ASX RELEASE

Bullabulling Gold Resource Increases to 3.2 Million Ounces, including 2.1 Million Ounces of Indicated Resource.

Highlights

- **Results from the Phase Two infill drilling program have produced a new JORC global resource estimate of 3.2 million ounces of gold (102.8 Mt at 0.96g/t Au) at a 0.5g/t Au cut off.**

- **The total resource along the Bullabulling Trend has increased by 800,000 ounces of gold and the Indicated resource in the same area has increased by 1.4 million ounces of gold.**

- **The increase from 2.4 million ounces to 3.2 million ounces is primarily the result of new zones of mineralisation intersected particularly north of the Phoenix Pit.**

- **The new estimate includes 2.1 million ounces of Indicated resource along the Bullabulling Trend at a grade of 0.92 g/t Au.**

- **The resource has yet to be optimised, but while tonnage has increased significantly, model grades at different cut-offs have also increased. It can be reasonably expected that there will be a positive effect in reducing operating cost estimates.**

- **The new resource estimate will be used as the basis for establishing a maiden reserve for Bullabulling during the pre-feasibility study currently in progress.**

- **The new resource estimate confirms the Scoping Study scenario of an operation with an initial Life of Mine production of 2.0 to 2.5Moz gold over a ten year mine life with potential to expand the current resource in the future.**

Mineral Resource Estimate Overview

The mineral resource estimate for the Bullabulling Gold Project near Coolgardie, Western Australia has been upgraded to include results from the Phase Two infill drilling program (totalling approximately 75,000m) which was completed in December 2011. The resource estimate for the Bullabulling Trend (Table 1) is now 102.8 Mt at 0.96 g/t Au (3.2million ounces contained gold) using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade (Indicated and Inferred). The proportion of Indicated resource has increased approximately threefold to 72.1 Mt at 0.92 g/t Au (2.1 million ounces contained gold) using a 0.5 g/t cut-off compared to the previous resource estimate. The total global resource has also increased by 800,000 ounces from the August, 2011 estimate. The resource remains open particularly at depth and to the south.

The mineral resource was estimated over a similar area to the August, 2011 resource estimate, and to a maximum depth of 100RL, approximately 350m below surface and an average depth of 346RL, approximately 100m below surface. The estimate is also confined to the tenement areas held by the Joint Venture (Figure 1). This estimate does not include the Gibraltar resource or the historic laterite dumps and stockpiles. It also excludes all previous RAB drilling results and unclassified mineralisation.

The previous reported JORC (2004) compliant mineral resource estimated by the Snowden Group over the Bullabulling Trend (*ASX announcement 15 August 2011*), was 73.8 Mt at 1.02 g/t Au (2.40 million ounces contained gold) using a 0.5 g/t cut-off (Indicated and Inferred). The new resource is a significant increase in contained gold, given the new drilling only infilled areas of known mineralisation. The Bullabulling mineral resources as of February, 2012 are listed in Table 1 and the August, 2011 resources are provided in Table 2 for comparison.

Table 1: Bullabulling Mineral Resource (February, 2012) 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	1.7	0.90	45,800
Bullabulling Fresh	0.5	Indicated	72.1	0.92	2,132,000
	0.5	Inferred	29.0	1.08	1,026,000
*Bullabulling Trend Total			**102.8**	**0.96**	**3,204,000**

*Note: The Bullabulling Trend resource is quoted for blocks with a grade of greater than 0.5 g/t and the impact of barren pegmatite dykes has been modelled geologically, with 35Mt of pegmatite dykes excluded from the resource estimate.

Table 2: Bullabulling Mineral Resource (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

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. The Gibraltar Inferred resource (4.5Mt at 1.12g/t Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff) of 161,900oz and the Laterite Dumps Indicated resource (0.5Mt at 1.20g/t Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff) of 20,700oz, remain valid but have been excluded from this table so that a direct comparison of the August 2011 and February 2012 resource statements can be made.

The updated February 2012 resource estimate for the Bullabulling Trend, including the new infill drilling, was completed by the Snowden Group and a summary letter describing the data and techniques used and the resource estimate is included in this announcement.

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

"The new 3.2 Moz resource estimate prepared by Snowden Group provides a number of exciting and positive results for the Bullabulling project. Significant new gold mineralisation has been discovered within the 8 km long Bullabulling Trend over which the previous 2.6 Moz resource was estimated (August 2011). The global estimate of the February 2012 grade is lower compared to the August 2011 estimate because of the discovery of this significant new mineralisation with lower average grades of 0.7-0.9 g/t Au incorporated into the new resource.

The tonnage has improved significantly at all cut-off grades, which can be reasonably expected to have a direct positive influence on operating cost estimates for the project through reducing strip ratios with further optimisation studies. While the Joint Venture is focussed on the current pre-feasibility study, the results of the drilling program indicate further upside to the current resource estimate."

"The new resource estimate confirms the Scoping Study scenario of an operation with an initial Life of Mine production of 2.0 to 2.5Moz gold over a ten year mine life with potential to expand the current resource in the future."

Resource Reconciliation with Previous Estimates and Historic Mining

The February, 2012 resource estimate used assays from all the drilling carried out by the Joint Venture (both RC and diamond; Figure 2), historic reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill hole data, but excludes RAB drilling data, over a 9 km^2 area covering the Bullabulling Trend (Figure 1). Barren pegmatite dykes were also excluded from the resource estimate with a total of 35 million tonnes of pegmatite material classified as waste, which accounts for about 4% of the total volume of the resource estimate.

The February estimate was compiled using a combination of Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) used to interpolate the resource estimate, after the data were unfolded, using Datamine and GSLIB software (post processing the MIK results). The ranges used to design the primary search ellipse dimensions used in the modelling were 75m along strike, 35m down dip and 10m across strike. The variography reconciles well with the orientations of mineralised shoots derived from the structural studies. The main differences between the August, 2011 Resource Estimate and this estimate are:

- The interpolation techniques have been constrained by interpreted 0.1 g/t Au mineralised wireframes to minimise smearing of low grade blocks into areas of known waste and reduction of higher grade blocks by low values in waste blocks.
- The barren pegmatite dykes which cut the mineralisation were interpreted and modelled to deplete the mineralisation. This was not done for the August 2011 estimate, instead the tonnage was reduced by 7% based on the percentage of pegmatite dyke intercepted in the recent drilling.

The resource estimate was reviewed statistically by the Snowden Group and checked on plan and section. The statistical analysis and visual inspection confirms the block grades in the model reconcile well with grades in the drilling. A grade tonnage table was also created to check the distribution of gold at a variety of cut off grades by the Joint Venture (Table 3).

Table 3 Grade tonnage table for both Indicated and Inferred resources from the February 2012 resource estimate

Cut off (g/t Au)	Category	Tonnes (MT)	Gold grade g/t	Contained Ounces
0.7	Ind+Inf	57	1.25	2,310,000
0.6	Ind+Inf	75	1.11	2,686,000
0.5	Ind+Inf	102	0.96	3,169,000
0.4	Ind+Inf	143	0.82	3,745,000
0.3	Ind+Inf	203	0.68	4,416,000

A final check was made by the Joint Venture comparing the estimate against historic production from the Bacchus pit (Figure 2). This was also done to review the effect of using mineralising constraints on block grades in an area not affected by later infill drilling. The subset of the August, 2011 estimate, February, 2012 estimate and historic mine production are summarised in Table 4. The reconciliation against the ore mined for the February 2012 model is excellent with 3.48 Mt at 1.58 g/t Au predicted by the estimate compared to 3.04 Mt at 1.59 g/t Au reported as mined. The difference in tonnes is largely due to the different block sizes used for mining compared to the resource estimate and the grades of both compare well. The grade differences between the August 2011 and February 2012 estimates (Table 4) confirms that the constraining wireframes have increased the grade by 0.2 g/t Au at a 0.7 g/t Au cut off or by 0.12 g/t Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off in the Bacchus pit area. The overall effect on the global estimate will have increased the grades of blocks within the wireframes and decreased the tonnes of low grade material in areas of known waste.

Table 4 Subsets from the February 2012 and August 2011 resource estimates compared to the historic mine production from the Bacchus pit

Cut off (g/t Au)	Subset	Tonnes (MT)	Gold grade g/t	Contained Ounces
0.7	Historic Mined	3.04	1.59	156,000
0.7	February Estimate	3.48	1.58	177,000
0.5	February Estimate	5.31	1.24	212,000
0.7	August Estimate	3.68	1.39	165,000
0.5	August Estimate	5.53	1.12	200,000

In summary the increase from 2.4 million ounces to 3.2 million ounces is the result of a combination of new zones of mineralisation intersected particularly north of the Phoenix Pit and an increase in block grades by using constraining mineralised wireframes, which has increased the block grades at all cutoffs. The new resource estimate confirms the Scoping Study scenario of an operation with an initial Life of Mine production of 2.0 to 2.5Moz gold over a ten year mine life with potential to expand the current resource in the future.

Exploration Potential

The resource estimate includes 1.0 million ounces of inferred resource, but excludes a similar quantity of mineralisation that Snowden have categorised as unclassified. Most of this is newly discovered mineralisation from the infill drilling program and represents areas of near term potential for increasing the 2.1 million ounces of Indicated resource. An infill

drilling program is currently being planned to target these new zones of mineralisation so they can be included in future mine planning and optimisation studies.

The areas, especially to the south at Gryphon and Edwards, where RAB drilling has intersected significant mineralisation could still provide additional resources and exploration and infill drilling will continue in these areas.

The recent signing of the option agreement to acquire the Geko Gold project, together with Gibraltar and the remaining potential along the Bullabulling Trend provide the Joint Venture with confidence that the resources at the Bullabulling Gold project will continue to grow into the future.

Future work plan

The resource model will now be used as part of the current ongoing pre-feasibility study for mine planning and to develop detailed mine schedules. The resource will also be used to finalise processing rates and plan geotechnical studies. A 3 D model of the distribution of mineralised shoots will be created from the Resource Estimate model and integrated with the 3D geophysical models to help targeting of high grade feeder systems beneath the current drilled zone of mineralisation.

Work is continuing as planned on the Bullabulling Project with the following work expected to be completed in the coming months:

- Continue pre-feasibility study
- Finalise variability metallurgical test work
- Finalise engineering design.
- Finalise mining studies
- Develop a life of mine schedule
- Optimisation and reserve estimation
- Completion of Pre-Feasibility Study
- Complete geophysical studies to target high grade deep exploration
- Review results from the high grade deeps exploration project
- Drilling of potential high grade targets

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

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Competent Person Statements

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.

The information in this letter/report that relates to the Exploration results and data that was used to compile the 2011 Mineral Resource estimate 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.
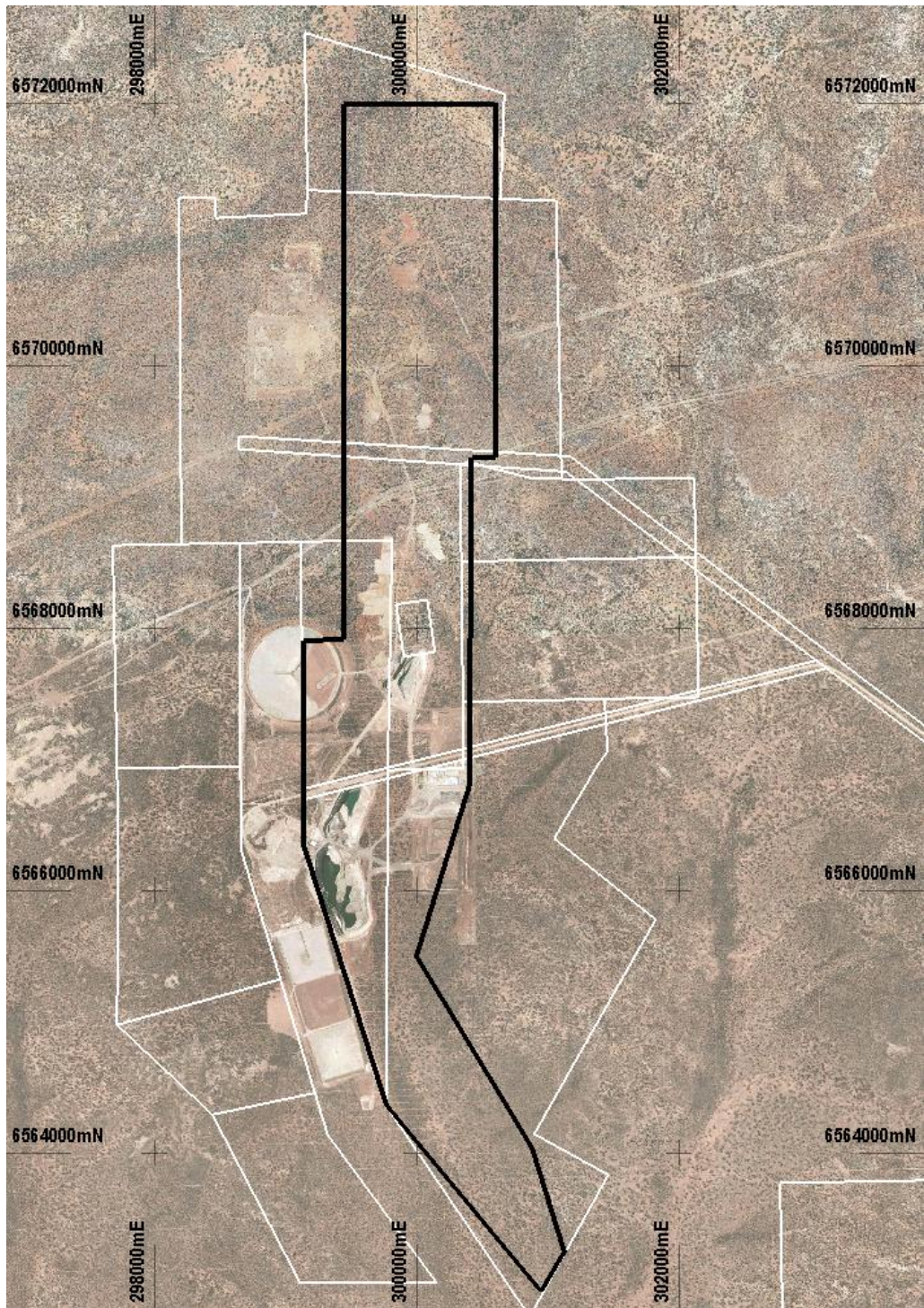
Figure 1: Areas covered by the Snowden estimate (February, 2012) in black compared to tenement outlines in white.
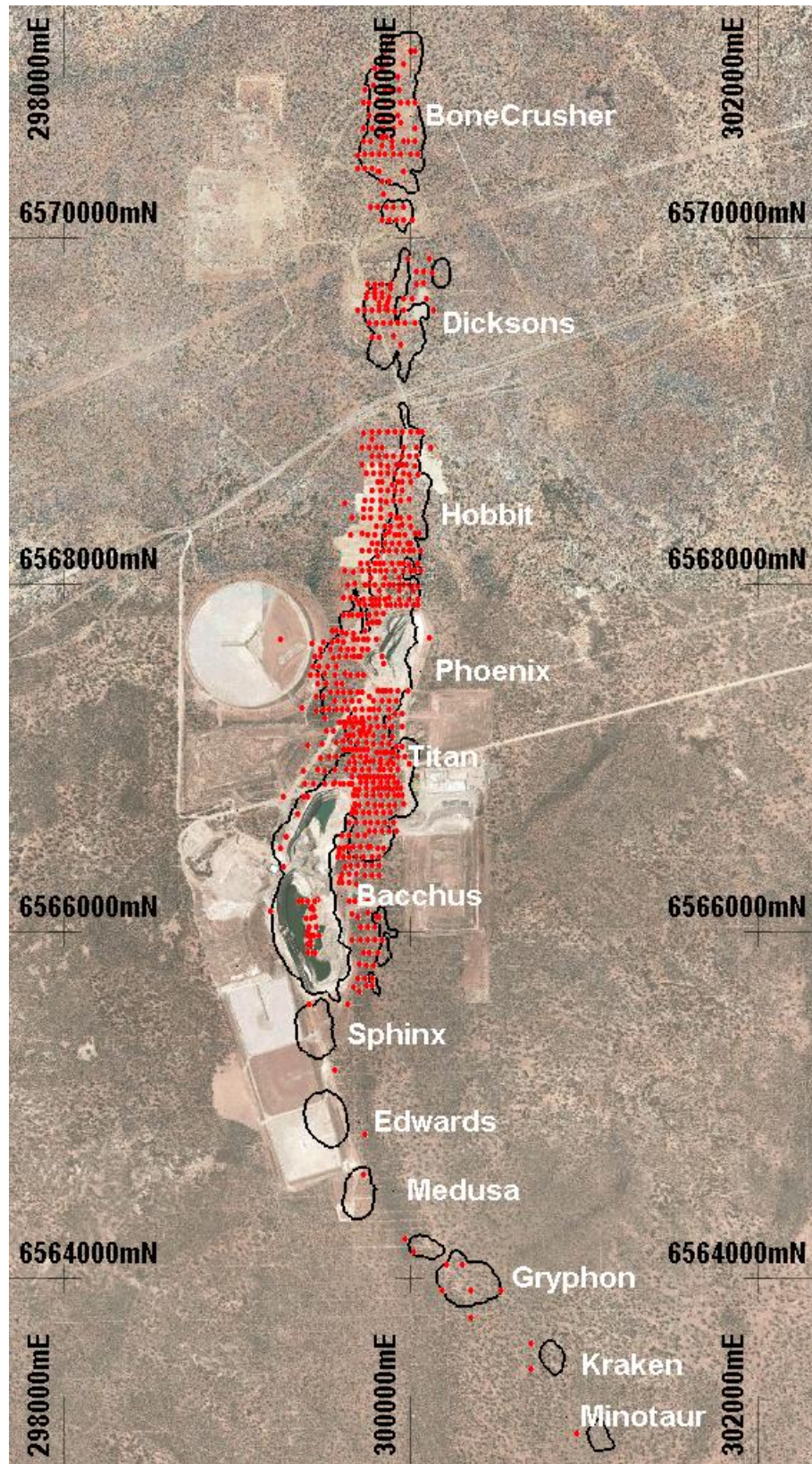
Figure 2: Drill location plan showing all Joint Venture drilling with respect to potential pit outlines for the various resource target areas along the length of the Bullabulling Trend

22 February 2012

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Dear Greg

<u>RE: BULLABULLING ESTIMATE – FEBRUARY 2012</u>

The following briefly describes the modelling work undertaken by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants ("Snowden") to estimate the Mineral Resource in the Bullabulling project from the Gryphon deposit in the south to the Bonecrusher deposit in the north. Snowden understands that Auzex is currently assessing the prospects for establishing a bulk mining operation processing in excess of two million tonnes per annum.

The project is located in the Archean Yilgarn Craton 40 km 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 that are largely pegmatitic.

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.

This work was undertaken during January and February 2012. The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the JORC code (2004) and ASX Companies Updates.

1   <u>DRILLING DATABASE</u>

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 estimation of the Mineral Resource.

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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 vintages of Au grades. The drilling was further filtered to only include samples from within the 30 mineralisation domains. 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.
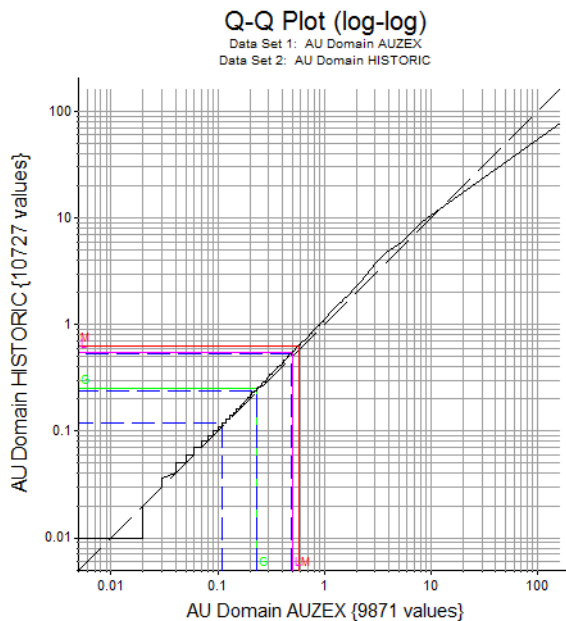
The QQ plot indicates that there is no significant difference between the historic Au results and the recent Auzex grades.

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	298900 mE
Y Origin	6562500 mN
Z Origin	100 mRL
Maximum Easting	301600 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.

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2.1 HOST ROCKS

Three rock types were modelled and flagged using a field called ROCK. Amphibolite was set to 50000, Amphibolite dykes were set to 90000, 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. All ROCK=0 blocks should be removed prior to using the model for pit optimisation.

The mineralisation has been cut by numerous late stage pegmatite dykes which are barren in terms of gold content. The main structures were wireframed and flagged in the model. Samples within the interpreted dykes which contain elevated gold grades are most likely the results of secondary mobilisation and or fragments of amphibolite in the pegmatite dyke. Either way, they are not considered indicative of the dyke grade and were not estimated.

2.2 OXIDATION AND IN-SITU DENSITY

Snowden modelled four oxidation horizons based on the Auzex Geological logging. 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 (oxidised)	1.69	Resolute
2000	2.04	Resolute
3000	2.39	Resolute
4000 (Fresh)	2.91	Auzex

The 2.91 density value was based on density data collected by Auzex over the last 12 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.

- A total of 30 mineralised lenses were interpreted and wireframed along the strike length of the deposit based on a nominal grade threshold of 0.1 g/t. The lenses were identified in the model with a numeric field called LENSE.

- The 30 LENSE domains and surrounding rocks were estimated using ordinary kriging at the request of Auzex. The presence of relatively high (>1.5) CV values for some of the domains required top cuts to be applied to prevent overestimation and smearing of the relatively high values (when compared to the majority of the results) into the surrounding blocks.

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- Snowden also estimated 12 of the lenses using multiple indicator kriging ("MIK") where the CV was considerably higher than 1.5 and the number of samples being cut was greater than 10. The use of MIK avoids the need to cut grades. MIK was undertaken using Datamine (indicator estimation) and GSLIB software (POSTIK – post processing) based on 12 bins.

- The Datamine unfold process was used to address the variable dip and strike of the mineralisation. The primary search ellipse axis ranges were 35 m by 75 m by 10 m in the X, Y, and Z directions respectively.

- A total of 8 laterite horizons were wireframed using pairs of sub horizontal 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 100 starting with 100 and ending with 800. This field was set to zero for the non laterite areas.

- A field called EST_FLAG was set in the model and drillhole files using the LATCODE and LENSE field values. The EST_FLAG field was used to control the 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.

- The final reported grade (AUFINAL) was set using the OK grades except in instances where the domain had been estimated using both OK and MIK methods. In this instance the AUFINAL field was allocated the MIK result.

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.

- 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 75 m along strike (north south) and 35 m east west which contained a mixture of historical and new drilling results. The down dip extents of the mineralisation were projected 35 m past the last drillhole. In some areas where there was a significant amount of missing grade data the classification was lowered to Inferred.

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- Inferred Resources (amphibolite) were flagged in the model using simple rhomboid shaped wireframe solids which were used to delimit mineralisation within about 50 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 (bb0212v1.dm) has the following attribute fields:

Field name	Description/values
ROCK	0=Mined (void) 10000 = Fill 40000=Laterite 50000 = Amphibolite 90000= Pegmatite dyke
OXID	1000, 2000,3000,4000
LATCODE	0 = Amphibolite 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800
LENSE	0= Laterite or pegmatite dykes 1 to 30 = Mineralisation zones (lenses)
SV_MIKAU	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
SV_OKAU	OK estimate - amphibolite 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 - amphibolite 1 = 50 by 50 by 4 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 5 samples 2 = 50 by 50 by 4 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 2 samples 3 = 100 by 100 by 8 ellipse (X,Y,Z) – Minimum of 1 sample
DENSITY	In situ bulk density
RESCAT	Resource classification field: 0 = unclassified, 2 = Indicated; 3 = Inferred
OKAU	Grade field (ppm) – OK estimate
MIKAU	Grade field (ppm) – MIK estimate
AUFINAL	Grade field (ppm) used for reporting using both the OKAU and MIK fields.
EST_FLAG	0 to 30 in increments of 1, 100 to 800 in increments of 100
TENEMENT	0 = Outside Auzex's tenements 1 = Inside Auzex's tenements

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5.1 REPORTING

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5 ppm Au cut-off in accordance with the JORC code (2004) is listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Mineral Resources as at February 21st 2012 reported using a 0.5 ppm cut-off

Mineralisation type	Resource Category (JORC, 2004)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (ppm)
Laterite	Inferred	1.7	0.90
Amphibolite	Indicated	72.1	0.92
	Inferred	29.0	1.08

Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.

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

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