SARACEN MINERAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

ACN: 009 215 347

Production, cash flow and drilling bolsters Carosue Dam's five-year outlook

Saracen debt-free and set to double gold production to ~300,000ozpa

Key Points

- Karari is now cash flow positive with ongoing drilling and mining performance confirming a near-surface, long life, high margin mine
- Red October recorded its second highest month of gold production in November, delivering 9.0koz at an average grade of 8.7g/t
- Deep South development is on track for first full-scale production stoping during the June Quarter 2016
- Outstanding two months of mill production (October and November) delivering ~29,000oz at an AISC of ~A$980/oz
- Multiple high-grade drill results at Carosue Dam, including:

  Karari
  - 19.0m @ 6.1g/t from 104m
  - 12.0m @ 5.6g/t from 112m
  - 10.3m @ 4.6g/t from 111m
  - 8.8m @ 5.3g/t from 166m
  - 7.0m @ 8.7g/t from 231m
  - 6.0m @ 5.0g/t from 301m
  - 6.4m @ 6.0g/t from 82m
  - 9.3m @ 4.9g/t from 172m

  Deep South
  - 3.0m @ 22.5g/t from 177m
  - 3.1m @ 5.1g/t from 208m
  - 3.1m @ 5.2g/t from 224m
  - 11.5m @ 4.9g/t from 241m

- Strong scope to grow inventory and mine life with all deposits open at depth and along strike

Gold producer Saracen Mineral Holdings **(ASX: SAR)** is pleased to report strong mill production over the months of October and November, delivering an estimated 29,000oz at an AISC of A$980/oz. This marks a terrific starting contribution towards the FY16 production outlook of 150-160,000oz at an All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) of A$1,025-1,075/oz. Over the two month period, Saracen's hedge book ensured the average gold price realised was A$1,588/oz.

Ongoing drill results de-risk and potentially extend the current five-year outlook at Carosue Dam, with all deposits open along strike and at depth.

Armed with a conservative balance sheet and robust cash flows from its Carosue Dam operations, Saracen is well positioned to double gold production to a targeted annualised rate of ~300,000ozpa with the development of its second processing centre at Thunderbox.

Corporate Details:

10th December 2015

***ASX code*:** SAR

Corporate Structure:

Ordinary shares on issue: 792.8m

Unvested employee performance rights: 17.3m

Market Capitalisation: A$444m
(share price A$0.56)

Cash & Bullion (30 September): A$44.9m

Debt: Nil

Directors:

Mr Geoff Clifford
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Raleigh Finlayson
Managing Director

Mr Mark Connelly
Non-Executive

Mr Martin Reed
Non-Executive

Ms Samantha Tough
Non-Executive

***Substantial Shareholders*:**

Wroxby Pty Ltd 8.2%

Paradice Investment Management 7.9%

Karara Capital Pty Ltd 6.2%

Van Eck 5.0%

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Outstanding production at Carosue Dam

Very strong mill production results were achieved at Carosue Dam over the months of October and November, delivering an estimated ~29,000oz at an AISC of ~A$980/oz.

24,249oz recovered were mined from the two underground operations – Karari and Red October - over the two month period.

Table 1 – Carosue Dam operations, underground mining

Carosue Dam					
	Ore mined (t)	Mine grade (g/t)	Recovered gold (oz)	AISC (A$/oz)*	FCF margin (A$/oz)^
Karari	105,000	2.9	9,104	1,164	424
Red October	66,000	6.8	13,361	873	715
Total	171,000	4.4	**22,466**	**991**	**597**

* AISC includes 100% of underground mining costs, processing costs, administration costs, royalties and is based on recovered oz
^ FCF margin is based on the average gold price realised over October and November of A$1,588/oz

The closing ore stockpile available for processing at 30 November was 1.7Mt @ 1.0g/t for 54,737oz (compared to 1.9Mt @ 1.0g/t for 59,509oz at 30 September).

FY16 year to date mill production was ~67,100oz; this marks a terrific starting contribution towards the FY16 production outlook of 150-160,000oz at an All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) of A$1,025-1,075/oz.

Karari - Cash flow positive after only 10 months

Karari is now a cash flow positive mine, with the pre-production component ceasing at the end of the September Quarter.

The production ramp up has been exceptional, from 4.2koz @ 2.6g/t during the September quarter to 9.8koz @ 2.9g/t during October and November. The step change in both ounces and grade is a result of stoping activities building during the December quarter. During the month of November, ore production ramped up to 55kt @ 3.2g/t for 5.7koz which highlights that the full production rate outlined in the five year plan has already been achieved.

Figure 1 – Karari underground stope

FY16 production is anticipated to be ~500ktpa @ 3.0g/t delivering ~50koz. FY17 production is planned to increase to ~70koz, based on a combination of higher tonnages and higher grades.

Development of the first levels into the Dhoni lode at the 2140 and 2115 has commenced. First ore from the Dhoni development was intersected in November with the mineralisation in line with expectations.

Work has commenced on the next stage of primary ventilation infrastructure, which once installed will facilitate the next stage of production increase. The new primary fan will be commissioned in the March Quarter 2016.

In November, the Saracen board approved an additional exploration budget of ~A$1.8m to be spent at Karari during FY16, which is additional to the A$2.9m already approved. Diamond drilling is continuing from both surface and underground platforms with a Resource model update anticipated in the March Quarter 2016. The recent drilling has focused on the Inferred areas of the northern A1 and Hangingwall Lodes.

Results to date have confirmed the down plunge continuity with intercepts such as **19m** @ **6.1g/t** (Figure 2) and **12m** @ **5.7g/t** (Figure 3). One hole was extended to test the depth extents of the northern mineralisation (approximately 150m down dip) and confirmed that the mineralisation persists returning **29m** @ **2.3g/t** including **6m** @ **5.0g/**t. The current drilling focus has shifted to the south where an underground grade control program is defining the Dhoni Lode ahead of development and surface RC drilling is targeting the down dip and southern extents of the Dhoni Lode.

Figure 2 – Drilling results at Karari (Long Section)

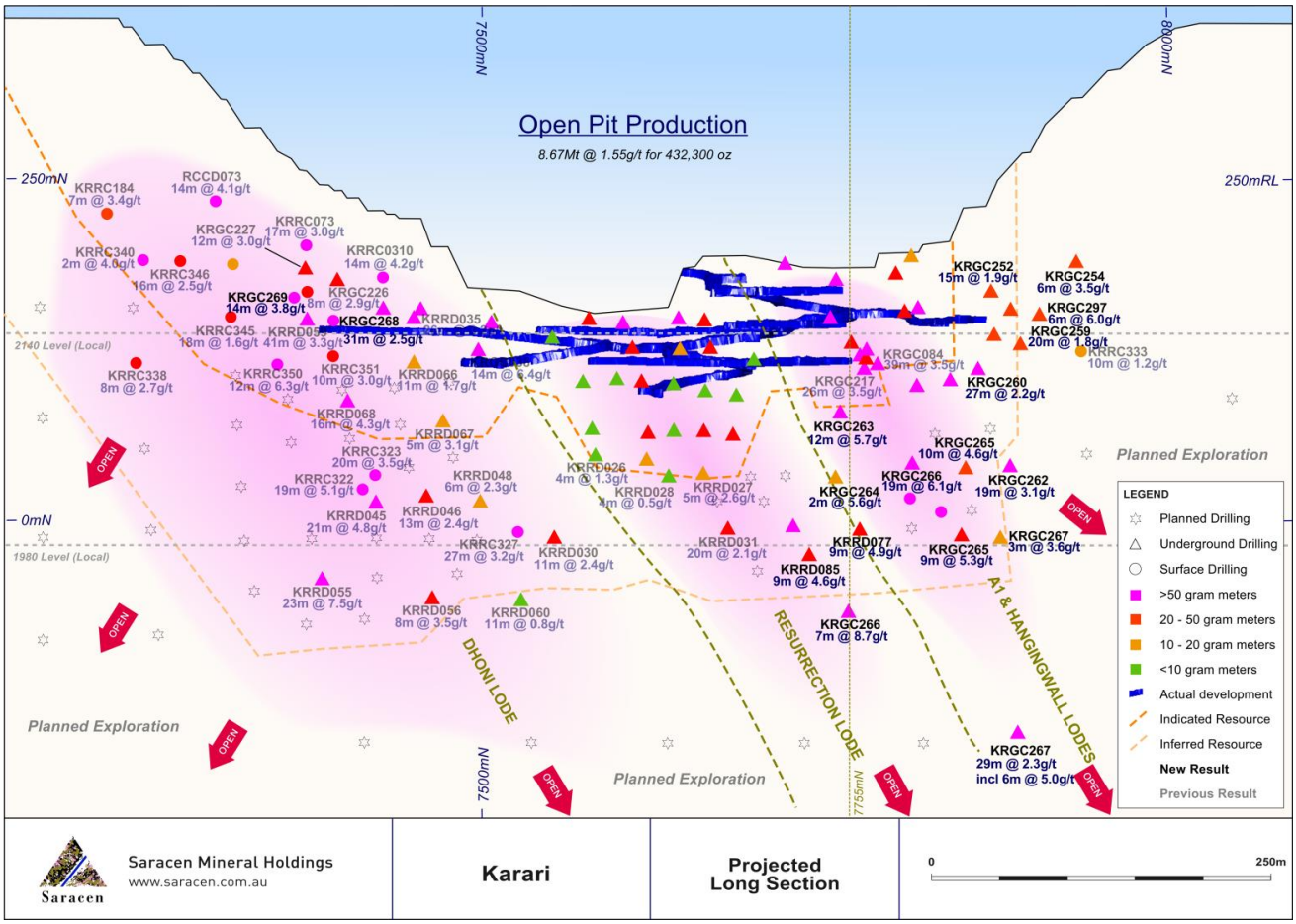


Figure 3 – Drilling results at Karari (Cross Section)

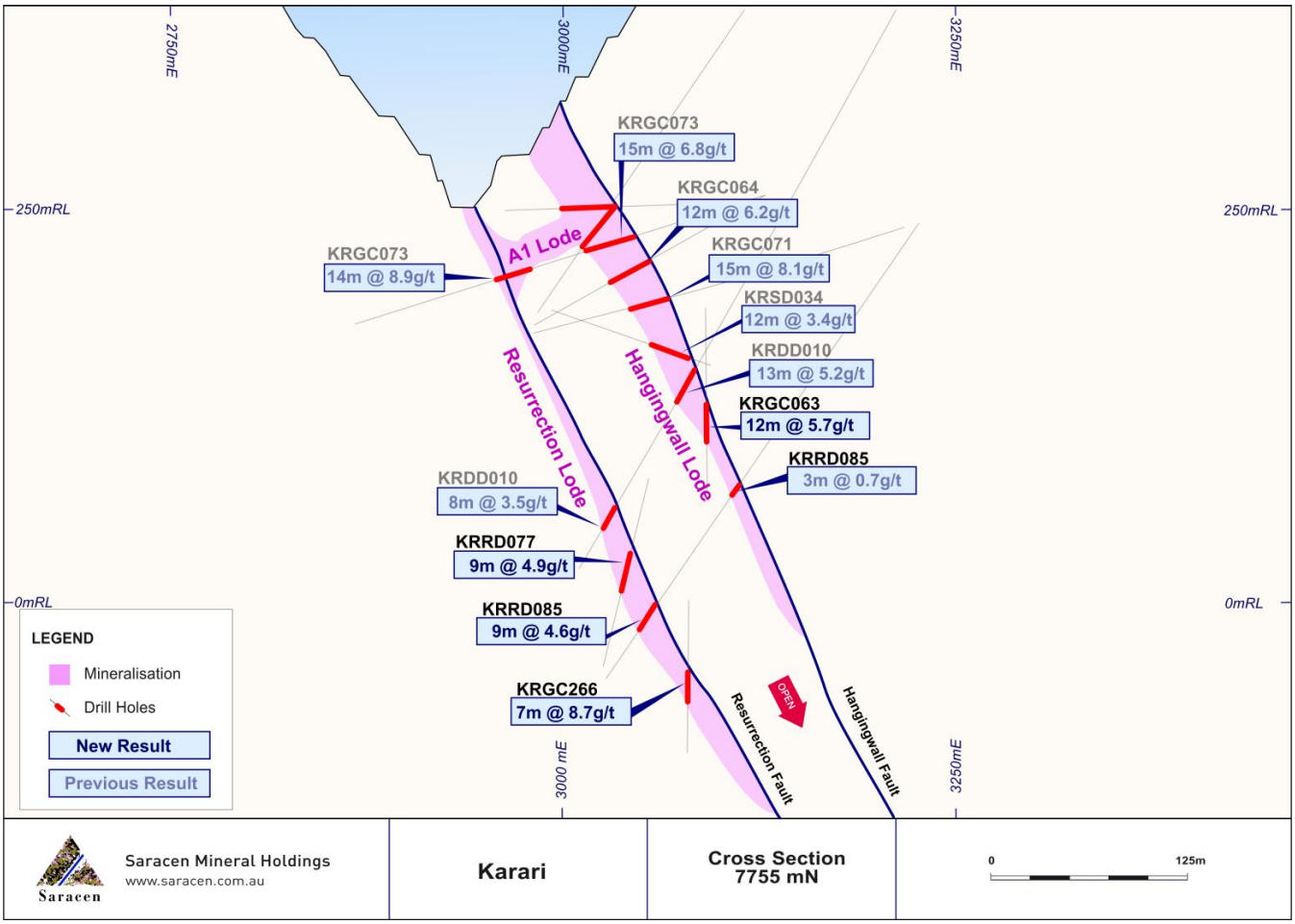


Figure 4 – RC drilling at Karari

Deep South - Ore production from March Quarter

The Deep South project commenced as planned in the current December Quarter.

Total development advance completed to 30 November is ~260m, principally in the access decline.

First ore will be intersected in development during the March Quarter, with production from stoping areas anticipated from the June Quarter.

Figure 5 – Deep South a hive of activity

An initial 7 hole surface drilling program (RC pre-collar with diamond tails) was recently undertaken to confirm the width and volume of the mineralisation in the upper areas of the mine, where RC drilling is the dominant hole type.

The first grade control Resource model update incorporating the new results confirmed the volume and tenor of the orebody as expected. One notable result from the program was DSRD026 which returned **3.0m @ 22.5g/t** (Figures 6 and 7).

Updated metallurgical testing has been completed which validated previous test work, with recovery expected to be between 92-97%.

The underground grade control drilling contract has been awarded to Australian Underground Drillers (AUD), commencing this month.

Deep South and Red October will be operated as one mine, with a shared fixed cost base expected to reduce the AISC.

Figure 6 – Drilling results from Deep South (Long Section)

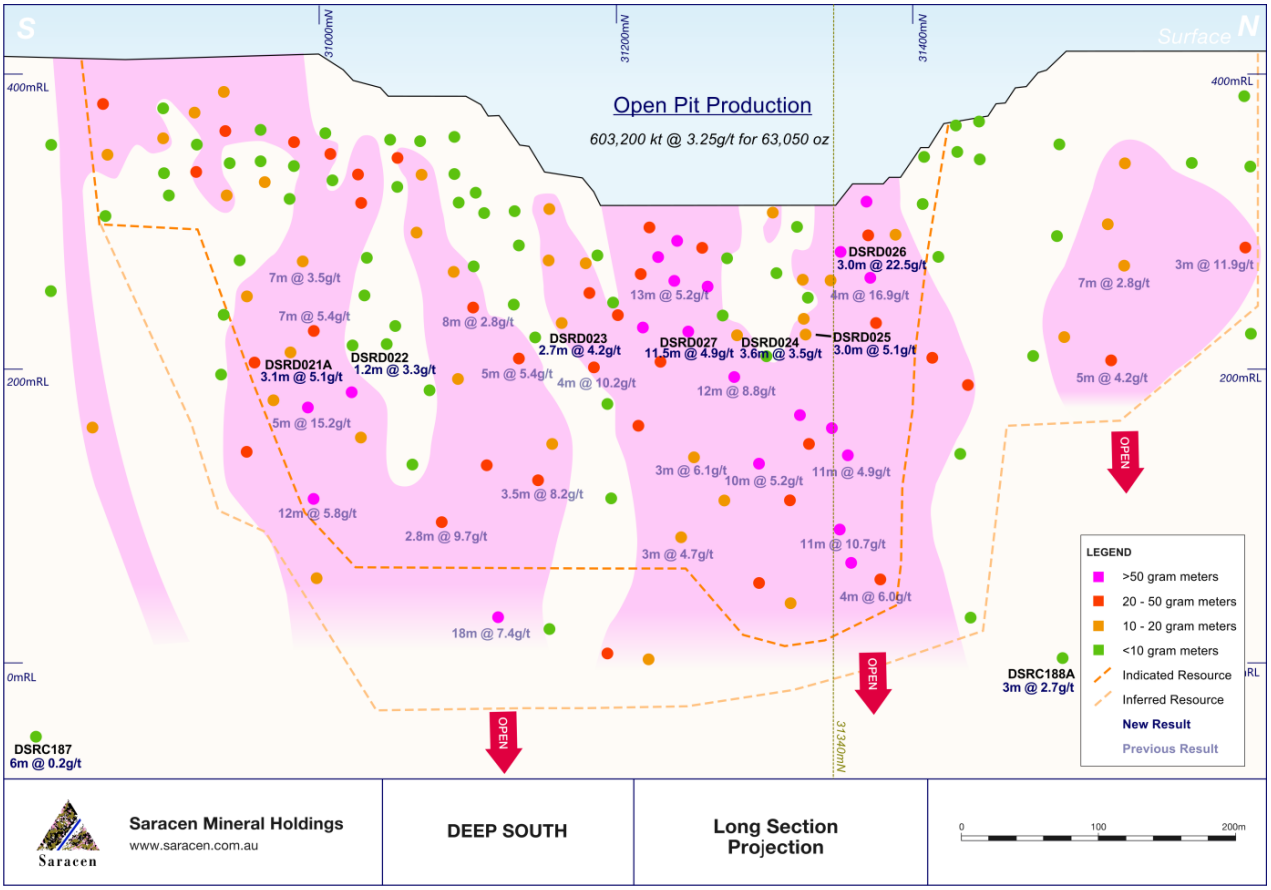
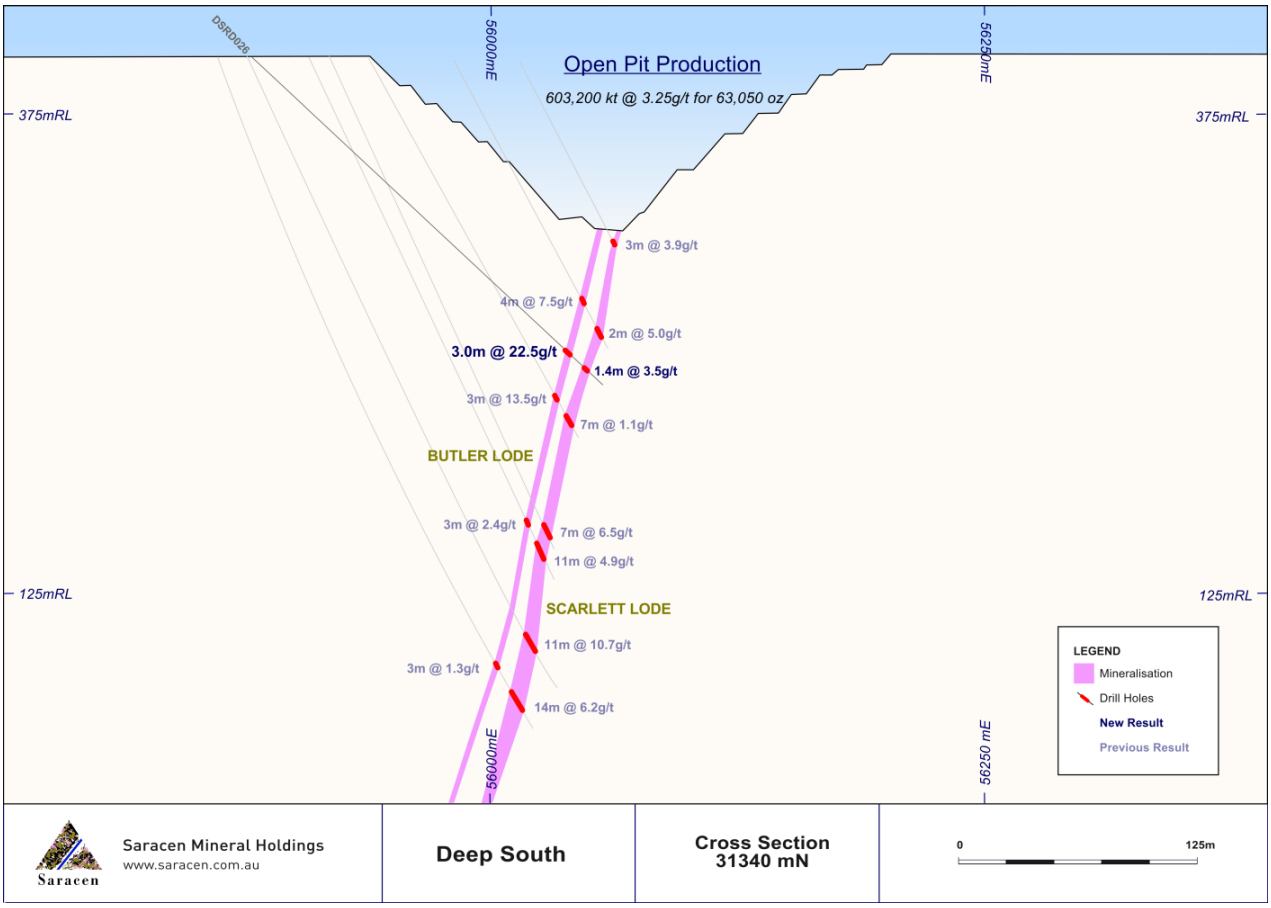


Figure 7 – Drilling results from Deep South (Cross Section)

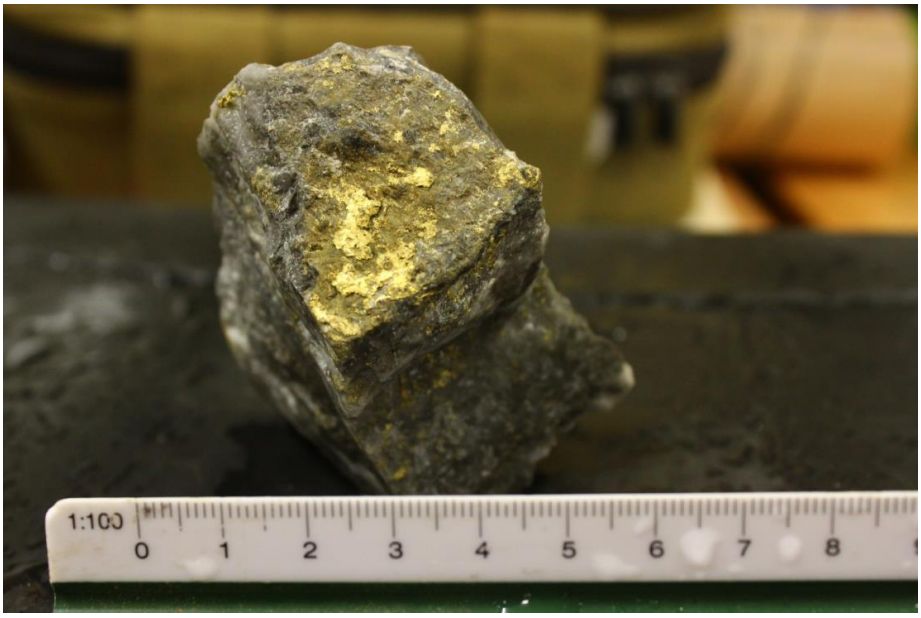


Red October - Exceptional November

Red October is on track for gold production in excess of 15,000oz in the December Quarter.

The highlight is an exceptional production month in November with 32.3kt @ 8.7g/t for 9,000oz contained. The results have been driven from positive reconciled performance of the main Marlin lode on the 902 and the 882 levels.

Figure 8 – Visible gold from Red October 902 level



Saracen Managing Director Raleigh Finlayson said the results are a credit to Saracen's employees and contractors.

"The latest production and cost results extend an excellent track record of the operations performing at or better than guidance over the past three years," Mr Finlayson said. "Ongoing drill results are having a positive impact in terms of de-risking near-term operations, and potentially adding high margin ounces into and beyond the five-year outlook."

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Competent Person Statements

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources related to Gold is based upon information compiled by Mr Daniel Howe, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Daniel Howe is a full-time employee of the company. Daniel Howe 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'. Daniel Howe consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Summary of Drilling Results – Karari

KARARI DRILLING DECEMBER 2015										Downhole	
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Grade g/t**
KRGC233	438457.2	6663350.01	138.757	260	247.6	7		49.3	51	1.7	4.92
							and	80	81	1.0	1.57
							and	104	105	1.0	1.59
							and	109	110	1.0	1.14
							and	114	116	2.0	11.97
							and	125	126	1.0	1.57
							and	151	152	1.0	1.46
							and	179.8	182	2.2	1.79
							and	186	187	1.0	2.84
							and	193	194	1.0	1.16
							and	241	242	1.0	1.56
KRGC234	438457.21	6663350.01	138.757	275.6	242.6	3.6		101.5	115	13.5	3.16
							and	120.2	123.2	3.0	1.96
							and	134	135.9	1.9	1.37
							and	150.9	152.8	1.9	2.35
							and	153.8	172.6	18.8	1.95
							and	211.2	213.2	2.0	1.36
KRGC243	438457.21	6663350.01	138.757	115	254.8	-55.8	no significant results				
KRGC244	438457.2	6663350.01	138.75	149.8	213.6	-9.3		94.4	106.15	11.8	2.33
							and	116.2	118.2	2.0	1.28
							and	145.8	146.8	1.0	1.95
KRGC248	438385.58	6663608.628	151.182	64.1	180.6	-14.1		19	31	12.0	1.45
							and	38.7	45	6.3	3.58
KRGC250	438385.58	6663608.628	151.182	123	130.6	-47.6		17	20.8	3.8	1.73
							and	55	75	20.0	2.79
							and	82	83	1.0	1.35
							and	85	90.8	5.8	1.25
							and	99	115.8	16.8	1.54
KRGC251	438385.58	6663608.628	151.182	76	221.6	-70.2		16	17	1.0	1.56
KRGC252	438471.03	6663662.763	148.684	215.3	268.1	18		42.05	45.4	3.4	1.57
							and	**59**	**74**	**15.0**	**1.91**
							and	105	106	1.0	1.03
							and	108	109	1.0	1.44
							and	113.5	120	6.5	2.24
							and	141	142	1.0	1.18
KRGC253	438471.11	6663662.67	148.622	240	258.4	11.5		31	32	1.0	1.00
							and	36	37	1.0	2.91
							and	45	47	2.0	1.85
							and	64	71	7.0	2.33
							and	90	102	12.0	2.73
KRGC254	438471.18	6663664.256	148.444	279.1	290.6	14.5		60	66	6.0	1.95
							and	79	80	1.0	2.10
							and	**175**	**181**	**6.0**	**3.53**
							and	205	206	1.0	1.52
KRGC255	438471.06	6663662.885	148.179	213	269.85	7.5		40	41	1.0	2.92
							and	51	55	4.0	5.53
							and	67.67	80	12.3	1.75
							and	88	89	1.0	1.47
							and	93	100	7.0	1.55
KRGC256	438471.01	6663662.854	148.241	234	280.6	6.2		44.5	46.45	2.0	1.28
							and	56	66	10.0	2.98
							and	95	104	9.0	1.69
							and	108	109	1.0	3.29
							and	177	178	1.0	1.82

KARARI DRILLING DECEMBER 2015										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KRGC257	438471.11	6663662.302	147.284	166.8	256.6	-10		26	27	1.0	2.02
							and	31	32	1.0	1.12
							and	33	34	1.0	1.04
							and	45	50	5.0	2.89
							and	57	61	4.0	3.17
							and	66	82	16.0	2.78
							and	137	140	3.0	4.63
							and	141	151	10.0	1.65
KRGC258	438471.1	6663662.599	147.061	178	269.6	-12		52	61	9.0	3.18
							and	69	75	6.0	1.80
							and	80	89	9.0	2.51
KRGC259	438470.98	6663662.714	147.276	191	281.8	-10.9		36.98	41	4.0	1.08
							and	68	69	1.0	1.25
							and	71	72	1.0	2.38
							and	**79**	**99**	**20.0**	**1.79**
KRGC260	438471.2	6663662.482	147.041	156.1	257.6	-31		45	46	1.0	1.62
							and	49	50	1.0	1.59
							and	**59**	**86**	**27.0**	**2.15**
							and	120	123	3.0	2.18
							and	138	140	2.0	1.89
KRGC261	438471.11	6663662.67	146.929	205	276.1	-28		73	88	15.0	1.69
							and	146	148	2.0	1.14
							and	160	162	2.0	1.34
KRGC262	438471.1	6663663.163	146.612	242.9	280.6	-61.7		45	46	1.0	1.49
							and	89.6	92	2.4	4.97
							and	113	132	19.0	3.09
							and	143	144	1.0	1.44
							and	149	151.6	2.6	2.05
KRGC263	438492.6	6663646.987	146.685	230.4	166.6	-33.8		101	102	1.0	1.10
							and	**112.24**	**124.2**	**12.0**	**5.65**
KRGC264	438492.43	6663647.132	146.655	200.8	189.1	-47.8		72	107	35.0	1.27
							and	126	127	1.0	1.80
							and	**153.66**	**155.5**	**1.8**	**5.62**
							and	177	179	2.0	3.92
KRGC265	438489.16	6663648.931	146.311	252	262.6	-68		81.96	83.8	1.8	1.08
							and	**111**	**121.3**	**10.3**	**4.61**
							and	130	131	1.0	3.80
							and	139.39	141	1.6	1.36
							and	143	144	1.0	2.02
							and	148	149	1.0	3.66
							and	**165.6**	**174.4**	**8.8**	**5.30**
							and	191	193	2.0	3.31
KRGC266	438492.68	6663647.196	146.628	324	163.6	-65.6		**104**	**123**	**19.0**	**6.11**
							and	156	157	1.0	2.20
							and	163	171	8.0	1.77
							and	188	193	5.0	1.43
							and	208	211	3.0	2.80
							and	216	221	5.0	3.06
							and	**231**	**238**	**7.0**	**8.73**
							and	248	249	1.0	14.20

KARARI DRILLING DECEMBER 2015										Downhole	
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Grade g/t**
KRGC267	438492.02	6663651.872	146.484	384.1	346.6	-84		126	127	1.0	2.84
							and	138	140	2.0	2.55
							and	151	168	17.0	1.86
							incl	**160**	**163**	**3.0**	**3.57**
							and	173	186	13.0	1.22
							and	201	202	1.0	2.20
							and	209	210	1.0	1.45
							and	227	232	5.0	1.54
							and	247	248	1.0	2.42
							and	268	269	1.0	2.49
							and	**278**	**307**	**29.0**	**2.27**
							incl	**301**	**307**	**6.0**	**4.98**
KRGC268	438600.93	6663201.437	360.915	320	262.9	-49.34		**259**	**290**	**31.0**	**2.48**
							and	304	305	1.0	1.52
KRGC269	438614.21	6663199.423	360.826	315	250	-51.16		42	43	1.0	1.26
							and	46	47	1.0	1.89
							and	146	147	1.0	3.14
							and	165	166	1.0	1.43
							and	**253**	**267**	**14.0**	**3.81**
							and	283	285	2.0	1.91
KRGC270	438574.07	6663154.644	361.261	290	238.2	-60.47		206	214	8.0	3.93
							and	218	221	3.0	1.23
							and	229	233	4.0	2.50
							and	288	290	2.0	1.16
KRGC271	438662.71	6663174.678	360.654	330	237.1	-48.85		198	199	1.0	3.28
							and	254	255	1.0	1.42
							and	268	278	10.0	1.43
KRGC272	438675.66	6663257.181	360.105	380	254.9	-45.37		325	335	10.0	3.14
							and	343	346	3.0	1.70
KRGC273	438620.5	6663203.815	360.747	326	250.4	-59.58		273	286	13.0	2.35
KRGC274	438674.16	6663218.826	360.315	358	238.05	-50.45		81	82	1.0	1.08
							and	295	297	2.0	1.44
							and	303	306	3.0	2.67
KRGC275	438674.26	6663181.1	360	315	233.32	-55.19		210	211	1.0	2.90
							and	293	296	3.0	1.68
							and	311	312	1.0	3.70
KRGC276	438674.1	6663259.219	360.114	400	260.87	-50.59		336	343	7.0	2.35
							and	357	358	1.0	1.05
							and	367	368	1.0	1.23
KRGC279	438667.07	6663180.12	360.18	355	251.5	-60		223	224	1.0	1.19
							and	297	308	11.0	1.30
							and	312	316	4.0	1.52
							and	340	341	1.0	2.64
KRGC280	438676.33	6663185.142	360.36	345	239.3	-60		226	227	1.0	1.53
							and	289	291	2.0	2.06
							and	305	306	1.0	1.37
							and	312	313	1.0	1.26
KRGC283	438457.02	6663351.305	138.928	161.4	205.6	-3.4		94	98	4.0	1.34
							and	105.6	117.6	12.0	3.24
							and	137	138	1.0	1.79
KRGC284	438457.03	6663350.688	139.652	151.7	207	-18.7		89.13	92	2.9	1.69
							and	98.52	100.52	2.0	4.58
KRGC285	438456.84	6663351.006	139.757	170	232.8	-44.8		95.32	104.15	8.8	1.28
							and	108.08	117	8.9	2.36
KRGC286	438457.01	6663350.989	139.272	111.1	232.8	-44.8	no significant results				

KARARI DRILLING DECEMBER 2015										Downhole	
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Grade g/t**
KRGC287	438457.09	6663351.094	139.236	115	217.1	-41.1		82.8	86.08	3.3	2.56
							and	92.5	94.68	2.2	5.39
KRGC288	438457.21	6663350.01	138.757	131.4	232.8	-44.8		82	101	19.0	2.44
KRGC289	438349.01	6663306.832	137.6	100	242.4	-5.3		61	62	1.0	2.37
KRGC290	438349.01	6663306.832	137.6	86	243.6	-22.7	no significant results				
KRGC291	438356.6	6663293.833	138.796	120	230.5	5.8		2.7	7	4.3	1.26
							and	11.6	15	3.4	3.02
							and	37.6	40	2.4	1.14
							and	54	58	4.0	2.38
							and	69	70.1	1.1	1.14
KRGC292	438357	6663293.381	137.624	96	232.1	-19.5		3	10	7.0	2.89
							and	67	68.2	1.2	1.60
KRGC293	438356.57	6663293.802	138.772	108	207.3	-3.4		0	16	16.0	2.78
							and	79.7	81.1	1.4	2.63
							and	104	105	1.0	1.04
KRGC294	438357.13	6663293.372	137.634	100	201.3	-19.9		5.5	14.67	9.2	6.95
							and	76	78.38	2.4	2.35
							and	84	85.6	1.6	1.93
KRGC295	438357.13	6663293.468	137.516	95	220.4	-41.2		3	12	9.0	4.14
							and	67	71	4.0	1.52
KRGC296	438471.35	6663662.97	147.8	206	283.1	16.1		47.9	48.95	1.1	1.58
							and	53.83	56.2	2.4	4.03
							and	101.7	103.5	1.8	2.25
KRGC297	438471.35	6663662.97	147.8	203.7	291.4	4.3		55.35	57	1.7	2.22
							and	**81.56**	**88**	**6.4**	**5.99**
							and	153	154	1.0	1.36
KRGC298	438471.35	6663662.97	147.8	224.6	292.3	-10.3		118	119	1.0	3.22
KRGC299	438471.35	6663662.97	147.8	200.2	290.7	-26.4		42	43	1.0	1.16
							and	107	109	2.0	2.54
							and	115	116	1.0	2.70
							and	173	175	2.0	1.47
KRRD077	438491.92	6663645.948	146.598	225.1	196.6	-61		77	80	3.0	1.56
							and	101	104	3.0	1.38
							and	115	116	1.0	1.08
							and	124	126	2.0	6.08
							and	133	140	7.0	1.63
							and	154.5	156	1.5	1.89
							and	167	168	1.0	3.10
							and	**172**	**181.3**	**9.3**	**4.91**
KRRD084	438625.57	6663515.756	171.2	260	279.7	-48.9		142	143	1.0	1.75
							and	149.87	155.3	5.4	1.16
							and	169	170	1.0	1.12
							and	211.6	212.6	1.0	1.50
							and	237.95	242.75	4.8	5.08
KRRD085	438625.57	6663515.756	171.2	278.7	277.6	-55.6		**230**	**239.27**	**9.3**	**4.55**
KRRD086	438628.57	6663497.854	171	252	270.5	-43.1	results pending				
KRRD087	438628.57	6663497.854	171	432	265.6	-59.1	results pending				
KRRD088	438628.57	6663216.635	171	293.9	263.8	-50.8	results pending				
KRRD089	438631.47	6663470.352	171.3	264	253.1	-54	results pending				
KRRD091	438625.57	6663515.756	171.2	281.6	287.6	-52.6	results pending				

Summary of Drilling Results – Deep South

DEEP SOUTH DRILLING DECEMBER 2015										Downhole	
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Grade g/t**
DSRC187	456011.46	6730997.147	414.725	573	91.5	-55.13		**538.0**	**544.0**	**6.0**	**0.22**
DSRC188A	455877.69	6731675.655	403.334	461	90	-60		**435.0**	**438.0**	**3.0**	**2.71**
DSRD021A	456224.52	6731141.606	405.267	230	90	-64.97		189.0	191.4	2.4	3.02
							and	208.3	222.0	13.7	1.89
							incl	**208.3**	**211.4**	**3.1**	**5.08**
DSRD022	456193.33	6731183.94	405.056	230	90	-60.84		187.9	189.3	1.4	1.11
							and	**213.5**	**214.7**	**1.2**	**3.30**
DSRD023	456105.67	6731309.645	404.844	245.01	79	-51.69		199.1	202.3	3.3	1.88
							and	215.9	217.0	1.1	2.05
							and	**226.6**	**229.3**	**2.7**	**4.15**
DSRD024	456069.61	6731448.151	404.775	251.71	88	-50.53		222.2	229.4	7.2	1.85
							and	**231.2**	**234.8**	**3.6**	**3.53**
DSRD025	456050.98	6731488.599	404.676	247.03	86.1	-50.16		204.9	208.3	3.4	1.85
							and	217.9	220.3	2.4	5.09
							and	**223.9**	**227.0**	**3.1**	**5.23**
							and	244.0	245.0	1.0	13.30
DSRD026	456053.96	6731490.028	404.7	214.3	77.4	-45.89		**177.3**	**180.3**	**3.0**	**22.52**
							and	188.4	189.5	1.2	1.60
							and	193.5	194.9	1.4	3.48
DSRD027	456049.15	6731402.984	404.342	295.05	87	-49.17		220.0	221.0	1.0	1.63
							and	**241.5**	**253.0**	**11.5**	**4.91**

JORC 2012 Table 1 Karari

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.*	Sampling methods undertaken by Saracen at Karari have included reverse circulation drillholes (RC), diamond drillholes (DD) and RC grade control drilling within the pit, and diamond drilling and face chip sampling underground. Historic sampling methods conducted since 1991 have included aircore (AC), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation and diamond drillholes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling for diamond and RC drilling and face chip sampling is carried out as specified within Saracen sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. RC chips and diamond core provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling was completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1991- 2004).
	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*	RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals, diamond core is NQ or HQ sized, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core and underground faces are chip sampled to geological boundaries (0.2-1m). All methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Saracen core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. Some grade control RC chips were analysed in the Saracen on site laboratory using a PAL (pulverise and leach) method. Visible gold is sometimes encountered in underground drillcore and face samples. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
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.).*	The deposit was initially sampled by 11 AC holes, 452 RAB holes, 496 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼ ''bit size) and 25 surface unknown diameter diamond core holes. In the recent program 16 RC holes were drilled using a 143mm diameter bit with a face sampling hammer. The rig was equipped with an external auxiliary booster. Saracen has previously completed 6 surface RC precollars with HQ and NQ diamond tail drill holes (precollars averaging 198m, diamond tails averaging 190m) , 43 RC holes from both surface and within the pit and 3052 grade control RC holes within the pit. 215 NQ diamond holes have been drilled underground. 201 underground faces and walls have been chip sampled. Diamond tails were oriented using an Ezi-mark tool. Some historic surface diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >90%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC drilling daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. UG faces are sampled from left to right across the face at the same height from the floor. During GC campaigns the sample bags weight versus bulk reject weight are compared to ensure adequate and even sample recovery. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond drilling to industry standard at that time.
	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.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. All faces are photographed and mapped. Chips from all RC holes (exploration and GC) are stored in chip trays for future reference while remaining core is stored in core trays and archived on site. Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All RC and diamond drillholes holes are logged in full and all faces are mapped. Every second drill line is logged in grade control programs with infill logging carried out as deemed necessary. Historical logging is approximately 95% complete.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All exploration and grade control RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered. Underground faces are chip sampled using a hammer. AC, RAB and RC drilling has been sampled using riffle and unknown methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core and RC and underground face chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	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.	RC field duplicate samples are carried out at a rate of 1:20 and are sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions. No duplicates have been taken of underground core or face samples. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes of 3kg are considered to be appropriate given the grain size (90% passing 75 microns) of the material sampled.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	RC chip samples, grade control chip samples, underground face chip samples and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. Some GC samples were analysed in the Saracen onsite laboratory using pulverise and leach method. This method is a partial digest. Historic sampling includes fire assay and unknown methods.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation.
	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 reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:40 for GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No specific twinned holes have been drilled at Karari but grade control drilling and underground diamond drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions. Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Saracen acQuire database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.
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.*	Exploration drillholes are located using a Leica 1200 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10mm. Drillhole collars within the pit and immediate surrounds are picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble R8 GNSS (GPS) with an expected accuracy of +/-8mm. All undergournd drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Leica TS15i (total station) with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. Underground faces are located using a Leica D5 disto with and accuracy of +/- 1mm from a known survey point. Underground downhole surveys are carried out using a Reflex single shot camera at regular intervals (usually 30m) down the hole. A multishot survey is carried out every 3m upon completion of the drillhole. Surveys are carried out every 30m downhole during RC and surface diamond drilling using an Eastman

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		single shot camera A number of drillholes have also been gyroscopically surveyed. Previous holders' survey accuracy and quality is unknown
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local grid system (Karari) is used. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is KAREast KARNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 4000 8000 0 439359.94 6663787.79 0 Point 2 3000 7400 0 438359.84 6663187.72 0 Historic data is converted to the Karari local grid upon export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control originally used site based survey pickups in addition to Kevron aerial photogrammetric surveys with +/- 5m resolution. Pre mining, new and more detailed topography has since been captured and will be used in future updates and for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal spacing for drilling is 25m x 25m. The recent drilling has been completed on 40m spaced lines
	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.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	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 drillholes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. Underground diamond drilling is designed to intersect the orebody in the best possible orientation given the constraints of underground drill locations. UG faces are sampled left to right across the face allowing a representative sample to be taken.
	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 significant sampling bias has been recognised due to orientation of drilling in regards to mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Saracen geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures. No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

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 Karari pit is located on M28/166 and M28/167 Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167 are held 100% by Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited. Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167 have a 21 year life (held until 2020) and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites within Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167. Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167 are subject to two third party royalties payable on the tenements, a bank mortgage (Mortgage 41595) and two caveats (Caveat 51H/067 and 52H/067, respectively). All production is subject to a Western Australian state government NSR royalty of 2.5%. The tenements are subject to the Pinjin Pastoral Compensation Agreement.
	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 the licence to operate already exists
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Carosue Dam project area in which the Karari deposit is located has been subjected to extensive gold exploration by numerous companies since 1991. Karari was highlighted as an area of interest following an aeromagnetic survey conducted by CRA Exploration. Auger sampling of the target defined a widespread gold anomaly with follow up RAB drilling intersecting significant gold mineralisation. RC and DD drilling further defined the mineralisation before Aberfoyle entered into a joint venture agreement with CRA. Further drilling by Aberfoyle defined mineralisation over a 600m strike length. Aberfoyle were subject to a hostile takeover by Western Metals with PacMin then purchasing the Carosue Dam project. An intensive resource definition program consisting of both RC and DD drilling was carried out before mining of Karari commenced in 2000.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Karari deposit sits along the regional NNW-trending Keith-Kilkenny fault zone within the eastern edge of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt. The deposit itself is lithologically and structurally controlled and sits within an altered volcaniclastic sandstone unit that has been offset along a series of major faults running NE-SW and NW-SE, as well as intruded by large lamprophyre units post mineralization. Mineralization is dominated by pyrite and hosted in broad hematite altered sandstone units with a central high grade siliceous core light-moderately dipping to the North.
Drillhole 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*	All material data is periodically released on the ASX: 03/07/2015, 25/05/2015, 05/05/2015, 11/03/2015, 16/01/2014, 14/10/2013, 25/01/2013, 28/07/2011, 03/06/2011, 21/04/2011, 09/02/2011, 03/11/2008

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 underground diamond drillhole significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	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.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 1m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
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.*	No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
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*	No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further infill drilling may be carried out inside the reserve pit design to improve confidence. The drilling is getting to the depth where exploration is expensive and the approach needs to be carefully considered.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Deep South

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.*	Saracen has recently completed a biogeochemical sampling program at Deep South involving the sampling of new leaf growth on established *Acacia* trees on a 100m x 800m spacing. Other sampling methods undertaken by Saracen at Deep South previously have included reverse circulation drillholes (RC), diamond drillholes (DD) and RC grade control drilling within the pit. Historic sampling methods conducted since 1983 have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation and diamond drillholes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Samples were collected from trees of a consistent species and height. Sampling for diamond and RC drilling is carried out as specified within Saracen sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. RC chips and diamond core provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB and DD core drilling was completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1983- 2004).
	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*	The biogeochemical program was an orientation survey only and results will not be used in any calculation of mineralisation. The leaves were washed, dried and pulverised followed by an aqua regia digest for multielement determination. RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals with total sample weights under 3kg Diamond core is NQ sized, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Saracen core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. Some grade control RC chips were analysed in the Saracen on site laboratory using a PAL (pulverise and leach) method. Historical RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		methods include fire assay, aqua regia, atomic absorption spectroscopy and unspecified methods.
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.).*	The deposit was initially sampled by 114 RAB holes, 211 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼ ''bit size) and 29 surface HQ and unknown diameter diamond core holes. Saracen has previously completed 12 surface RC precollars with NQ diamond tail drill holes (precollars averaging 185m, diamond tails averaging 140m) , 3 geotechnical surface diamond NQ drillholes, 57 RC holes from surface and 107 grade control RC holes within the pit. Diamond tails were oriented using an Ezi-mark tool. A limited amount of historic surface diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; limited historic recoveries have been recorded. Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. Limited historic diamond recoveries have been recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	During RC drilling daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. During GC campaigns the sample bags weight versus bulk reject weight are compared to ensure adequate and even sample recovery. Historical RAB, RC and diamond drilling to industry standard at that time.
	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.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Diamond drilling has high recoveries meaning loss of material is minimal. Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. Chips from all RC holes (exploration and GC) are stored in chip trays for future reference while remaining core is stored in core trays and archived on site. Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All RC and diamond drillholes and grade control holes are logged in full. Historical logging is complete.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. Some historic drillcore was half core sampled, or sampled via unknown methods.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All exploration and grade control RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. Historic RAB and RC drilling was sampled using riffle and unknown methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and	The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	by a commercial laboratory or onsite laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory or onsite laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	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.	RC field duplicate samples are carried out at a rate of 1:20 and are sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes of 3kg are considered to be appropriate given the grain size (90% passing 75 microns) of the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	RC chip samples and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. This method is considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. GC samples were analysed in the Saracen onsite laboratory using a pulverise and leach method. This method is a partial digest. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, atomic absorption spectroscopy and unspecified methods.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation.
	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 reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:40 for GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No specific twinned holes have been drilled at Deep South but grade control drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions.

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	and electronic) protocols	Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Saracen acQuire database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.
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.*	Exploration drillholes are located using a Leica 1200 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10mm. Drillhole collars within the pit and immediate surrounds are picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble R8 GNSS (GPS) with an expected accuracy of +/-8mm. Downhole surveys are carried out on RC and diamond drillholes using an Eastman single shot camera at regular intervals (usually 30m). A number of drillholes have also been gyroscopically surveyed. Grade control drilling was not downhole surveyed due to short hole lengths. Previous holders' survey accuracy and quality is unknown
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local grid system (Safari Bore) is used at Deep South. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is: SBEast SBNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 51000 34000 0 451137.753 6734157.921 0 Point 2 51000 30000 0 451137.896 6730157.896 0 Historic data is converted to the Safari Bore local grid upon export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control originally used site based survey pickups in addition to Kevron aerial photogrammetric surveys with +/- 5m resolution. Pre mining, new and more detailed topography has since been captured and will be used in future updates and for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal spacing for drilling is 20m x 40m and 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.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	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 drillholes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable.
	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 significant sampling bias has been recognised due to orientation of drilling in regards to mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Saracen geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling*	An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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	techniques and data.	sampling and QAQC procedures. No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

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 Deep South pit is located on M39/740. The tenement is held 100% by Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited. Mining Lease M39/740 has a 21 year life (held until 2024) and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. Mining Lease M39/740 is subject to one royalty agreement, one caveat (151H/067) and a bank mortgage (415495). All production is subject to a Western Australian state government NSR royalty of 2.5%. Mining Lease M39/740 is subject to the Edjudina Pastoral Compensation Agreement. There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites within Mining Lease M39/740.
	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 and the licence to operate already exists
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the vicinity of Deep South commenced in the 1980's with drilling around the historic Deep Well workings 500m north of Deep South, as well as regional RC drilling carried out by Western Mining Corporation. Initial auger sampling carried out over Deep South by Pancontinental Mining in 1994 failed to detect mineralisation due to the transported material overlying the deposit. Wide spaced east angled RAB drilling carried out by Goldfields in 1999 intersected mineralisation, but results were not repeated in further drilling and the project area was sold to Sons of Gwalia. Sons of Gwalia completed extensive RC and diamond drilling to define the Deep South resource, with mining operations undertaken in 2004 before their collapse and takeover by St Barbara.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Deep South lies on the eastern margin of the Norseman – Wiluna greenstone belt. This belt is differentiated into numerous structural-stratigraphic domains separated by major regional structures, with Deep South located within the narrow NNW trending Linden Domain. The lithology comprises metasedimentary and felsic volcaniclastic rocks with an ultramafic and high magnesium basalt layer. Mineralisation occurs in two loads concordant to geology, the Butler and Scarlett lodes, and is confined between layered metasedimentary and felsic volcaniclastic units on both the hangingwall and footwall. The two lodes are separated by a high magnesium basalt and an ultramafic unit. The Butler lode is located in the hangingwall and is strongly silica and pyrrhotite-pyrite altered, and well laminated (appearing like a BIF within the oxidise portion). The contrasting physical properties of this unit to the surrounding unit have created fluid pathways and traps, as well as the high iron content of the unit providing a chemical trap, for gold deposition The Scarlett lode is strongly weathered in the upper oxide portion to a gossanous material comprising hematite, goethite and quartz fragments. Weathering at Deep South has been preferential along Scarlett lode due to its high carbonate content. Where fresh, the lode is a fine grained banded carbonate unit with variable pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite. It is weakly foliated in line with the regional foliation.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a*	All material data is periodically released on the ASX: 23/07/2013, 10/10/2012, 31/07/2012, 03/06/2011, 29/07/2010

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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	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.*	Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a results materially change the economic value of the project. Exclusion of the drilling information will not detract from the reader's view of the report.
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 intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	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.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 1m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Previous announcement included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths. This remains consistent with other announcements.
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.*	All significant exploration results released by Saracen are accompanied by the appropriate diagrams and maps at the time of the release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting*	All results from the recent campaign have been reported, irrespective of success or not.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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	of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	A small geochemical program was undertaken in 2013 to determine the key features associated with mineralisation. The program gave some insight into the local characteristics of the Scarlett and Butler lodes. More work is needed to fully appreciate the geochemical signature associated with the mineralisation. A detailed gravity survey was recently completed at Deep South on a 400m x 100m grid to assist in the interpretation of the basement geology. The data is currently being processed and interpreted.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	The initial results from the biogeochemical sampling were encouraging and further expansion of the survey area is currently being planned. Currently there are no immediate plans for drilling at Deep South. The most recent drill program carried out in 2013 was suspended until further work had been completed on the underground feasibility.