

Monday, 15 August 2011

Unit 441 Skyline Apartments
30 Macrossan Street
Brisbane Qld 4000 Australia
GPO Box 3249
Brisbane Qld 4001 Australia
Tel +61 7 3333 2722
Email: enquiries@auzex.com
www.auzex.com

ASX RELEASE

Bullabulling Phase One Drilling Program delivers 2.60 million Ounces JORC Compliant Resource

Highlights

- Results from the Phase One infill drilling program have produced a new JORC resource estimate of 2,603,000 ounces of gold at 1.03 g/t Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off.
- Phase One QAQC drilling was focussed between Bacchus and Phoenix pits (approximately 2.3km) and converted 711,700 ounces to an Indicated resource.
- Bullabulling has now been partially drilled to a JORC (2004) standard to enable the Joint Venture to move from JORC resources to reserves.
- The Phase Two 70,000m infill drilling program is currently underway aiming to upgrade a substantial portion of the Inferred resources to Indicated status by the end of the year so that an initial reserve can be estimated.
- A 20,000m exploration drill program is also in progress targeting Gryphon, Kraken, Minotaur and Edwards on southern extension of Bullabulling Trend.
- Preliminary Project optimisation studies indicate potential for a reserve target of 1.5 to 2.0 Moz gold within the known resource base

Mineral Resource Estimate Overview

The Phase One JORC (2004) compliant Mineral Resource estimate for the Bullabulling Gold Project near Coolgardie, Western Australia has been updated to 78.84 Mt at 1.03 g/t Au (2.60 million ounces contained gold) using a 0.5 g/t cut-off (Indicated and Inferred). The new mineral resource has been estimated to the 200RL, approximately 230m below surface, and remains open at depth and to the south.

The Phase One drilling program totalling approximately 35,000m, primarily on QAQC (confirmation drilling), was completed in mid May 2011. Through a planned program of twinning and infill of previous drill holes, the project's geological consultant, the Snowden Group ("Snowden") based in Perth has confirmed the historic drill data as being statistically valid for use in a new resource estimate. Most of the Phase One drilling intersected known mineralisation in the existing CSA Global resource estimate, which was prepared in mid August 2010. Subsequent statistical studies on defining the drill spacing for Indicated and Inferred resources were recently completed and the recommendations published recently (Monday 8th August 2011). The drill spacing recommended by Snowden for defining future Indicated resources (from Phase Two drilling) has been set at 75m north-south and 35m east-west.

The previous reported JORC (2004) compliant mineral resource was an Inferred resource of 41,517,000 tonnes at 1.48 g/t Au (1.98 million ounces of contained gold) at a 0.7 g/t Au cut-off to an assumed economic mining depth of 315m RL, approximately 120m below surface. The same resource at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off is an Inferred resource of 75,013,000 tonnes at 1.08 g/t Au (2.61 million ounces of contained gold).

The updated resource estimate for the Bullabulling Project, including the new QAQC drilling, was completed by Snowden Group (a summary letter describing the data and techniques used and the resource estimate is appended). The estimation used assays from all the historic reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill hole data, but excludes the RAB drilling data (previously included in the August 2010 resource estimate completed by CSA Global), over a 9 km² area covering the Bullabulling Trend (Figure 1).

Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) was used to establish the resource estimate, after the data were unfolded, using Datamine and GSLIB software. Variography carried out on the unfolded data provided ranges of up to 208m along strike and 108m down dip. These ranges were then used to design the primary search ellipse dimensions used in the

modelling, which were 50m along strike, 25m down dip and 15m across strike. The variography reconciles well with the orientations of mineralised shoots derived from the recent structural study.

The Bullabulling Mineral Resources as of 3rd August 2011 are listed in Table 1. The Bullabulling Trend estimates were compiled by Snowden in 2011, the Gibraltar estimate was compiled by CSA in 2010 while the Laterite dump estimate was compiled by Auzex from data taken from previous company reports dated 1998.

Table 1: Bullabulling Mineral Resource (3rd August 2011) at a 0.5 g/t cutoff (JORC, 2004)

Mineralisation Type	Cut off (g/t Au)	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold grade g/t	Contained Ounces
Bullabulling Laterite	0.5	Inferred	1.6	0.89	45,700
Bullabulling Fresh	0.5	Indicated	21.0	1.01	691,000
	0.5	Inferred	50.9	1.03	1,683,900
*Bullabulling Trend Total			73.8	1.02	2,420,600
Gibraltar	0.5	Inferred	4.5	1.12	161,900
Laterite Dumps	0.5	Indicated	0.5	1.20	20,700
Grand Total			78.8	1.03	2,603,100

**Note: The Bullabulling Trend resource is quoted for blocks with a grade of greater than 0.5 g/t and the tonnage figures for the fresh mineralisation have been discounted by 7% to allow for the impact of barren pegmatite dykes.*

Recent feasibility studies on processing cost and mining cost estimations suggest a 0.5 g/t Au cut off is appropriate for this project at current gold prices and this, and future resource estimates, will be quoted at this cut off.

Commenting on the independent JORC compliant mineral resource estimate, John Lawton, Auzex's Managing Director said:

"The Bullabulling Gold project continues to demonstrate that Bullabulling is a very large and highly continuous system. Initial optimisation modelling based on the new resource estimate has indicated potential to achieve an initial reserve of between 1.5 million and 2.0 million ounces of gold with a minimum mine life of approximately 10 years depending on the annual rate of production selected. We expect a high conversion of resources to reserves as all the holes drilled are within optimised pit shells.

Further resource upgrades can be expected from the current phase two drill program from within the Bullabulling Trend which commenced in May 2011 and will run through to November 2011. Drilling is also in progress on exploration targets at the southern extension of the Bullabulling Trend such as Gryphon, Kraken, Minotaur and Edwards, which we expect will provide additional resources."

The resource estimate was reviewed statistically by Auzex, checked on plan and section and compared against the ore that was previously mined from the Bacchus North and South pits. The reconciliation against the ore mined was good with 3,679,000 tonnes at 1.39 g/t Au predicted by the estimate compared to 3,040,000 at 1.59 g/t Au reported as mined. The difference in tonnes and grade is largely due to the different block sizes used for mining compared to the resource estimate, with the larger block size used for the estimate resulting in a lower average grade, but higher tonnes for a similar number of ounces.

Reconciliation with previous resource estimate

There are a number of important differences between the CSA Global estimate that was published in August 2010 and the current Snowden estimate that makes comparing them difficult.

The Snowden resource estimate

- excludes all previous RAB drilling (4,485 holes totalling 127,888 metres) previously included in the CSA Global estimate
- excludes the Gibraltar resource, which accounts for 162,000 ounces of gold at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off previously included by CSA
- reduced the reported resource estimate tonnage and consequently contained ounces of gold by 7% to take account of dilution due to unmineralised pegmatite dykes. This assumption was based on the amount of pegmatite dykes intersected in the total number of metres drilled in the Phase One program. The CSA August 2010 estimate had no reduction for the pegmatite dykes as the model already assigned no grade to the unmineralised dykes.
- used a Multiple Indicator Kriged estimation approach which was reported at a 0.5 g/t cut off whereas the CSA model used an Ordinary Kriged estimation technique with no top cut applied to the input data and was reported at a 0.7 g/t Au cut off. This has increased the tonnes and reduced the average grade of the reported August 2011 resource estimate.
- is effectively constrained to a maximum depth of approximately 230m, whereas the CSA estimate was constrained by to an area above the 315 RL, which equates to a depth of 120m.
- uses a slightly larger block size of 25mx10mx5m compared to a 20mx10mx3m block size used by CSA. The larger block size will tend to lower the average grade and increase the tonnes.

- the material bulk densities used by Snowden are 1.8 for oxidised and 2.9 for primary compared to 1.8 for oxidised and 2.6 for primary in the CSA model. The higher bulk density used in the Snowden model will increase the tonnes and consequently ounces of gold in the fresh material.

The areas modelled by Snowden are therefore significantly different from the CSA model, which covers a larger area including Gibraltar and areas with RAB drilling (Figure 1). When compared over a similar area and depth, however, the two estimates give similar results if the differences in bulk density and block size are taken into account. Snowden will now work on a separate resource estimate for Gibraltar, which will require a different block size and search orientations.

Project Optimisation

Four optimisations scenarios were developed to check the new resource estimate and to assess the economic potential of the Project. The optimisations were carried out using a spot gold price (US\$1,500 and exchange rate of US\$1.07), recovery of 92.5%, a discount rate of 8% and process rates of 3.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10mtpa. No mining dilution was applied on the basis that the MIK resource model incorporates some degree of dilution and a mining recovery of ore 95% was used.

All scenarios returned positive economics and all scenarios mine a main pit 3.1 km long and 180m deep and a second pit at Bonecrusher that is 1.0 km long and 120m deep (Figure 2). The scenarios provide between 9-13 year mine life, with potential reserves in the range of 1.5 to 2.0 million ounces of gold, which equates to a resource to reserve conversion of between 55 and 80%. The stated reserve target for the Project of 1.0 million ounces is expected to be easily achieved. The annual production range is 105,000 to 240,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of from 0.8 to 1.0 g/t Au and the strip ratio ranges from 3.4 to 2.6. Importantly, all scenarios include a significant proportion of the new Indicated and Inferred resources, which means with infill drilling these resources will convert directly to reserves. Consequently, confidence of meeting the new reserve targets is high.

If new mineralisation can be found at the exploration targets to the south (Figure 2) or at depth the project economics will continue to improve.

Future work plan

There is now less than 45,000m of infill drilling required to convert a significant portion of Inferred resources to Indicated resources. This infill drilling should be completed by the end of November 2011.

The exploration targets in the south of the Bullabulling Trend at Sphinx, Medusa, Edwards, Gryphon, Kraken and Minotaur (Figure 2) will also be drilled during this period which should add to the current resource base. A new resource estimate will be completed once this phase of drilling has been completed by Snowden.

In addition we are advancing the following;

- Preliminary engineering design
- Capital and operating cost estimates
- Optimisation and reserve estimation
- Updating and upgrading resource estimate based on phase two drill program
- High grade deep exploration drilling
- Feasibility study

For further information please check our website (www.auzex.com).

John Lawton
Managing Director
+617 3333 2722

Greg Partington
Operations Director
+614 4870 0987

Competent Person Statements

The information in this letter/report that relates to the Exploration results, the 1998 Mineral Resource estimate and data that was used to compile the 2010 and 2011 Mineral Resource estimates is based upon information compiled by John Lawton. John Lawton is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". John Lawton is a full-time employee of Auzex Resources Limited. John Lawton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this letter/report that relates to the 2010 Mineral Resource estimate is based on information compiled by Steven Hodgson. Steven Hodgson is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Steven Hodgson is a full-time employee of CSA Global Resource Industry Consultants. Steven Hodgson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this letter/report that relates to the 2011 Mineral Resource estimate is based on information compiled by Richard Sulway. Richard Sulway is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) CP and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Richard Sulway is a full-time employee of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd. Richard Sulway consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

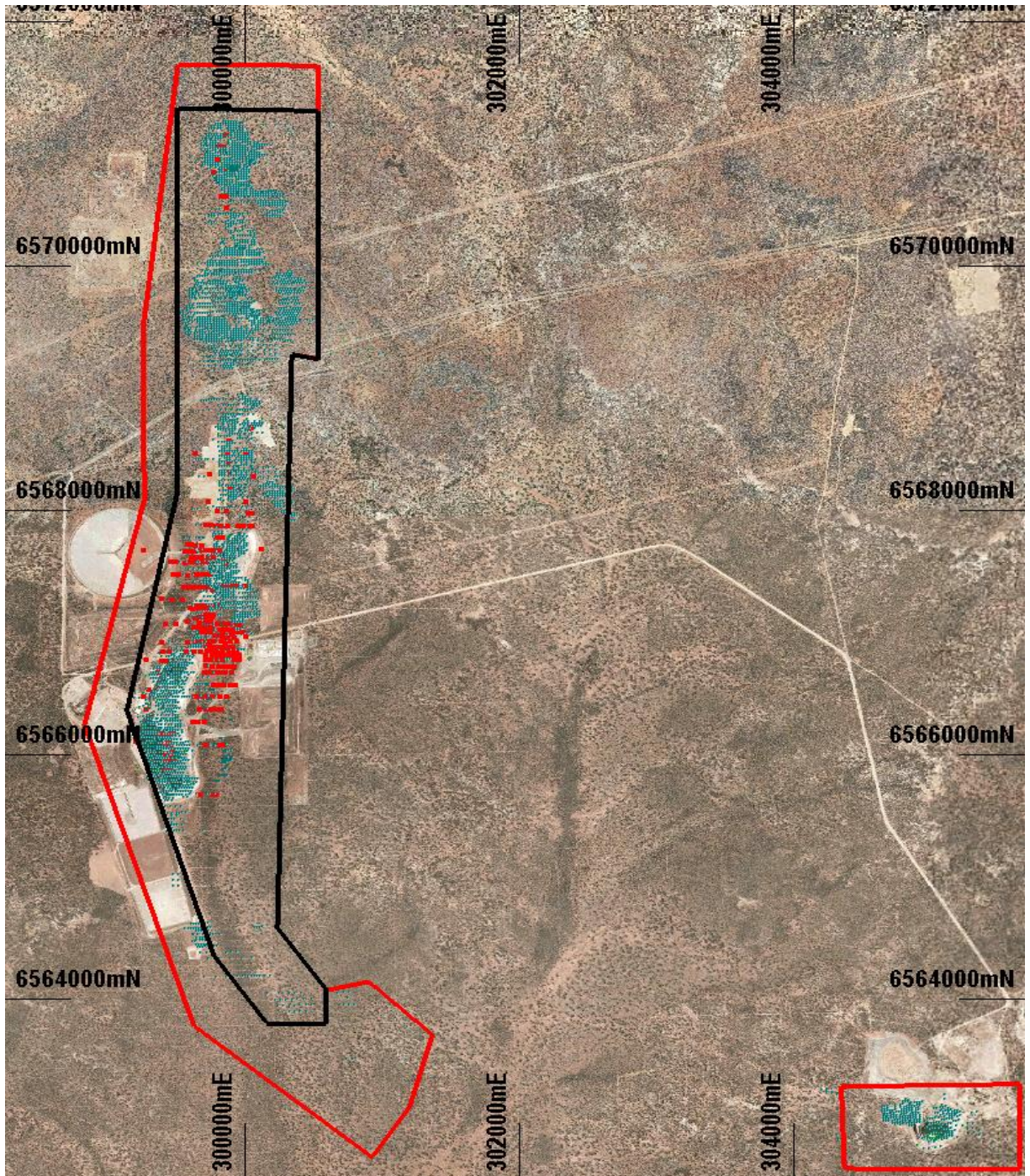


Figure 1: Areas covered by the CSA resource estimate (2010) in red and black compared to the Snowden estimate (2011) in black only

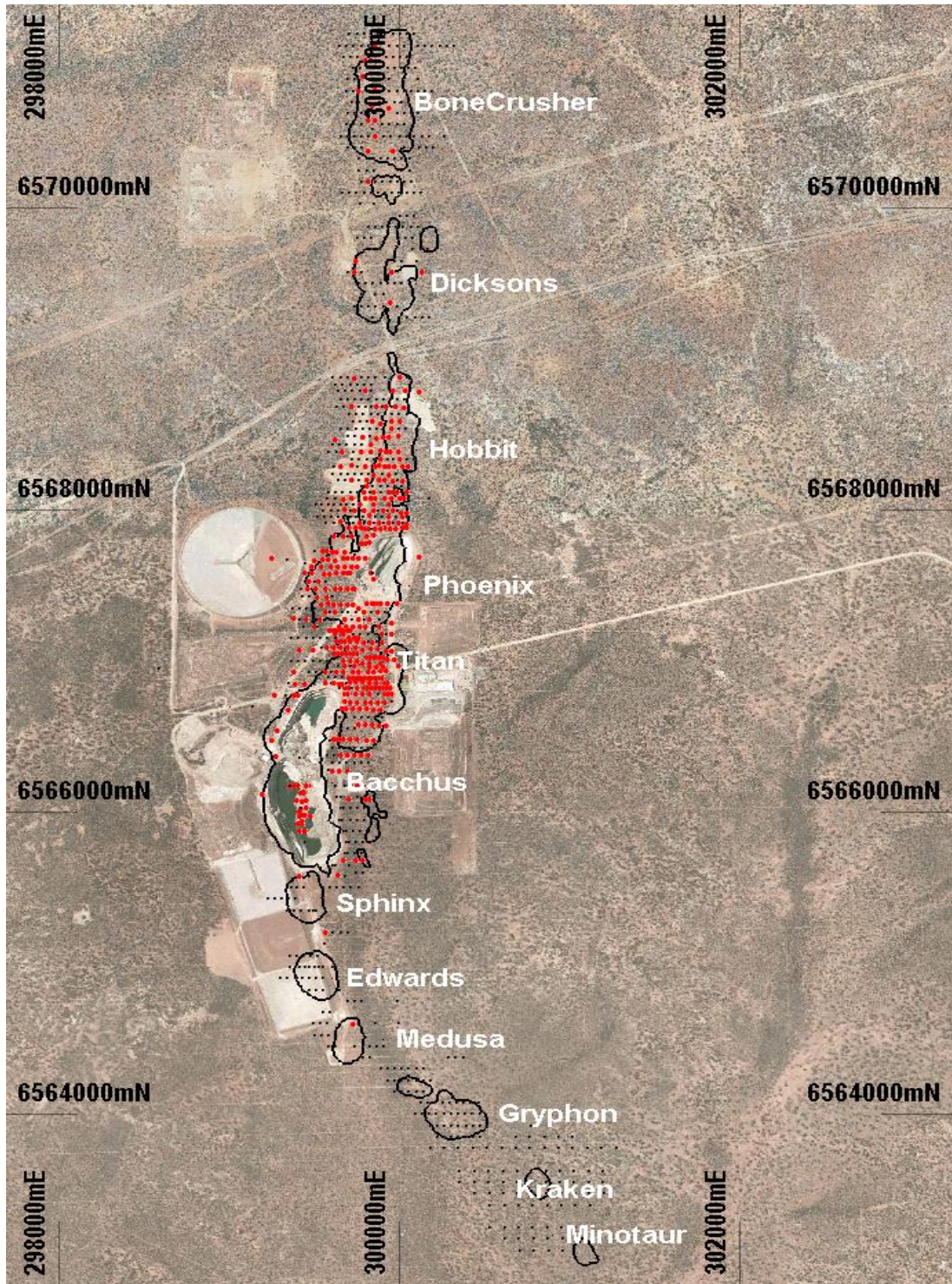


Figure 2 Drill location plan showing potential optimised pit outlines for the various resource target areas along the length of the Bullabulling Trend

3 August 2011

Dr Greg Partington
Director of Operations
Auzex Resources Limited
Unit 441 Skyline Apartments
39 Macrossan Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Greg

RE: BULLABULLING ESTIMATE – AUGUST 2011

The following briefly describes the modelling work undertaken by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (“Snowden”) to estimate the Resources in the Bullabulling project from the Griffin deposit in the south to the Bonecrusher deposit in the north. Auzex Resources Limited (“Auzex”) commissioned the work to determine how much additional drilling will be required to establish a resource base of one million ounces. Auzex are currently assessing the prospects for establishing a bulk mining operation processing in excess of two Mt per annum.

The project is located in the Archean Yilgarn Craton 40km southwest of Kalgoorlie. Gold mineralisation is largely hosted within north-south striking shear zones which dip shallowly to the west at 30° to 40°. The mineralised zones can be up to several hundred metres thick and have a total a strike length of about 8 km. The host rock is composed largely of a monotonous sequence of amphibolite with lesser amounts of basalts, komatiites and sedimentary rocks. In places the mafics/ultramafics are capped by gold enriched laterite. The sequence has been intruded by numerous felsic dykes composed largely of pegmatite

Mining during the mid 1990’s is believed to have produced 7.9 Mt at 1.45 ppm gold. A subsequent small scale operation processed the laterites using heap leaching methods.

The work was undertaken during April 2011. The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the JORC code (2004) and ASX Companies Updates.

1 DRILLING DATABASE

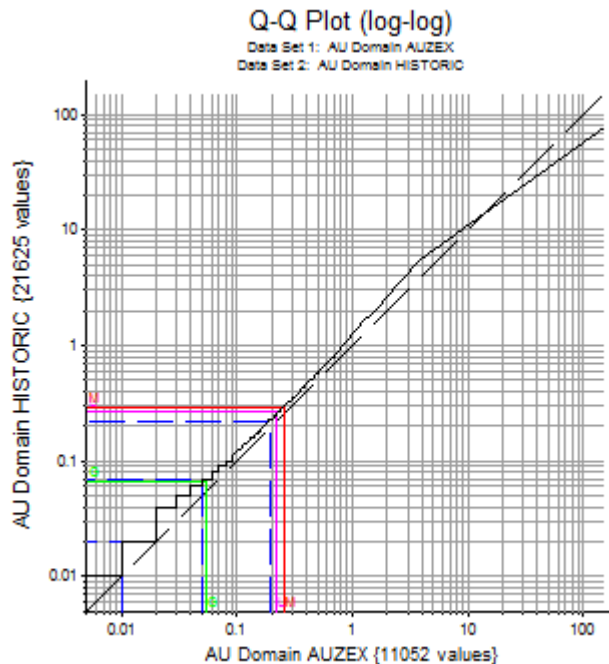
The drilling data used in the estimate was provided to Snowden as two sets of comma separated files for the historic (pre 2010) and Auzex Resources Limited (“Auzex”) drilling. The drilling data was then imported into Datamine Studio software, merged and desurveyed (the sample tables were merged and the local grid coordinates were added to each sample interval). Snowden accepted the data supplied on an “as-is” basis but carried out limited validation checks as part of preparing the data for estimation. No significant problems were identified.

1.1 QUALITY CONTROL

Snowden has reviewed the available QC reports generated from site. While some issues have been identified and are being addressed by Auzex, overall Snowden believes that the data is of a suitable standard for Resource estimation.

Snowden extracted composited (1 m) desurveyed drillhole samples from the database in areas where a good mix of new and historic drilling had been completed in order to compare the two sets of Au grades. A QQ plot of the two sets of results is shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 QQ plot comparing the Au grades sources from Auzex and the historic drilling.



The QQ plot indicates the historic Au results are consistently biased slightly higher relative to the Auzex results by about 10% to 15% on average. This bias is significant but is within the tolerance limits Snowden associates with Mineral Resources classified as Indicated or Inferred.

2 VOLUME MODELLING

Snowden compiled a volume model based on the model extents, parent and minimum sub-cell sizes listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Block model prototype settings

Model setting	Value
X Origin	299000 mE
Y Origin	6563800 mN
Z Origin	200 mRL
Maximum Easting	300600 mE
Maximum Northing	6571400 mN
Maximum Elevation (RL)	500 mRL
Parent cell size – X	10 m
Parent cell size – Y	25 m
Parent cell size – Z	4 m
Minimum cell size – X	2.5 m
Minimum cell size – Y	6.25 m
Minimum cell size – Z	1 m

The parent cell dimensions are larger than would have been used if a highly selective mining method was being considered by Auzex.

2.1 HOST ROCKS

Three rock types were modelled and flagged using a field called ROCK. Amphibolite was set to 50000, laterite horizons were set to 40000 while the areas of fill were given ROCK values of 10000. The model was trimmed to the current topographic surface. At the request of AUZEX, the mined region in the Bacchus and Phoenix pits was also modelled and estimated to allow a comparison with the reported historical production. Blocks in the mined region were given a ROCK value of zero.

The mineralisation has been cut by numerous late stage pegmatite dykes which are barren in terms of gold content. It is not possible to practically wireframe and model these barren zones. These zones were generally not sampled by the previous owners of the project and so the block model will contain grades in areas which are in fact barren. Snowden allowed for the dilution due to the intrusives by determining the proportion of dyke material identified in the drilling undertaken by Auzex. The logging was not available for the historic drilling. Snowden concluded pegmatite and other late stage dykes comprise about 7% of the total number of metres drilled by Auzex. The reported tonnage has been reduced by the same percentage.

2.2 OXIDATION AND IN-SITU DENSITY

Snowden modelled four oxidation horizons based on the wireframes compiled as part of a previous estimate compiled in 2010 by CSA Global. The horizons from most oxidised to fresh were flagged in the model using a field called OXID. The OXID values and corresponding in situ density values that were assigned to the model are listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 OXID and DENSITY bulk density values

OXID	Assigned bulk density t/m ³	Source
0 (Fill)	1.8	1999 Field geologist's manual
1000, 2000 (Laterite)	1.8	Auzex
1000 (totally oxidised)	1.69	CSA 2010 Report
2000	2.07	CSA 2010 Report
3000	2.39	CSA 2010 Report
4000 (Fresh)	2.9	Auzex

The 2.9 density value was based on density data collected by Auzex over the last 6 months using core and the water displacement method. The other density values (aside from the value used for fill) were based on work undertaken in 1995 by previous owners of the project (Samantha Gold NL).

3 GRADE ESTIMATION

Gold was estimated as follows:

- The historic and Auzex drilling was imported into Datamine Studio software, merged and desurveyed (the sample tables were merged and the local grid coordinates were added to each sample interval). Samples were flagged according to rock type and composited using a 1 m sample interval. Only drilling results derived from the Diamond Drilling and RC drilling were used in the estimate.
- Multiple indicator kriging was undertaken using Datamine and GSLIB software based on 14 bins in order to estimate the grade of the mineralisation in the amphibolite sequence; the estimate was unconstrained. The Datamine unfold process was used to address the variable dip and strike of the mineralisation. The primary search ellipse axis ranges were 25 m by 50 m by 15 m in the X, Y, and Z directions respectively.
- A field called PRI_FLAG was set in the model and coded in the drilling data based on the northings listed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 PRI_FLAG field settings

PRI_FLAG	Northing range	Deposits
1	6563800 – 6565200	Griffin
2	6565200 – 6567930	Bacchus, Phoenix
3	6567930 – 6569080	Hobbit
4	6569080 - 6571400	Dicksons, Bonecrusher

The northings were selected in areas where there are breaks in the known mineralisation and were used as part of the amphibolite grade estimation and model validation steps.

- A total of 8 laterite horizons were wireframed using pairs of subhorizontal wireframe surfaces and a nominal 0.1 ppm gold threshold. The grades in these horizons were estimated using ordinary kriging with hard boundaries. As the zones are essentially flat, unfolding was not used and no rotation factors were applied to the search ellipse. The primary search ellipse the axis ranges were 50 m by 80 m by 3 m in the X, Y, and Z directions respectively.
- A field called LATCODE was added to the model and coded into the drilling to identify each of the 8 laterite horizons. The zones were numbered in multiples of 10 starting with 10 and ending with 80. This field was set to zero for the non laterite areas.
- A field called LAT_FLAG was set in the model and drillhole files using the LATCODE field values. The LAT_FLAG field was used to control the values and was used as part of the laterite grade estimation and model validation steps.
- Dynamic search volumes (expanding search ellipses) were used as part of both the amphibolite and laterite grade estimates to ensure all blocks in the vicinity of the drilling were allocated a grade.

4 MODEL VALIDATION

The estimates were validated using:

- A visual comparison of the block grade estimates to the input drillhole composite data.
- For the Indicated Resources, Snowden generated north-south and east-west moving window average plots of the block grade estimates, declustered (nearest neighbour method) composites and naïve composite grades, along with the number of composite samples available.
- A global comparison of the estimated block grades to the average composite (naïve) grades (Indicated and Inferred Resources only).

5 CLASSIFICATION

The block model was classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2004). Model blocks were flagged as Indicated, Inferred or unclassified based on the following guidelines.

- All of the laterite horizons were flagged as Inferred because with a few exceptions, all of the mineralisation is based on the results from historical drilling. To date Auzex has not completed sufficient new drilling to confirm the grade and volume of the laterite mineralisation.
- Areas of fill or mined areas were marked as unclassified.
- Indicated Resources (amphibolite) were flagged in the model using closed wireframe solids. The main criteria was a minimum drilling density of 50 m along strike (north south) and 25 m east west which contained a mixture of historical and new drilling results. The down dip extents of the mineralisation were projected 25 m past the last drillhole. In some areas where there was a significant amount of missing grade data the classification was lowered to Inferred.

- Inferred Resources (amphibolite) were flagged in the model using simple rhomboid shaped wireframe solids which were used to delimit mineralisation within about 50 m to 75 m of the Indicated Resource. A similar approach was used where a fence of drillholes exists but where there was insufficient drilling to classify Indicated Resources.

Any blocks located outside the two classification wireframes were flagged as unclassified.

While exercising all reasonable due diligence in checking and confirming the data validity, Snowden has relied largely on the data as supplied by Auzex to estimate and classify the Bullabulling Mineral Resource. As such, Snowden accepts responsibility for the resource modelling and classification, while Auzex has assumed responsibility for the accuracy and quality of the underlying drilling data.

The final Datamine model (bb0711v2.dm) has the following attribute fields

Field name	Description/values
ROCK	0=Mined (void) 10000 = Fill 40000=Laterite 50000 = Amphibolite
OXID	0 = Fill 1000, 2000,3000,4000
LATCODE	10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80
SV_*	Search volume used to estimate grade MIK estimate 1 = 25 by 50 by 15 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 5 samples 2 = 25 by 50 by 15 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 2 samples 3 = 50 by 100 by 30 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 1 sample OK estimate 1 = 50 by 80 by 3 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 5 samples 2 = 50 by 80 by 3 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 2 samples 3 = 100 by 160 by 6 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 1 sample
DENSITY	In situ bulk density
RESCAT	Resource classification field: 0 = unclassified 2 = Indicated; 3 = Inferred
AU	Grade field (ppm)
PRI_FLAG	MIK grade estimation/validation domain field 0 = Laterite 1,2,3,4 = Amphibolite
LAT_FLAG	0 = Amphibolite or void 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80
TENEMENT	0 = Outside Auzex's tenements 1 = Inside Auzex's tenements
MINEDAR	0 = Fill or Solid rock 1= Mined void (not occupied by fill)

5.1 REPORTING

The classified resources Reported in accordance with the JORC code (2004) and a 0.5 ppm Au cut-off are listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Mineral Resources as at August 3rd 2011 reported using a 0.5 ppm cut-off

Mineralisation type	Resource Category (JORC, 2004)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (ppm)
Laterite	Inferred	1.6	0.89
Amphibolite	Indicated	21.3	1.01
	Inferred	50.9	1.03

The tonnage figures for the amphibolite mineralisation have been discounted by 7% to allow for the impact of the barren dykes. The model reporting has also been constrained using a polygon provided by Auzex which shows the current extents of Auzex's tenements.

Richard Sulway is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) CP and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Richard Sulway is a full-time employee of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd. Richard Sulway consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Yours sincerely



Richard Sulway *MAppSc, MAusIMM (CP)*
Principal Consultant
Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd

Phone: +61 8 9213 9213
Email: rsulway@snowdengroup.com