



ASX RELEASE

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ASX: MGV

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## RC drilling commences at Lake Austin North, Cue

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- **New 7,500m, 30 hole RC drill program underway at Cue, WA**
- **Program will test gold targets at Lake Austin North to 250m depth where previous aircore drill holes terminated in high-grade gold mineralisation including;**
  - **13m @ 3.95g/t Au to EOH from 120m (18MOAC075)**
    - **Including 2m @ 10.5g/t Au to EOH**
  - **31m @ 1.78g/t Au to EOH from 124m (18MOAC077)**
  - **21m @ 1.15g/t Au to EOH from 132m (18MOAC106)**
    - **Including 4m @ 4.07g/t Au to EOH**

Musgrave Minerals Ltd (ASX: **MGV**) ("Musgrave" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that drilling has commenced to test the A Zone and C Zone gold targets at Lake Austin North on the Company's flagship Cue Project in Western Australia's Murchison district (*Figure 1*).

The drilling program will consist of approximately 30 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for 7,500m extending into fresh rock, down dip of the recently intersected gold mineralisation. Several drill holes from the previous program terminated in high grade gold mineralisation due to the depth capacity of the drill rig. This program will extend those intersections and test for new mineralised positions. It will take approximately six weeks to complete and first assays are expected in early September.

Musgrave Managing Director Rob Waugh said *"There is significant evidence to suggest that Lake Austin North is a large, well mineralised gold system. This is an exciting drill program as it will test the unweathered granodiorite-mafic contact below where we are seeing an extensive regolith gold halo and significant gold grades."*

The A Zone target at Lake Austin North consists of a regolith gold mineralised halo extending up to 300m wide and covering a strike extent of over 700m. The target is open to the north and south where recent aircore drilling intersected grades up to 13m @ 3.95g/t Au, including 2m @ 10.5g/t Au to end of hole (*Figure 2*). Many of the recently completed aircore drill holes into the A Zone terminated in gold mineralisation.

The C Zone target at Lake Austin North consists of a regolith gold mineralised halo extending up to 150m wide and covering a strike extent of over 450m. The target is open to the north and south (*Figure 2*) where recent aircore drilling intersected grades up to 30m @ 0.55g/t Au, including 4m @ 1.6g/t Au to end of hole.

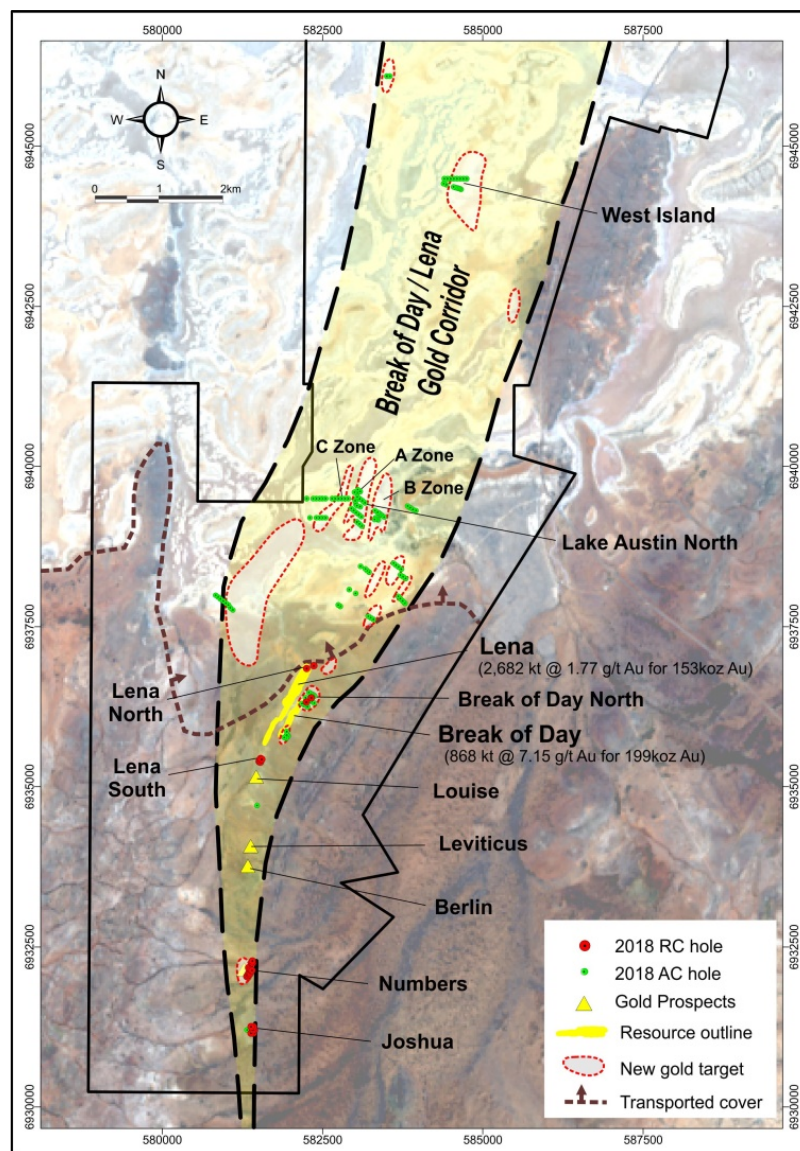


Figure 1: Location plan showing Lake Austin North Gold Target

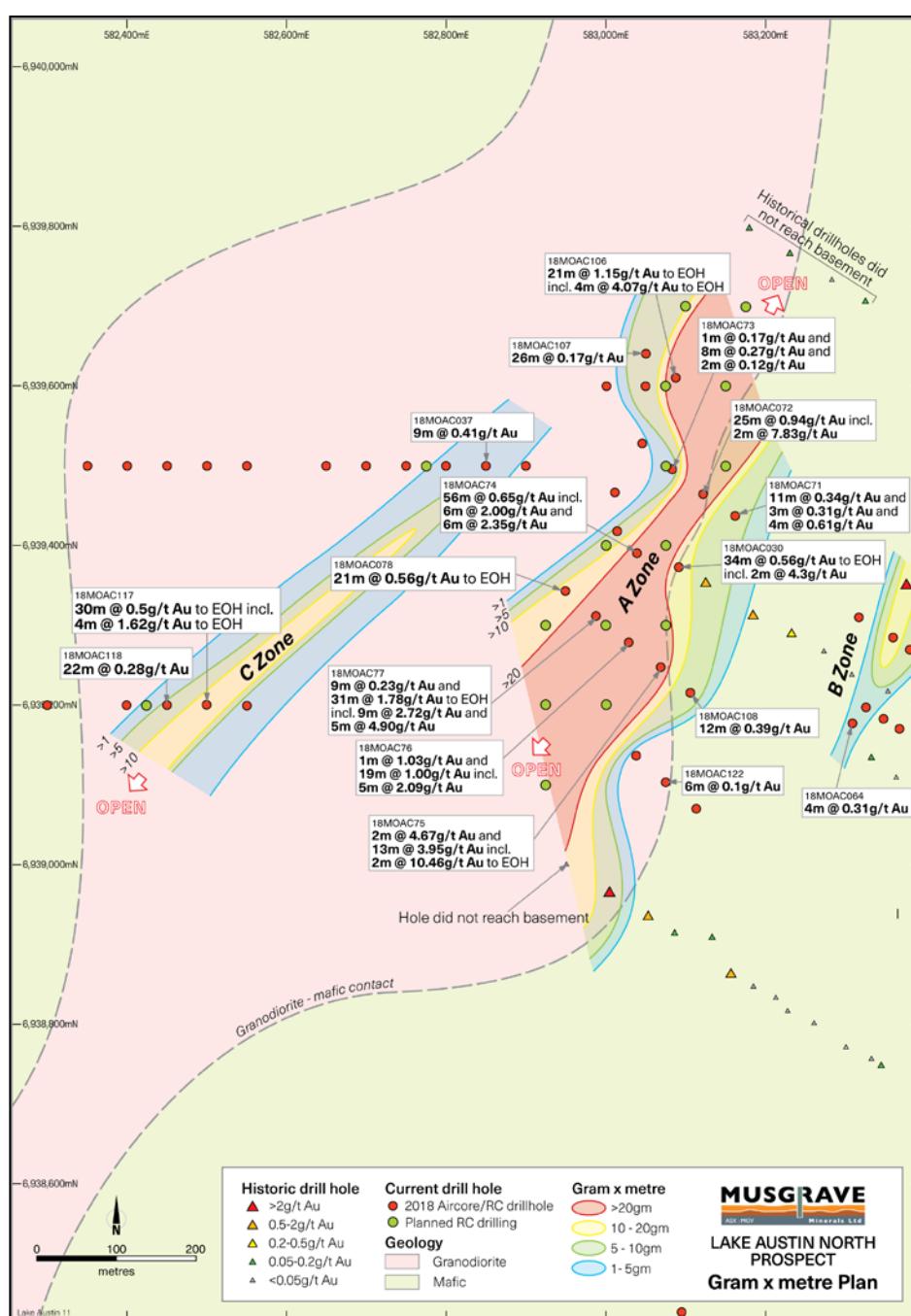
## Results of 1m Re-sampling of Previously Reported Intersections

Further resampling of previously announced 6m composite samples at 1m intervals from the previous drill program continues to confirm the strong results as reported from Lake Austin North. These results are extremely encouraging as several drill holes at Lake Austin North terminated in mineralisation due to the depth capacity of the drill rig. In addition, follow-up drilling at the Joshua prospect, approximately 4.7km south of Break of Day intersected further gold mineralisation which is still open along strike and at depth.

All 1m resample assays have now been received from the previous program and all significant assay intervals are reported in Tables 1a and 2a.

**Table 1a: Significant Intercepts, 1m Re-sampling**

Prospect	X-Section	Drill Hole ID	Intercept	Depth (from)	Comment
Lake Austin North A Zone	16825mN	18MOAC106	21m @ 1.15g/t Au to EOH Incl 4m @ 4.07g/t Au to EOH	125m 142m	Strong intersection within weathered sheared granodiorite with hole terminating in high-grade mineralisation.
Lake Austin North C Zone	6939200mN	18MOAC117	30m @ 0.50g/t Au to EOH Incl 4m @ 1.62g/t Au to EOH	66m 92m	Thick intersection within weathered granodiorite with hole terminating in mineralisation.
Joshua	6931200mN	18MOAC056	5m @ 3.38g/t Au	54m	Mineralisation open to north
Joshua	6931150mN	18MORC033	4m @ 2.18g/t Au	75m	Mineralisation open to south



**Figure 2: Location plan showing drill holes completed to date and new planned RC holes at Lake Austin North**

## ONGOING EXPLORATION

- First results from the current drilling program at Lake Austin North are expected in mid-September
- Development studies are continuing on the Break of Day and Lena deposits to evaluate options to optimise cash flow and maximise shareholder returns

## THE CUE PROJECT

The Cue Project (“the Project”) is located in the Murchison district of Western Australia, with key tenure wholly owned by Musgrave Minerals (*Figure 3*). The Project consists of the Moyagee Gold and Hollandaire Copper Resources. The company has defined a 20km long prospective gold corridor that hosts the Break of Day and Lena gold resources (Break of Day hosts 868kT @ 7.15g/t Au for 199koz Au and Lena 2,682kT @ 1.77g/t Au for 153koz Au (see *MGV ASX announcement 24 October 2017, “Annual report 2017”*)).

The Company believes there is significant potential to extend existing mineralisation and discover new mineralisation within the Project area, as demonstrated by the recent drilling success at Break of Day and Lena. Musgrave’s aim is to build the resource base and complete studies with a view to identifying a development option that creates the best value for shareholders.

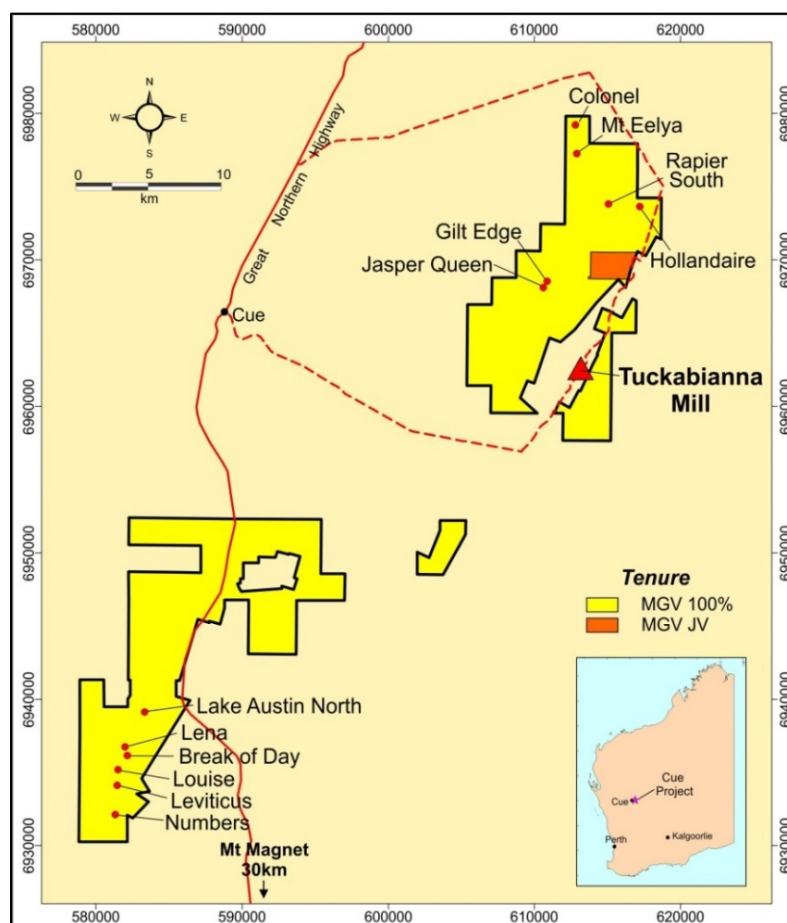


Figure 3: Cue Project location plan and tenure



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### **About Musgrave Minerals**

Musgrave Minerals Limited is an active Australian gold and base metals explorer. The Cue Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia is an advanced gold and copper project. Musgrave has had significant exploration success at Cue with the ongoing focus on increasing the gold and copper resources through discovery and extensional drilling to underpin studies that will demonstrate a viable path to development in the near term. Musgrave also holds a large exploration tenement package in the Ni-Cu-Co prospective Musgrave Province in South Australia. Follow us through our social media channels.



### **Competent Person's Statement Exploration Results**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or thoroughly reviewed by Mr Robert Waugh, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Waugh is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Musgrave Minerals Ltd. Mr Waugh has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 Waugh consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **Forward Looking Statements**

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Musgrave Minerals Limited's (Musgrave's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Musgrave operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Musgrave's future performance. When used in this document, words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Musgrave believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Musgrave and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.



**Table 2a: Summary of Significant Aircore/RC Drill Assay Intervals**

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Sample Type	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
18MOAC105	AC	Lake Austin North A Zone	583045	6939528	120	-65	408	132	1m Individual	111	5	0.14
									1m Individual	130	2	0.23
18MOAC106	AC	Lake Austin North A Zone	583087	6939610	120	-65	408	146	1m Individual	125	21	1.15
									Including to EOH	142	4	4.07
18MOAC107	AC	Lake Austin North A Zone	583050	6939640	120	-65	408	150	1m Individual	117	26	0.17
18MOAC108	AC	Lake Austin North A Zone	583960	6939308	120	-65	408	109	1m Individual	72	1	0.18
									1m Individual	75	1	0.13
									1m Individual	97	12	0.39
18MOAC116	AC	Lake Austin North C Zone	582550	6939200	360	-90	408	103	1m Individual	84	2	0.43
									1m Individual	89	1	0.38
									1m Individual	99	1	0.50
18MOAC117	AC	Lake Austin North C Zone	582500	6939200	360	-90	408	96	1m Individual	66	30	0.50
									Including to EOH	92	4	1.62
18MOAC118	AC	Lake Austin North C Zone	581329	6932057	360	-90	408	64	1m Individual	79	21	0.27
18MOAC121	AC	Lake Austin North A Zone	583113	6937070	120	-65	408	72	1m Individual	60	4	0.54
									1m Individual	66	1	0.25
									1m Individual	71	1	0.20
18MOAC122	AC	Lake Austin North A Zone	581372	6932089	120	-65	408	82	1m Individual	64	2	0.16
18MOAC056	AC	Joshua	581400	6931200	90	-60	420	82	1m Individual	54	5	3.38
18MORC033	RC	Joshua	581420	6931150	120	-60	420	80	1m Individual	75	4	2.18
18MORC035	RC	Joshua	581440	6931200	120	-60	420	60	1m Individual	8	5	0.14
									1m Individual	37	3	0.58
18MORC037	RC	Joshua	581420	6931250	120	-60	420	80	1m Individual	28	2	0.99

**Notes to Table 2a**

1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time.
2. In Aircore (AC) and RC drilling, composite 6 metre samples were collected with smaller composites if end of hole reached. One metre individual samples are submitted for priority analysis and where 6m composite assays are greater than 50ppb Au. All samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit) by Genalysis-Intertek in Maddington, Western Australia
3. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), X = below detection limit
4. Intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.1g/t where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1g/t Au.
5. Drill type; AC = Aircore, RC = Reverse Circulation, Diam = Diamond
6. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z50

# JORC TABLE 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>The drill hole sampling in this release has been carried out at numerous prospects on the Cue Project. The drill program comprises a combination of aircore and RC drill holes (approximately 110 drill holes for 12,000m) varying in depth down to approximately 150m. All drill holes were drilled at either -60° or -90° and at variable spacing but nominally 50m spacings along lines.</p> <p>Sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices including the use of duplicates and standards at regular intervals.</p> <p>One metre aircore and RC samples are laid out in rows of 10 or 20 on the ground and composite 6m samples collected by scoop sampling the one metre piles to produce a 2-3kg sample which was sent to the Genalysis laboratory in Maddington, Perth for analysis. Resampling of anomalous samples is undertaken at 1m intervals by scoop.</p> <p>A Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser is available on site to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and drill hole collars have been surveyed by differential GPS to an accuracy of 0.01m. The accuracy of historical drill collars pre-2009 is unknown.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>Aircore and RC samples were collected as 6m composites for all drill holes in the current program. One metre individual samples are immediately submitted for analysis where a high probability of mineralisation occurs (e.g. quartz vein lode or massive sulphide). All one metre samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through a cyclone splitter which is air blasted clean at the end of each 6m rod.</p> <p>Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage.</p> <p>The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>Samples are sent to the Genalysis – Intertek laboratory in Maddington. Samples are pulverized to 85% passing -75um and six metre composite samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit).</p> <p>Individual one metre gold samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish for gold.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<p>The aircore/RC drilling program is undertaken by Strike Drilling with a 3.5 inch drill pipe and blade (104mm) or hammer (102 or 124mm) using a X350 rig mounted on a VD3000 Morooka track vehicle. A total of 151 aircore/RC holes have to date been drilled to date in this program.</p> <p>A combination of historical RAB, aircore, RC and diamond drilling has been utilised by multiple companies over a thirty year period across the broader project area.</p> <p>Details of historical aircore and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling techniques are not clearly reported in the historical data although these drilling methods produce cut and air blasted regolith samples and not core.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Aircore and RC drill samples are usually dry but some wet samples exist where ground water pressure is high. The sample size and condition (wet, damp, dry) is recorded every metre. Generally recovery is 80-100% but occasionally down to 10% on rare occasions when ground water pressure is very high.</p> <p>The cyclone is routinely cleaned to reduce the likelihood of cross sample contamination.</p> <p>RC bulk sample weights are observed and noted in a field Toughbook computer by MGV field staff.</p> <p>Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Drillers use industry appropriate methods to maximise sample recovery and minimise downhole contamination. A cyclone splitter was utilised to split 1-3kg of sample by weight. The splitter is air blasted clean at the end of each 6m rod. In the case of diamond core, core recovery is recorded as a percentage every sample interval.</p> <p>Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.</p>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No significant sample loss or bias has been noted.

Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database. All pre 2009 historical drilling was intended with an exploration focus and not for Mineral Resource estimation or mining and metallurgical studies. Although drill chip samples have been historically logged for geological, structural and alteration related observations the drill holes have not been logged to a level that would support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation or mining and metallurgical studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, colour and other features of core or chips is undertaken on a routine 1m basis in RAB, aircore, RC and for all core.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are logged in full on completion.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Historical MGVS diamond drilling is HQ size core. Core is cut with a diamond blade saw at the Intertek laboratory in Maddington where half core is crushed to 90% nominally pass 75Um.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Aircore & RC samples are routinely cyclone split and kept dry by the use of pressurised air. Minimal wet sampling occurred and only in areas of high ground water pressure. Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Aircore and RC samples were collected as 6m composites for all drill holes in the current program using a scoop methodology. One metre individual samples are immediately submitted for analysis where anomalous composite assays exist using a scoop methodology. Drill sample preparation and base metal and precious metal analysis is undertaken by a registered laboratory (Genalysis – Intertek). Sample preparation by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron. Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1:50), duplicates (~1:30) and blanks (1:50) at appropriate intervals for early stage exploration programs. High, medium and low gold standards are used. Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
	<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>	Sampling is carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry practice. Duplicate samples are inserted (~1:30) and more frequently when in high-grade gold veins, and routinely checked against originals. Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for grain size of sample material to give an accurate indication of gold mineralisation at Break of Day. Sample is collected from full width of sample interval to ensure it is representative of samples lithology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	In aircore and RC drilling one metre individual samples are analysed through potential gold mineralised zones. Analysis is by 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish for gold. This is also the technique used for sampling of diamond core. On six metre composite samples, analysis is undertaken by Intertek-Genalysis (a registered laboratory), with 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish undertaken for gold. Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. This methodology is considered appropriate for base metal mineralisation and gold at the exploration phase. For drilling pre 2009 analysis for gold was by aqua regia digest with AAS finish and considered appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken.
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages. Musgrave utilise a Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser to aid geological interpretation.
	<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>	Standards, duplicates, blanks, and repeats are utilised as standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted are inserted at regular intervals. Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Samples are verified by the geologist before importing into the main database (Datashed). Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.

	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes have been drilled by Musgrave Minerals Ltd during this program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is collected using a standard set of templates. Geological sample logging is undertaken on one metre intervals for all RC drilling with colour, structure, alteration and lithology recorded for each interval. Data is verified before loading to the database. Geological logging of all samples is undertaken.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations are made to any MGX assay data reported. To our knowledge, no adjustments or calibrations were made to any historical assay data reported.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	All maps and locations are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and have been surveyed or measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of $\pm 5$ metres. Down hole surveys are undertaken using the axis digital clinometer down hole tool in either continuous reading mode or at regular 20m intervals.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Drill hole and sample site co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and converted from local grid references.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Historical drill hole collars and RL's are surveyed by qualified surveyors in most instances in the resource areas. Differential GPS is used to survey drill hole collars with an accuracy of $\pm 0.01$ metre including RL's. Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Variable drill hole spacings are used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data together with historical drilling information. Regional drill hole traverse spacing is variable from 200m to 400m and 50m along lines. At present at Break of Day a general pattern of 20-40m drill spacings on 25m spaced sections is underway. Historical drill hole spacings at Break of Day are variable although SLR drilled a number of holes at approximately 20m on 50m sections in 2011-12. Variable drill hole spacings were used in historical drilling with drill traverses spaced between 200m and 1km apart. Drill hole spacings on traverse lines varied from 50m to 150m.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	There is a current JORC 2012 Mineral Resource at Break of Day and Lena defined by Musgrave Minerals Ltd. The Mineral Resources estimate at Break of Day and Lena was prepared and disclosed in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code of Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012). For further details refer to MGX ASX announcement 14 July 2017: "Resource Estimate Exceeds 350koz Au" and MGX ASX announcement 24 October 2017, "Annual report 2017".
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Aircore and RC samples were collected as 6m composites for all drill holes in the current program using a scoop methodology from one metre sample piles. One metre individual samples are submitted for analysis where anomalous composite assays exist using a scoop methodology from one metre sample piles. Composite sampling is undertaken using a stainless steel spear (trowel) on one metre samples and combined in a calico bag for a combined weight of approximately 2-3kg. One metre individual samples were collected in mineralised zones on all pre 2009 historical drill holes.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is designed to cross the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Most drill holes are designed at a dip of approximately -60 degrees. The mineralisation at Break of Day and Lena is interpreted to dip between 70-90 degrees to the west. The true width of drill intersections is not known at this time.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport company to a registered laboratory in Perth (Genalysis-Intertek at Maddington). When at the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis (Lab-Trak system). Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	During the resource estimate an external review of the geological interpretation, data and modelling techniques was undertaken by CSA global. Open file reports confirm the historical mineralisation as reported.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.	Musgrave Minerals has now secured 100% of the Moyagee Project area (see MGV ASX announcement 2 August 2017: "Musgrave Secures 100% of Key Cue Tenure"). The Break of Day, Lena and Louise Prospects are located on granted mining lease M21/106 and the primary tenement holder is Musgrave Minerals Ltd. The Numbers Prospect is on E58/335 and Lake targets on E21/129, E21/194, E21/177 and M21/107. The Mt Eelya Prospect is located on granted exploration licence E20/608 and the primary tenement holder is Musgrave Minerals Ltd. The Hollandaire and Hollandaire West deposits are located on E20/699 and the primary tenement holder is Musgrave Minerals Ltd. The Hunky Dory Prospect is located on granted mining leases M20/225, M20/245, M20/277 and the primary tenement holder is Musgrave Minerals Ltd. Purple Rain is located on M58/224 and the primary tenement holder is Musgrave Minerals Ltd. The Cue project tenements consist of 22 licences (Lena and Break of Day are on M21/106 and Hollandaire E20/699). The tenements are subject to standard Native Title heritage agreements and state royalties. Third party royalties are present on some individual tenements.
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical drilling, soil sampling and geophysical surveys have been undertaken in different areas on the tenements intermittently by multiple third parties over a period of more than 30 years. At Break of Day and Lena historical exploration and drilling has been undertaken by a number of companies and most recently by Silver Lake Resources Ltd in 2010-11. Historical drilling from 1991-1999 was undertaken by Perilya Mines Ltd and from 2001-2006 by Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd. Prior to MGV, Silver Lake Resources Ltd also did historical drilling at Break of Day, Lena, Leviticus and Numbers between 2009-2011.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Geology comprises typical Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt lithologies and granitic intrusives. Two main styles of mineralisation are present, typical orogenic Yilgarn Archaean lode gold and volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) base metal and gold mineralisation within the Eelya Felsic Complex.
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.	All relevant historical drill hole information has previously been reported by SLR and MGV and through open file reporting by previous explorers.  All new drill holes completed and assayed by MGV with material results (>100ppb Au (0.1g/t Au)) are referenced in this release.
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.	All significant new drill hole assay data of a material nature are reported in this release. No cut-off has been applied to any sampling. All intervals have been length weighted.
	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.	All significant new drill hole assay data are reported in this release. No cut-off has been applied to any sampling.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported. All intervals are down hole intervals with a minimum width of one metre and not true widths.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All significant new drill hole assay data of a material nature are reported in this release. True widths are not confirmed but all drilling is planned close to perpendicular to interpreted targets.

<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Diagrams referencing new data can be found in the body of this release. Some diagrams referencing historical data can also be found in the body of this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All material assays received to date from Musgrave's drilling are reported in this release together with reference to historical drilling results of significance.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All new meaningful data is reported in this release. All material results from geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling related to these prospects has been reported or disclosed previously.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	A range of exploration techniques will be considered to progress exploration including additional drilling.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to figures in the body of this announcement.

