31 July 2015

Market Announcements Office
ASX Ltd
4th Floor, 20 Bridge Street, Sydney NSW

ASX code: MUX

First drilling results confirming high grade confidence at King Vol

Assays of up to 17% zinc will be used to upgrade Resource as part of Feasibility Study

Mungana Goldmines (ASX: MUX) is pleased to announce high-grade zinc assays from the first holes of a new resource drilling program at its King Vol project in North Queensland (Figure 1).

The assay results include:

- 6.95m at 13.8% zinc from 375.55m in KVD129
- 2.4m at 17.4% zinc from 318.4m in KVD125
- 0.2m at 8.3% zinc from 253.5m in KVD126

King Vol is a high-grade zinc deposit with a combined Mineral Resource of 2.99 million tonnes at a grade of 11.9% zinc, 0.8% copper, 0.6% lead and 29.9g/t silver (ASX: 28 January 2015). The Mineral Resource comprises 1.05Mt in the Indicated category and a further 1.94Mt in the Inferred category (see Table 1).

Mungana commenced diamond drilling at King Vol last month as part of a plan to increase the Indicated Mineral Resources as part of the project's Feasibility Study. This study is due to be completed by March 2016, with first production scheduled for early 2017.

Seven of the planned 18 diamond drill holes have been completed so far with assay results from the first three now available.

All three of these intersections recorded so far lie on King Vol's main mineralised structure, known as the Eastern Mineralised Contact Zone (EMCZ). These results confirm both the geological and grade continuity within the Inferred Resource boundary at King Vol. Importantly, the third hole (KVD125) extends the known mineralisation beyond the current Inferred Resource boundary.

All significant assays and drill hole specifics are provided in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. The location of the drill holes are shown in long section view in Figure 2. True widths are estimated at 65-70% of the downhole width.

The King Vol Scoping Study (see ASX release date July 23, 2015) indicated the project has robust economics and is technically low risk when considered against a strong zinc price outlook.

Mungana Managing Director Tony James said the assays supported the Company's strategy for developing King Vol.

"These results are in line with our expectations and definitely support the high grade nature of the zinc mineralisation at King Vol," Mr James said.

"We are confident that this drilling program will result in an increase in Indicated Resources, which will in turn help underpin the Feasibility Study. Further results from the ongoing drilling will be announced at regular intervals as they come to hand".

	King Vol Mineral Resource – January 2015								
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade				Contained Metal			
		Zn%	Cu%	Pb%	Ag g/t	Zn (kt)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Indicated	1.05	14.7	0.9	0.7	36.5	154	9	7	1.23
Inferred	1.94	10.4	0.7	0.5	26.4	202	13	10	1.65
Total	2.99	11.9	0.8	0.6	29.9	356	22	17	2.88

Table 1 – King Vol Mineral Resource (Geologically constrained, not reported to cut-off). (ASX: 28 Jan 2015)

Hole	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn%	Pb%	Cu%	Ag (g/t)
KVD125	210537	318.4	319.6	1.2	32.1	0.02	0.02	5
KVD125	210538	319.6	320.8	1.2	2.78	0.00	0.03	2
KVD126	210718	253.52	253.72	0.2	8.29	0.09	0.84	19
KVD129	210755	292	292.4	0.4	3.12	2.68	0.02	42
KVD129	210766	300.25	300.75	0.5	7.23	2.05	0.03	107
KVD129	210770	302.3	302.7	0.4	13.3	6.75	0.05	67
KVD129	210781	375.55	376.45	0.9	18.6	0.05	1.33	29
KVD129	210782	376.45	376.75	0.3	3.72	0.02	0.10	4
KVD129	210783	376.75	377.55	0.8	38.2	0.02	1.22	22
KVD129	210784	377.55	378.15	0.6	0.35	0.01	0.01	1
KVD129	210785	378.15	378.7	0.55	28.5	0.07	0.90	17
KVD129	210787	378.7	379.2	0.5	0.46	0.01	0.01	1
KVD129	210788	379.2	380.2	1.0	0.21	0.01	0.004	<0.5
KVD129	210789	380.2	381	0.8	0.27	0.01	0.003	<0.5
KVD129	210790	381	381.6	0.6	2.36	0.01	0.11	2
KVD129	210791	381.6	382	0.4	42.7	0.09	2.74	25
KVD129	210792	382	382.5	0.5	25.1	0.11	1.32	33

Table 2 – King Vol Assay Results by Sample Number. True width is estimated at 65-70% of downhole width.

	MGA94_55						Mine Grid		
Hole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Azimuth
KVD125	206804	8125492	260	-65.5	30.5	399.4	5213	4911	82
KVD126	206851	8125468	256	-62	34.5	321.2	5163	4927	86
KVD127	207019	8125734	264	-54	222.5	270.4	5231	5234	275
KVD128	206971	8125306	248	-70	41.5	390.3	4964	4896	93
KVD129	207142	8125293	252	-64	37.5	424.7	5006	4834	89
KVD130	207023	8125218	247	-64	38.5	408.1	4865	4870	90
KVD131	207057	8125194	246	-64	36.5	357.2	4825	4876	88

Table 3 – King Vol Drill Hole Information

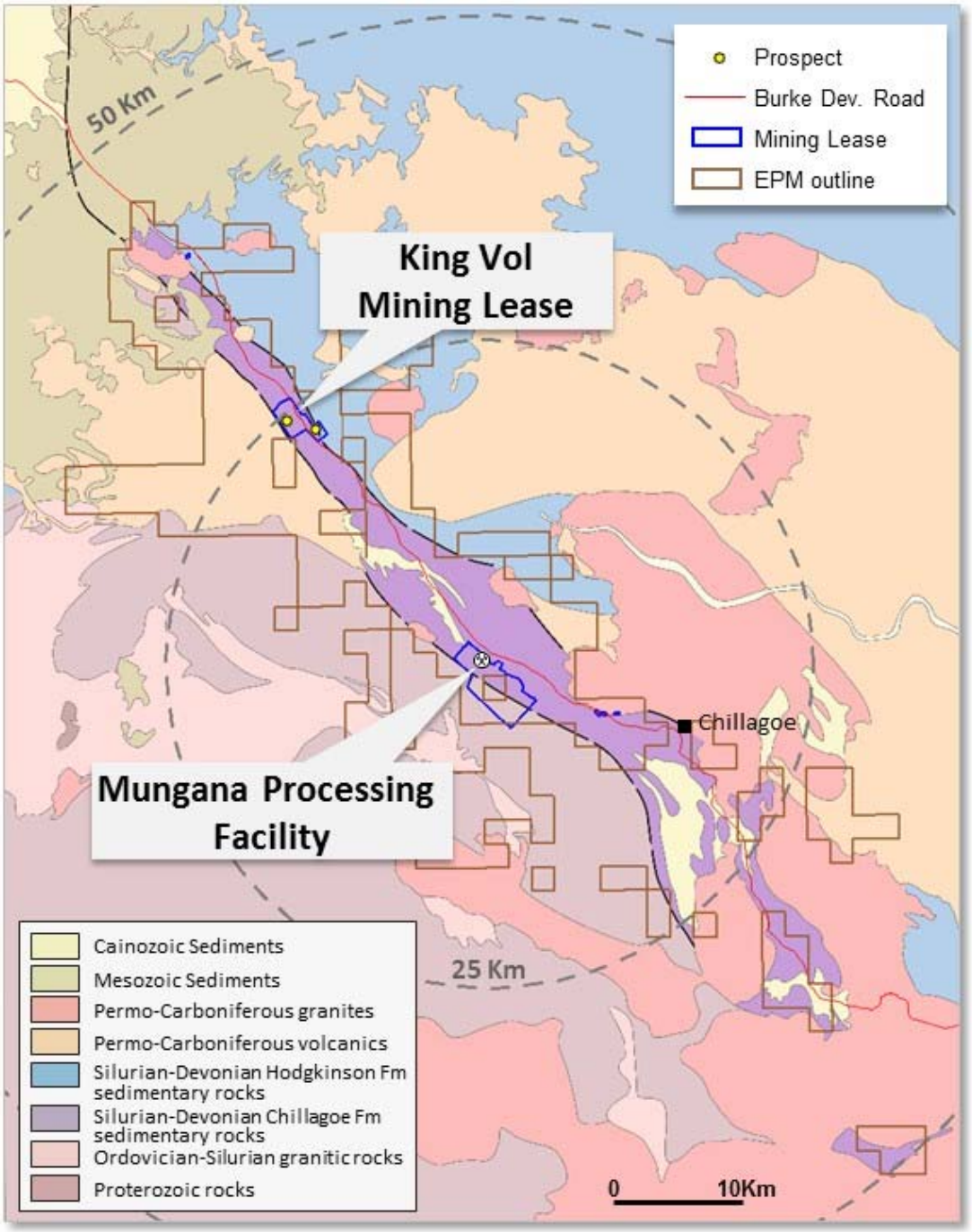

Figure 1 – King Vol Location Plan and Regional Geology

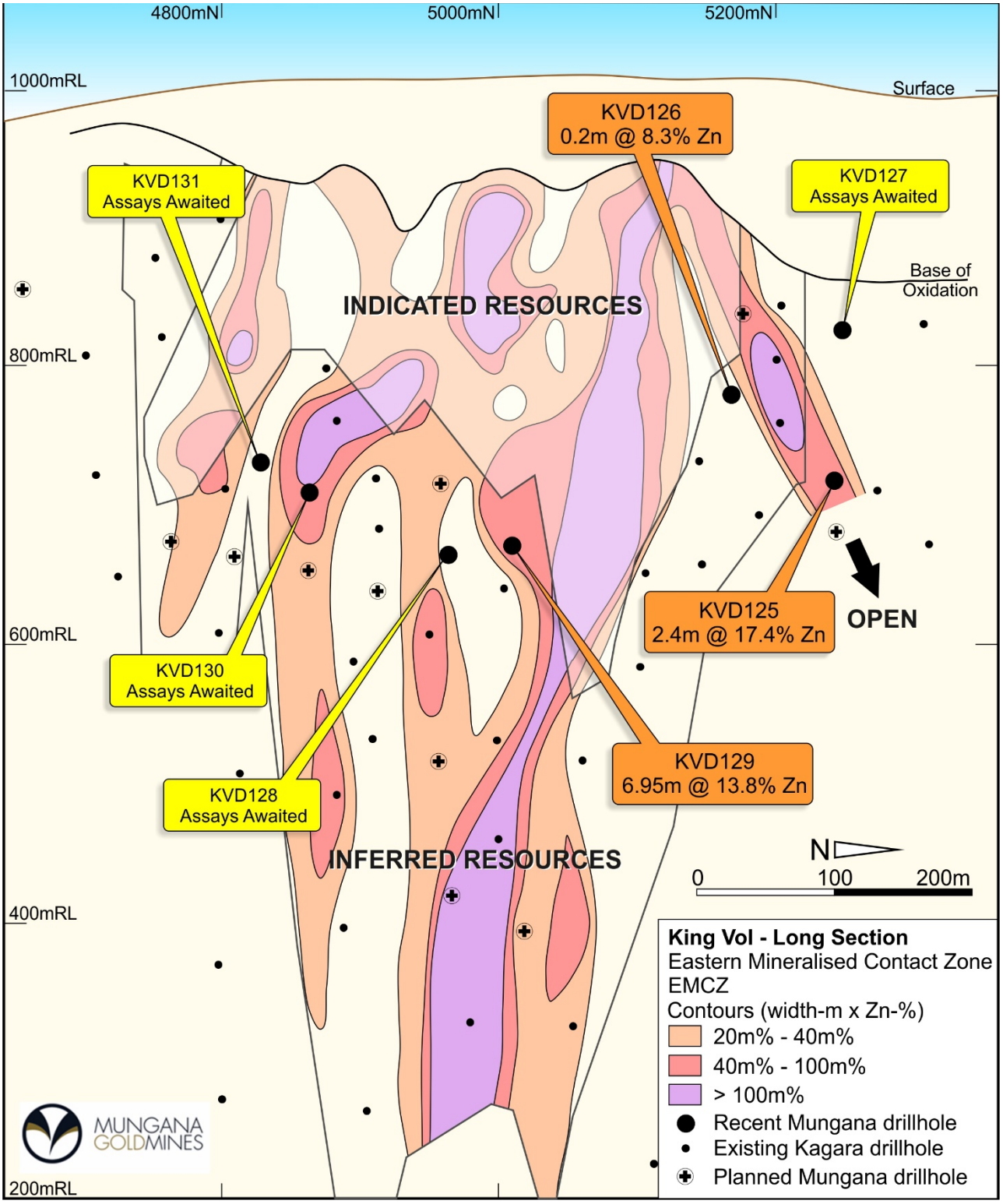

Figure 2 – Long Section of the Eastern Mineralised Contact Zone (EMCZ) contoured by width of drill hole intersection multiplied by zinc percent. Also shown are the current Inferred and Indicated Resource boundaries, with drill hole pierce points (existing and currently planned) shown outside of the Indicated Resource boundary. True width is estimated at 65%-70% of downhole width.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, the information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Chris Newman. Mr Newman is a full-time employee of Mungana Goldmines Ltd, and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Newman has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Newman consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

King Vol deposit

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resources within the King Vol deposit is based on information prepared by Mr Brian Wolfe in compliance with the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) details of which were released on ASX by the Mungana on 28 January 2015. Mr Wolfe is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

Mungana confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information relating to the King Vol deposit Mineral Resources included in the 28 January 2015 announcement referred to above. Mungana confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the 28 January 2015 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ENDS

For further information:

Investors

Tony James – Mungana Goldmines
Mobile: +61 8 9226 5550

Media

Read Corporate
Paul Armstrong
+61 8 9388 1474

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	All drill holes have been sampled using diamond core (DD) drilling. Drilling has been carried out on various grid spacing with the majority of drilling at a <50mx50m spacing. All holes were drilled by Mungana Goldmines since June 17th 2015. The NQ2 diamond drill bit size employed to sample the zone of interest is considered appropriate to indicate degree and extent of mineralisation. All holes except KVD127 were drilled towards an azimuth of local grid east at a variable dip between -54 and -70 degrees in order to intersect the steep mine grid westerly dipping ore zones at the most optimal angle. KVD127 was drilled grid west to avoid a limestone cavity and test the footwall Chert for geotechnical evaluation. All drill core has been geologically logged, magnetic susceptibility, specific gravity measurement recorded every sample, core orientation determined where possible, and photographs taken of all drill core trays. Selected 0.2m to 1.28m intervals of half core were chosen for geochemical laboratory analysis based upon visual observations on lithologies and mineralisation. Intervals not sampled are expected to be un-mineralised.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Collar locations were located by contractor surveyors using a Trimble RTK GPS unit. All drill-holes were routinely surveyed with an electronic single/multishot digital camera at varying intervals, usually 30 metres but also more closely spaced intervals, depending on the amount of deviation. Two surveyed base stations were used to test all down-hole cameras for accuracy. Certified standards were inserted into sample sequences according to Mungana QAQC procedures at approximate 20 sample intervals. Four base metal certified reference materials were utilised as standards. Blanks are inserted within mineralised intervals and at intervals of approximately 20 samples. The QAQC results demonstrate that the sample data is of sufficient quality.
	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	Mineralised diamond core as well as zones adjacent to mineralisation was split using a diamond saw. Half core samples were taken for analysis from all diamond holes. Remaining core has been kept for reference with some quarter core sent to cold storage for future metallurgical studies. Sample intervals ranged from 0.2m to 1.28m, but were nominally 1.0m with adjustments made to match lithological contacts. All samples were submitted to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Townsville for analysis. Sample preparation involved drying, crushing to 5-6mm and, if necessary, riffle splitting this material to 2.5 to 3kg with 70% passing 6mm. The sample was then pulverised in an LM5 bowl pulveriser, such that >85% of the sample was -75 microns.

Drilling techniques	*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).*	Mungana Goldmines diamond holes were mostly HQ core for the first 60m, then NQ2 sized core to end of hole. All diamond core was oriented using an ACE downhole tool. All drillholes had magnetic downhole surveys taken using an electronic single/multishot digital camera. Survey intervals were nominally 30m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Received drill core length was measured and recorded and compared to actual metres drilled as reported by the drill contractor. The ratio of measured length to drilled length is used to calculate total core recovery. Core recoveries of typically 95-100% were obtained for the mineralised intervals recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Ground conditions encountered were very good for diamond drilling and recoveries consistently high. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the core blocks.
	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.	Sample recovery for diamond holes is generally very high and 95-100% within the mineralised zones for these drillholes. Ground conditions for drilling were good. No significant bias is expected.
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.*	Diamond core was geotechnically logged for recovery, RQD, and weathering. All diamond core was geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, and oxidation state and structure. A percentage estimate for key minerals was also recorded along with a summary comment. Diamond core trays are stored on site for future reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core recorded primary and secondary lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure oxidation, and any other significant features. Diamond core was photographed after mark up, before sampling with both dry and wet photographs recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Mineralised diamond core as well as zones adjacent to mineralisation was split using a diamond saw. All core was cut in half with the same side of half core being sent for analysis. Selected zones of remaining core were also cut into quarters and some quarter core is being stored in freezers for future metallurgy test work.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core samples were taken.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation involved drying, crushing to 5-6mm and, if necessary, riffle splitting this material to 2.5 to 3kg with 75% passing 6mm. The sample was then pulverised in an LM5 bowl pulveriser, such that >85% of the sample was -75 microns. This sampling procedure is considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation and analytical technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial assay standards. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:20.

	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.	No field duplicates were taken for drill core.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the base metal skarn mineralisation at King Vol
Quality of assay data and laboratory test	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	An initial 33 element standard analysis, with ore grade analysis of Zn, Cu, Ag, Pb and Au at designated levels. Multi acid digestion with HF, ICPAES and ICPMS analysis (ME-MS61) for 33 elements - Ag (0.01) Hf (0.1) Sb (0.05) Al (0.01%) In (0.005) Sc (0.1) As (0.2) K (0.01%) Se (1) Ba (10) La (0.5) Sn (0.2) Be (0.05) Li (0.2) Sr (0.2) Bi (0.01) Mg (0.01%) Ta (0.05) Ca (0.01%) Mn (5) Te (0.05) Cd (0.02) Mo (0.05) Th (0.2) Ce (0.01) Na (0.01%) Ti (0.005%) Co (0.1) Nb (0.1) Tl (0.02) Cr (1) Ni (0.2) U (0.1) Cs (0.05) P (10) V (1) Cu (0.2) Pb (0.5) W (0.1) Fe (0.01%) Rb (0.1) Y (0.1) Ga (0.05) Re (0.002) Zn (2) Ge (0.05) S (0.01%) Zr (0.5). A 0.25g sample is pre-digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 25mls. Elemental concentrations are measured using ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry and ICP Mass Spectrometry. Samples with results above the upper detection limits were re-assayed by various means as follows; Cu, Zn, As and Pb > 10,000ppm and Ag > 100ppm by method OG62 by four acid digest methods with ICPAES analysis. Sulphur >10% was analysed via method IR08 total sulphur by Leco Furnace and Infrared Spectroscopy
	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.	A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for every meter. Data is stored in the drilling database.
	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.	Certified standards were inserted into sample sequences according to Mungana QAQC procedures at approximate 20 sample intervals. Four base metal certified reference materials were utilised as standards. Blanks are inserted within mineralised intervals and at intervals of approximately 20 samples. The QAQC results demonstrate that the sample data is of sufficient quality. QAQC data from the laboratory is also analysed. No laboratory checks have been completed to date, but will be applied across multiple batches in the future. No obvious bias is observed in this small sample set.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All sampling was routinely inspected by senior geological staff at the time. All significant intersections reported were inspected and verified by the Geology Manager – Mungana Goldmines.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned in the current program. Minimal historical close space drilling (<10m separation) confirms acceptable short-range variability typical of high grade skarn deposits.

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging is undertaken by qualified geologists at the Chillagoe core processing facility. Data is initially recorded on paper before being entered into standard Excel templates. Data is currently being stored in excel spreadsheets prior to future validation and storage in the Datashed relational database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were applied to any of the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collar locations were located by contract surveyors using a Trimble RTK GPS unit. These instruments provide accuracy within 0.6m. Actual final hole collars have yet to be picked up, but are expected to be +/- 1m from planned collar locations. All drill-holes have magnetic down-hole surveys taken at approximate 30m intervals using electronic single/multishot digital camera.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 55. A local grid system was established on site.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	AAMHatch Pty Limited (AAM) was commissioned to fly aerial photography of the area in December 2005 to obtain a detailed topographic surface. AAM provided a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) surface with a vertical and horizontal accuracy of 0.1m
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drill hole spacing is 40m x 40m.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to demonstrate both geological and grade continuity within the mineralised domains to support an indicated or inferred resource estimation at King Vol. However, such estimation has yet to be completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was applied
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.*	The majority of holes have been drilled towards grid east to intersect the north-south striking ore zones at near perpendicular angles. Holes are predominantly drilled at -60 towards the skarn units to return intervals with true thickness estimated at 65-70 percent of downhole width.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags at the Chillagoe core processing facility. They were delivered to ALS Minerals in Townsville by a local transport company. All assay results were compared to visual estimates in geological logging.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been carried out.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The King Vol project is 100% owned by Mungana Goldmines Limited. The project is located within ML20658. The following royalties apply: • Government of Queensland – Mineral royalties in Queensland vary according to the price received for the mineral. • Leoni-MacDonald Royalty – This royalty comprises a lump sum of A$100,000 on commencement of commercial production and an additional A$100,000 after 24 months of commercial production, as well as a fee of A$1.50/t on 20% of ore tonnes after 666,666 ore tonnes have been produced. • Franco-Nevada Royalty – This royalty comprises a lump sum of A$500,000 on commencement of production and also after 12 months of operations, as well as a fee of A$1.50/t on 80% of ore tonnes.
	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 tenement is in good standing. ML20658 was granted on the 16th July, 2015.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Mungana Goldmines Ltd secured 100% ownership of EPM7672 (prior to the grant of ML20658) as part of the Chillagoe base metals acquisition from Kagara Ltd in July 2014. Relevant historical exploration commenced with Aztec Mining Co Ltd during 1986-1992, including soil sampling, mapping, IP and ground magnetics, and initial drilling at King Vol. Exploration by Perilya Mines NL in August 1992 focussed on the King Vol prospect where Perilya commenced drilling and metallurgical testwork. Kagara Zinc Ltd (Kagara) secured 100% ownership in the project from Perilya Ltd in July, 2000. Kagara successfully extended mineralisation at King Vol, providing the relative inputs into the most recent King Vol resource estimate (ASX January 2015).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	At King Vol, the local geology comprises a north west trending, steeply dipping sequence of intercalated fine to medium grained sandstones/siltstones and marble with variable amounts of garnet (+/- pyroxene) skarn alteration. Massive, semi-massive and disseminated sulphides replace prograde garnet-pyroxene skarn and limestone along discrete structures, along or adjacent to lithological contacts. Three limestone/marble contacts dominate mineralisation, known as the Eastern Mineralised Contact Zone (EMCZ), the Eastern Zone Mineralised Replacement (EZMR) and the King Vol Zone (KVZ).

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.*	All relevant drill hole information is reported in Table 3
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Normal weighting average techniques were applied to the calculation of individual assay results. No top cuts were applied. Grade cut-off used was approximately 2.5% zinc.
	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.	Aggregated intersections are based on geological interpretation (skarn and sulphide). Internal dilution (<5% zinc) is kept to a maximum of 2.5m, representing minimum mining widths. All individual sample assay results are shown in Table 2.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalence is reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All intercepts are marked up to visual ore boundaries. Hence intercept lengths are equivalent to mineralisation lengths.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The majority of holes have been drilled towards grid east to intersect the north-south striking ore zones at near perpendicular angles. Holes are predominantly drilled at -60 towards the skarn units to return intervals with true thickness estimated at 65-70 percent of downhole width.
	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').	True thickness estimated at 65-70 percent of downhole width.
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.*	Refer to the long section and tables that have been included in the 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.*	All individual sample assay results are shown in Table 2.
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.*	Metallurgical test work, Geotechnical assessment, hydrological studies, and waste and tails characterisation studies have been completed and are deemed acceptable for the King Vol Project. Further information can be reviewed via the King Vol Scoping Study announcement (ASX 23rd July, 2015)
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The drill results form part of a 10,000m infill diamond drilling program. The program will extend the Indicated Resources in the upper 400m of the deposit while also improving confidence in the high-grade core (Inferred resources) below 400m depth. Mungana expects that the results will facilitate an updated mineral resource estimate that will underpin the Feasibility Study on the King Vol Zinc Project as a natural extension of the completed Scoping Study. Further drilling is expected in 2016 to test for extensions to known mineralisation to the north, south and to the east, in addition to at depth.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The first stage of the planned infill drilling program at King Vol in shown in long section in Figure 2