SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 March 2015

New Drill Targets at Razorback West

- **Electromagnetic conductors thought to be indicative of zinc-rich sulphide mineralisation have been recognised in surveys undertaken at Silver City's Razorback West project.**
- **A weak moving loop EM conductor extends for over one kilometre along strike.**
- **A possible fixed loop EM conductor is directly coincident with the moving loop conductor and extends over 400 metres of strike.**
- **Strong spatial correlation exists between conductors and distinctive zinc-lead-manganese mineralisation and alteration minerals in shallow RAB and RC holes.**
- **Interpretation suggests that the fixed loop EM conductor lies at least 120 metres vertically below surface.**
- **Drilling in this zone to date extends only to 80 metres below surface.**

Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX:SCI) ("Silver City" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of recent electromagnetic (EM) surveys undertaken over its 100% owned Razorback West project. In recent ground EM surveys over the Razorback West mineralised corridor the Company has identified subtle, but persistent patterns of anomalism which correlate well with known zones of zinc-lead-manganese and garnet-rich alteration.

Managing Director Chris Torrey commented…. "The new EM conductors, while subtle in character, display remarkable spatial coincidence with elevated base metal mineralisation outlined in drilling. This conductive response might relate to zinc-rich sulphide accumulations at depth and as such provide exciting new drill targets for follow-up work…"

Background

Silver City's Razorback Exploration Licence (EL 8077) lies approximately 15 kilometres to the northeast of the very large Broken Hill zinc-lead-silver deposit (Figure 1). Broken Hill has been mined continuously for over 125 years, currently supports two mining operations and is the largest and highest grade zinc-lead-silver deposit in the world. The ore body and its hosting corridor of alteration trend in a northeast-southwest direction. Ore zones lie within the northwestern shoulder of a very large gravity anomaly. Both geological and gravity data indicate that the mineralised corridor is offset westward by a fault and extends into the Company's Razorback Exploration Licence (Figure 2).

The Razorback West project lies in the southern part of the corridor in a broad river valley with extremely poor outcrop. Most of the area of interest is covered by a veneer of alluvium and soil to 20 metres thick. Silver City has outlined a zone of coincident geochemical, induced polarisation (IP) and gravity anomalism that extends for approximately 5 kilometres and is up to 800 metres wide.

The geochemical anomaly defined by rotary air-blast drilling outlines a marked elevation in zinc, lead and manganese. This was tested over a strike length of 1.6 kilometres by sixteen shallow reverse circulation (RC) holes to depths of approximately 80 metres below surface. These holes returned elevated and strongly anomalous zinc, lead, manganese, cadmium and locally silver in steeply dipping zones 10 to 50 metres true thickness (ASX Release 12 July 2012). The most coherent and elevated element in both RAB and RC is zinc.

Sulphide minerals sphalerite, galena, pyrite and pyrrhotite were reported to occur as disseminations as was locally disseminated magnetite. Fine grained garnet and blue quartz alteration occurs with elevated mineralisation.

One IP chargeability anomaly was tested by two relatively deep (approximately 400 metres each) diamond drill holes which confirmed the presence of the favourable rock types (the Broken Hill Group) with disseminated sulphides but no significantly elevated geochemistry.

Electromagnetic Surveys

In order to focus on more significant accumulations of sulphide of the Broken Hill type, Silver City undertook a moving loop electromagnetic survey over the entire area of geochemical and IP chargeability anomalism. This survey covered an area of 7.14 square kilometres and was designed to detect conductive sulphide accumulations. Results from this survey outline a weak conductor extending along strike for more than one kilometre (Figure 3).

Field data indicated a number of areas of conductivity in the moving loop survey which warranted followed up by fixed loop EM to better define the locations of the bedrock source. In one zone a possible conductor was identified. Due to the subtle nature of the response interpretation was difficult, but best estimations suggested the top to the conductor lies approximately 120 metres below surface.

Typical Broken Hill-type mineralisation is characterised by abundant sphalerite-rich (zinc sulphide) and galena-rich (lead sulphide) orebodies. Pyrite (iron sulphide) is poorly represented and pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) occurs only locally. Unfortunately sphalerite is non-conductive and as a consequence zinc-rich ores require the presence and comingling of small quantities of other minerals such as galena, pyrite or pyrrhotite in order to be detectable by EM techniques.

The nature of the geochemical response at Razorback West in both RAB and RC holes suggests a zinc-rich (sphalerite-rich) environment and as such any EM geophysical response would be expected to be weak or very subtle; relying on other comingled conductive minerals. This is the style of EM response seen in the survey.

Relationship to RAB and RC Drilling

The responsive fixed loop survey covered an area of approximately 400 by 400 metres. In plan, the subtle conductor identified has a close spatial relationship with the peak zinc anomaly outlined in shallow RAB holes (Figure 3). Further, when reviewed in cross-sections with respect to Silver City RC holes, the conductor shows a similar relationship to steeply dipping zones of elevated lead, zinc and manganese (Figures 4 and 5). Alteration minerals, especially fine grained garnet and locally blue quartz are associated with elevated geochemistry. These zones of garnetiferous rock with elevated mineralisation are 35 to 50 metres wide and lie directly above the interpreted EM anomaly.

What this Means and Potential Target

Even though the geophysical data which defines conductors in this survey are subtle and open to interpretation, the fact that the conductors are remarkably coincident with elevated zinc, lead and manganese suggests some causal link. The Broken Hill deposit immediately to the southeast, hosts abundant zinc and lead in sulphide ores within an envelope of geochemically anomalous manganese-rich garnets, garnet sandstone and blue quartz-bearing rock sequences. This appears to be the case here at Razorback West also.

Silver City geologists suggest that the shallow RC drilling to date at Razorback West outlines part of an anomalous alteration envelope. The EM anomaly lying untested at depth beneath the existing drill holes could be responding to a significant accumulation of zinc-rich (sphalerite-rich) mineralisation and can readily be tested by deeper drilling (Figure 6).

Attachments

Annexure 1	Razorback West Hole Specifications for RC holes
Annexure 2	Figures
Annexure 3	JORC Table 1

SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

Christopher Torrey
Managing Director

ABOUT Silver City Minerals Limited
Silver City Minerals Limited (SCI) is a base and precious metal explorer with a strong focus on the Broken Hill District of western New South Wales, Australia. It takes its name from the famous Silver City of Broken Hill, home of the world's largest accumulation of silver, lead and zinc; the Broken Hill Deposit. SCI was established in May 2008 and has been exploring the District where it controls Exploration Licences through 100% ownership and various joint venture agreements. It has a portfolio of highly prospective projects with drill-ready targets focused on high grade silver, gold and base-metals, and a pipeline of prospects moving toward the drill assessment stage. The Company continues to seek out quality projects for exploration and development. It has been granted tenements in New Zealand to explore for epithermal gold deposits.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information.

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Silver City Minerals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Silver City's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Silver City Minerals as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future development.

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Chris Torrey (BSc, MSc, RPGeo.) who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Torrey is the Managing Director, a shareholder and full time employee of Silver City Minerals Limited. Mr Torrey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Torrey consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results with specific reference to electromagnetic surveys is based on information compiled by Steve Collins (BSc, MScHons) who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Collins is full time employee of Arctan Services Pty Ltd. Mr Collins has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Collins consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

CONTACT DETAILS

Management and Directors

Bob Besley	Chairman
Chris Torrey	Managing Director
Greg Jones	Non-Executive Director
Ian Plimer	Non-Executive Director
Ian Hume	Non-Executive Director
Yanina Barila	Alternate Director
Ivo Polovineo	Company Secretary
Gordon McLean	Exploration Manager

Registered Office

Level 1, 80 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065, Australia

PO Box 956, Crows Nest, NSW 1585, Australia

Ph: +61 2 9437 1737

Fax: +61 2 9906 5233

Email: info@silvercityminerals.com.au

Web: www.silvercityminerals.com.au

Annexure 1
Razorback RC Hole Specifications (previously reported 2004 JORC)

Hole No.	East	North	Azimuth	Declination	Total Depth
	(GDA)	(GDA)	(Degrees)	(degrees)	(metres)
12RB001	555333	6478045	310	-55	99
12RB002	555288	6478081	310	-55	91
12RB003	555213	6477908	310	-55	91
12RB004	555253	6477875	310	-55	87
12RB005	555410	6477751	310	-55	90
12RB006	555373	6477780	310	-55	99
12RB007	555015	6477672	130	-55	90
12RB008	554979	6477707	130	-55	90
12RB009	554975	6477555	310	-55	96
12RB010	554944	6477590	310	-55	93
12RB011	554617	6477220	310	-55	93
12RB012	554581	6477251	310	-55	90
12RB013	554370	6476818	310	-55	105
12RB014	554404	6476780	310	-55	90
12RB015	554328	6476845	310	-55	90
12RB016	554259	6476841	130	-55	144

Annexure 2
Diagrams

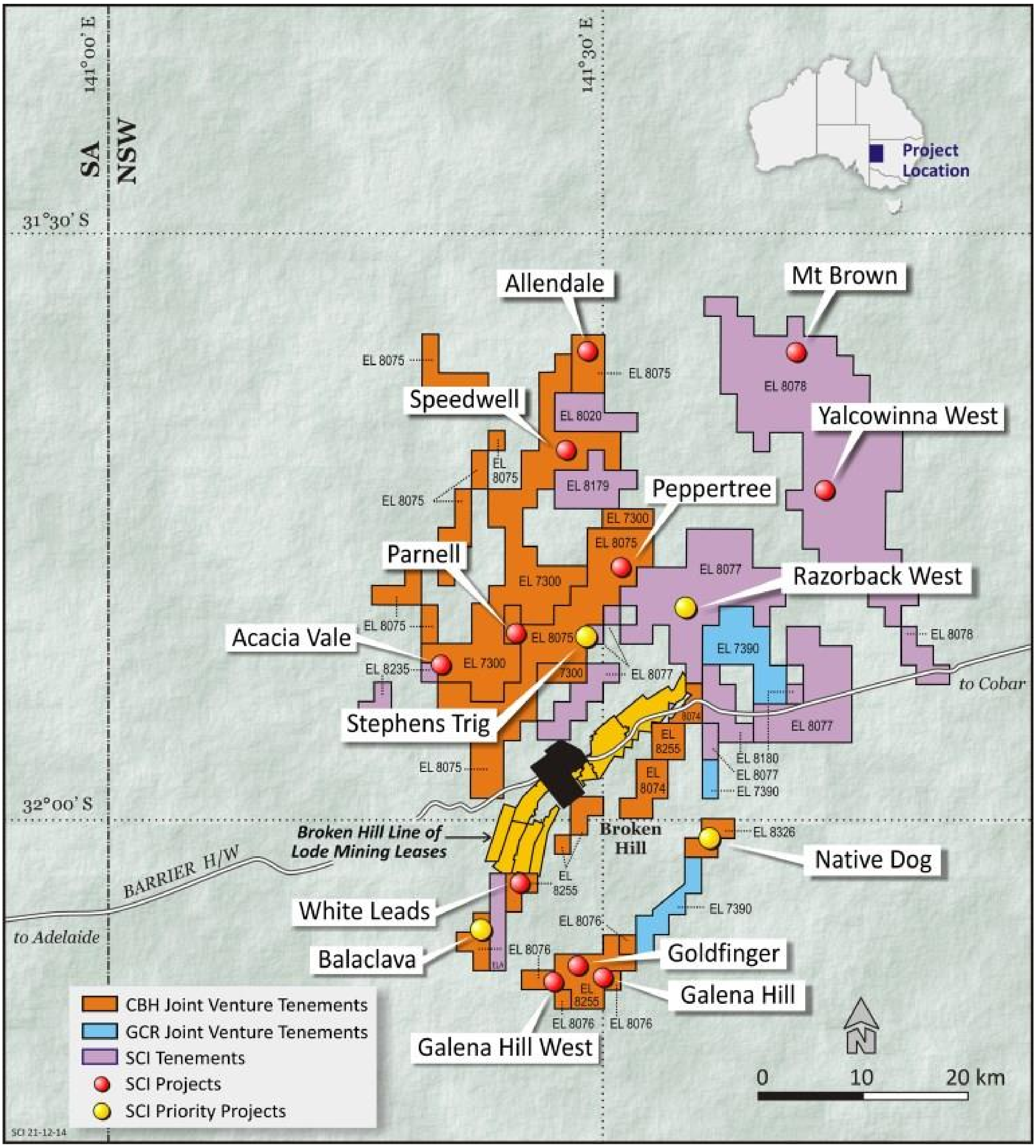

Figure 1. Silver City Minerals tenement and project at Broken Hill.

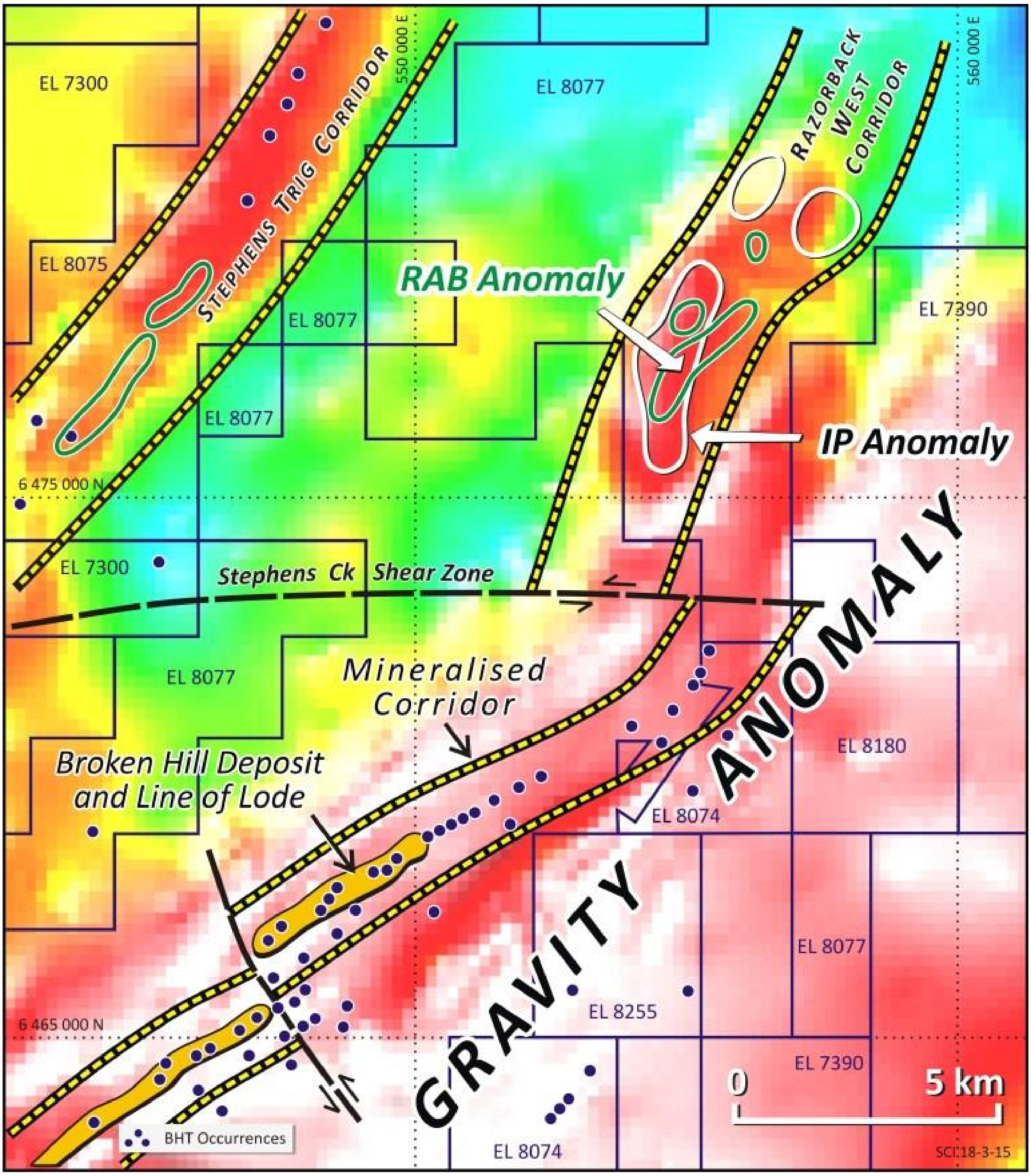

Figure 2. RAB geochemical and IP anomalies within the Razorback West Corridor and their relationship to the Broken Hill Lead-Zinc-Silver deposit on the shoulder of a regional gravity anomaly.

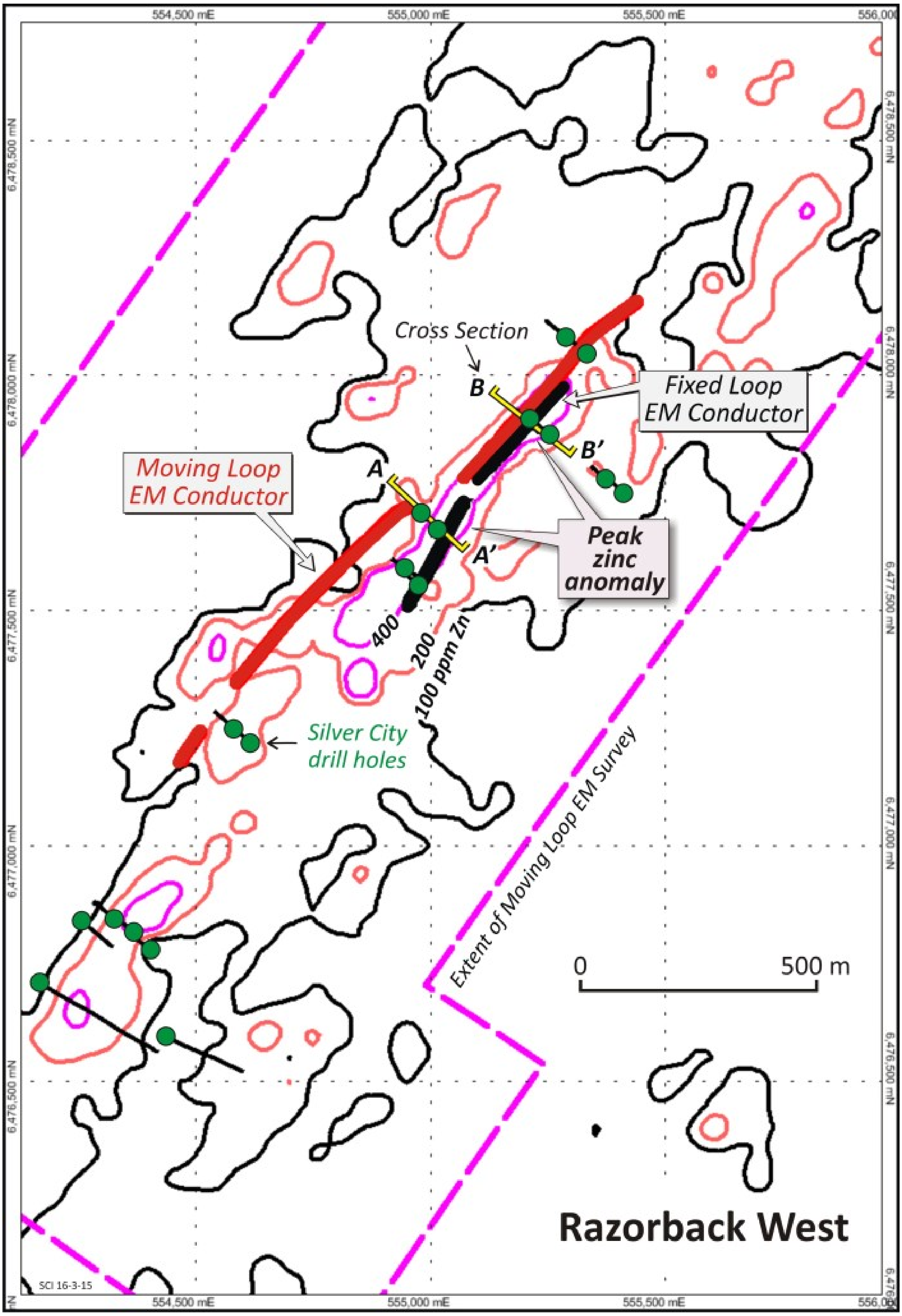

Figure 3. Diagram shows area of "RAB Anomaly" in previous diagram. It shows the moving loop EM conductor (red dashed line) and fixed loop EM conductor (black dashed line) in relation to RAB zinc geochemistry (contours) and Silver City drill holes. Note the strong spatial correlation with conductors in the peak of the RAB zinc anomaly.

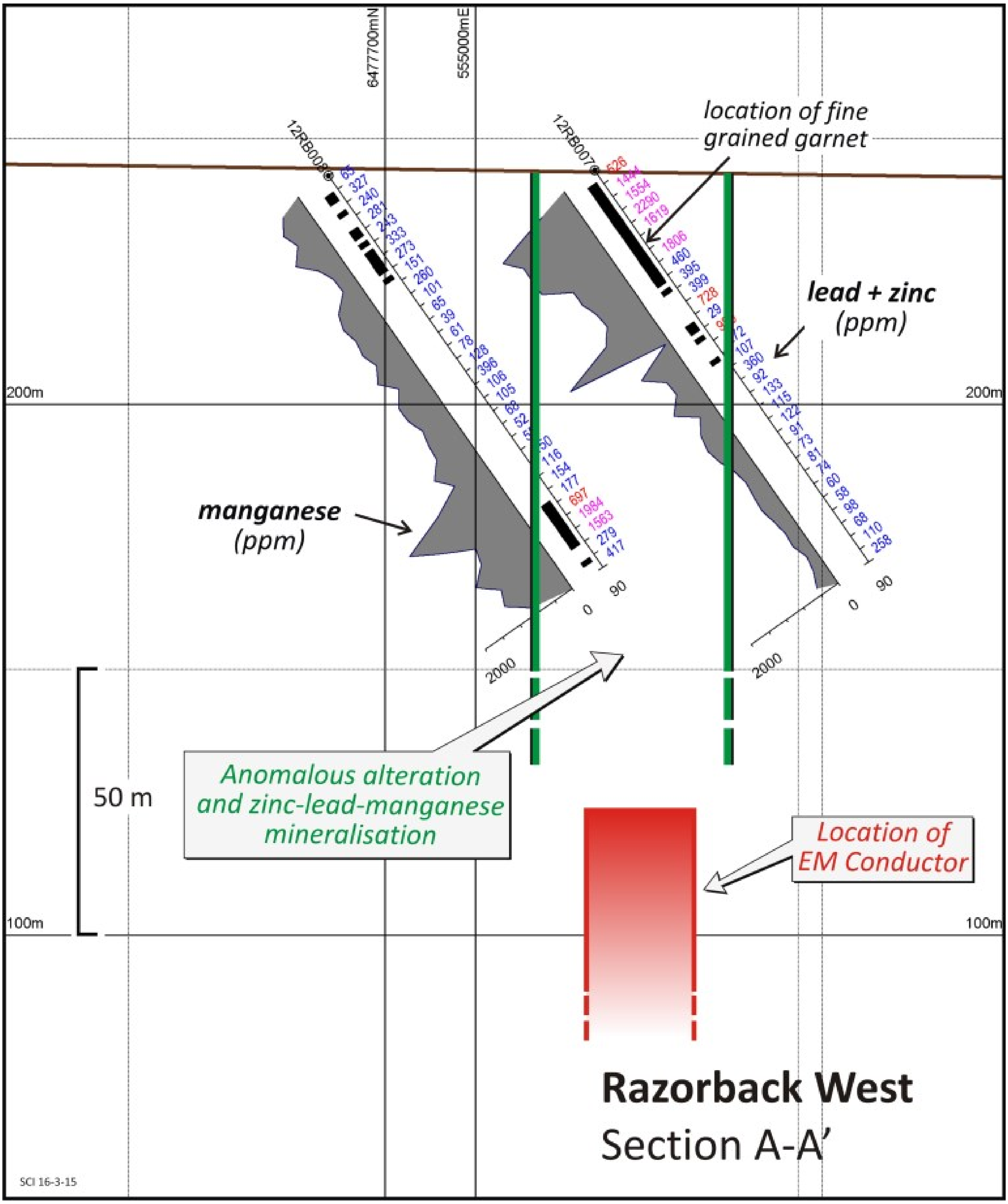

Figure 4. Cross-section A-A' showing two RC holes containing anomalous zinc, lead and manganese associated with garnet-rich alteration zones. The top to the interpreted EM conductor (shown schematically here) is estimated to be 120 metres below surface.

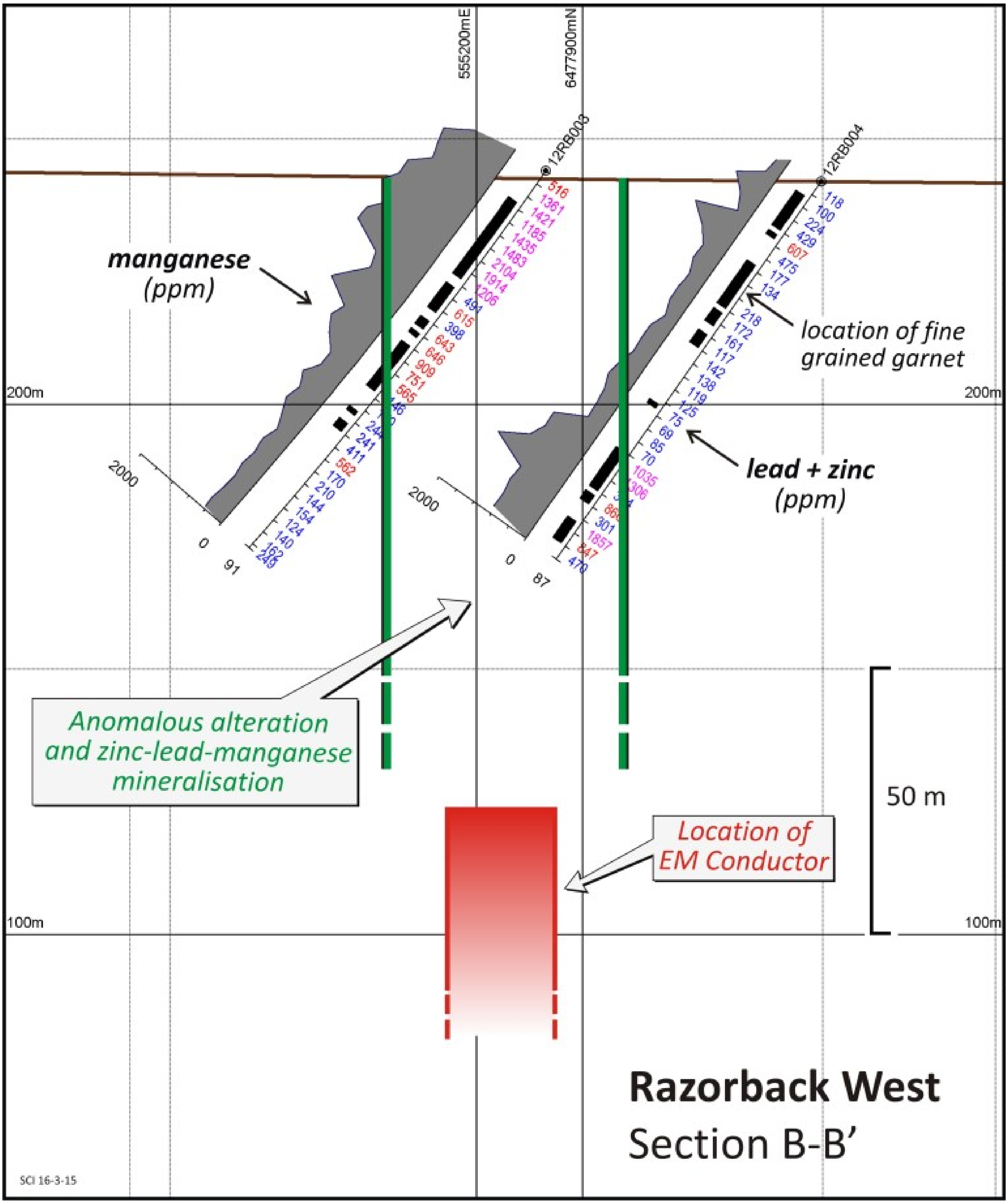

Figure 5. Cross-section B-B' similarly showing two RC holes containing anomalous zinc, lead and manganese associated with garnet-rich alteration zones. The top to the interpreted EM conductor (shown schematically here) is estimated to be 120 metres below surface.

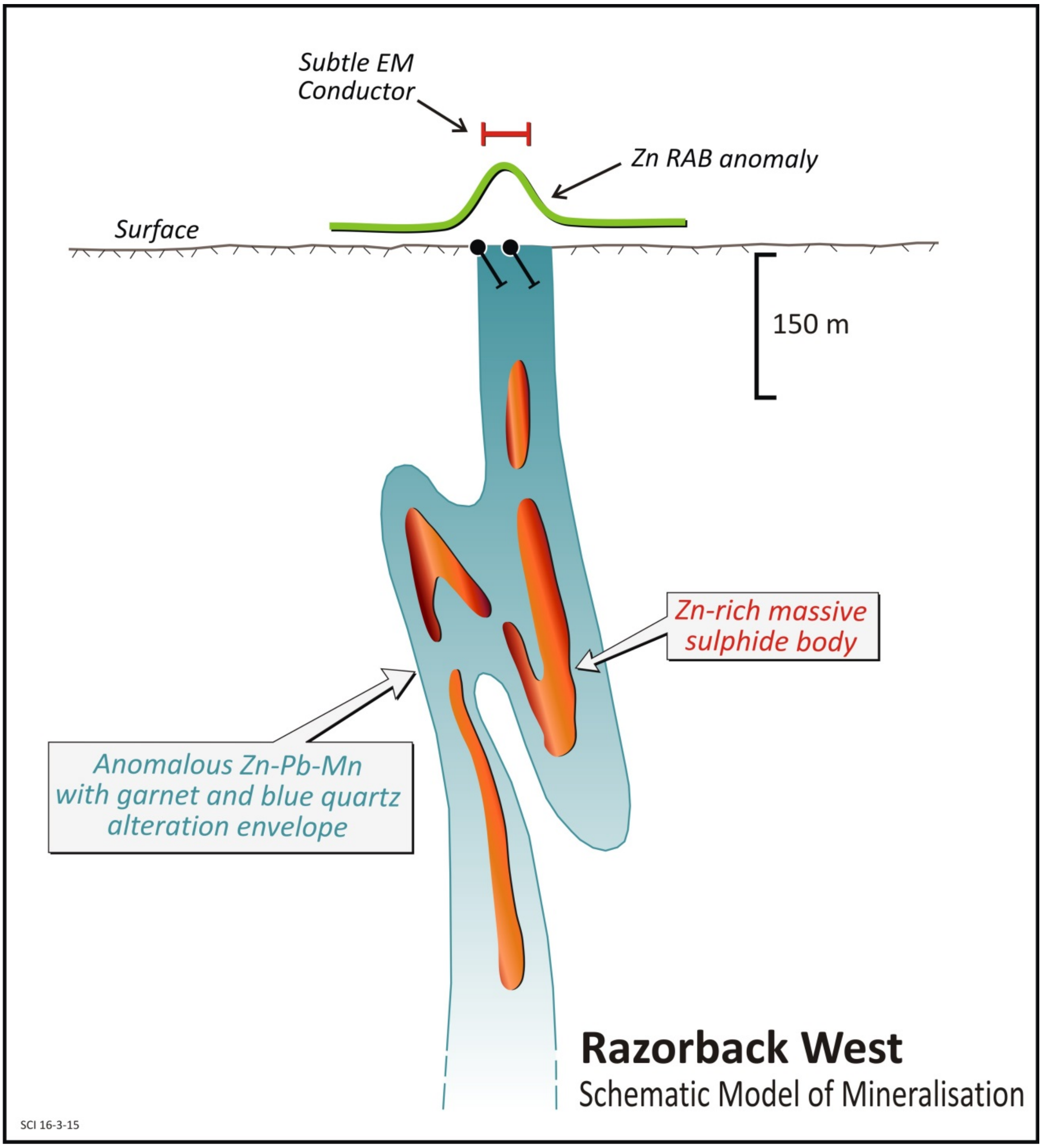

Figure 6. Schematic representation of potential mineralisation at Razorback West. Shows geochemical anomalies in both RAB and RC drilling are coincident with altered rocks and EM anomalies.

ANNEXURE 3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC holes were drilled in 2012 and reported under JORC 2004. This report updates reporting of 16 RC holes to JORC 2012. Specific reference and material aspects here is to outline the relationship between 2012 holes and results of a recent electromagnetic survey. 1 metre intervals were collected in plastic bags from the rig cyclone by the drilling contractor. A subsample of each metre was collected using a 40mm PVC spear and composited every three metres for a nominal sample size of 2 kilograms. Analyses of 3metre composites were completed for all holes and 1 metre samples of similar size were submitted only if there was visual evidence of mineralisation. • This sampling regime is considered to be representative at this early stage of investigation. • No XRF measurement tools were used.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Reverse circulation drilling used an industry standard face-sampling hammer bit 139.7mm in diameter. • Downhole surveys were undertaken using a downhole digital multi-shot camera.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries were not assessed. • No specific measures we undertaken to maximize recoveries • No relationship between grade and recovery is observed.
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Representative RC chips were geologically logged for each metres drilled to industry standard. • All logging is qualitative and of sufficient detail to support future Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. • 100% of drilled material was logged for a total of 1,538 metres.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether*	• 1 metre intervals were collected in plastic bags from the rig cyclone by the drilling contractor. A subsample of each metre was collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	using a 40mm PVC spear and composited every three metres for a nominal sample size of 2 kilograms. • The above techniques are considered sufficient for first pass reconnaissance drilling of a base metal project. • The majority of the RC samples were dry and wet samples were recorded. • Sample size is considered appropriate for the nature of the work being undertaken.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analytical method was aqua regia ICP-AES (ALS Global Codes ME-ICP41 and OG46: www.alsglobal.com) • The nature and quality of the analytical methods are appropriate to style of mineralisation anticipated and are of industry standard. • No handheld analytical tools used. • A duplicate sample was collected and a certified standard inserted into the sample sequence nominally every 30th composite sample. • No significant analytical deviation from standards or duplicates has been encountered. • The laboratory also has its own QAQC of systematic standard, repeats and duplicates. • No external laboratory checks are appropriate at this early stage of assessment.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Verification of intersections has been undertaken by alternative company personnel. • Twinning not appropriate at this time • All logged data including sample intervals and numbers were recorded manually then entered into an onsite digital data system or entered directly, then backed up. • No adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collar locations (GDA94 MGA Zone 54) were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3 metres which is considered an appropriate level of accuracy for regional, early stage target assessments. • Topographic control used is Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data. Individual points are verified by hand held GPS. This is considered sufficient for an early drill assessment.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sufficient numbers of samples have been collected from the drill holes to give a representative geochemical response for the entire hole and serve the purpose of initial investigation. The sample spacing and distribution downhole would be sufficient for future Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. • Should results prove encouraging more detailed sampling may be warranted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Three metre downhole composites have been assayed in this program. 1 metre samples have been submitted where mineralisation was observed..
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Drill hole orientation has been optimized to test the centre of interpreted geological and geochemical targets. Effort was made to intersect targets perpendicular to their strike. • No orientation-bias has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Bagged samples were transported to a company storage facility in Broken Hill, then by a freight contractor to the laboratory in Orange.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All drilling has been undertaken within EL 8077 (previously EL 7203). The tenement is 100% owned by the Company. Areas being drilled are not subject the Native Title. An access agreement with the current landowner is in place. • No impediments to operate are known.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration work has been undertaken has been minimal largely due to extensive surficial cover. Work that has been done is of good quality.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Broken Hill-type Pb-Zn Ag
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• See Annexure 1. • Detailed analytical data is largely excluded from this report on the basis that grades of economic elements while anomalous are low with respect to mineralisation sought. (Reference ASX release 12 July 2012)
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades)*	• Industry standard weight-averaging techniques have been used to present data in this report.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>methods</td><td>and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>No upper cut has been incorporated.
No nominal cutoff grades have been used.
No short lengths of high grade have been aggregated
No metal equivalent has been reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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').</td><td>The relationship between mineralisation intercepts and intercept lengths is unknown.
Only downhole lengths are reported, true widths are unknown.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>See Annexure 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>The aspects specific to this report are the relationships of anomalous RC drill chips in holes 12RB001, 003, 004, 007, 008, 009 and 010 to results of an electromagnetic survey. Examples are shown on Sections A-A' and B-B'. Anomalous zones returned the following statistics (in ppm):
<table><tr><td>Element</td><td>Mean</td><td>Minimum</td><td>Maximum</td></tr><tr><td>zinc</td><td>990</td><td>132</td><td>6110</td></tr><tr><td>lead</td><td>127</td><td>2</td><td>620</td></tr><tr><td>manganese</td><td>1155</td><td>435</td><td>2060</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>All available information of significance has been included in this or previous reports. (ASX Releases: 12 July 2012, 15 January 2103 and SCI Quarterly Report September 2013)
Moving loop ground EM surveys were conducted over the Razorback West Prospect near Broken Hill NSW in February 2015. The surveys, run by Fender Geophysics Pty. Ltd. used 300 metre square transmitter loops on grid west-east running lines spaced 300m apart with readings every 150 metres. Average current into the loop was 15 amps. A Terratem receiver was used to record three components of secondary field out to a delay time of approximately 100 milliseconds. Three separate readings were taken at each station. Post processing quality control, deleted any reading that was significantly different from the other two at that station and the remaining readings were averaged to obtain a final reading at each station. 185 independent stations were surveyed on the main grid and 44 stations on an adjacent (supplementary) survey grid. The total area covered is approximately 11.07 square</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		kilometres. The follow up loop surveys used a fixed loop which was positioned to couple well with the interpreted moving loop responses. The fixed loops were 500m (along strike) by 300m in size. Typical current into these loops was 10.5 amps. For each fixed loop three lines of eight stations were sampled to a delay time of 76 milliseconds. Lines were spaced at 200 metre intervals. Readings of three components of the secondary EM field were taken every 50 metres for coverage of 350m for each line. Data editing was the same as used for the moving loop survey. Survey results are outlined in the body of the report.
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.*	• Work is at an early stage. Drilling and geological assessment will continue. • Future drill planning is ongoing.