STRONG RESULTS ON SEVERAL FRONTS FROM MAJOR GOLD DRILLING PROGRAM AT WIDGIEMOOLTHA

First assay results underpins resource models and highlight potential new discovery

- Major gold drilling program, comprising more than 5,000 metres of RC and diamond drilling, completed at Widgiemooltha on budget and ahead of schedule.
- The program was designed to infill and confirm the existing resources at five projects near Widgiemooltha (total Indicated and Inferred Resources of 177,080 ounces) and test for extensions to the mineralisation.
- The first batch of assay results have been received, covering all of the Flinders Project and about half of the West Oliver Project with key highlights including:
    - **Spectacular infill results of up to 7 metres @ 23.07 g/t gold from 7 metres downhole at Flinders**, where drilling has supported the in-pit resource interpretations, while peripheral areas generated mixed results that will require reinterpretation;
    - **Numerous high quality intersections including 7 metres @ 2.71 g/t Au from 7 metres, 8 metres @ 2.39 g/t Au from 26 metres and 3 metres @ 8.20 g/t Au from 4 metres at West Oliver**, where drilling has strongly correlated with the in-pit resource interpretations.
- Assay results for the remainder of West Oliver and from Darlek, Hronsky and Bass are still awaited.
- Significantly, strong intersections were also achieved in step-out holes to the north of West Oliver, including **7 metres @ 3.57 g/t Au from 10 metres** in the northernmost line of the existing resource – indicating that it remains open to the north.
- Results from two step-out drill sections, including: **2 metres @ 3.71 g/t Au from 46 metres** and **3 metres @ 2.63 g/t Au from 4 metres** indicates a potential new discovery along strike to the north.

Mincor Resources NL (ASX: MCR) is pleased to advise that initial results from its recently completed gold drilling program in the Widgiemooltha area of Western Australia have confirmed existing resource models at two deposits and highlighted the potential for new discoveries in this under-explored district.

The Company has completed its gold drilling program on budget and ahead of schedule. The program comprised 4,855 metres of reverse circulation (RC) drilling in 144 holes, and 309 metres of diamond drilling in 7 holes.

The program was designed to confirm Mincor's gold resources in the Widgiemooltha area, and to upgrade in-pit Inferred Resources to Indicated status, as well as to test for possible extensions to the gold mineralisation and obtain samples for metallurgical testwork.

Drilling has been completed at all five of Mincor's resource-level projects near Widgiemooltha, which together contain an estimated 177,080 ounces of gold in Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources (Figure 1).

Complete assay results have been received for the **Flinders Project**, and about half the assay results for the **West Oliver** Project. The results include numerous high-quality intersections and, pending the integration of these results into the existing dataset and remodelling of the resources, Mincor expect that the results will underpin the existing resource interpretations.

Significantly, the extensional drilling results from West Oliver indicate strong gold potential to the north of the deposit, with the northernmost line of the actual resource containing strong mineralisation, plus further intersections in two step-out drill lines.

These indicate **high potential for a new discovery immediately to the north of the West Oliver gold resource**.

Commenting on the results, Mincor's CEO, Mr Peter Muccilli, said the first batch of infill drilling results from the Widgiemooltha drilling campaign had met the Company's expectations in several respects.

"The initial results show that the currently defined gold resources are robust but, more importantly, they demonstrate significant potential upside to the current resource inventory," he said.

"As we hoped, the intersections returned from outside the current resources show that the whole system may be bigger and more complex than anyone had thought – and it's possible that we may only be scratching the surface here."

"The rapid and efficient completion of this drilling program will add momentum to our advancing gold strategy, providing a strong foundation both to upgrade our existing resource inventory at Widgiemooltha and to firm up immediate 'near-mine' exploration targets where we believe the potential for new discoveries is excellent."

Flinders

Mincor drilled 49 RC holes at the Flinders Project for 1,832 metres. The current estimated maiden Inferred Resource for Flinders is 1,328,900 tonnes @ 1.7 g/t for 73,910 ounces of gold, using a 0.5 g/t cut-off.

Most of this resource is present in the central portion of the Flinders Shear Zone, which is also the location of the highest density of artisanal shafts. Because the existing drill densities were already high in this central area, only a small number of infill holes were required.

This central infill drilling returned numerous encouraging intersections, with some of the better ones being:

- 7 metres @ 23.07 g/t Au from 7 metres (MRC 267)
- 4 metres @ 2.77 g/t Au from 14 metres (MRC 268)
- 7 metres @ 1.79 g/t Au from 29 metres (MRC 270)

The new intersections in the central zone correlate well with the existing resource shapes with only minor adjustments likely to be required.

A larger number of infill holes were drilled into the lightly drilled Mineral Resources located between the projection of the West Oliver and Flinders Shear Zones. Results from this area are less clear, and new interpretations will be required. However, this is a peripheral area and contains only a small proportion of the total Resource (Figure 2).

Reinterpretation will be also required in the south-west corner of Flinders Central, where it is apparent that a number of the recent drill lines were off-trend and missed the strike extension of the Finders Shear Zone as it heads south (Figure 2).

Mincor is currently evaluating the need for follow-up drilling to extend the resources at the southern end of Flinders, as well testing the extensions to the north towards the Nottingham Castle historical workings (Figure 2).

Diamond drilling core obtained from Flinders is undergoing geotechnical logging and sampling, after which it will be sampled for gold.

West Oliver

Mincor completed 21 holes at the West Oliver Project for 544 metres. The existing Mineral Resource for West Oliver contains an estimated 14,440 ounces of gold and has been drilled out over a relatively short strike length. **Half the assays are still pending for West Oliver.**

The West Oliver results so far appear to correlate well with the previous interpretation (Figure 2), and are likely to confirm the resource upon remodelling. Some of the better intersections include:

- 7 metres @ 2.71 g/t Au from 7 metres; and
- 8 metres @ 2.39 g/t Au from 26 metres (MRC 306)
- 11 metres @ 1.34 g/t Au from 11 metres (MRC 308)
- 3 metres @ 8.20 g/t Au from 4 metres (MRC 309)

Significantly, the northernmost line through the existing resource returned a strong intersection of **7 metres @ 3.57 g/t Au from 10 metres** (MRC299). This clearly indicates that the resource remains open to the north, highlighting a significant extensional opportunity.

In addition, step-out drill lines extending to the north achieved strong intersections, including:

- 2 metres @ 3.71 g/t Au from 46 metres (MRC 250)
- 3 metres @ 2.63 g/t Au from 4 metres (MRC 253)

These results highlight the potential for a new discovery in this area and confirm the overall prospectivity of the West Oliver Shear Zone.

Diamond core obtained from West Oliver is undergoing geotechnical logging and will be sampled for gold once that is completed.

Remodelling and Resource estimation are expected to commence once all results are to hand.

Figure 1: Widgiemooltha gold prospects and regional potential

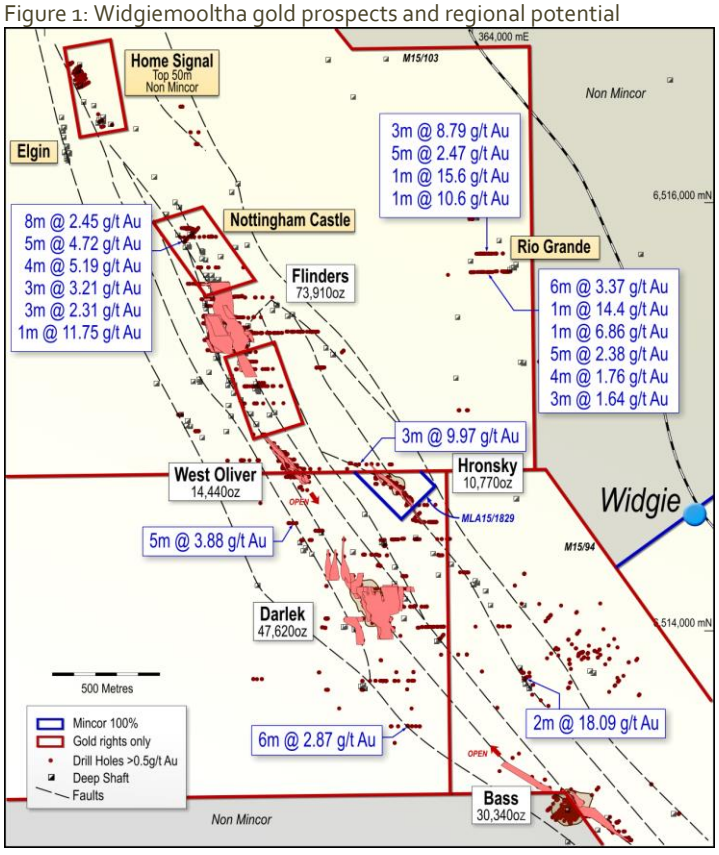
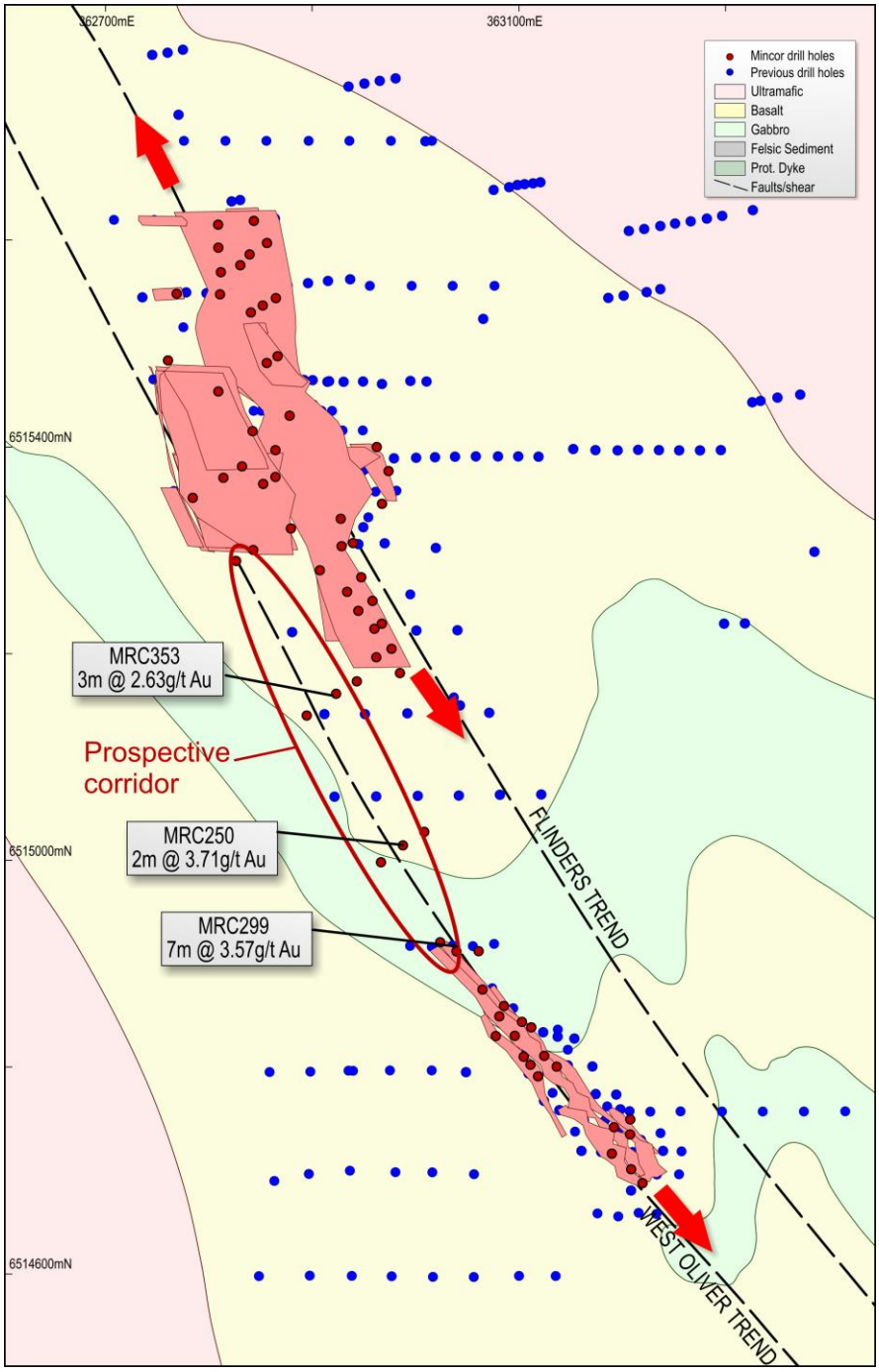


Figure 2: Drill-hole collar plan and significant intersections between Flinders and West Oliver



The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Robert Hartley, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hartley is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- ENDS -

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APPENDIX 1: Drill Results

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Gold g/t
	MGA easting	MGA northing	RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth				
Flinders										
MRC249	362967.06	6514998.12	338.06	54	-60	237				NSA
MRC250	362988.50	6515014.02	337.93	54	-60	239	37.00	38.00	1	3.79
							46.00	48.00	2	3.71
MRC251	363009.00	6515027.21	337.44	54	-60	237	3.00	7.00	4	0.80
							24.00	25.00	1	1.17
							29.00	30.00	1	0.75
							34.00	35.00	1	0.51
MRC252	362923.95	6515161.41	342.53	54	-60	239	0.00	1.00	1	0.61
							50.00	51.00	1	0.71
MRC253	362895.13	6515140.49	343.84	54	-60	239	4.00	7.00	3	2.63
							11.00	12.00	1	0.78
							35.00	36.00	1	1.60
							41.00	42.00	1	0.79
							48.00	49.00	1	1.55
MRC254	362943.68	6515173.70	342.30	59	-60	239	18.00	21.00	3	0.77
MRC255	362985.39	6515181.50	340.63	25	-60	239				NSA
MRC256	362962.82	6515196.49	341.79	18	-60	239				NSA
MRC257	362977.32	6515204.82	341.25	32	-60	239	10.00	11.00	1	1.01
MRC258	362960.13	6515223.86	341.72	24	-60	239				NSA
MRC259	362968.23	6515228.94	341.51	36	-60	239				NSA
MRC260	362944.83	6515241.80	342.44	24	-60	235				NSA
MRC261	362958.14	6515251.58	341.66	40	-60	239				NSA
MRC262	362934.23	6515259.90	342.58	26	-60	239				NSA
MRC263	362947.43	6515273.97	341.31	40	-60	239	10.00	14.00	4	0.57
							18.00	19.00	1	0.51
MRC264	362907.76	6515280.63	344.70	20	-90	137.7				NSA
MRC265	362929.54	6515304.55	344.00	33	-50	239	0.00	2.00	2	3.64
							4.00	6.00	2	0.68
							14.00	17.00	3	1.01
							19.00	20.00	1	0.87
							26.00	28.00	2	2.31
							32.00	33.00	1	1.73
MRC266	362939.34	6515307.20	343.32	48	-50	239	3.00	5.00	2	2.31
							8.00	12.00	4	0.97
							22.00	34.00	12	0.86
MRC267	362928.26	6515330.44	343.94	48	-60	239	1.00	2.00	1	0.74
							7.00	14.00	7	23.07
							18.00	21.00	3	0.90
							24.00	32.00	8	0.98
							35.00	43.00	8	1.32
MRC268	362968.32	6515345.04	342.04	40	-60	239	14.00	18.00	4	2.77
							21.00	23.00	2	0.67
							30.00	31.00	1	1.22
MRC269	362974.11	6515377.27	341.33	32	-60	239	28.00	29.00	1	0.51
MRC270	362962.86	6515400.49	341.44	50	-60	239	11.00	21.00	10	0.89
							24.00	26.00	2	3.65
							29.00	36.00	7	1.79
							41.00	43.00	2	3.26
							47.00	48.00	1	3.21
MRC271	362827.05	6515290.05	350.47	58	-60	239	17.00	18.00	1	0.56
							25.00	27.00	2	1.51
							38.00	41.00	3	1.02
MRC272	362843.47	6515300.32	349.11	44	-60	239	18.00	20.00	2	1.39
							33.00	35.00	2	2.49
MRC273	362880.02	6515321.85	346.59	48	-60	239	7.00	9.00	2	0.94
							12.00	14.00	2	0.70
							17.00	20.00	3	1.02
							26.00	27.00	1	3.16
							31.00	32.00	1	1.88
							41.00	44.00	3	0.51
MRC274	362853.01	6515364.77	349.20	25	-60	239	10.00	13.00	3	0.66
MRC275	362865.03	6515371.29	347.84	26	-60	239	14.00	18.00	4	1.04
							22.00	23.00	1	0.66
							25.00	26.00	1	0.68

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Gold g/t
	MGA easting	MGA northing	RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth				
MRC276	362784.89	6515351.27	356.14	26	-60	239	0.00	3.00	3	0.98
							8.00	10.00	2	0.73
							21.00	24.00	3	1.64
MRC277	362888.11	6515391.70	345.95	32	-60	239	4.00	6.00	2	1.15
							17.00	19.00	2	1.69
							22.00	27.00	5	0.85
MRC278	362814.53	6515370.44	352.58	44	-60	239	6.00	10.00	4	1.15
							15.00	17.00	2	1.47
							22.00	23.00	1	0.84
							26.00	27.00	1	0.62
MRC279	362832.72	6515381.43	350.70	54	-60	239	11.00	12.00	1	0.80
							14.00	15.00	1	0.53
							19.00	20.00	1	1.04
							24.00	28.00	4	0.69
MRC280	362864.72	6515397.35	347.60	24	-90	239				NSA
MRC281	362842.82	6515415.79	347.96	56	-60	239	6.00	7.00	1	1.10
MRC282	362877.54	6515430.72	345.73	35	-60	239	5.00	9.00	4	1.11
							15.00	20.00	5	1.03
MRC283	362809.64	6515453.90	351.20	14	-60	239				NSA
MRC284	362856.23	6515481.87	346.94	34	-60	239	2.00	5.00	3	0.70
							28.00	33.00	5	7.08
MRC285	362867.16	6515487.71	346.43	35	-60	239	22.00	25.00	3	0.76
							29.00	31.00	2	0.76
							34.00	35.00	1	0.73
MRC286	362840.75	6515530.99	347.68	36	-60	239	12.00	13.00	1	1.91
							26.00	32.00	6	1.63
MRC287	362853.10	6515537.96	346.79	36	-60	239	0.00	1.00	1	0.50
							6.00	7.00	1	3.56
							33.00	34.00	1	0.52
MRC288	362865.50	6515544.82	346.02	36	-60	239	14.00	15.00	1	1.01
							19.00	23.00	4	1.17
							31.00	32.00	1	1.29
MRC289	362769.71	6515548.68	352.12	24	-60	239	18.00	19.00	1	1.14
MRC290	362810.83	6515548.18	348.53	24	-60	239	16.00	22.00	6	0.67
MRC291	362812.03	6515569.52	347.91	32	-60	239	13.00	15.00	2	0.65
							21.00	23.00	2	1.45
							28.00	29.00	1	0.59
MRC292	362831.00	6515576.32	347.06	44	-60	239	10.00	15.00	5	0.55
							31.00	32.00	1	2.84
							41.00	44.00	3	0.60
MRC293	362839.98	6515587.41	346.05	30	-60	239	7.00	8.00	1	4.35
							17.00	18.00	1	1.55
							28.00	30.00	2	0.91
MRC294	362856.43	6515598.30	344.83	36	-60	239	7.00	9.00	2	2.62
							23.00	24.00	1	1.04
							31.00	33.00	2	0.94
MRC295	362844.14	6515620.15	344.50	26	-60	239	5.00	6.00	1	0.57
							18.00	19.00	1	2.96
							25.00	26.00	1	3.79
MRC296	362809.15	6515615.66	346.66	24	-60	239	4.00	5.00	1	1.09
							19.00	21.00	2	2.06
MRC297	362809.92	6515593.41	346.93	28	-60	239	0.00	1.00	1	0.63
							6.00	8.00	2	2.40
							21.00	22.00	1	0.91
							26.00	27.00	1	0.59
MRC298	362761.08	6515484.12	354.09	36	-60	239	35.00	36.00	1	1.93
West Oliver										
MRC299	363024.22	6514920.50	334.53	28	-60	239	10.00	17.00	7	3.57
MRC300	363040.04	6514911.63	334.13	34	-60	239	11.00	12.00	1	1.84
							15.00	16.00	1	0.55
							18.00	19.00	1	0.55
							32.00	34.00	2	2.16
MRC301	363061.38	6514911.55	333.67	48	-50	239	14.00	16.00	2	2.07
							21.00	22.00	1	4.02
							36.00	37.00	1	0.77
MRC302	363065.17	6514874.34	334.54	18	-60	239	9.00	12.00	3	1.37

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Gold g/t
	MGA easting	MGA northing	RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth				
MRC303	363081.71	6514848.47	336.00	32	-60	239	28.00	29.00	1	0.85
MRC304	363086.49	6514857.25	335.73	32	-60	239	10.00	15.00	5	0.66
							22.00	23.00	1	1.74
MRC305	363079.00	6514829.18	336.37	38	-60	239	6.00	8.00	2	3.47
MRC306	363106.99	6514843.60	336.56	38	-60	239	7.00	14.00	7	2.71
							18.00	20.00	2	5.85
							26.00	34.00	8	2.39
MRC307	363096.82	6514828.62	337.05	30	-60	239	6.00	11.00	5	1.40
							26.00	29.00	3	0.79
MRC308	363111.67	6514837.44	336.86	42	-60	239	11.00	22.00	11	1.34
							27.00	28.00	1	1.23
							32.00	36.00	4	0.69
MRC309	363104.31	6514810.20	337.90	20	-60	260	0.00	1.00	1	0.56
							4.00	7.00	3	8.20

APPENDIX 2: Gold Mineral Resources, June 2016

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	2016			193,750	2.0	41,450	1.7	235,200	1.9	14,440
Jeffreys Find	2016			833,400	1.7	321,700	1.5	1,155,100	1.7	61,560
Bass	2016			223,900	2.4	174,250	2.3	398,150	2.4	30,340
Hronsky	2016			80,900	2.5	55,400	2.4	136,300	2.5	10,770
Darlek	2016			733,111	1.7	164,650	1.4	897,750	1.7	47,620
Flinders	2016					1,328,900	1.7	1,328,900	1.7	73,910
Total	**2016**			**2,065,050**	**1.8**	**2,086,350**	**1.7**	**4,151,400**	**1.8**	**238,640**

Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals. Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves reported at 0.5 g/t cut off.

For descriptions of JORC Code 2012 Appendices, Sections 1-3, please refer to the Company's 2 June 2016 ASX Announcement 'Mincor Advances Gold Strategy as Kambalda Resource Inventory Doubles to ~240,000 ounces'.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rob Hartley who is a full time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which they are 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 Hartley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected in one metre intervals. The whole sample was riffle split in a two stage splitter, that produced a 75% split stored on site in plastic bags, the remaining 25% was split to a 2-5 kg sample for assaying. The remaining 12.5% was only collected for duplicate samples otherwise it was discarded. • Samples were submitted to an accredited commercial laboratory, samples over 3 kg in weight were 50:50 riffle split before proceeding with sample prep. • All samples were analysed via 50 g fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drill type is all 150 mm diameter RC.
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.	• Sample recoveries were not recorded, however given the excess sample weights in the 12.5% splits which were recorded by the laboratory, recoveries were very good.
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 RC chips are geologically logged for lithology, alteration, vein percentage and oxidation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling 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.	• Mincor RC samples were split by riffle splitter at the drill rig into a small calico bag for laboratory analysis and the reject collected in green plastic bags and left at the drill site. • Standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted every ten samples within a drill sequence. • All of the samples were dry and sample collected for assaying weighed 2-5 kg which is considered appropriate for grain sizes of the material 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Mincor samples were sent to SGS, a NATA accredited laboratory. The samples were oven dried and pulverized. A 50g charge weight of the resultant pulverised material is assayed using a high grade fire assay fusion method using lead flux with a silver collector. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) is used to determine the final concentration of gold. This method is considered a total measure of gold. • In addition to Mincor quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) samples submitted with the batch, SGS uses its own CRMs for QAQC adherence.
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.	• Mincor holes are logged on Microsoft Excel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases, these have their own inbuilt libraries and validation routines.
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.	• The instrument used is a Leica Captivate RTK GPS. The survey control was SSM Widgiemooltha 35, horizontal accuracy of 0.015m, vertical accuracy 0.05m. • The drill hole collar survey accuracy would be, Positional 0.05, Vertical 0.1; these were single shots, sometimes under trees. • Holes are picked up in MGA94 UTM 51.
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 spacing is nominally 20 x 20 metres within Resource areas and up 100 metres between prospects.

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.	• Hole azimuths were orientated at roughly 235-238 degrees, and commonly 60 degree dips. • Mineralised structures appear to strike at a approx. 330 degrees and are steeply dipping. • Thus drill orientation should not introduce any bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The sampling of RC and air-core drill material is overseen by Mincor exploration employees in the field and the samples are taken into Mincor's custody at the time of drilling, whereupon they are organised and stored at secure company premises before being delivered to the contracted laboratory by Mincor staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• In house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis. QAQC reports are generated by database consultant.

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 resources lie within Mining tenements owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates. M15/48 – Darlek – 13/02/2026 M15/103 – Flinders – 11/12/2026 M15/105 – Flinders North - 21/10/2026 M15/478 – Flinders South - 2/8/2032
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Both West Oliver and Flinders have been explored by WMC and Resolute.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Archean quartz-sulphide vein gold controlled by major NNW structures and hosted in metabasalt or ultramafic rock units. • Some evidence of supergene enrichment.
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 downhole length and interception depth o hole length.	• See the table (Appendix 1) in body of release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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.	• Intersections have been reported above 0.5 g/t Au, intercepts are length weighted only.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Mineralisation is generally steep, so downhole intercepts will be greater than true widths, however until the reinterpretation is complete it is not yet known which intercepts will be associated with steep structures or with flatter lying supergene enrichment.
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 plan of recent drill hole locations and a cross section form West Oliver and Flinders.
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 holes including holes with no significant results are listed in the table (Appendix 1).
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 ground water was intersected in drilling. • Minor sediments and pegmatitic veins logged in Flinders area. • Fresh rock is very competent.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• Resources at the extremities are usually still open down plunge, see diagrams. • See West Oliver cross section with significant intersection at northern end of previous resource.