.8
Goshawk	GGX0153	229752	7585973	394	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0154	229758	7585956	391	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0155	229766	7585936	390	340	-60	54		7	9	2	9.8	19.6
Goshawk	GGX0155	229766	7585936	390	340	-60	54	Incl.	8	9	1	16.6	16.6
Goshawk	GGX0156	229773	7585919	387	340	-60	72		10	11	1	1.83	1.8



Prospect	Hole_ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram-metres
Goshawk	GGX0156	229773	7585919	387	340	-60	72		27	36	9	3.97	35.7
Goshawk	GGX0156	229773	7585919	387	340	-60	72	Incl.	28	29	1	8.31	8.3
Goshawk	GGX0156	229773	7585919	387	340	-60	72	Incl.	33	35	2	7.49	15
Goshawk	GGX0157	229781	7585899	386	340	-60	54		5	12	7	1.29	9
Goshawk	GGX0157	229781	7585899	386	340	-60	54		33	35	2	1.48	3
Goshawk	GGX0157	229781	7585899	386	340	-60	54		41	54	13	0.95	12.3
Goshawk	GGX0158	229829	7585998	391	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0159	229835	7585983	389	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0160	229841	7585966	390	340	-60	54		8	10	2	9.04	18.1
Goshawk	GGX0160	229841	7585966	390	340	-60	54	Incl.	9	10	1	17.4	17.4
Goshawk	GGX0161	229849	7585943	393	340	-60	72		31	32	1	1.5	1.5
Goshawk	GGX0161	229849	7585943	393	340	-60	72		37	39	2	5.36	10.7
Goshawk	GGX0161	229849	7585943	393	340	-60	72	Incl.	37	38	1	9.87	9.9
Goshawk	GGX0162	229857	7585926	389	340	-60	54				AA		AA
Goshawk	GGX0163	229905	7586027	390	340	-60	54				AA		AA
Goshawk	GGX0164	229910	7586010	386	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0165	229918	7585991	384	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0166	229924	7585974	383	340	-60	72				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0167	229931	7585954	382	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0168	230063	7586089	379	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0169	230069	7586070	379	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0170	230077	7586051	379	340	-60	54				NSA		NSA
Goshawk	GGX0171	230084	7586034	380	340	-60	72		20	21	1	0.52	0.5
Goshawk	GGX0171	230084	7586034	380	340	-60	72		24	30	6	0.63	3.8
Goshawk	GGX0172	230092	7586015	380	340	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0173	232385	7586520	417	110	-60	66				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0174	232367	7586526	417	110	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0175	232348	7586532	417	110	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0176	232329	7586538	417	110	-60	72				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0177	232311	7586543	417	110	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0178	232285	7586470	417	110	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0179	232268	7586478	417	110	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0180	232253	7586489	417	110	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0181	232234	7586496	417	110	-60	72				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0182	232216	7586503	417	110	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0183	232280	7586317	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0184	232271	7586335	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0185	232259	7586352	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0186	232240	7586362	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0187	232223	7586374	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0188	232205	7586385	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0189	232191	7586398	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0190	232181	7586416	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0191	232171	7586434	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0192	232166	7586451	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA
Sparrow	GGX0193	232165	7586466	417	135	-60	54				AA		AA



Prospect	Hole_ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram-metres
H Reef	GGX0195	232494	7586368	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0196	232494	7586388	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0197	232494	7586408	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0198	232494	7586428	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0200	232494	7586468	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0201	232678	7586423	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0202	232678	7586443	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0203	232678	7586463	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA
H Reef	GGX0204	232678	7586483	417	180	-60	54				AA		AA

AA= Awaiting Assays and NSA = No Significant Assays. Intersections are calculated with 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2 consecutive metres of internal dilution. Higher grade intersections are calculated with 5g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2 consecutive metres of internal dilution.



JORC 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 representatively 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No surface samples were used in any estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Samples at Goshawk, H Reef, Ibis, Kestrel, Kite, Kite South, Magpie and Sparrow were collected utilising RC drilling. Weighing of the second sample split is undertaken to ensure that the sample splitter on the RC drill rig is set up appropriately. Standard samples were inserted to the RC sampling stream at a ratio of 1:50. RC drilling was carried out with a 5.5-inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form a 2-3kg sub-sample. All sub-samples were fully pulverised at the laboratory to >85% passing-75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Rock chip samples were taken from outcrop that appeared to be mineralised. Samples were comprised of chips taken across the outcrop of interest to comprise a sample weighing between 1.5 and 3.5 kg. These were crushed to >85% <10mm in a Jaw Crusher before pulverised to >85% passing 75micron mesh. A 25g sub-sample was digested in an aqua regia solution with Au determined via AAS machine.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out with a 5.5-inch face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A record of the RC sample recovery and moisture content was recorded by the rig geologists. Overall sample weight and quality were good to very good (2 to 3.5 kg). ALS records sample weights on receipt of samples. This was used to help track sample recovery. There is no correlation between sample recovery and gold grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the RC drilling has been captured in chip trays for reference. Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Logging is carried out for lithology, colour, grain size, regolith, alteration, weathering, veining and mineralisation. Sulphide and vein content were logged as a percentage of the interval. RC chip trays are retained at site. All of the intersections were logged.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>One metre RC samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter. The vast majority of the samples were dry with the moist and wet samples were recorded.</i> • <i>The sample sizes are industry-standard and considered to be appropriate to correctly represent mineralisation at the deposits based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay ranges for gold.</i> • <i>Field duplicates were taken from the second aperture of the cone splitter at a rate of 1 in 50.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The industry best practice standard assay method of 50g charge Fire Assay with AAS finish was used to determine total Au content of the RC samples.</i> • <i>Commercially prepared, predominantly matrix-matched low, medium & high value certified reference QAQC standards were inserted at a rate of 1:50 into the RC sample stream.</i> • <i>The QAQC results from this protocol were considered to be acceptable.</i> • <i>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used for these results.</i> • <i>Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 microns was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures.</i> • <i>Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intersections were checked by alternative company personnel to check they were reported correctly.</i> • <i>No twin holes were drilled in the programme. Previous significant intersections were verified with close spaced drilling.</i> • <i>Sampling is directly uploaded into the LogChief software and it is synchronised to the database.</i> • <i>Assay results were not adjusted.</i>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Post completion of the drilling the RC collars were surveyed with a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) DGPS device to a ±10mm positional precision. All collars are then validated against planned positions as a cross check. Surveyed collar co-ordinates are uploaded into the Company SQL database.</i>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid datum is GDA94 51K (East Pilbara). Downhole surveys were completed on all holes at 30m maximum downhole intervals with a preference of an initial survey at ~12m downhole. Initially, surveys were taken using a single shot camera or via electronic multi-shot (EMS) survey tool (Reflex, Camprodual or Camteq), lithologies have negligible magnetic susceptibility (greywacke).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2018 RC drilling programmes at Goshawk, H Reef, Ibis, Kestrel, Kite, Kite South, Magpie and Sparrow were conducted on 160 to 80m x20m spacing. The drill spacing is been sufficient to establish the presence of potentially economic mineralisation. Tighter spaced drilling is required to establish geological and grade continuity. None of the reported sample intervals were composited. In previous resource estimates some >1m RC assay composites were used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface mapping at Goshawk, H Reef, Ibis, Kestrel, Kite, Kite South, Magpie and Sparrow confirms the interpreted strike orientation of mineralisation. The dip of the mineralisation for some of the prospects/ targets remains uncertain. No significant orientation bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were given an ID, cross checked by field personnel that they corresponded to the assigned interval. Samples were collected on completion of each hole and delivered to the onsite assay laboratory for dispatch to Perth. Monitoring of sample dispatch is undertaken for samples sent from site and to confirm that samples have arrived in their entirety and intact at their destination. Sample security is managed with dispatch dates noted for each sample by the technician, this is checked and confirmed at the Perth laboratory on receipt of samples and discrepancies are corrected via telephone link up with the on-site and Perth laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal lab audits conducted by Millennium have shown no material issues.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nullagine Gold Project prospects and deposits lie within fully granted Mining Leases within the Pilbara Gold Field (46), as detailed below. All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments. Goshawk* - M46/200 (100% MML); H Reef* - M46/200 & M46/47 (100% MML); Ibis* - M46/200 (100% MML); Kestrel* - M46/200 (100% MML); Kite* - M46/200 (100% MML); Kite South* - M46/200 (100% MML); Magpie* - M46/200 (100% MML); Sparrow* - M46/200 & M46/47 (100% MML); <p>*These tenements are located within the Njamal title claim (WC99/8).</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and taken into account when exploring. Millennium has re-drilled in areas that other parties had drilled to gain a greater confidence in those results.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nullagine Gold Project deposits are structurally controlled, sediment-hosted, lode gold style deposits. They are all situated in the Mosquito Creek Basin that consists predominantly of Archean aged, turbidite sequences of sandstone, siltstone, shale and minor conglomerate units.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided in a table that relates exploration results to the drill hole information including: hole co-ordinates, RL, dip, azimuth, end of hole depth, downhole length and interception depths. • All of the current drilling with results returned has been reported.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the exploration prospects have their significant intersections reported with a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au and maximum of two consecutive metres of internal dilution. Higher grade intersections use a lower cut-off of 5g/t Au and maximum of two consecutive metres internal dilution. • All RC samples reported were one metre in length. • No metal equivalents were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only selected historic exploration data related to the included targets and prospects are presented. • Most of the drilling is perpendicular to the mineralisation; however, in early exploration the dip direction is sometimes uncertain and thus holes some holes can be drilled sub-parallel to the mineralisation producing longer and higher-grade intersection than the true intercept. Quoted widths are down-hole widths. True-widths are likely to be approximately 60-90% of down-hole widths. • The drill hole orientations relative to the ore zones have ensured accurate interpretations and 3D modelling.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant exploration results are tabulated in the release with drill hole plans to show them in context. • Representative maps have been included in the report along with documentation.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the current drill results have been reported for the project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcrops of quartz veins have been previously mapped at Goshawk, H Reef, Ibis, Kestrel, Kite, Kite South, Magpie and Sparrow. Mineralisation is primarily associated with a combination of quartz veining, moderate foliation, strong sericite alteration and strong limonite staining or pyrite-arsenopyrite content.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A full interpretation will be carried once the drilling has been completed and the assays returned. The next phase of exploration within the Golden Gate mining centre will be dependent on the results from the current programmes.