

Mt Ararat VMS Copper-Gold-Zinc Project – JORC Mineral Resource Update

11% increase in resource tonnage as a result of FY 2015 drilling

Stavely Minerals Limited ("Stavely Minerals", ASX Code: **SVY**) is pleased to report an updated JORC Mineral Resource estimate for its 100%-owned Mt Ararat Besshi-style Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) copper-gold-zinc deposit (Figure 1).

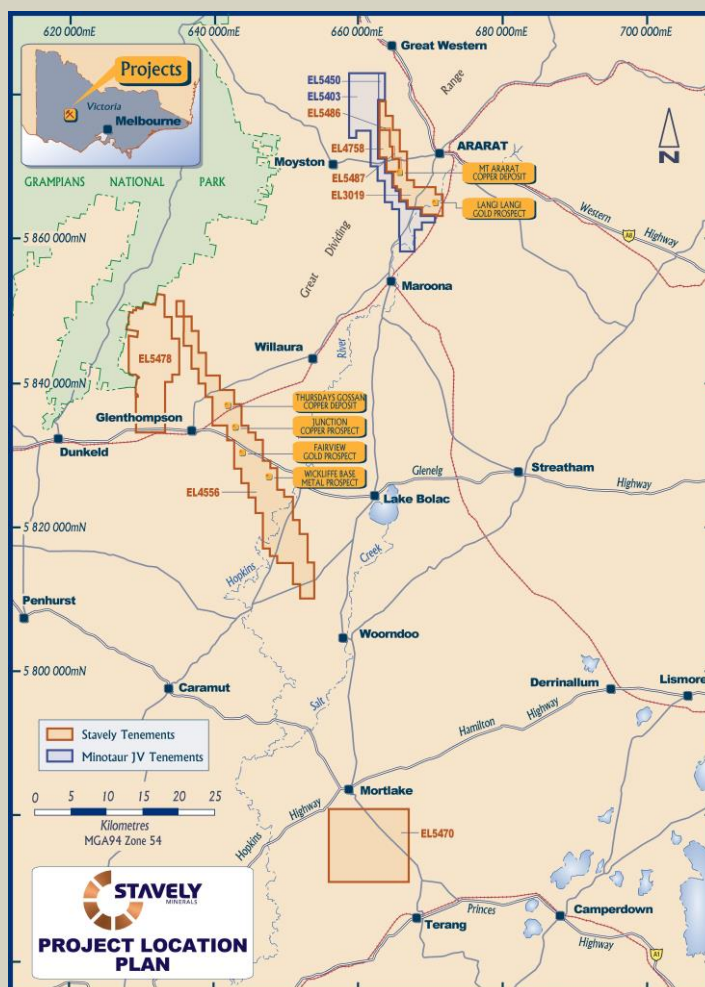


Figure 1. Project location plan.

Drilling completed during the 2015 financial year has provided additional data, defining an extension of the existing mineralisation at Mt Ararat further to the north. In addition, the increased data density and confirmation of historical drill-hole grades and widths by more recent drilling has also provided an increase in the confidence of a portion of the deposit, allowing elevation of some of the copper resources into the Indicated Resource classification.

The Total Mineral Resources estimate for the Mt Ararat copper-gold-zinc deposit now stands at **1.3 million tonnes grading 2.0% copper, 0.5 g/t gold, 0.4% zinc and 6 g/t silver** including 0.25 million tonnes grading 2.2% copper in the Indicated Resources category with the remainder classified as

Inferred Resources. The 2015 Mount Ararat Mineral Resource Estimate is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. The Mount Ararat Resource Estimate

Reporting Threshold	Classification	Domain	Tonnes: Cu Resource (KT)	Cu Grade (%)	Tonnes: Au,Ag,Zn Resource (KT)	Au Grade (ppm)	Ag Grade (ppm)	Zn Grade (%)
1.0% Cu	Indicated	Supergene	50	2.4				
		Fresh	200	2.2				
		Total	250	2.2				
	Inferred	Weathered	170	1.7	170	0.5	3.1	0.1
		Supergene	30	2.2	80	0.4	4.4	0.4
		Fresh	870	1.9	1070	0.5	6.2	0.4
		Total	1070	1.9	1320	0.5	5.7	0.4
Total 1% Cu		1320	2.0	1320	0.5	5.7	0.4	
2.0% Cu	Indicated	Supergene	30	2.9				
		Fresh	80	2.9				
		Total	110	2.9				
	Inferred	Weathered	30	2.9	30	1.3	7.9	0.2
		Supergene	20	3.0	50	0.3	4.2	0.4
		Fresh	230	3.0	310	0.6	7.7	0.6
		Total	280	3.0	390	0.6	7.3	0.5
Total 2% Cu		390	2.9	390	0.6	7.3	0.5	

Table shows rounded estimates. This rounding may cause apparent computational discrepancies. Significant figures do not imply precision. Nominal copper grade reporting cuts applied. Three material types reported as varied economic factors will be applicable to the deposit base on reported material types.

The 2015 Mt Ararat Copper Resource Estimate has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Resources under guidelines set out in the JORC Code (2012 Edition). The gold, silver and zinc estimates are classified as Inferred Resources. The 2015 Mineral Resource estimate represents, based on a 1% Cu cut-off, an 11% increase in total tonnes compared with the previous resource estimate to **1.3 million tonnes at 2.0% copper, 0.5 g/t gold, 0.4% zinc and 6 g/t silver**.

The Mt Ararat Mineral Resource now hosts an estimated **26,000 of contained copper, 21,000 ounces of contained gold, 5,300t of contained zinc and 242,000 ounces of contained silver**.

As part of Stavely Minerals' annual review of Mineral Resources as required by ASX Listing Rule 5.21, the Mineral Resources at the Thursday's Gossan porphyry prospect were also reviewed. While drilling was undertaken in the area targeting well-developed primary porphyry copper-gold mineralisation at depth, no drilling was completed in the area of the existing secondary-enriched copper mineralisation. Consequently, the Mineral Resources at Thursday's Gossan were reviewed in the context of the assumptions underpinning the 2013 Mineral Resources estimate. This review concluded that: *"The Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper Inferred Resource Estimate, August 2015, remains unchanged from the Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper Inferred Resource Estimate, August 2013. There has been no additional data collected from the deposit and although economic circumstances affecting the mining industry have changed since 2013 the assumptions utilised in 2013 remain valid, if not for the current situation but for future situations."*

Consequently, the Thursday's Gossan Inferred Mineral Resource estimate remains **28 million tonnes at 0.4% copper for 110,000t of contained copper** (Table 2).

Table 2. The Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper Inferred Resource Estimate (reviewed in 2015)

Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper August 2013 Inferred Resources (JORC 2012 Edition)					
Copper Mineralisation Subdivision		Lower Cu Tonnes (MT) Cut (%)		Copper Grade (%)	Contained Copper (KT)
Mineralisation greater than 10m thick	10 to 20m thick	0.20	8.5	0.3	28.1
		0.30	4.5	0.4	18.4
		0.50	0.5	0.7	3.4
	Greater than 20m thick	0.20	14.4	0.4	61.7
		0.30	9.7	0.5	49.7
		0.50	3.1	0.8	24.8
	Sub Total (greater than 10m thick)	0.20	22.9	0.4	89.8
		0.30	14.2	0.5	68.0
		0.50	3.7	0.8	28.2
Mineralisation less than 10m thick		0.20	5.1	0.3	17.1
		0.30	2.5	0.4	10.6
		0.50	0.2	0.9	2.1
Total Mineralisation		0.20	28.1	0.4	106.9
		0.30	16.7	0.5	78.6
		0.50	3.9	0.8	30.3

Table shows rounded estimates. This rounding may cause apparent computational discrepancies. Significant figures do not imply precision. Nominal copper grade reporting cuts applied. Three mineralised thicknesses reported as varied economic factors are likely to be applicable to each.



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JORC Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Cairns, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cairns is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cairns is the Managing Director of Stavely Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Cairns has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cairns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

With respect to reporting of the Mineral Resources at the Mt Ararat VMS copper-gold-zinc deposit and Thursday's Gossan chalcocite copper deposit, the information is extracted from the report entitled "Mount Ararat 2015 Resource Report" dated 24 August 2015 and "Appendix 1, Reporting of Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper Resource against criteria in Table 1 JORC Code 2012" authored by Mr Duncan Hackman of Hackman and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Hackman 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 undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Hackman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Mt Ararat Mineral Resource Estimate

Summary:

The Mount Ararat August 2015 Inferred Resource Estimate is an inverse distance squared Cu, Au, Ag and Zn estimate of the planar, steeply dipping VMS style mineralisation of the deposit and is tabulated below. The estimate was undertaken, classified and reported according to the guidelines set out in The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

The Mount Ararat Resource Estimate:

Reporting Threshold	Classification	Domain	Tonnes: Cu Resource (KT)	Cu Grade (%)	Tonnes: Au, Ag, Zn Resource (KT)	Au Grade (ppm)	Ag Grade (ppm)	Zn Grade (%)
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Significant figures do not imply precision. Nominal copper grade reporting cuts applied. Three material types reported as varied economic factors will be applicable to the deposit base on reported material types.

The estimate:

- Is based on recent 2014-15 Stavely Minerals drilling and historic drilling data which is of unknown reliability and quality that tests a discrete steeply dipping body of base metal mineralisation.
- Extends for a strike length of 830m (towards 335deg), vertically for 350m and ranges mostly between 1m and 3m thick (total massive + sub-massive + stringer mineralisation). The mineralisation is modelled between 4m and 14m thick in the upper 50m (this may be real, due to supergene actions or introduced due to the suspected wet/difficult RC drilling conditions).
- Is underpinned by 309 Cu assays from 64 holes (271 nominal 1m composites). High grade restrictions are applied to the Cu, Au, Ag and Zn grade interpolations (55m radius of influence). A tonnage factor of 3.17g/cc was applied to all mineralised blocks.
- Reconciles well both statistically and spatially with the source assay data.
- Was undertaken by Duncan Hackman who 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 undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

JORC 2012 Table 1, Sections 1, 2 and 3 criteria.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

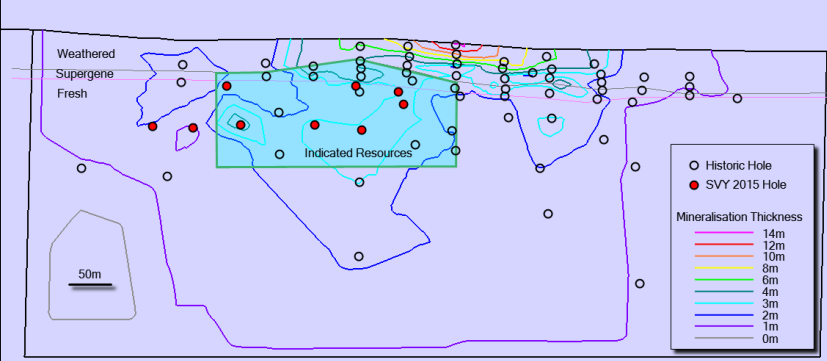
Criteria	Explanation																																																							
Sampling techniques	Resource estimate underpinned by diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) drilling samples.																																																							
Drilling techniques	<div><div>Drilling details for the Mount Ararat resource drillhole dataset</div><table><tr><th rowspan="2">Company</th><th rowspan="2">Hole_Type</th><th colspan="2">Holes within Mt Ararat Prospect Area</th><th colspan="2">Holes intercepting Mt Ararat Mineralisation</th></tr><tr><th>Count</th><th>Average Total Depth (m)</th><th>Count</th><th>Average Total Depth (m)</th></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>DD</td><td>19</td><td>221</td><td>11</td><td>211</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Centaur</td><td>DD</td><td>21</td><td>96</td><td>14</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>RC</td><td>22</td><td>47</td><td>20</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Beaconsfield</td><td>DD</td><td>4</td><td>121</td><td>4</td><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>RC</td><td>6</td><td>27</td><td>6</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">SVY</td><td>DD</td><td>3</td><td>201</td><td>2</td><td>195</td></tr><tr><td>RC</td><td>7</td><td>122</td><td>7</td><td>122</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>82</td><td>114</td><td>64</td><td>91</td></tr></table></div>	Company	Hole_Type	Holes within Mt Ararat Prospect Area		Holes intercepting Mt Ararat Mineralisation		Count	Average Total Depth (m)	Count	Average Total Depth (m)	Pennzoil	DD	19	221	11	211	Centaur	DD	21	96	14	48	RC	22	47	20	48	Beaconsfield	DD	4	121	4	121	RC	6	27	6	27	SVY	DD	3	201	2	195	RC	7	122	7	122	Total		82	114	64	91
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Drill sample recovery	<div><div>No detailed information or data:</div><div>Historic reports state that diamond holes had relatively low core recoveries, and RC drilling encountered water in the weathered and oxidized mineralized zone. Limited data indicates that samples from this material will be significantly compromised by drilling and sampling conditions encountered.</div></div>																																																							
Logging	<div><div>lithological drill logs generated by workers but not utilised in generating resource estimate.</div></div>																																																							
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<div><div>Pennzoil: Half-core samples were taken from core showing visible mineralisation.</div><div>Centaur Mining:<div><div>MA24 to MA38: Half-core samples were taken from core showing visible mineralisation. Sample reduction process unknown.</div><div>MA39A to MA58: 130mm RC chips from drilling configuration utilising back-end cross-over sub to return sample. Sample collection by splitting (details unknown) and sample reduction process unknown.</div><div>M94_1 to M94_4: Half-core samples were taken from core showing visible mineralisation. Sample reduction process unknown.</div></div></div><div>Beaconsfield Gold:<div><div>ARD001 to ARD004: diamond drilling – sampling method and reduction unknown.</div><div>ARC001 to ARC006: 84mm RC chips. Sample collected by passing through 3 tiered riffle splitter. Sample reduction process unknown.</div></div></div><div>Stavely Minerals:<div><div>SADD001 to SADD003: diamond drilling – ½ HQ core sampled by core saw. Crush-split and pulverise to 85% passing -75micon</div><div>SARC00[1,2,4 - 9]: RC drilling – cone splitter. Crush-split and pulverise to 85% passing -75micon</div></div></div></div>																																																							
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<div><div>Pennzoil: A base metal suite was assayed via AAS (<i>digestion not specified</i>) and Au was assayed via fire assay.</div><div>Centaur Mining:<div><div>MA24 to MA38: A base metal suite was assayed via AAS (<i>digestion not specified</i>) and Au was assayed via fire assay.</div><div>MA39A to MA58: A base metal suite was assayed via AAS</div></div></div></div>																																																							

Criteria	Explanation
	<p>(digestion not specified) and Au was assayed via fire assay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ M94_1 to M94_4: A base metal suite was assayed 4 acid digest with AAS finish and Au was assayed via fire assay. · Beaconsfield Gold: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ARD001 to ARD004: Assay Lab – Onsite Lab Services. Cu initially by method B101 - AR digest ICP finish. If higher than 5000ppm then A101 - Ore grade digest (details unknown) with AA finish. Au by PE01S - 25g Fire Assay. ○ ARC001 to ARC006: Assay Lab – Onsite Lab Services. Cu initially by method B101 - AR digest ICP finish. If higher than 5000ppm then A101 - Ore grade digest (details unknown) with AA finish. Au by PE01S - 25g Fire Assay. · No quality control samples submitted with any historic routine samples · Stavely Minerals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SADD00[1 – 3], SARC00[1,2,4 – 9]: Australian Laboratory Services, Orange. Cu, Ag and Zn by four acid digest (including HF), ICP-AES determination (ALS code ME-ICP61). Samples >1% Cu re-assayed by ore grade four acid digest, ICP-AES determination (ALS code ME-OG62). Au by 30g fire assay, AAS determination (ALS codes Au-AA23 and Au-AA25). Client and Laboratory QC data inserted with routine samples and establish acceptable reliability of assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No available data available for analysis
Location of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Historic drillholes originally located according to two local grids (details unknown). Collar coordinates were converted to GDA94 zone 54S (MGA94 54S) by historic workers. Conversion details are unknown. Stavely Minerals holes located in MGA94 54S. The estimate is undertaken using the supplied MGA94 54S grid references. · GPS checking of 2 Pennzoil, 3 Centaur Mining and 4 Beaconsfield Gold hole collar locations show holes located with acceptable accuracy for reporting of Inferred and Indicated Resources.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Within the central 500m of mineralisation (strike length): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oxide mineralisation – drill tested on 50m centred section lines ○ Fresh Indicated Resources –tested at nominal 50m centres. · Other areas and mineralisation extent tested by 8 holes
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Holes angled mostly between 50 and 70 degrees easterly. Mineralised plane dips westerly ~60degrees · Holes drilled mostly at 80° (azimuth) and 40-50° (sectional) to planar mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No available data to assess security
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · GPS checking of 9 hole collar locations · Basic checking of data integrity

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mineralisation straddles boundary between exploration licences EL4758 (expired 28/01/2014) and EL3019 (expired 21/12/2014) and is within Retention Licence application RL2020. SVY's tenure over the area covered by expired licences EL4758 and EL3019 remains current pending the grant of the retention licence. · Tenements currently held by Stavely Minerals Limited · Stavely Minerals have informed HA that the licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pennzoil: 12 holes drilled into mineralisation. · Centaur Mining: 38 holes drilled into mineralisation. · Beaconsfield Gold: 10 holes drilled into mineralisation

Criteria	Explanation																																																																																																												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stavelly Minerals: 9 holes drilled into mineralisation																																																																																																												
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Steeply westerly dipping, single planar massive sulphide horizon (historically described as VMS)																																																																																																												
Drill hole Information	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">82 holes drilled in the prospect area, 64 holes intercepted mineralisation, 5 holes define the strike extent of mineralisation.Collar locations verified as acceptable through field checking of 9 holesDownhole surveys for describing hole trace and sample locations available for 32 holes:<table><tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Number of DH Surveys</th><th>TDepth Hole</th><th>HoleID</th><th>Number of DH Surveys</th><th>TDepth Hole</th><th>HoleID</th><th>Number of DH Surveys</th><th>TDepth Hole</th></tr><tr><td>ARD001</td><td>3</td><td>111</td><td>PENZ003</td><td>1</td><td>152</td><td>SADD001</td><td>7</td><td>192.9</td></tr><tr><td>ARD002</td><td>6</td><td>114</td><td>PENZ006</td><td>1</td><td>152</td><td>SADD002</td><td>6</td><td>197.8</td></tr><tr><td>ARD003</td><td>5</td><td>142</td><td>PENZ007</td><td>1</td><td>115</td><td>SADD003</td><td>8</td><td>212.8</td></tr><tr><td>ARD004</td><td>5</td><td>118</td><td>PENZ009</td><td>1</td><td>219</td><td>SARC001</td><td>12</td><td>114.0</td></tr><tr><td>M94_1</td><td>4</td><td>221</td><td>PENZ010</td><td>1</td><td>252</td><td>SARC004</td><td>16</td><td>153.0</td></tr><tr><td>M94_2</td><td>4</td><td>198</td><td>PENZ011</td><td>1</td><td>381</td><td>SARC005</td><td>15</td><td>135.0</td></tr><tr><td>M94_3</td><td>3</td><td>192</td><td>PENZ019</td><td>6</td><td>381</td><td>SARC006</td><td>13</td><td>123.0</td></tr><tr><td>M94_4</td><td>4</td><td>204</td><td>PENZ021</td><td>3</td><td>364</td><td>SARC007</td><td>9</td><td>80.0</td></tr><tr><td>M94_5</td><td>6</td><td>249</td><td>PENZ023</td><td>4</td><td>329</td><td>SARC008</td><td>14</td><td>129.0</td></tr><tr><td>M94_6</td><td>4</td><td>214</td><td>SP01</td><td>1</td><td>110</td><td>SARC009</td><td>12</td><td>123.0</td></tr><tr><td>PENZ001</td><td>1</td><td>133</td><td>SP02</td><td>1</td><td>111</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table><ul style="list-style-type: none">Assaying of those samples logged with visible sulphide mineralisationLithology logs available for all holesOxidation state available for 34 Centaur Mining holes.Summary moisture data available for 18 Centaur Mining RC holes.39 SG measurements taken from 4 Beaconsfield Gold holes ARD[001-004]</div>	HoleID	Number of DH Surveys	TDepth Hole	HoleID	Number of DH Surveys	TDepth Hole	HoleID	Number of DH Surveys	TDepth Hole	ARD001	3	111	PENZ003	1	152	SADD001	7	192.9	ARD002	6	114	PENZ006	1	152	SADD002	6	197.8	ARD003	5	142	PENZ007	1	115	SADD003	8	212.8	ARD004	5	118	PENZ009	1	219	SARC001	12	114.0	M94_1	4	221	PENZ010	1	252	SARC004	16	153.0	M94_2	4	198	PENZ011	1	381	SARC005	15	135.0	M94_3	3	192	PENZ019	6	381	SARC006	13	123.0	M94_4	4	204	PENZ021	3	364	SARC007	9	80.0	M94_5	6	249	PENZ023	4	329	SARC008	14	129.0	M94_6	4	214	SP01	1	110	SARC009	12	123.0	PENZ001	1	133	SP02	1	111			
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Data aggregation methods	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Assay sample intervals:<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Era</th><th rowspan="2">Drill Type</th><th colspan="7">Count of Sample Lengths</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr><tr><th>0.0m to 0.5m</th><th>0.5m to 1m</th><th>1.0m to 1.5m</th><th>1.5m to 2.0m</th><th>2.0m to 2.5m</th><th>2.5m to 3.0m</th><th>3.0m to 3.5m</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">pre-2015</td><td>AC</td><td></td><td>55</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>DD</td><td>43</td><td>48</td><td>11</td><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>RC</td><td></td><td>105</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>105</td></tr><tr><td>UNKN</td><td>65</td><td>176</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>247</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">2015</td><td>DD</td><td></td><td>143</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>143</td></tr><tr><td>RC</td><td></td><td>342</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>342</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>108</td><td>869</td><td>15</td><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1002</td></tr></table><ul style="list-style-type: none">Composited to 1m intervals for resource estimate.</div>	Era	Drill Type	Count of Sample Lengths							Total	0.0m to 0.5m	0.5m to 1m	1.0m to 1.5m	1.5m to 2.0m	2.0m to 2.5m	2.5m to 3.0m	3.0m to 3.5m	pre-2015	AC		55						55	DD	43	48	11	6	1	1		110	RC		105						105	UNKN	65	176	4	1			1	247	2015	DD		143						143	RC		342						342	Total		108	869	15	7	1	1	1	1002																									
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Total		108	869	15	7	1	1	1	1002																																																																																																				
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">No apparent association when data assessed by drill type and mineralisation style breakdown.Significant relationship differences when assessing DD vs RC holes:<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Drill Type</th><th rowspan="2">Number of Holes</th><th rowspan="2">Total Metres</th><th rowspan="2">Average Intercept</th><th colspan="4">Average Grade (ppm)</th></tr><tr><th>Cu</th><th>Au</th><th>Ag</th><th>Zn</th></tr><tr><td>Diamond</td><td>34</td><td>82</td><td>2.4</td><td>31123</td><td>0.95</td><td>9.1</td><td>4384</td></tr><tr><td>Reverse Circulation</td><td>26</td><td>145</td><td>5.6</td><td>15551</td><td>0.23</td><td>1.7</td><td>1614</td></tr></table><ul style="list-style-type: none">Smearing and/or preferential loss and/or cross-contamination of samples may be present in RC drill sample assay dataset.Preferential loss of friable non-mineralised material may have biased the DD drill sample assay datasetBoth the RC and DD datasets may be preferentially weighted by material with significantly different tenor of in situ grade</div>	Drill Type	Number of Holes	Total Metres	Average Intercept	Average Grade (ppm)				Cu	Au	Ag	Zn	Diamond	34	82	2.4	31123	0.95	9.1	4384	Reverse Circulation	26	145	5.6	15551	0.23	1.7	1614																																																																																
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Diagrammes	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Historic cross sections and plans were reviewedLong section thickness and drillhole intercept figure:</div>																																																																																																												

Criteria	Explanation
	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective sampling of holes where mineralisation observed considered acceptable for estimating sulphide resources. Any gold or silver mineralisation intercepted by drilling with no associated sulphides will not be identifiable in the current dataset. Stavely Minerals identified younger gold only mineralisation proximal to but not genetically related to the VMS mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A further 53 holes have been drilled within the exploration tenements.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation thins but is open at depth and opportunities for defining drilling targets (thick shoots). Additional resources may be identified by better definition of the thick mineralisation directly below the Indicated Resources.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Explanation
Database integrity	<p>Data management protocols and provenance unknown</p> <p>Limited cross checks with paper records of drill hole and assay data</p> <p>Field verification of 9 hole collar locations.</p> <p>Relational and spatial integrity assessed and considered acceptable.</p>
Site visits	<p>Not undertaken by CP</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' personnel verify existence of core. CP has viewed photos of chip trays with mineralisation taken by Stavely Minerals' Personnel.</p>
Geological interpretation	<p>Single planar mineralised massive sulphide body interpreted and modelled for grade interpolation.</p> <p>Oxide state modelled and utilised for reporting of resource estimate.</p>
Dimensions	<p>Mineralisation extends for a strike length of 830m (towards 335deg), vertically for 350m and ranges mostly between 1m and 3m thick (total massive + sub-massive + stringer mineralisation). The mineralisation is modelled between 4m and 14m thick in the upper 50m (this may be real, due to supergene actions or introduced due to the suspected wet/difficult RC drilling conditions)</p> <p>The block model and grade estimate encompasses the extent of the mineralisation.</p>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<p>Copper, gold, silver and zinc grades were interpolated into a VulcanTM non-regular block model with 10x10x10 metre parent blocks – subblocked to 1x1x1 metre minimum block dimensions.</p> <p>1m composite intervals utilised.</p> <p>Grades greater than:</p> <p>6%Cu,</p> <p>2.50ppmAu,</p> <p>15ppmAg,</p>

Criteria	Explanation
	<p>1%Zn, were restricted to inform blocks within a 55m radius of their location. Single pass ID2 interpolation run employed utilising 400m sample search within the plane of mineralisation.</p> <p>Minimum of 20 and maximum of 40 composites utilised to estimate grade. The Mt Ararat resource is classified as Inferred under the guidelines set out in the 2012 JORC Code.</p>
Moisture and recovery	<p>15 of 18 RC holes drilled by Centaur Mining encountered wet drilling through the mineralisation. Grade profiles suggest down hole smearing of grade (cross-contamination) in the oxide/supergene mineralisation.</p> <p>Core recovery averages 85% through the oxide/weathered mineralisation, down from >97% recorded for the supergene and primary mineralisation. There is no information or data to assess the affect core loss has on grade.</p>
Cut-off parameters	<p>The resource is reported by mineralisation thickness and oxidation state. Cuts of 0.5%, 1.0% and 2.0% copper were applied. These breakdowns and grade tonnage plots are reported to allow differing economic assessment on the project.</p>
Mining factors or assumptions	<p>Not applied, however resource is reported at 1m and 2m thicknesses and by oxidation state to allow for assessment of both underground and open cut mining methods.</p>
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<p>Not evaluated as risks associated with historic data over-riding feature affecting the confidence of the estimate.</p>
Environmental factors or assumptions	<p>Not evaluated as risks associated with historic data over-riding feature affecting the confidence of the estimate.</p>
Bulk Density	<p>A single tonnage factor of 3.17 tonnes/m³ was applied to all mineralisation.</p>
Classification	<p>The estimate is classified as Inferred under the JORC Code (2012 Edition). Absence of QA/QC and important data for evaluating risk to the estimate (such as recover and moisture versus grade) are key factors in assigning an Inferred Classification.</p>
Audits or reviews.	<p>No Audit or Review of estimate undertaken.</p>
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<p>Not undertaken other than that stated under the classification section.</p>

Appendix 2: Thursday's Gossan Mineral Resource Estimate

Summary:

The Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper Inferred Resource Estimate, August 2015, remains unchanged from the Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper Inferred Resource Estimate, August 2013. There has been no additional data collected from the deposit and although economic circumstances affecting the mining industry have changed since 2013 the assumptions utilised in 2013 remain valid, if not for the current situation but for future situations. Stavely Minerals have advised that tenure over the Thursday Gossan Chalcocite deposit is in good standing and that there are no impediments to undertaking further evaluation of the deposit.

Details of the 2013 resource estimate have been reported in "Thursday Gossan Copper, Victoria, Australia, 2013 Resource Estimate Report" prepared for Northern Platinum Pty Ltd, a forerunner for Stavely Minerals Limited who now hold tenure over the project area. The following summary of the 2013 Inferred Resource Estimate applies to the 2015 resources publically stated by Stavely and is repeated here unchanged to support their statement. The reader can substitute 2015 for 2013 and Stavely Minerals for Northern Platinum in the text on the following pages.

The Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper August 2013 Inferred Resource estimate is an inverse distance squared Cu estimate of the tabular sub-horizontal supergene style mineralisation of the deposit and is tabulated below. The estimate was undertaken, classified and reported according to the guidelines set out in *The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition)*.

The Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper Inferred Resource Estimate:

Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper August 2013 Inferred Resources (JORC 2012 Edition)					
Copper Mineralisation Subdivision		Lower Cu Tonnes (MT) Cut (%)		Copper Grade (%)	Contained Copper (KT)
Mineralisation greater than 10m thick	10 to 20m thick	0.20	8.5	0.3	28.1
		0.30	4.5	0.4	18.4
		0.50	0.5	0.7	3.4
	Greater than 20m thick	0.20	14.4	0.4	61.7
		0.30	9.7	0.5	49.7
		0.50	3.1	0.8	24.8
	Sub Total (greater than 10m thick)	0.20	22.9	0.4	89.8
		0.30	14.2	0.5	68.0
		0.50	3.7	0.8	28.2
Mineralisation less than 10m thick		0.20	5.1	0.3	17.1
		0.30	2.5	0.4	10.6
		0.50	0.2	0.9	2.1
Total Mineralisation		0.20	28.1	0.4	106.9
		0.30	16.7	0.5	78.6
		0.50	3.9	0.8	30.3

Table shows rounded estimates. This rounding may cause apparent computational discrepancies. Significant figures do not imply precision. Nominal copper grade reporting cuts applied. Three mineralised thicknesses reported as varied economic factors are likely to be applicable to each.

The estimate:

- Is based on historic drilling data of unknown reliability and quality however there are no obvious reasons to question that the holes were drilled to test a flat lying supergene copper deposit.
- Extends intermittently for a strike length of 4000m (NS) a breadth of 1500m and vertically up to 60m thick. The model includes prospects known as Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper, Junction and Drysdale.

- Is underpinned by 2355 Cu assays from 225 holes (1493 nominal 3m composites). Cu grades were interpolated without any cuts or restrictions. A tonnage factor of 2.10g/cc was applied to all mineralised blocks.
- Reconciles well both statistically and spatially with the source assay data.
- Was undertaken by Duncan Hackman who 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 undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

JORC 2012 Table 1, Sections 1, 2 and 3 criteria.

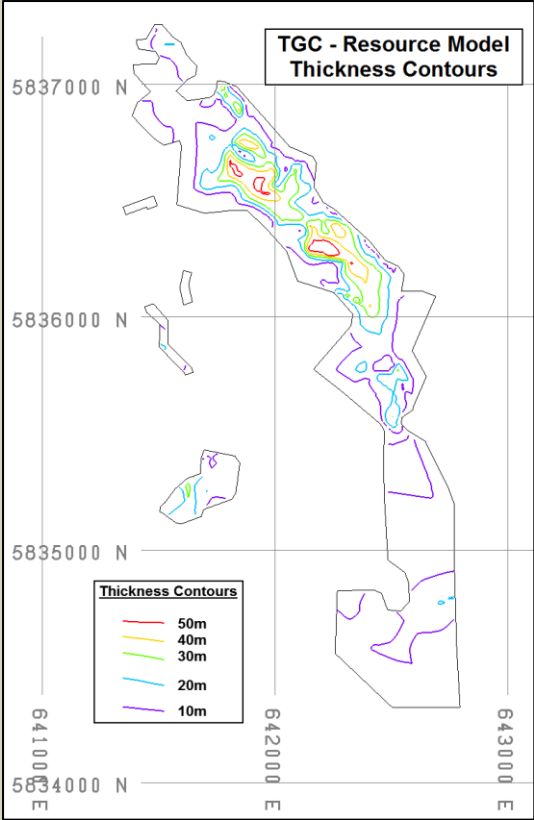
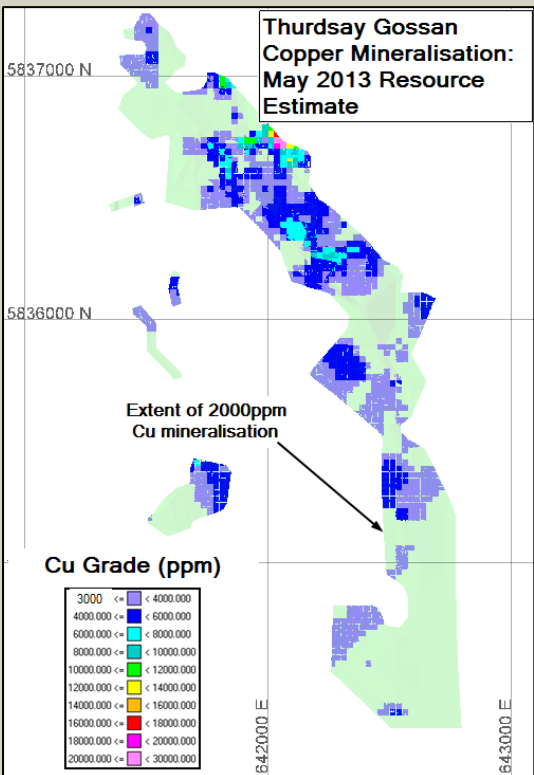
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

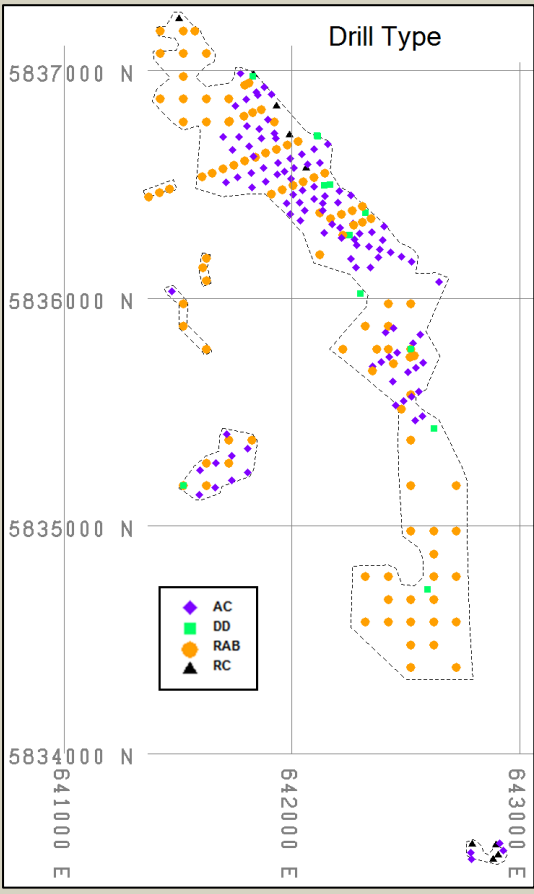
Criteria	Explanation																																																																																																																						
Sampling techniques	<p>Resource estimate underpinned by diamond drilling (DD), aircore drilling (AC), reverse air blast drilling (RAB) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) samples:</p> <p>Pennzoil (1 RC, 14 RAB holes): 2m Samples selected where mineralisation observed. 13 RAB holes sampled every alternate 2m intervals. No details on sampling methods.</p> <p>North (4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB) and Newcrest (3 DD): Diamond holes ½ core sampled. No details on sampling of RC, RAB and Aircore holes.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold (2 DD, 78 AC): Diamond holes ½ core sampled. Aircore holes were sampled by spearing of material on 2m or 3m intervals where no mineralisation was observed and on 1m intervals where mineralisation was observed.</p> <p>TGM Group (26 AC): No details.</p>																																																																																																																						
Drilling techniques	<p>Drilling details for the TGC resource drillhole dataset</p> <table><tr><th>Drill Type</th><th>Company</th><th>Count</th><th>Av. DFrom to Min. Top (m)</th><th>Av. Dto to Min. Base (m)</th><th>Av. Min. Int Length (m)</th><th>Av. Cu (ppm)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">AC</td><td>BCD</td><td>78</td><td>32</td><td>56</td><td>24</td><td>4080</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td>1</td><td>20</td><td>62</td><td>42</td><td>3090</td></tr><tr><td>TGM Group</td><td>26</td><td>33</td><td>55</td><td>22</td><td>3496</td></tr><tr><td>AC Total</td><td></td><td>105</td><td>32</td><td>56</td><td>24</td><td>3926</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="5">DD</td><td>BCD</td><td>2</td><td>86</td><td>93</td><td>7</td><td>23586</td></tr><tr><td>CRAE</td><td>2</td><td>41</td><td>54</td><td>13</td><td>3237</td></tr><tr><td>Newcrest</td><td>3</td><td>56</td><td>85</td><td>29</td><td>3927</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td>4</td><td>37</td><td>63</td><td>26</td><td>3541</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>1</td><td>20</td><td>28</td><td>8</td><td>5250</td></tr><tr><td>DD Total</td><td></td><td>12</td><td>49</td><td>69</td><td>20</td><td>7070</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RAB</td><td>North</td><td>85</td><td>31</td><td>46</td><td>15</td><td>2948</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>14</td><td>22</td><td>35</td><td>13</td><td>2587</td></tr><tr><td>RAB Total</td><td></td><td>99</td><td>30</td><td>45</td><td>15</td><td>2897</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RC</td><td>BCD</td><td>8</td><td>27</td><td>45</td><td>17</td><td>4498</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>34</td><td>32</td><td>11944</td></tr><tr><td>RC Total</td><td></td><td>9</td><td>24</td><td>43</td><td>19</td><td>5326</td></tr><tr><td>Total All Drilling</td><td></td><td>225</td><td>32</td><td>51</td><td>20</td><td>3697</td></tr></table>	Drill Type	Company	Count	Av. DFrom to Min. Top (m)	Av. Dto to Min. Base (m)	Av. Min. Int Length (m)	Av. Cu (ppm)	AC	BCD	78	32	56	24	4080	North	1	20	62	42	3090	TGM Group	26	33	55	22	3496	AC Total		105	32	56	24	3926	DD	BCD	2	86	93	7	23586	CRAE	2	41	54	13	3237	Newcrest	3	56	85	29	3927	North	4	37	63	26	3541	Pennzoil	1	20	28	8	5250	DD Total		12	49	69	20	7070	RAB	North	85	31	46	15	2948	Pennzoil	14	22	35	13	2587	RAB Total		99	30	45	15	2897	RC	BCD	8	27	45	17	4498	Pennzoil	1	2	34	32	11944	RC Total		9	24	43	19	5326	Total All Drilling		225	32	51	20	3697
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Drill sample recovery	Recovery data available for 2 DD holes.																																																																																																																						
Logging	<p>Lithology logs through mineralisation available for all holes.</p> <p>Incomplete oxidation-state and interval colour logging (utilised to determine base of supergene zone).</p>																																																																																																																						
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>Pennzoil (1 RC, 14 RAB holes): No details on sampling and sample preparation methodology.</p> <p>North (4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB) and Newcrest (3 DD): No details sample preparation methodology.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold (2 DD, 78 AC): No information on sample preparation methodology.</p> <p>TGM Group (26 AC): No details</p>																																																																																																																						

Criteria	Explanation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>Pennzoil (1 RC, 14 RAB holes): A base metal suite was assayed via AAS (digestion not specified) and Au was assayed via fire assay.</p> <p>North (4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB) and Newcrest (3 DD): A base metal suite was assayed via Mixed Acid digest, AAS detection and Au was assayed via fire assay.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold (2 DD, 78 AC): OnSite Laboratory Services (Bendigo) analysed all samples for Cu by aqua regia digest ICP-OES detection and repeated assays for samples returning greater than 5000ppm Cu by Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES detection. Au was assayed via fire assay.</p> <p>TGM Group (26 AC): No details. "Cherry-picking" of best assays from reassayed samples (85 of 160 substituted) has introduced a +10% relative bias for 9 holes used in the resource estimate.</p> <p>No QC samples were inserted into any of the sample batches from the Thursday Gossan drilling. No laboratory QC data was made available for assessment as part of this resource estimate.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold undertook a limited (selective) umpire laboratory programme (29 samples), entire residual material assaying (94 intervals) and 66 sub-sample assays of residual material (66 intervals). These projects provide limited insight into sampling and assay reliability. This data indicates that:</p> <p>Both significant bias and precision issues are suspected in the Beaconsfield Gold dataset (OnSite Laboratory) and that there appears to be a period of instrument malfunction or systems/procedural breakdown at grades greater than 3000ppm Cu at the laboratory.</p> <p>The spear vs total sample dataset shows a significant relative bias in favour of the spear sample, manifesting greatest within samples containing higher copper grades.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	Beaconsfield Gold undertook a limited (selective) umpire laboratory programme (29 samples), entire residual material assaying (94 intervals) and 66 sub-sample assays of residual material (66 intervals). These projects provide limited insight into sampling and assay reliability.
Location of data	<p>Holes within the Thursday Gossan area are recorded as being surveyed under three systems: AMG66 zone 54S, MGA zone 54 and GDA94 zone 54S. All coordinates were converted to GDA94 zone 54S by previous workers. These conversions have not been checked by NPT or HA. The August 2013 estimate is undertaken using the supplied GDA94 54S grid references.</p> <p>Beaconsfield Gold holes were located by hand held GPS. No information on survey methods for other workers.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Area showing the thickest and highest tenor of mineralisation tested at nominal 50m centres by predominantly vertical holes.</p> <p>Areas less well mineralised tested mostly at 100m centres by vertical drillholes</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Drill orientation appropriate for testing of flat-lying mineralisation</p> <p>Underlying geology indicates that primary mineralisation may be sub vertical. Supergene mineralisation is controlled by pre-existing geology, groundwater movement and surface/weathering events. It is unknown from the current dataset if there is any sub-vertical fabric within the supergene mineralisation and if so then vertical holes will not adequately sample this feature of the mineralisation.</p>
Sample security	No available data to assess security
Audits or reviews	Basic checking of data integrity

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation																																																																																																																										
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The mineralisation is situated within exploration licence EL4556 (expires 05/04/2014) which is currently held by Northern Platinum Pty Ltd. Northern Platinum Pty Ltd advises that the tenement is considered in good standing by the Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries and that they cannot foresee any reasons that would inhibit the tenement being renewed for a further term in 2014.																																																																																																																										
Exploration done by other parties	Pennzoil: 1 RC, 14 RAB holes North: 4 DD, 1 AC, 85 RAB holes TGM Group: 26 AC holes Beaconsfield Gold: 2 DD, 78 AC holes Beaconsfield Gold: Resource Estimate undertaken by Coffey Mining Pty Ltd (2008)																																																																																																																										
Geology	Supergene enrichment of hydrothermally altered host rocks, where fine grained chalcocite and covellite have partially replaced pyrite and chalcopyrite grains.																																																																																																																										
Drill hole Information	<p>225 holes drilled in the prospect.</p> <p>Collar locations not verified however plot within acceptable levels from SRTM derived topographic surface.</p> <p>Downhole surveys for describing hole trace and sample locations available for 4 of 40 angled holes. 185 vertical holes drilled.</p> <p>Pennzoil assayed intervals logged with visible sulphide mineralisation.</p> <p>Sampling interval breakdown:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Drill Type</th><th rowspan="2">Company</th><th colspan="4">Count of Sample Lengths</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr><tr><th>0 to 1m</th><th>1 to 2m</th><th>2 to 3m</th><th>3 to 5m</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">AC</td><td>BCD</td><td>833</td><td>258</td><td>177</td><td>1</td><td>1269</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td></td><td>21</td><td></td><td></td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>TGM Group</td><td></td><td></td><td>187</td><td></td><td>187</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">AC Total</td><td>833</td><td>279</td><td>364</td><td>1</td><td>1477</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="5">DD</td><td>BCD</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>CRAE</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Newcrest</td><td>38</td><td>25</td><td></td><td></td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>North</td><td>96</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">DD Total</td><td>146</td><td>43</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>193</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RAB</td><td>North</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>436</td><td>2</td><td>439</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td>1</td><td>92</td><td></td><td></td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">RAB Total</td><td>1</td><td>93</td><td>436</td><td>2</td><td>532</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">RC</td><td>BCD</td><td>136</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>137</td></tr><tr><td>Pennzoil</td><td></td><td>16</td><td></td><td></td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">RC Total</td><td>136</td><td>16</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>153</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>1116</td><td>431</td><td>804</td><td>4</td><td>2355</td></tr></table> <p>Lithology logs through mineralisation available for all holes.</p> <p>Incomplete oxidation-state and interval colour logging (utilised to determine base of supergene zone).</p> <p>Summary moisture data available for 28 AC/RC holes show that all bar one hole encountered water through the mineralised interval.</p> <p>Recovery data available for 2 DD holes.</p> <p>SG measurements taken from Beaconsfield Gold hole TGDD46. No mention of drying samples. May be more akin to bulk density measurements than dry bulk density measurements.</p>	Drill Type	Company	Count of Sample Lengths				Total	0 to 1m	1 to 2m	2 to 3m	3 to 5m	AC	BCD	833	258	177	1	1269	North		21			21	TGM Group			187		187	AC Total		833	279	364	1	1477	DD	BCD	3	4	1	1	9	CRAE	1	10	2		13	Newcrest	38	25			63	North	96	4			100	Pennzoil	8				8	DD Total		146	43	3	1	193	RAB	North		1	436	2	439	Pennzoil	1	92			93	RAB Total		1	93	436	2	532	RC	BCD	136		1		137	Pennzoil		16			16	RC Total		136	16	1		153	Total		1116	431	804	4	2355
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Data aggregation methods	Assays composited to 3m for resource estimation.																																																																																																																										

Criteria	Explanation
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	No obvious association other than, as expected with supergene mineralisation, globally thicker mineralisation has higher tenor of copper.
Diagrammes	<p>No historic or client produced diagrammes available for review.</p> <p>Thickness plan:</p>  <p>Copper grade plan:</p> 

Criteria	Explanation
	<p>Drillhole plan:</p> 
Balanced reporting	<p>Selective sampling of holes where mineralisation observed considered acceptable for estimating sulphide resources.</p> <p>Alternative sampling and “cherry picking” practices assessed as having negligible effect on global estimate but will be a limiting factor in lifting local resources to higher than Inferred classification under the JORC Code (2012 Edition)</p> <p>66 of the 225 holes terminate within mineralisation; however surrounding holes adequately define the base of mineralisation.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>A further 683 holes within and surrounding the prospect area were utilised for defining the resource mineralisation.</p>
Further work	<p>Evaluation of area for discovery of styles of mineralisation other than the defined supergene mineralisation.</p>

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Explanation
Database integrity	<p>Data management protocols and provenance unknown.</p> <p>Limited cross checks with paper records of drill hole and assay data.</p> <p>Relational and spatial integrity assessed and considered acceptable.</p>
Site visits	<p>Not undertaken by CP</p> <p>CP has viewed photos of chip trays with mineralisation taken by Northern Platinum Personnel.</p>
Geological interpretation	<p>Single planar flat-lying horizon of supergene mineralisation containing areas where mineralisation thickens and copper grade tenor increases. A 0.2%Cu cut was utilised to domain the extents of the better mineralisation and this domain used as a hard boundary for grade interpolation.</p>

Criteria	Explanation
Dimensions	Extends intermittently for a strike length of 4000m (NS) a breadth of 1500m and vertically up to 60m thick. The model includes prospects known as Thursday Gossan Chalcocite Copper, Junction and Drysdale. The block model and grade estimate encompasses the extent of the mineralisation.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Copper grades were interpolated into a Vulcan TM non-regular block model with 20x20x10 metre parent blocks – subblocked to 2.5x2.5x2.5 metre minimum block dimensions. 3m composite intervals utilised. No high grade sample treatment applied. Single pass ID2 interpolation run employed utilising 200m sample search within the plane of mineralisation (97.8% of blocks within the TIN domain estimated). Minimum of 10 and maximum of 20 composites utilised to estimate grade. The Mt Ararat resource is classified as Inferred under the guidelines set out in the 2012 JORC Code.
Moisture and Recovery	27 of 28 AC/RC holes with moisture information recorded wet drilling conditions through the mineralisation. It is unknown if the wet conditions has introduced bias or contamination into the dataset as relevant/detailed information is not available. Available core recovery data suggests that biases caused by both loss and enrichment may be affecting the resource dataset.
Cut-off parameters	The resource estimate is reported at 0.2%, 0.3% and 0.5% Cu cuts and by three mineralised thicknesses domains - <10m, 10-20m and >20m thick. These breakdowns and grade tonnage plots are reported to allow differing economic assessment on the project.
Mining factors or assumptions	Not applied, however resource is reported at three thicknesses for input into this discipline.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Not evaluated as risks associated with historic data over-riding feature affecting the confidence of the estimate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Not evaluated as risks associated with historic data over-riding feature affecting the confidence of the estimate.
Bulk Density	A single tonnage factor of 2.10 tonnes/m ³ was applied to all mineralisation.
Classification	The estimate is classified as Inferred under the JORC Code (2012 Edition). Absence of QA/QC, the indicated sampling and assaying issues and absence of important data for evaluating other risks to the estimate (such as recover and moisture versus grade) are key factors in assigning an Inferred Classification.
Audits or reviews.	No Audit or Review of estimate undertaken
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Not undertaken other than that stated under the classification section.