SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

Quarterly Report September 2015

ASX Code: SCI

Issued Shares: 116.3M
Unlisted Options: 9.5M
Cash Balance: $1.7
ABN: 68 130 933 309

DIRECTORS

Bob Besley
Chris Torrey
Ian Plimer
Greg Jones
Ian Hume

TOP SHAREHOLDERS

(At 13 September 2015)
Sentient Group: 17.74%
Variscan Mines: 12.47%
Top 20: 54.88%

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HIGHLIGHTS

Broken Hill, NSW (silver-lead-zinc)

Balaclava Drill Results
Two diamond drill holes tested a package of lode horizon rocks south of Broken Hill. Results are as follows:

Hole 15BC011

- 0.85 metres at 0.65% lead from 33 metres.
- 0.60 metres at 3.3% zinc from 96.9 metres.
- 1.95 metres at 0.3% lead and 3.7% zinc from 194.05 metres, including 0.95 metres at 0.4% lead and **7.3% zinc** from 194.05 metres.

Hole 15BC012

- 0.92 metres at 3.0% lead, 5.2% zinc and 31 g/t silver from 210.08 metres.
- 1.18 metres at 0.6% zinc from 213 metres.

OUTLOOK

The board is encouraged by the recent gains in the price of zinc and gold; the two main commodities sought by the Company. Notwithstanding, like many of its peers, Silver City Minerals is approaching the current downturn in investment in mineral exploration with caution. The following programs have been proposed:

- Drilling of EM anomalies at Razorback West.
- Assessment of open-pit potential of Stephens Trig including drilling.
- Aeromagnetic and biogeochemical surveys at Goldmine Hill in New Zealand.

OPERATIONS

New South Wales Projects

Broken Hill (lead-zinc-silver)

Balaclava (75% SCI, 25% CBH Resources)

During the Quarter two diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 540.9 metres.

Geological mapping programs have identified up to five lode rock horizons within a 150 metre wide, NW striking corridor at the historic Balaclava Mine. The lode rocks are 1 to 20 metre thick and each one has the potential to host zinc-lead-silver mineralisation of the Broken Hill style. Lode rocks are defined by the accumulation of minerals including blue quartz, gahnite (zinc spinel) and sulphides and were originally deposited as mineral-rich layers on or beneath an ancient seafloor.

Four historic holes tested this corridor (Table 1 for results) but only one tested the entire width. Another was drilled down-dip parallel to lode horizons. SCI interpreted that previous drilling had not adequately tested the potential of all lode rock horizons within the corridor and drilling in the new program was designed to test all lode zones (Table 2; Figures 3 and 4).

Table 1. Drill Results Previous Drilling

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (ppm)
46BCLA01	45.1	58.2	13.1	0.60	2.31	22
46BCLA03	47.5	50.9	3.4	0.70	2.00	9
46BCLA04	34.4	39.0	4.6	0.05	0.26	2
86BCLA06	75.0	86.0	11.0	0.21	0.67	4
86BCLA06	88.0	90.0	2.0	0.13	0.25	1
86BCLA06	156.9	158.0	1.1	0.64	0.09	3
86BCLA06	163.4	184.0	20.6	0.05	0.30	3
86BCLA06	278.0	281.0	3.0	0.09	0.34	1
89BCLA07	193.3	203.4	**10.1**	**0.69**	**6.83**	7
89BCLA07	225.2	229.9	**4.7**	**1.36**	**3.78**	8
88BCLA08	83.2	86.7	**3.5**	**0.27**	**6.22**	11
88BCLA08	90.9	94.9	3.8	0.06	2.94	5
88BCLA08	121.9	123.0	1.1	0.12	2.90	3
90BCL09	387.5	399.3	11.8	0.25	1.83	3

Table 2. Drill Hole Specifications

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Depth (Metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Declination (degrees)
15BC011	534802	6447624	251.8	043	-57
15BC012	534728	447677	289.1	030	-55
		TOTAL	540.9		

Results from Recent Drilling

Mapping and drilling indicates that the prospective lode rock package comprises metamorphosed sandstone, siltstone and volcanic rock. The package is oriented northwest-southeast and dips to the southwest where it is largely truncated and dismembered but the much younger Thackaringa-Pinnacles Shear Zone; a major regional shear system (Figure 2).

Several styles of sulphide mineralisation were recognised in drill holes as follows:

1. *Pyrrhotite-dominant with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite*.

   This mineralisation occurs as fine stringers. At 194.73m in 15BC012, a 2 m thick interval contains 35% semi-massive sulphide with 30% pyrrhotite, several percent chalcopyrite and pyrite, and minor sphalerite. From 96.90m to 117m in 15BC011, several intervals from 0.2m to 1.6m thick contain from 1% to 10% pyrrhotite and various proportions of lesser chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite.

2. *Galena, minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite as coarse disseminations and fine stringers over widths to 50mm.*

   Instances of this mineralisation are at 33.72m in 15BC011 and at 198.55m in 15BC012 immediately down hole of significant sphalerite mineralisation.

3. *Sphalerite-pyrrhotite-galena-chalcopyrite-pyrite dominant massive to semi-massive bands to 100mm thick*.

   From 210.8m in 15BC012; a 4.1m interval of fine grained garnet spotted psammite containing lode-rock blue and grey quartz-rich zones to 1m thick with semi-massive sulphide bands from 10mm to 100mm thick.

   From 194.05m in 15BC011; a 1.45m interval containing biotite-rich psammite with several lode bands to 0.3m thick with up to 50% very dark brown coarse sphalerite, pyrrhotite and minor galena.

Drill Hole Intersections*

Hole 15BC011

- 0.85 metres at 0.65% lead from 33 metres.
- 0.60 metres at 3.3% zinc from 96.9 metres.
- 1.95 metres at 0.3% lead and 3.7% zinc from 194.05 metres, including 0.95 metres at 0.4% lead and 7.3% zinc from 194.05 metres.

Hole 15BC012

- 0.92 metres at 3.0% lead, 5.2% zinc and 31 g/t silver from 210.08 metres.
- 1.18 metres at 0.6% zinc from 213 metres.

**Results quoted with nominal 0.5% lead or zinc cut-off at a minimum downhole width of 0.5 metres.*

What does this mean for the project?

While there appears to be abundant iron sulphide (pyrrhotite and pyrite) in the rocks at Balaclava, the hydrothermal system which deposited these had insufficient zinc or lead to generate appreciable widths of Broken Hill-type mineralisation. Evaluation of the geology and assay data will continue with potential remaining along strike and in untested EM targets to the north.

Stephens Trig (SCI 75%, CBH 25%)

To date there have been 31 holes drilled at Stephens Trig. This project does not crop out but lies beneath a veneer of alluvium and soil. It is broadly defined by a lead-zinc rotary air blast (RAB) geochemical anomaly which extends for 1.5 kilometres along strike with a further southern extension of over 2 kilometres over the Trig South prospect (Figure 6).

During the Quarter SCI has continued to assess existing drill data. It has identified three mineralised lode horizons all of which host appreciable zinc-rich intersections; Main Lode, East Lode and East 2 Lode.

The East 2 lode in particular hosts a number of mineralised intersections. These include:

1. Hole 04SGC002; 43m to 57m (14m) at 0.5% lead and 1.9% zinc, including 54m to 57m (3m) at **1.4% lead and 5.8% zinc.**
2. Hole 11SGC012; 63m to 73m (10m) at 1.1% lead and 1.3% zinc, including 68m to 71m (3m) at 2.9% lead and 3.2% zinc.
3. Hole 91SG03; 110m to 122m (12m) at **2.3% lead and 6.8% zinc**, including 112m to 118m (6m) at **3.8% lead and 11.8% zinc.**
4. Hole 97SG12; 126m to 140m (16m) at 0.3% lead and 1.3% zinc, including 138m to 140m (2m) at **1.4% lead and 3.1% zinc.**
5. Hole 90SG01; 66m to 68m (2m) at **4.3% lead and 12.0% zinc.**

(Note: Holes outlined here were previously reported in the Company Prospectus 2011 or ASX Release 9 January 2012 to a nominal 1% zinc cut-off).

Recent work by SCI shows that the stratigraphic position of this lode is untested within 100 metres of the surface, for at least 300 metres and possibly as much as 600 metres along strike. A longitudinal section presented here depicts grade (lead plus zinc in percent, with no grade cut) multiplied by the downhole thickness of the East 2 lode (Figure 6).

This zone, located only 12 kilometres north of Broken Hill is potentially amenable to low cost open pit mining. Ore-grade material from this zone could be amenable to trucking to one of two beneficiation mills currently operating at Broken Hill.

Razorback West (SCI 100%)

The Company has outlined coincident geochemical, gravity and IP anomalies at this project. The target zone is over 5 kilometres long and 1 kilometre wide. SCI initiated the first ever drilling in 2012 and to date has completed 18 holes. Drill holes have returned anomalous lead, zinc and manganese and have confirmed the favourable host-rock sequence for Broken Hill type mineralisation.

As previously reported, in order to focus on more significant accumulations of sulphide of the Broken Hill type, a moving loop electromagnetic survey over the entire area of geochemical and IP chargeability anomalism was undertaken. Results from this survey outlined a weak conductor extending along strike for more than one kilometre.

Field data indicated a number of areas of conductivity within the moving loop survey which warranted followed up by fixed loop EM to better define the locations of the bedrock source. A subtle conductor was similarly identified and has a close spatial relationship with the peak zinc anomaly outlined in shallow RAB holes. 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 (Figure 7).

It is clear that this anomaly requires drill testing and SCI will be making an application to the NSW Government for part funding of this Round 2 of the New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling Program.

New Zealand Projects

Taupo (gold-silver)

Goldmine Hill (100% SCI)

This project, located near Rotorua in the North Island of New Zealand has potential to host high grade, low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation. In previous reports we describe a dacite plug some 3 kilometres in diameter which is cut by northeast trending faults. This fault zone is the focus of strong advance argillic alteration (silica-alunite-pyrite) typical of the near-surface steam-heated alteration that forms above epithermal gold systems. Alteration appears to be symmetrically zoned around the fault with decreasing alteration intensity to the northwest and southeast.

The Company anticipates testing the use of biogeochemical samples (sampling plant material) to further delineate zones of anomalism. This technique has the potential to "see through" younger ash cover because the root systems of plants penetrate closer to host rock sources of mineralisation. In addition an aeromagnetic survey has been planned.

CORPORATE

Net operating expenditure for the Quarter was $399k. This included $274k on projects, $154k on administration, offset by $23k received in interest income and tenement refund and $6k received from JV and consulting income. Cash on hand at the end of the Quarter was approximately $1.7 million. The company continues to review and implement reductions in operating costs to maximise funds available for exploration and other opportunities.

Annexure 1: Diagrams.

Annexure 2: JORC table.

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 focused 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. This project is focussed on the discovery of high grade epithermal gold-silver deposits near Rotorua in New Zealand.

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 Person

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Christopher 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 relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Torrey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ANNEXURE 1
Diagrams

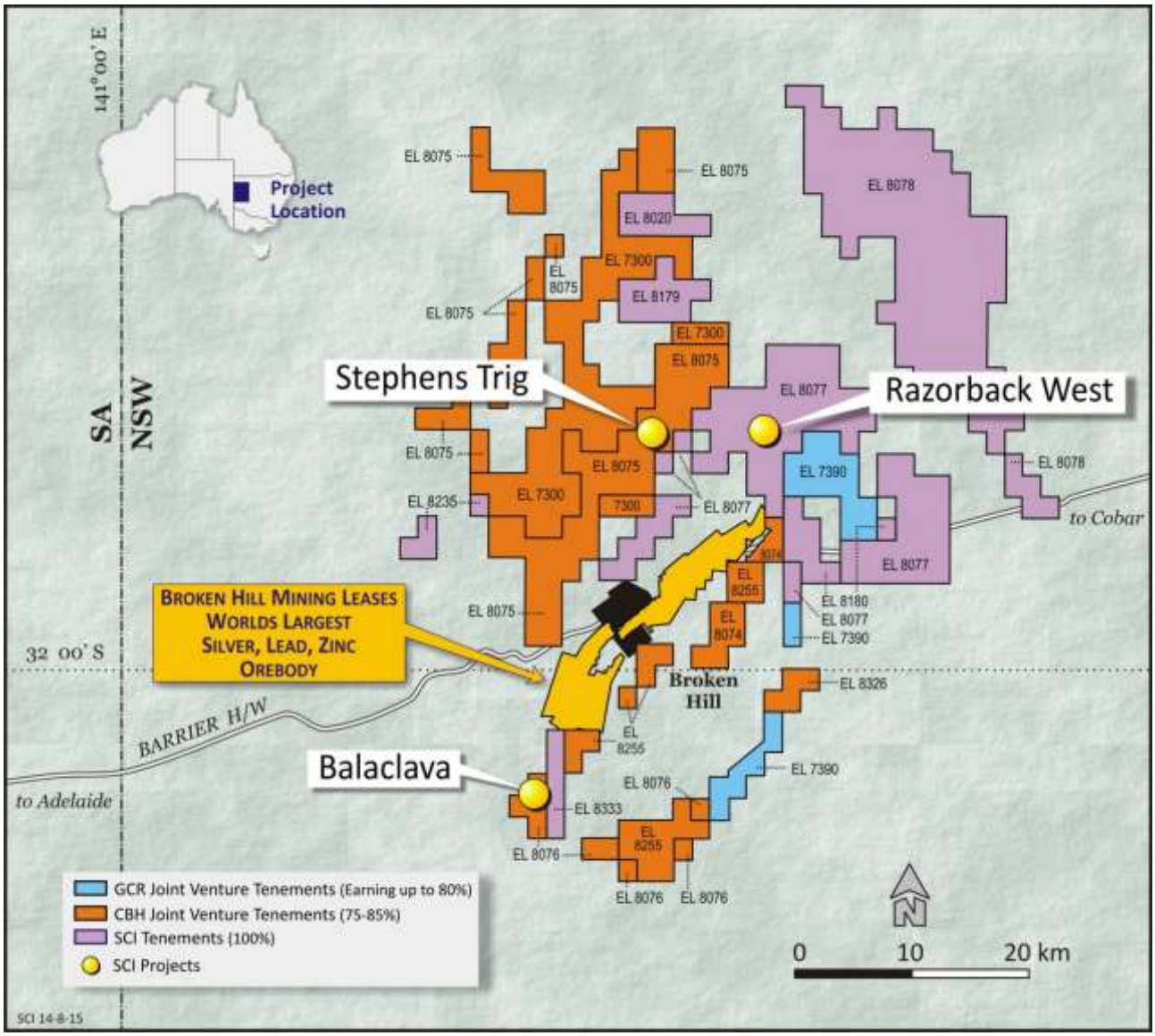

Figure 1. Silver City Minerals, Broken Hill tenements and location of current projects.

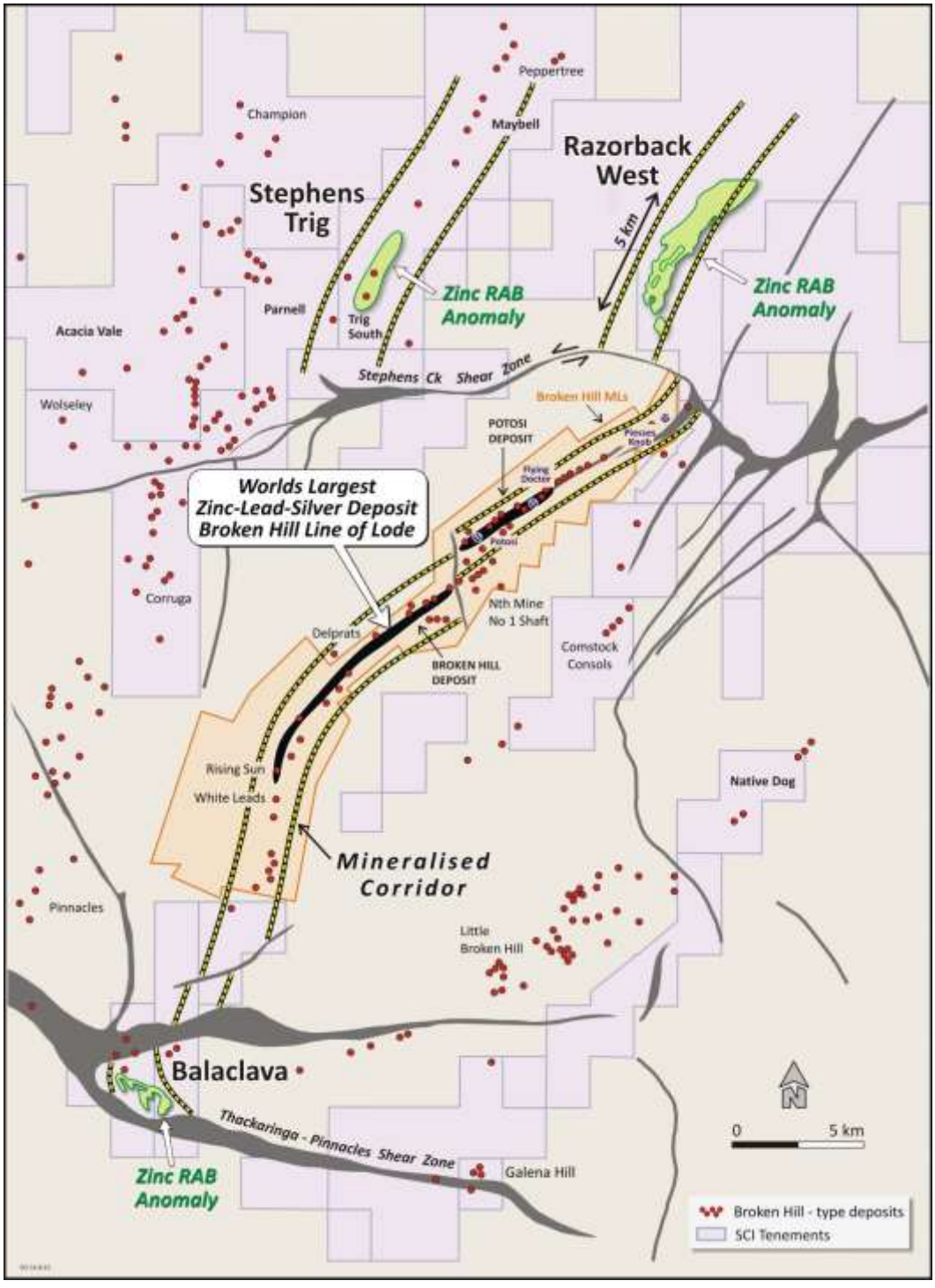

Figure 2. Broken Hill, showing the location and surface projection of the supergiant Broken Hill Deposit. It shows the relationship of the deposit to SCI tenements and specifically to the location of Razorback West to the north and Balaclava to the south. Interpretations suggest both Razorback West and Balaclava are fault-offset and/or fault-rotated extensions of the mineralised corridor which hosts Broken Hill.

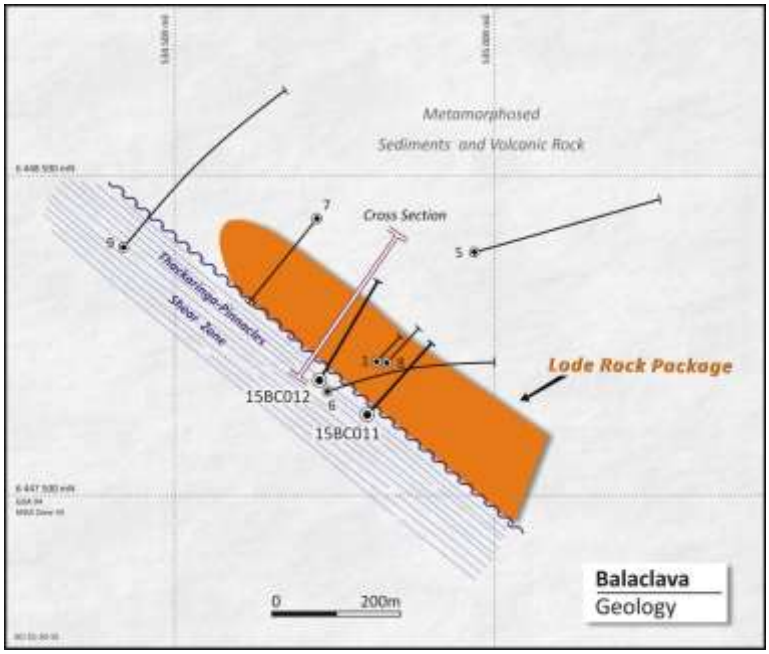

Figure 3. Lode rock package and drill hole locations

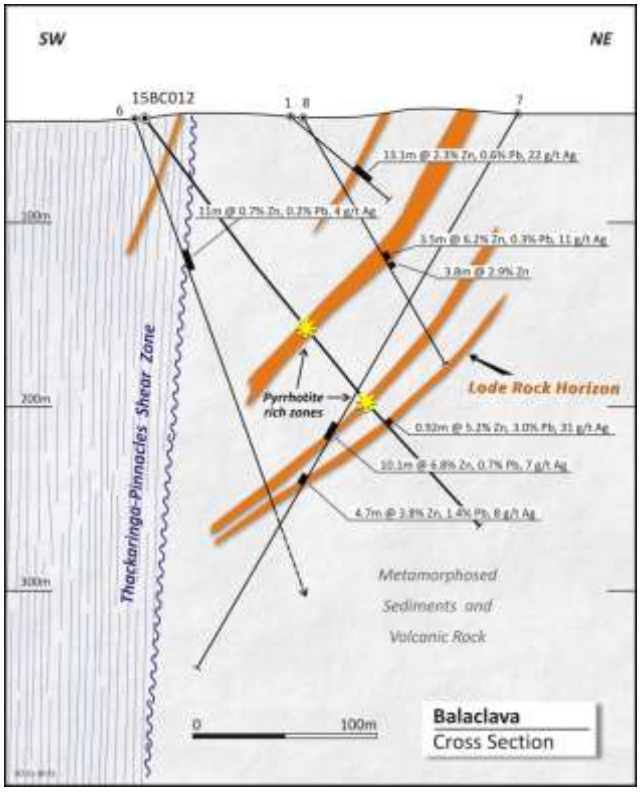

Figure 4. Cross-section at Balaclava showing hole 15BC012 in relation to historic holes. Holes have been projected into the plane of the cross-section (location shown in Figure 3).

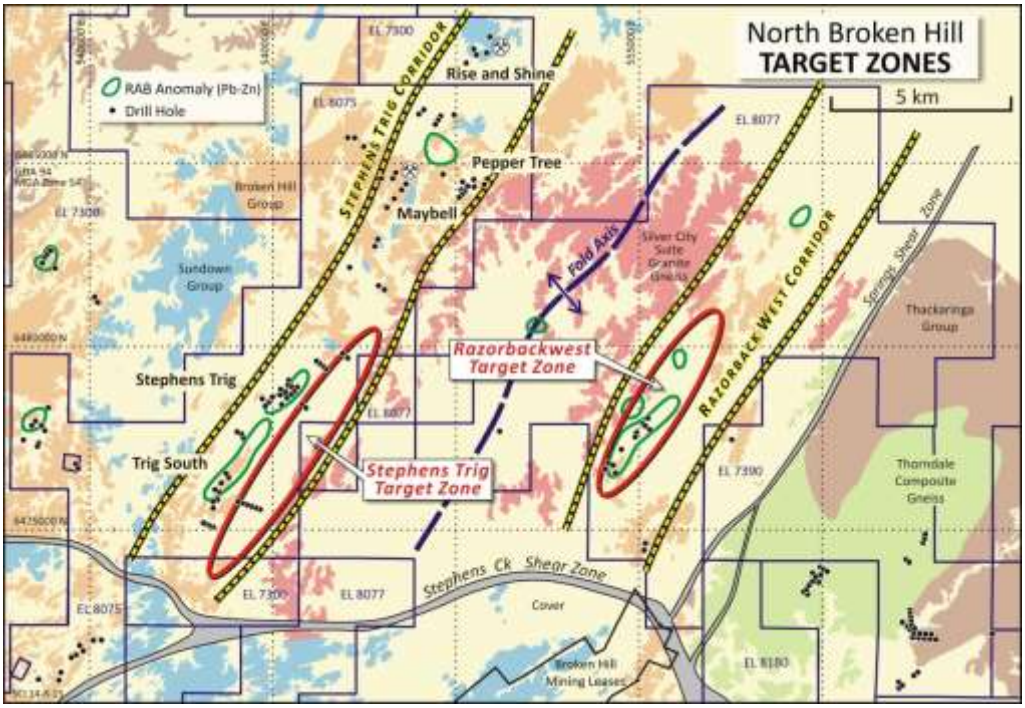

Figure 5. Diagram shows the location of Razorback West and Stephens Trig projects, historic drill hole locations and target zones identified in studies by SCI.

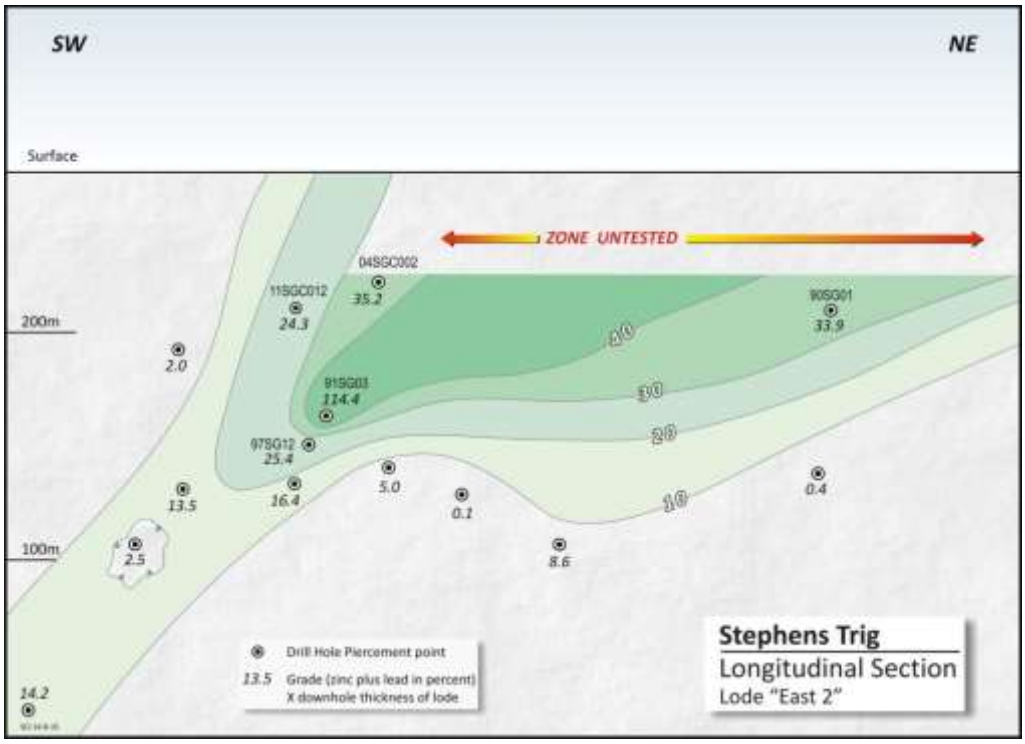

Figure 6. Stephens Trig longitudinal section of the East 2 lode. Shows a south plunging shoot. Results from holes shown here are outlined in text above. Importantly there has been little drill assessment in the zone from surface to 100 metres below surface.

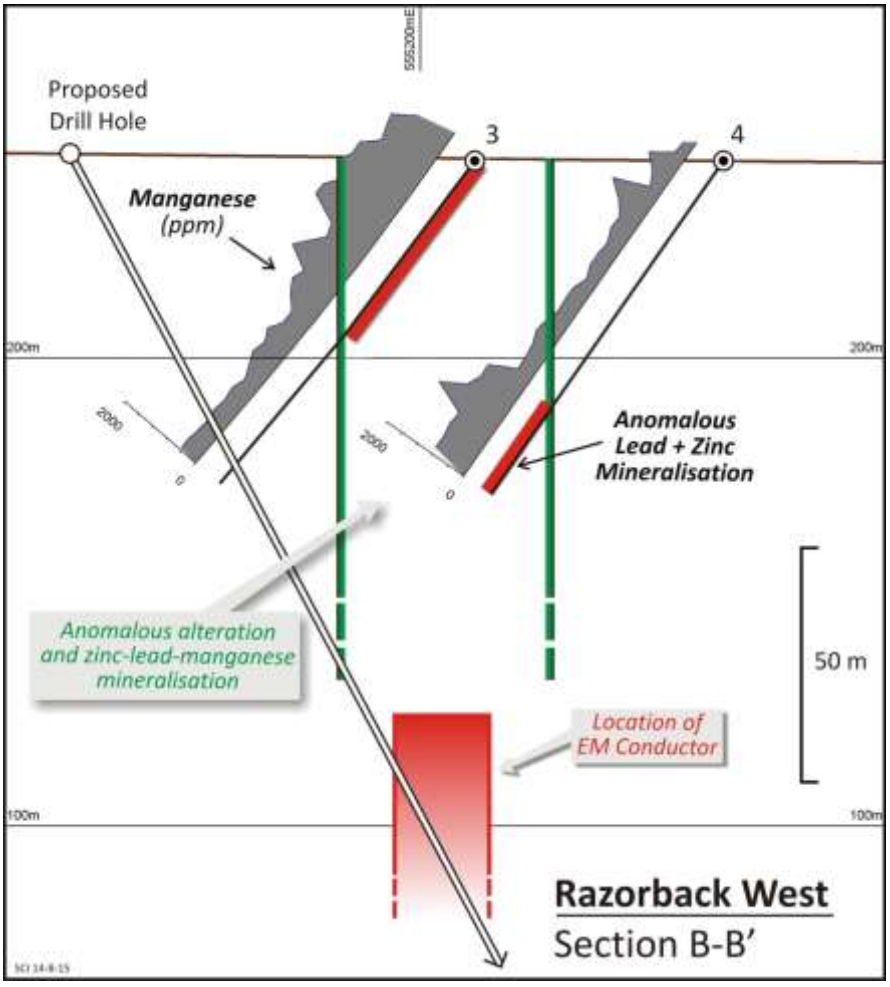

Figure 7. Razorback West cross-section showing EM conductor beneath existing drill holes. Proposed hole shown.

ANNEXURE 2

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.*	• Samples are half HQ or NQ core, cut by a diamond core saw from two diamond drill holes at the Balaclava prospect. Note: Hole 15BC011:HQ from 0m to 26.6m, and NQ from 26.6m to 251.8m. Hole 15BC012:HQ from 0m to 38.6m, and NQ from 38.6m to 289.1m. • This sampling regime is considered to be representative at this early stage of investigation. It is designed to test the grade of visually identified sulphide zones. • No XRF measurement tools were used. • Results are Material to this public report as they reflect directly the visual recognition for potential mineralisation. • Sample intervals are variable and were determined by geological boundaries. Sampling focused on mineralised rock only; broad sections of unmineralised material were not sampled.
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).*	• HQ and NQ core. • 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 assessed to be 94% for 15BC011 and 99% for 15BC012 • 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.*	• All core has been geologicallyand geotechnically logged. • 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 540.9 metres.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation*	• Half HQ or NQ core sampled. • The above techniques are considered sufficient for first pass reconnaissance drilling of a base metal project. • Sample size is considered appropriate for the nature of the work being undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• No duplicate samples have been taken • Sample size is appropriate to grain size.
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 (for 35 elements) and 30g charge fire assay for gold (ALS Global Codes ME-ICP41, OG46 and Au-AA25 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. • No duplicate sample was taken. One analytical standard was inserted and assayed in each hole. • No significant analytical deviation from standards 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 mineralised intersections in each 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. A total of 112 samples were collected in both holes. • Should results prove encouraging more detailed sampling may be warranted. • No sample compositing. Reporting is in weighted averages.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and dip. • 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 8076. The tenement is 75% owned by the Company and CBH Resources own 25%. 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 including geological mapping, geochemical surveys, electromagnetic surveys and drilling. Work has been 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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• See report.
		• Data is not excluded

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for*	• Industry standard weight-averaging techniques have been used to present data in this report. • No upper cut has been incorporated. • Results quote with nominal 0.5% lead or zinc cutoff at a minimum downhole width of 0.5 metres. • Short lengths of high grade have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	aggregated and are shown. • No metal equivalent has been reported.
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').*	• Geological interpretation indicates mineralised intersections are approximate true thicknesses. • Only downhole lengths are reported.
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.*	• See Annexure 1
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting is representative of geological intervals which solely host significant visual mineralisation. As such only small portions of each hole were sampled.
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.*	• All available information of significance has been included in this or previous reports.
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.