MINOTAUR
EXPLORATION

Quarterly Report

Period ended
31 December 2015

www.minotaurexploration.com.au

Highlights

Exploration

- Minotaur and OZ Minerals entered into a collaborative agreement for the Mt Woods area adjacent to Prominent Hill copper-gold mine.
- Drilling commenced in the Gawler Ranges under the South Australia government's Minerals System Drilling Program 2015 (MSDP) targeting gold, silver and base metal mineralisation.
- Exploration commenced on the new Osborne JV near Cloncurry with ground-based and airborne geophysical surveys conducted.
- Very encouraging results from follow-up IP geophysical surveys completed at Eloise copper project near Cloncurry.
- Minotaur and OZ Minerals entered into a $10M farm-in agreement over the Eloise copper project.

Corporate Review

The Company's share register was significantly restructured with the managed exit of Norilsk Nickel and GFR, as #1 and #4 shareholders respectively. Sprott Inc, a leading North American asset management firm, replaced Norilsk and increased its stake through a $1 million placement. The placement included other new and existing shareholders, raising $1.6 million in total.

An entitlement offer was made to all shareholders, in which Sprott and other key shareholders participated, raising a further $0.7 million with a shortfall of $0.7 million to be placed at the directors' discretion prior to the end of March 2016.

At Quarter end Minotaur held $4.9 million in cash and listed company investments of $0.74 million (see *Table 2* for details), positioning Minotaur for another active year in the field through 2016.

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Review of Activities

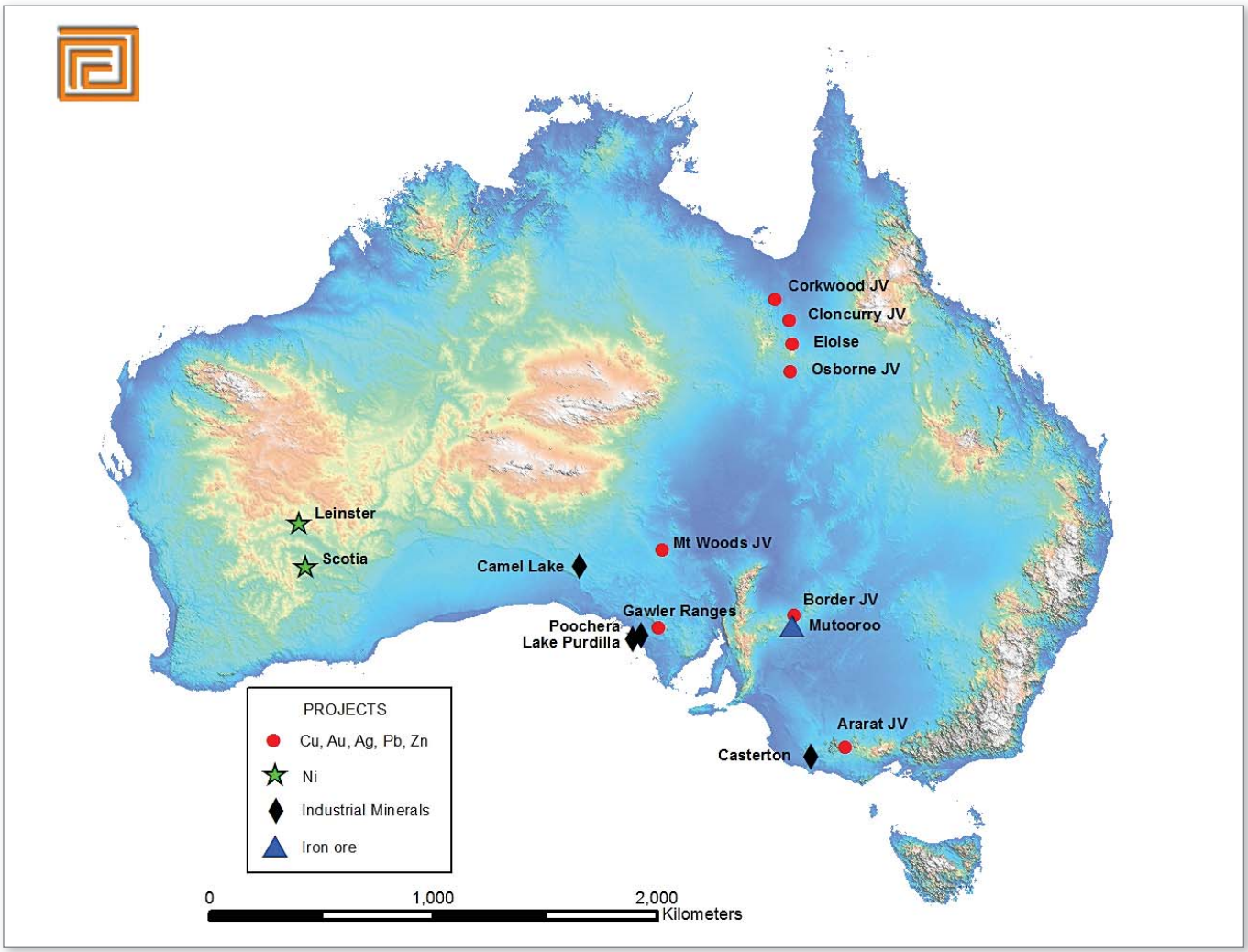

Figure 1: Minotaur Exploration's project locations

Project Location	Tenement Area km²
South Australia[§]	12,575
Queensland[§]	3,573
Victoria[§]	415
Western Australia[Ж]	382
Total Area	**16,945**

Table 1: Minotaur Exploration Limited's tenement areas, under application and/or held 100% and/or in joint venture[§] or within Minotaur Gold Solutions Ltd[Ж] (Minotaur Exploration as to 60%)

QUEENSLAND

Minotaur is actively exploring along the Cloncurry copper belt of Northwest Queensland where an extensive package of iron oxide copper-gold prospective tenements has been assembled (Figure 2).

The Company's approach, here and elsewhere, is to maximise joint venture participation as a means of defraying exploration risk and operational expenses.

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QUEENSLAND

A new joint venture was implemented with JOGMEC over tenements surrounding the Osborne mine where field work commenced in October. Minotaur also attracted OZ Minerals (OZL) as a new farm-in partner for the Eloise project where OZL can spend up to $10 million on exploration activities to earn up to 70% in the project. Discussions are ongoing with third parties to potentially join with Minotaur in the Red Metal JV over the Corkwood tenements in the far north of the Cloncurry belt, exploring for IOCG's under cover.

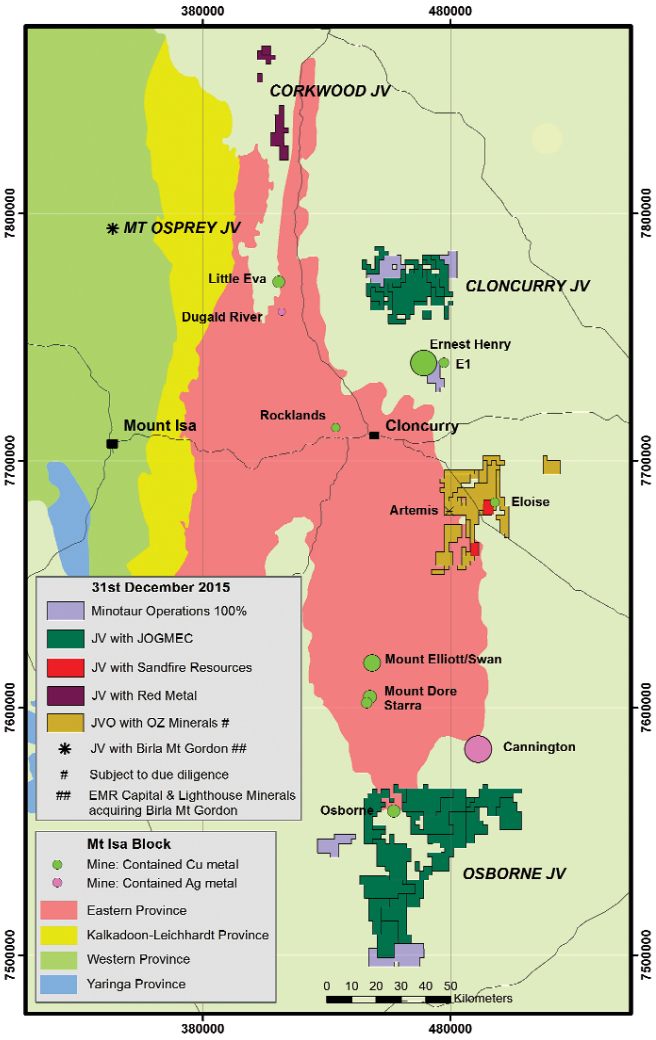

Figure 2: Location of Minotaur tenements in the Cloncurry region of Northwest Queensland.

Eloise Copper Project

EPM 17838, 18442, 18624, 19500, 25237, 25238, 25389, 25801, MDL431; Minotaur 100% (except on those parts of MDL431 and EPM17838 where Sandfire Resources NL can earn 80%), Area 728km²

Minotaur entered into a farm-in agreement with OZ Minerals (ASX: OZL) in mid-December to explore the Eloise copper-gold project, located southeast of Cloncurry in Queensland *(Figure 2)*. Under the agreement OZL will sole fund an initial A$1.5M in exploration over 2016. The agreement provides OZL the option to earn a 70% interest in the project by investing a total of A$10M over a 6 year term. OZL is currently conducting due diligence to be completed by 29 January 2016.

Prior to entering into the farm-in agreement with OZL, Minotaur conducted a follow-up induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over the Artemis – Sandy Creek – Bullwinkle and Olympus areas to infill and extend the coverage in both areas where large, high-amplitude chargeability anomalies were defined in an earlier survey *(Figure 3)*.

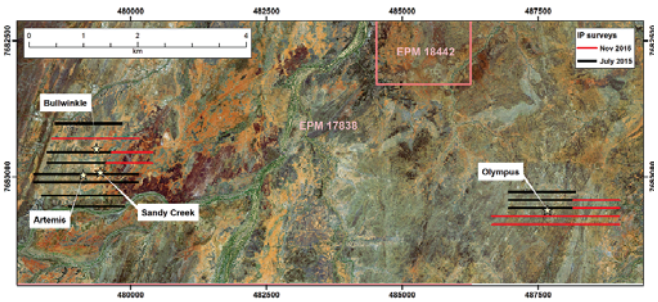

Figure 3: Artemis, Sandy Creek, Bullwinkle and Olympus targets with completed IP survey lines over satellite image.

Eight east-west lines spaced at 150 to 250m intervals now cover the Artemis – Sandy Creek – Bullwinkle copper-gold-zinc prospect area. New data was collected on one line over the Bullwinkle anomaly and on two line extensions east of Bullwinkle and Sandy Creek *(Figure 3)*.

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QUEENSLAND

Eloise Copper Project continued

Geophysical inversions of all IP data over the Artemis–Sandy Creek–Bullwinkle area reveal three main anomalies with observed IP values up to 24 msec *(Figure 4)*. The Artemis anomaly now extends over 150 metres south and up to 450m north of the known extent of the massive sulphide zone currently defined by drilling; at least 700m in total. The Bullwinkle anomaly, not drilled, is now mapped over at least 250m of strike.

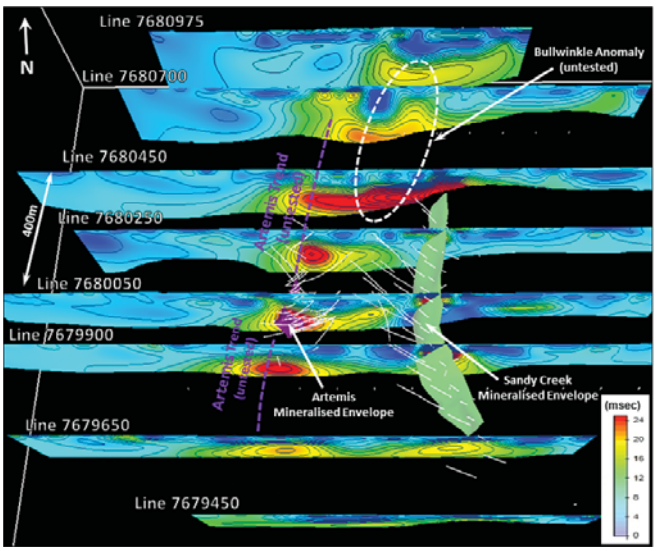

Figure 4: Artemis, Sandy Creek and Bullwinkle prospects with IP chargeability inversions. The red areas are zones of strong chargeability mapping out sulphide occurrence.

Five east-west lines spaced at 150m intervals now cover the Olympus prospect area. New data has been collected on two eastern line extensions and on two new lines south of those collected previously *(Figure 3)*.

Geophysical inversions of all IP data over the prospect area reveal a very large and coherent chargeability anomaly up to 400m wide and 500m long, still open to the south, with observed IP values up to 24 msec *(Figure 5)*; these results are highly significant given the observed IP values are comparable to those at Artemis. Previous mapping at Olympus revealed a minor gossan with elevated copper and gold within a quartz-filled fault that lies above the discrete EM conductor that was the original target of Minotaur; the gossan lies on the western edge of the much larger IP anomaly *(Figure 5)*. More recent mapping over the wider prospect area to the east has failed to reveal any other indications of surface mineralisation that could at least partly explain this very large IP anomaly despite the area being mostly outcrop. This suggests the source of the IP anomaly is blind at surface. There is no historic drilling in the prospect area.

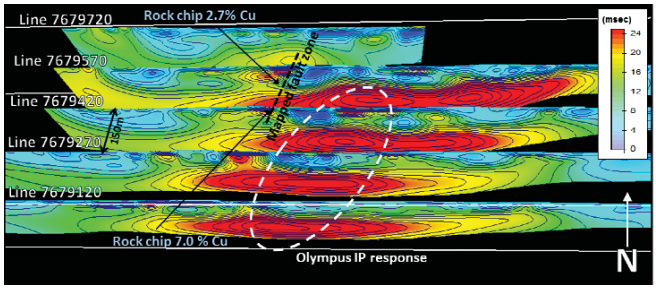

Figure 5: EVT61 Olympus prospect with IP chargeability inversions. The red areas are zones of strong chargeability.

Drilling and geophysical surveys are expected to commence toward the end of March 2016 when the wet season abates.

Altia Joint Venture

MDL432, parts of MDL431 and parts of EPM17838; Sandfire Resources NL earning 80%

The Altia joint venture project, operated by Sandfire Resources NL (ASX: SFR) and located immediately south-west of the Eloise copper-gold mine *(Figure 2)*, includes an option with Minotaur subsidiary Breakaway Resources Pty Ltd to joint venture into two areas encompassing 43.7km^2, whereby Sandfire may earn up to 80% of the project. Sandfire completed its first earn-in during the Quarter to hold 60% interest in the JV area. Sandfire elected to sole fund the second earn-in period through additional $4M expenditure to earn an 80% interest.

Hole 15ALDD001, drilled by Sandfire in the previous quarter, was planned to test a potential extension of the Altia Main orebody to the north of the mineralisation, and down dip of existing drilling. It intercepted the expected host rocks which are BIFs and garnetiferous sediments, however the development of mineralisation in the units was of a lower tenor to that seen within the Altia Main orebody and no significant mineralisation was encountered. Assays that were returned this Quarter confirm the low tenor of base and precious metal accumulation.

MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

QUEENSLAND

Regional Cloncurry Project

EPM 18573, 19412, 19775, 25856 and 25862; Minotaur 100%, Area 451km²

No activity during the Quarter.

JOGMEC Cloncurry Joint Venture

EPM 8608, 16975, 17286, 18068, 18802, 18861, 19412, 19530 and EPMA 25889, except EPM 8608 in relation to which a net smelter royalty of 2% is payable to BHP Billiton Limited); (JOGMEC 57.94% Minotaur 42.06% (diluting), Area 592km²

Target generation activities during the Quarter were aimed at defining new areas for possible geophysical surveys in 2016, including ground magnetics, IP and EM.

JOGMEC Osborne Joint Venture

EPMs 18571, 18574, 18575, 18576, 18720, 19061, 19066, 25197, 25699, 25886, 25888 & EPM 25960; Minotaur 100%, Area 1,795km²

Field work commenced on the Osborne JV during the Quarter and comprised ground-based IP and EM surveys over numerous targets and a large airborne magnetic survey over the southwestern half of the project area *(Figure 6)*.

Results of the IP and EM surveys were mostly subdued. Weak IP chargeability responses were recorded at the Rosella gravity anomaly and part of a line covering a discrete magnetic anomaly at Jabiru; both targets lie under relatively shallow cover and the IP responses are considered to be sourced from the targeted basement rocks that are now considered unlikely to contain much sulphide. The EM survey, which targeted conductors apparent in both VTEM and QUESTEM airborne data, did not reveal any basement conductors.

The airborne magnetic survey has provided far more detail than previously available data and will greatly assist regional structural interpretation and targeting work. The remainder of the project area will be flown late January to early February 2016 to give detailed magnetics coverage over the entire project area.

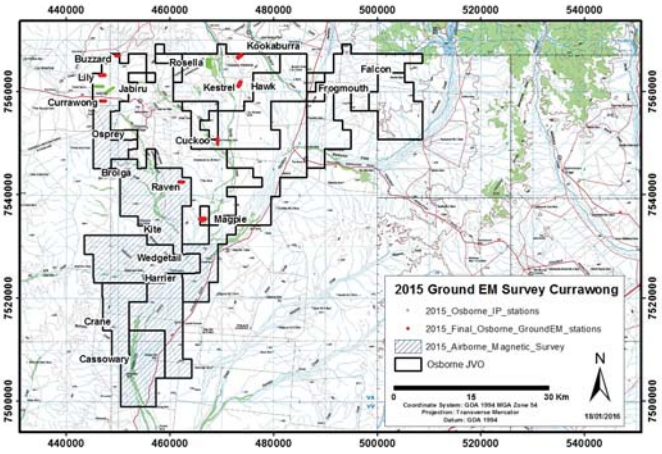

Figure 6: Geophysical programs completed over the Osborne JV.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gawler Ranges Project

EL 4776, 5232 & 5647; ELA 2015/74, 2015/75, 2015/80, 2015/130, 2015/163 & 2015/163; Minotaur 100%, Area 4,959km²

Drilling commenced on 27 October within EL 5232 Peltabinna as part of the Minerals System Drilling Program 2015 (MSDP) where Minotaur is partnered with the Department of State Development (DSD) and Deep Exploration Technologies Cooperative Research Centre (DET CRC). A program of 5,000m (10 holes) of diamond drilling is to be drilled within EL's 5232 and 4776.

The drill program within EL 5232 comprises 3 deep holes with 2 holes completed during the Quarter and the third hole completed on 21 January 2016 *(Appendix 1 – Table 1)*. All 3 holes targeted linear low-amplitude magnetic anomalies with holes MSDP05 and MSDP06 having coincident resistivity lows modelled from Audio-Magnetotellurics (AMT) data collected by Minotaur earlier in the year *(Figure 7)*. These linear magnetic lows are interpreted as regional-scale faults within the Gawler Range Volcanics (GRV) which may have been conduits for Au+Ag bearing hydrothermal fluids.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gawler Ranges Project continued

Hole MSDP05 shows strong evidence for hydrothermal fluid flow including colloform-textured epithermal quartz veins and associated well-developed magnetite-destructive sericite +hematite alteration, especially within interval 163–201m *(Figure 8)*. This style of veining and alteration is common in low-sulphidation epithermal gold +silver deposits, however, assays from hole MSDP05 did not return anomalous gold or silver values.

Nontheless, the results do prove the targeted structure was active during a hydrothermal alteration event and that the fault zone may be prospective for gold and/or silver mineralisation elsewhere along strike, as low-sulphidation gold-silver deposits are notorious for having barren veins within their overall mineral system.

Lithologies in hole MSDP06 are not as altered as hole MSDP05 with less evidence for focused hydrothermal fluid flow and geochemical analysis did not return any anomalous gold or silver values.

Hole MSDP07 was drilled to a total depth of 879.6m, intersecting a thick succession of massive to well-layered felsic tuff, agglomerate and dacite along with Hiltaba Suite granite intrusive at 879m. Minor brecciation, chalcedonic veins and sericitisation are present, but degree of hydrothermal fluid activity is considerably less than in hole MSDP05.

No significant sulphide-bearing phases were observed. Geochemical analyses on select samples have yet to be undertaken. Downhole and surface seismic surveys are planned to assess total thickness of the Gawler Range Volcanic succession and deeper structures.

Drilling will now proceed on EL 4776 Mt Double with the first 3-4 holes testing the Eagle Rock Prospect at targets T1–T4 *(Figure 9)*. Eagle Rock comprises several discrete, highly-conductive targets at the southern margin of the GRV.

These targets are geophysically very different to those in the Peltabinna area and it is hoped they represent base metal or gold-silver bearing semi-massive to massive sulphide accumulations similar to those developed at Investigator Resources' Paris silver project and Terramin's Menninnie Dam base metal deposit, both of which lie to the east in a similar geological setting.

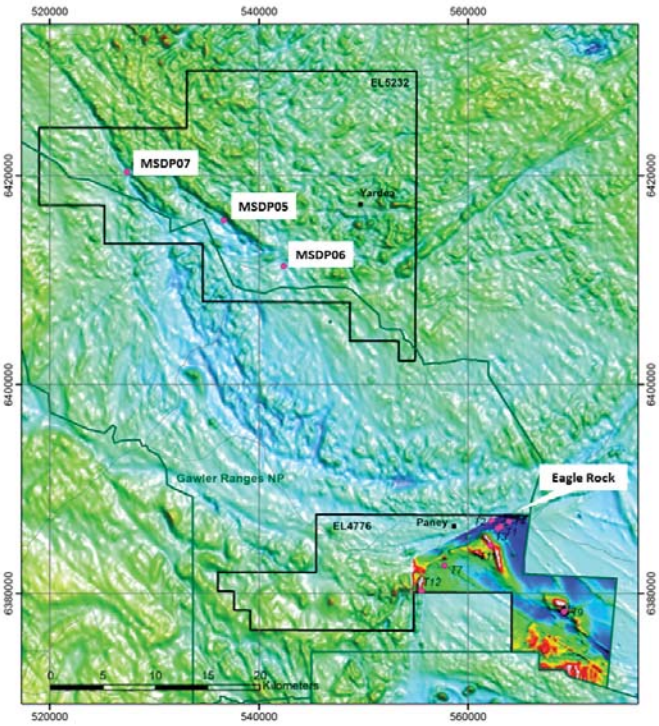

Figure 7: Drill target T1, T2, T3, T4, T7, T9, T11, T12, T13, T14, T16 on EL4776 and EL5232 over regional TMI-RTP magnetic image and detailed insert TMI-RTP image for Mt Double East.

Figure 8: Drill core sample of colloform-textured epithermal quartz vein in sericite-hematite (brown areas) altered dacite (178.5m – hole MSDP05). Drill core width is approximately 6.4cm.

MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gawler Ranges Project continued

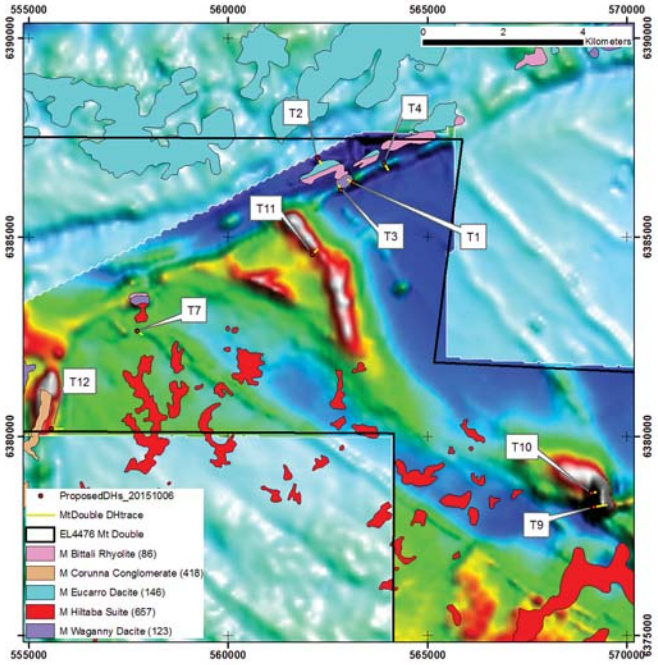

Figure 9: Drill targets on EL 4776 (Mt Double) over best-available TMI-RTP magnetic data and basement exposures of Hiltaba Suite granite (irregular red polygons), Gawler Range Volcanics (pale blue, pink and purple polygons) and Corunna Conglomerate (pale brown polygons).

Border Base Metal Project

EL 4745, 4844, 5079, 5437 & 5502; Sumitomo 53.2%, Minotaur 46.8%, Area 1,126km²

No activity during the Quarter.

Industrial Minerals Project

EL 4575, 4697, 5016, 5095, 5308, 5365 5395 & 5398; ELA 5502; Minotaur 100%, Area 2,902km²

Compilation and checking of historical drill data from Lake Purdilla to be used in generating a formal gypsum JORC resource estimate is largely complete and expected to be independently verified shortly. This will provide improved clarity on the gypsum deposit's value.

Trials and characterisation testwork continued on high-halloysite kaolin using a range of semi-processed to fully processed products with good results for light weight ceramic proppant and strengthening filler market segments.

Compilation of historic assay data from the Casterton sand project and testwork on historic samples confirmed suitability of product for glass manufacture as well as for silica proppants. Further on-ground work awaits grant of tenement.

North Flinders Project

ELs 5542, 4478 & 5117; ML 4386; Minotaur 10%, Perilya 90%, Area 670km²

Perilya continued regional scale reconnaissance over prospective Proterozoic-Cambrian contact zones in three main areas at Linda on EL4478 and at Wirrealpa Diapir and Narrina on EL5542. A total of 1,536 XRF soil sample readings were taken and 26 rock chip samples collected. No significant base metal results were returned for either Linda or Wirrealpa Diapir however anomalous zinc results, up to 2414ppm, were return on two soil sample lines 1.5km apart. Periliya propose to conduct infill soil sampling in this area in 2016.

VICTORIA

Victorian Copper Project

EL 5403 & 5450; Minotaur 100%, Stavely Minerals earning 51%, Area 295km²

In December an orientation soil sampling program was conducted over the Mt Ararat and Carroll's Prospects on Stavely's Ararat Project and including the margins of EL5403. The orientation soil survey was conducted to determine the optimal spacing for the regional geochemistry program. The regional soil survey will be conducted over the entire approximately 24km prospective VMS horizon (copper trend) on the 100% Stavely owned Ararat tenements and the Minotaur JV tenements. Soil samples were analysed for gold and a full 48 element multi-element suite (ME-MS61). Only the very edge of the orientation survey covered the margin of EL5403 but several samples did return anomalous zinc (up to 119 ppm) and lead (up to 42 ppm).

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Scotia Project

E29/661 & E29/886; P29/2117, P29/2118, P29/2119, P29/2120 & P29/2121; M29/245, M29/246, M24/279 & M24/336; Minotaur Gold Solutions Ltd 100% (of which Minotaur 60%, GFR 40%), Area 129km²

No activity during the Quarter.

Leinster Project

E36/235 & E37/909; M36/475, M36/548, M37/806 & M37/877; P37/170, P37/7370 & P37/7371; Minotaur 100%, Area 255km²

A single combined RC and diamond drill hole (15RCDVZ001) was completed to 464.2m on M36/475 to test a large EM conductor modelled to have 1200m of strike and 450m of depth extent *(Figure 10 and Appendix 1 – Table 1)*. The conductor was interpreted to lie toward the base of an ultramafic unit with potential to host channel-fill semi-massive to massive nickel sulphide similar in style to the Waterloo nickel deposit along strike to the south.

The drill hole intersected mostly granite and lesser mafic schist to 48m before passing into primarily mafic schist with minor felsic schist and/or porphyry, several thin ultramafic units and two distinct shale units toward the base of the hole. Disseminated pyrrhotite ranging from 1% to 20% locally occurs in the interval 301.8-336.3m immediately above an approximately 10m thick ultramafic unit. The ultramafic has relict cumulate textures preserved, with the bottom 6m sampled and assayed having returned 0.2% Ni from 340m with an MgO content of 29% - which is encouraging (assays are presented in *Appendix 1 – Table 2*). The modelled EM plate passed through the hole at approximately 350m, below the ultramafic, and appears to relate to a relatively narrow zone 353.5-354.1m that contains 30% pyrrhotite and a narrow band of highly graphitic black shale that may explain the conductor. The hole has been cased with PVC but downhole EM has not yet be undertaken.

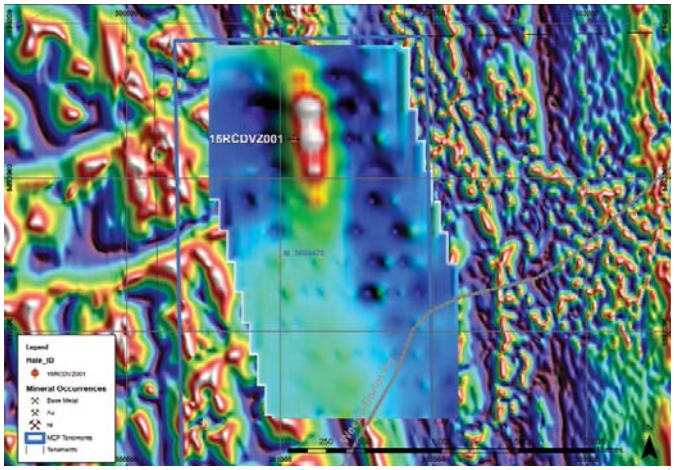

Figure 10: Location of drill hole 15RCDVZ001 over ground EM conductor and magnetics.

Note: December 2015 Quarter ASX Announcements

The following significant announcements were lodged with ASX during the December Quarter:

- OZ Minerals and Minotaur collaborate on SA copper search (20 October 2015)
- Drilling commences in Gawler Ranges (SA) for base metals (27 October 2015)
- Inaugural Osborne JV exploration underway (9 November 2015)
- Minotaur placement introduces Sprott as largest shareholder (13 November 2015)
- Minotaur welcomes new Major Shareholder (24 November 2015)
- Director resignation (25 November 2015)
- Chairman's Address to Shareholders (26 November 2015)
- Entitlement Offer Prospectus (30 November 2015)
- IP Surveys extend targets at Eloise (2 December 2015)
- OZL: OZ Minerals and Minotaur earn-in at Cloncurry (17 December 2015)
- Completion of Entitlement Offer and Shortfall Notice (31 December 2015)

MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr G. Little, a Competent Person and a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Little is a fulltime employee of the Company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 (JORC Code). Mr Little consents to inclusion in this document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

INVESTMENTS

Minotaur has exposure to a range of exploration opportunities through its holdings in junior listed companies.

At the end of December 2015 those investments were valued at market at $0.74 million, as shown in *Table 2*.

Company	ASX Code	Holding at 31 Dec 2015	Minotaur %	Closing Price @ 31 Dec 2015	Closing Value
Mithril	MTH	46,178,572	9.3%	$0.005	$230,893
Petratherm	PTR	15,500,000	2.7%	$0.003	$46,500
Thomson	TMZ	10,300,000	10.8%	$0.045	$463,500
TOTAL					**$740,893**

Table 2: Summary of Investments in ASX Listed companies

Andrew Woskett
(Managing Director)

Tony Belperio
(Director, Business Development)

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MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

APPENDIX 1:

Information tables for new drill hole data from the Gawler Ranges and Leinster Projects not previously announced to the ASX.

HOLE ID	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Grid	Zone	Dip	Azimuth (T)	Depth (m)	RL (m)
MSDP05	Peltabinna	536630	6415745	MGA	53	-60	046	569.3	300
MSDP06	Peltabinna	542358	6411314	MGA	53	-50	225	503.8	300
MSDP07	Peltabinna	527374	6420351	MGA	53	-80	232	879.6	300
15RCDVZ001	Valdez	301091	6893253	MGA	51	-60	90	464.2	490

Table 1: *Collar details for recent Minotaur drill holes at the Gawler Ranges project (MSDP hole series) and Leinster Project. All coordinates refer to GDA94 datum. All holes located by handheld GPS.*

Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	MgO (%)	Ni (ppm)
LK021410	340	341	0.002	0.014	0.03	110	3470	99	6.5	30.0	2150
LK021411	341	342	0.003	0.016	0.037	116	3630	163	6.7	29.7	2340
LK021412	342	343	0.003	0.02	0.039	120	3990	157	6.8	29.8	2340
LK021413	343	344	0.001	0.01	0.019	106	3280	71	6.3	28.8	1745
LK021414	344	345	<0.001	0.011	0.015	102	3440	72	6.1	28.9	1855
LK021415	345	346	0.001	0.022	0.008	104	2570	128	7.0	27.9	1430

Table 2: *Assay data from hole 15RCDVZ001 relevant to comments presented in the Leinster project section of this report. Note true width is estimated to be 90% of downhole width reported here.*

Table 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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*	Three inclined DD drillholes (MSDP05 to MSDP07) for a total of 1952.7m were drilled into Gawler Range Volcanics (GRV) to test interpreted faults in South Australia within EL5232 and a single angled RC/DD hole (15RCDVZ001) for 464.2m was drilled at Valdez prospect in Western Australia within M36/475 to test a basement EM conductor. The holes were drilled to a depth that allowed the geophysical targets to be tested. For the RC precollar of hole 15RCDVZ001 a 1 metre sample was collected in a plastic bag from the rig cyclone by the drilling contractor for the entire length of the precollar. The metre samples were placed on the ground in rows. The cyclone split the sample to produce a 75:25 split with a representative 1m calico produced

Table 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition **Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

	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.	along with the 1m green bag sample. The cyclone was scraped clean at the change of every six metre rod. Drilling samples consisted of pulverized clay, rock powder and rock chips within rock powder or clay. A 4m composite was collected by spearing through each 1 metre sample bag using a plastic 50mm diameter spear. The sampling of the 1 metre drill samples was conducted so as to collect a representative sample from each metre to produce the 4m composite of 1.5 to 2.8kg with the majority of samples weighing approximately 2.5kg. The 4m composite sample was collected in an industry standard calico bag with sample number written in black on the bag. Samples from diamond drilling at Valdez were split with a core saw and sampled at regular 1m intervals with ½ NQ core collected in an industry standard calico bag with sample number written in black on the bag. Samples from diamond drilling at Valdez (holes MSDP05 and MSDP06 only) were split with a core saw and sampled at irregular and irregular intervals with ¼ core collected in industry standard calico bags with pre-numbered sample numbers. All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories where they were pulverised and split to produce a 30g charge for fire assay or ICP and a further sample for multi-acid digest, followed by ICP-MS analysis for 51 elements (i.e ALS analytical code ME-MS41) for holes MSDP05 and MSDP06, and ICP-AES analysis for 33 elements (i.e. ME-ICP61) for hole 15RCDVZ001. Composite samples were placed in large plastic polyweave bags, labeled with the sample number range and secured with a plastic cable tie for transport to the analytical laboratory.
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).*	RC drilling technique used for the pre-collar of hole 15RCDVZ001 to drill through thin soil cover then the weathered zone and into basement rocks using a standard 140mm RC face sampling hammer bit with dust suppression unit attached to cyclone. Diamond drilling at Valdez used standard NQ diameter core drilling technique from 60m to EOH at 464.2m. Diamond drilling at Peltabinna used PQ diameter core drilling to competent rock then reduced down to HQ diameter core drilling to a depth where oxidation depleted before reducing further to NQ diameter core drilling. Both the PQ and HQ drilling component of each hole used triple tube configuration to assist with core recovery. Professional drilling contractors DDH1 conducted the drilling at Valdez and Boart Longyear conducted the drilling at Peltabinna. Both companies conducted the drilling under the supervision of Minotaur geological personnel.
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..*	Hole orientation surveys were typically conducted every 30m with a Ranger multishot tool by DDH1 on M36/475and a Reflex multishot tool by Boart Longyear on EL5232. A qualitative judgment of the volume of each metre RC sample from the precollar of hole 15RCDVZ001 was undertaken visually by comparing the volumes of each sample bag. Sample volume or return was manually recorded with significant variations in volume or wet samples documented and recorded onsite using Minotaur's OCRIS Mobile logging system. Monitoring the drilling technique of the drilling contractor and liaising with the drilling contractor regarding drilling speed and

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		pressure ensured maximum sample recovery was achieved. Full sample recovery was achieved for almost all RC samples. Both the PQ and HQ drilling component of each hole at Peltabinna used triple tube configuration to assist with core recovery. Core recoveries were recorded at the rig at the completion of each run and confirmed once in the core tray prior to logging.
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 drill cuttings were geologically logged for each metre for the entire length of the RC precollar. Detailed drill core logging was recorded for all core drilled at Peltabinna and Valdez, including lithological and structural logging. Magnetic susceptibility reading were conducted at 1m intervals for all holes. Specific gravity readings were conducted at 5-10m intervals on all 3 holes at Peltabinna. Lithological, structural, magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity logging data for each hole was entered onsite into Minotaur's OCRIS Mobile logging system. RC drilling produces drill chips which are not suitable for geotechnical assessment. No geotechnical assessment has been undertaken on the drill core as these were first-pass exploration holes. Such assessment is not required to adequately evaluate the significance of the results at preliminary exploration stage.
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 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.*	For the RC precollar of hole 15RCDVZ001 a 1 metre sample was collected in a plastic bag from the rig cyclone by the drilling contractor for the entire length of the precollar. The metre samples were placed on the ground in rows. The cyclone split the sample to produce a 75:25 split with a representative 1m calico produced along with the 1m green bag sample. The cyclone was scraped clean at the change of every six metre rod. Drilling samples consisted of pulverized clay, rock powder and rock chips within rock powder or clay. A 4m composite was collected by spearing through each 1 metre sample bag using a plastic 50mm diameter spear. The sampling of the 1 metre drill samples was conducted so as to collect a representative sample from each metre to produce the 4m composite of 1.5 to 2.8kg with the majority of samples weighing approximately 2.5kg. The 4m composite sample was collected in an industry standard calico bag with sample number written in black on the bag. Samples from diamond drilling at Valdez were split with a core saw and sampled at regular 1m intervals with ½ NQ core collected in an industry standard calico bag with sample number written in black on the bag. Samples from diamond drilling at Valdez (holes MSDP05 and MSDP06 only) were split with a core saw and sampled at irregular and irregular intervals with ¼ core collected in an industry standard calico bags with pre-numbered sample numbers All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories where they were pulvised and split to produce a 30g charge for fire assay or ICP and a further sample for multi-acid digest, followed by ICP-MS analysis for 51 elements (i.e ALS analytical code ME-MS41) for holes MSDP05 and MSDP06, and ICP-AES analysis for 33 elements (i.e. ME-ICP61) for hole 15RCDVZ001. Composite samples were placed in large plastic polyweave bags, labeled with the sample number range and secured with a plastic cable tie for transport to the analytical laboratory. The RC hammer bit size employed is considered appropriate to

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		indicate degree and extent of mineralisation for regional exploration purposes. The core size and sample size is considered adequate for the style of mineralisation expected.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples from both project areas were submitted to ALS Laboratory Services. ALS analysed regular blanks (around 1 in 40), regular standards (around 1 in 10) and regular duplicates (around 1 in 10) when analysing each sample batch. For drill hole 15RCDVZ001 blind, commercially-sourced standards (around 1 in 15) and duplicate field samples (around 1 in 40) were submitted by Minotaur with the sample batch sent to ALS Laboratory Services. For drill holes MSDP05 and MSDP06 blind, commercially-sourced standards (around 1 in 20) were submitted by Minotaur with the sample batch sent to ALS Laboratory Services. For the laboratory results received and reported in the body of this Report an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been confirmed by Minotaur's QAQC protocols.
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.*	All drillhole information, collars, hole orientation, total depth, geochemical data and lithological logging were recorded using OCRIS Mobile logging software with inbuilt data validation. The data has been imported into the company's GBIS database and validated by Minotaur's data manager.
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.*	Drillhole collar locations (GDA94, MGA Zone 51 (M36/475) and Zone 53 (EL5232)) were determined using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m, which is considered appropriate level of accuracy for regional drilling appraisal. RL determined from handheld GPS.
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.*	Drill hole 15RCDVZ001 at Valdez was designed to test a ground EM anomaly that has been modelled in detailed to obtain maximum possible accuracy. Drill holes MSDP05 to MSDP07 were drilled into magnetic low anomalies as first-pass exploration holes and are considered adequate for this level of exploration. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and composited to 4 metres for laboratory submission for the RC precollar of hole 15RCDVZ001. The sample spacing is regarded as sufficient to establish grade continuity as this part of the hole was not the target. The remainder of samples from this hole were at regular 1m intervals. Samples from holes MSDP05 and MSDP06 were sampled at various intervals from 0.3-2.1m depending on the geology being sampled; the sample intervals are considered adequate for the style of mineralisation sought and that the work is first-pass exploration. No mineral resource or ore reserve estimation has been undertaken.

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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.*	Drillhole orientation was optimized to intersect the centre of the target geophysical anomalies and be perpendicular to the strike of outcrop of the target mineralized horizon. The only exception is hole MSDP07 which was designed to penetrate as deep as possible to intersect basement (this hole has not yet been sampled). No orientation-based sampling bias was identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples were stored at a secure location with a number of samples in calico bags contained in plastic bags secured with a plastic cable tie. Samples were transported by Minotaur personnel to the laboratory for analysis for hole 15RCDVZ001 and by Challenger Geological Services for MSDP05 and MSDP06. Laboratory pulps and residues will be discarded after 3 months temporary storage.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit or review has been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 information herein relates to tenements M36/475 "Leinster 10" and EL5232 "Peltabinna Hill". Minotaur has 100% ownership of both tenements. Minotaur is operating under the Gawler Ranges ILUA for EL5232. There are currently no native title claims over M36/475.
	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.	There are no existing impediments on either tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration at Valdez comprises primarily aircore drill traverses that defined weak spotty nickel anomalism associated with interpreted ultramafic rocks. This data was used in conjunction with ground EM data collected by Minotaur to develop the drill target. There has been no previous exploration in the area drilled at Peltabinna. The only data available prior to Minotaur was government geology mapping and open file airborne magnetic and radiometric data.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of*	M36/475 occurs within the greenstones of the Archaean Yilgarn

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	mineralisation.	Craton which is prospective for Kambalda-style massive Nickel sulphide mineralisation related to basal contacts of ultramafic komatiitic flows. Minotaur interpret the Valdez prospect to comprise mostly mafic metavolcanic rocks with lesser ultamafic metavolcanic rocks. The main style of mineralisation sought is similar to that developed along strike south at the Waterloo nickel deposit. The geology within EL5232 comprises primarily felsic volcanic units of the Gawler Range Volcanics (GRV). Mineralisation sought is high-level hydrothermal alteration with associated gold-silver and base metals related to the Hiltaba mineralising event
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* ▪ *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.*	Full drill collar details, including location coordinates, orientation and final depth are provided in the Table 1 of Appendix 1 of this Report. Assay results for part of hole 15RCDVZ001 are included in Table 2 Appendix 1. Most of this hole and all of the samples from holes MSDP05 and MSDP06 are not mineralised and hence have not been included here as they have no material impact.
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 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.*	Assay results, most of which are NOT reported here, pertain to 4m composite samples for the precollar and 1m samples for other samples from hole 15RCDVZ001. Sample intervals for holes MSDP05 and MSDP06 vary from 0.3-2.1m depending on the geology for each particular hole. No weighted averaging has been used for results reported here. Maximum and/or minimum grade truncations are not relevant due to the low tenor of results 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').*	The true width of drill incepts reported for hole is estimated to be 90% of the downhole width reported in Table 2.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	See Figure 7 for drill holes MSDP05-MSDP07 and Figure 9 for hole 15RCDVZ001 of this Report.

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	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results of significance have been reported within this Report.
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.*	No significant exploration data have been omitted.
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.*	Results of drilling from both projects are still being interpreted and it is too early to know if follow-up work will be conducted.