Notice of Annual General Meeting and Explanatory Memorandum

The Annual General Meeting of

BLIGH MINING LIMITED
ACN 073 153 223

Will be held at
10:00am (AEDST) on Wednesday 23 October 2013

At

Ground Floor, Board Room
55 Miller Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009

This Notice of Annual General Meeting and Explanatory Memorandum should be read in its entirety. If shareholders are in doubt as to how they should vote, they should seek advice from their accountant, solicitor or other professional advisor without delay

BLIGH MINING LIMITED

ABN 86 073 153 223

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Bligh Mining Limited (the Company) will be held at Ground Floor, Board Room, 55 Miller Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009 at 10:00am (AEDST) on Wednesday 23 October 2013.

This Notice of Annual General Meeting is accompanied by a Proxy Form and an Explanatory Memorandum which contains an explanation of, and information regarding, the proposed Resolutions. The Proxy Form and Explanatory Memorandum form part of this Notice of Annual General Meeting.

BUSINESS:

A. **ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS:**

To table the financial report and accounts of the Company and the related reports of the directors and auditors for the year ended 30 June 2013 and to provide members with the opportunity to raise any issues or ask any questions generally of the Directors.

B. **RESOLUTIONS:**

Resolution 1 will be proposed as a non-binding resolution. Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 will be proposed as ordinary resolutions. Resolution 10 will be proposed as a special resolution.

Resolution 1 – Adoption of Remuneration Report

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without amendment, the following resolution as a non-binding resolution:

'That for the purpose of section 250R(2) of the Corporations Act and for all other purposes, the Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2013 be adopted.'

Resolution 2 – Approval of Share Issue

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

"*That for the purposes of Listing Rule 7.1 and for all other purposes, Shareholders approve the placement of up to 15,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of*

ten cents ($0.10) each to sophisticated and professional investors on the terms and conditions set out in the Explanatory Memorandum."

Resolution 3 – Change in Nature and Scale of Activities

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

"*Subject to Resolutions 4 and 5 being passed and for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 11.1.2 and for all other purposes, approval is given for the Company to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Land and Mineral Limited (ACN 152 947 601) and make a significant change to the nature and scale of its activities as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum*."

Resolution 4 – Issue of Consideration Shares

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

"Subject to Resolutions 3 and 5 being passed and for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 7.1 and for all other purposes, Shareholders approve the issue of 30,762,504 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company to the vendors of Land and Mineral Limited (or nominees) as consideration for the acquisition of Land and Mineral Limited (ACN 152 947 601) on the terms and conditions set out in the Explanatory Memorandum."

Resolution 5 – Capital Raising

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

"*Subject to Resolutions 2 and 3 being passed*, *for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 7.1 and for all other purposes, shareholders approve the issue of up to 15,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company (together with a one (1) for two (2) free attaching option having an exercise price of $0.20 and an expiry date of 1 December 2015 each) at an issue price of $0.20 (twenty cents) each for the purposes and on the terms and conditions set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.*"

Resolution 6 – Appointment of Mr Garrick Higgins as a Non-Executive Director

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

"Subject to Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 being passed, Mr Garrick Higgins, having consented to act, be appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company.

Resolution 7 – Appointment of Mr Greg Seers as a Non-Executive Director

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

> *"Subject to Resolutions 2, 4 and 5 being passed, Mr Greg Seers, having consented to act, be appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company.*

Resolution 8 – Appointment of Mr Jeff Bennett as an Executive Director

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

> *"Subject to Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 being passed, Mr Jeff Bennett, having consented to act, be appointed as an Executive Director of the Company.*

Resolution 9 – Appointment of Mr Trevor Woolfe as a Non-Executive Director

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

> *"Subject to Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 being passed, Mr Trevor Woolfe, having consented to act, be appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company.*

Resolution 10 – Change of Name

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as a special resolution:

> "*That subject to Resolutions 2 to 9 (inclusive) being passed, approval be given to change the name of the Company to Land and Mineral Exploration Limited.*"

Resolution 11 – Re-election of Mr Andrew Nutt

Subject to any of Resolutions 2 to 10 (inclusive) not being approved, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

> "*That for the purposes of Listing Rules 14.4 and 14.5 and Rule 6.4 of the Company's Constitution, Mr Andrew Nutt, a director appointed on 5 October 2012 be elected as a director of the Company.*"

Resolutions 12 – Re-election of Mr Sevag Chalabian

Subject to any of Resolutions 2 to 10 (inclusive) not being approved, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following as an ordinary resolution:

> "*That for the purposes of Listing Rules 14.4 and 14.5 and Rule 6.4 of the Company's Constitution, Mr Sevag Chalabian, a director appointed on 5 October 2012 be elected as a director of the Company.*"

Voting Instructions

Voting instructions and restrictions are set out in the notes to this Notice of Annual General Meeting.

If you cannot attend the Annual General Meeting, you are strongly urged to complete the Proxy Form and return it to the Company's Share Registry, Security Transfer Registrars (see Proxy Form for details).

The Directors, where eligible to vote, unanimously recommend the approval of each of the Resolutions contained in this Notice of Meeting and encourage eligible Shareholders to vote in favour of the Resolutions.

The Chairman of the meeting intends to vote undirected proxies in favour of all of the Resolutions. If you intend to appoint the Chairman of the meeting as your proxy, you can direct him to vote by marking the box for each of the Resolutions.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Tony Crimmins
Chairman
Bligh Mining Limited
Dated: 23 September 2013

BLIGH MINING LIMITED

ABN 86 073 153 223

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Explanatory Memorandum forms part of the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 23 September 2013 and should be read in conjunction with that Notice as this Explanatory Memorandum contains important information on the proposed Resolutions. All references to time in this Explanatory Memorandum are to Australian Eastern Daylight Saving Time (AEDST).

Key Dates

EVENT	DATE
Notice of Meeting Despatched	23 September 2013
Prospectus Despatched and Offer Opens	11 October 2013
Last date for receipt of Proxies	21 October 2013
Annual General Meeting	23 October 2013
Offer under Prospectus Closes	15 November 2013
Anticipated of Allotment of Shares under Prospectus	21 November 2013
Completion of Acquisition	21 November 2013
Shareholding Statements Dispatched	26 November 2013
Re-instatement of BLH's securities to Quotation on ASX	1 December 2013

These dates are indicative only and are subject to change. The Company may vary these dates without notice.

ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS:

The financial report, directors' report and auditor's report for the Company for the year ended 30 June 2013 will be laid before the meeting. There is no requirement for Shareholders to approve those reports. However, the Chairman will allow a reasonable opportunity for Shareholders to ask questions or make comments about those reports and the management of the Company. Shareholders will also be given a reasonable opportunity to ask the auditor questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

2. Adoption of Remuneration Report

2.1. Remuneration Report

The Company is required to include in its Directors Report a detailed Remuneration Report relating to Directors' and Executives' remuneration. Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001* sets out the information to be included in the Remuneration Report. A copy of the report appears in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Sections 249L(2) and 250R(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001* require that a resolution that the Remuneration Report be adopted be put to a vote of shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting. The vote on this resolution is advisory to the Company only and does not bind the Board.

Under Section 250SA of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Shareholders must be given a reasonable opportunity to ask questions about, or make comments on, the Remuneration Report. This is in addition to any questions or comments that shareholders may have in relation to the management of the Company.

2.2. Voting Prohibition

A vote on Resolution 1 must not be cast by or on behalf of either of the following persons:

(a) a member of the key management personnel details of whose remuneration are included in the remuneration report; or

(b) a closely related party (such as close family members and any controlled companies) of those members,

unless the vote is cast by a person as proxy for a person entitled to vote in accordance with the direction on the proxy form.

3. Background to Change of Activities

Bligh was admitted to the Official List of ASX in August 2003. The Company is an entity whose principle focus has been in the provision of insolvency administration services.

On 28 August 2013, the Company announced that it had entered into a Share Sale Agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Land and Mineral Limited (ACN 152 947 601) (**Land & Mineral**), an entity that holds or has an interest in a number of copper, gold and phosphate projects in New South Wales and the Northern Territory. Land & Mineral has also entered into an agreement to farm into a Zambian copper project.

The terms of the acquisition (**the Acquisition**) are as follows:

Consideration

In consideration for the Acquisition, Bligh will issue the Land & Mineral shareholders (**the Land & Mineral Vendors)** 30,762,504 fully paid ordinary shares (having a value of approximately $3.1 million) (**the Consideration Shares**).

Conditions Precedent

The Acquisition is conditional upon the following conditions precedent being satisfied:

a) satisfactory completion of due diligence by both parties;

b) the Company obtaining all requisite regulatory and shareholder approvals required under the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act to:

   i. a change in the nature and scale of its activities;

   ii. the appointment of four Directors nominated by Land & Mineral;

   iii. the issue of the 30,762,504 consideration shares to the Land & Mineral Vendors;

   iv. the issue of up to 15 million fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.10 each in the Company pursuant to a private placement;

   v. the issue of up to 15 million fully paid ordinary shares (with a one for two free attaching option having an exercise price of $0.20 and an expiry date of 1 December 2015 each) at an issue price of $0.20 per share to the public via a prospectus;

   vi. a change of the Company's name;

c) Mr Sevag Chalabain and Mr Andrew Nutt resigning as Directors of the Company at the cessation of the Annual General Meeting;

d) the Company completing the private placement to raise up to $1.5 million via the issue of up to 15 million fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.10 each; and

e) the Company receiving conditional approval from the ASX for re-quotation of its securities on the Official List of ASX following the Company's shareholders approving a change to the nature and scale of its activities under the ASX Listing Rules.

The approvals referred to within item b) above are the subject of the Resolutions contained within this Notice of Meeting.

The conditions precedent referred to above must be satisfied by 28 November 2013 or such later date as is agreed by the parties.

Pursuant to the terms of the Share Sale Agreement, Land & Mineral is entitled to nominate four persons to be appointed as Directors of Bligh. Land & Mineral has nominated Mr Garrick Higgins,

Mr Greg Seers, Mr Jeff Bennett and Mr Trevor Woolfe to be appointed as Directors. These appointments are the subject of Resolutions 5 to 8 respectively.

The Share Sale Agreement requires each of the parties to provide representations and warranties that are standard in transactions of this nature.

Upon completion of the Acquisition, the Company proposes to focus its activities on copper, gold and phosphate exploration and development.

Completion of the Acquisition will result in the Company making a significant change to the nature and scale of its activities and as a result, Shareholders are asked to consider and, if thought fit, approve the acquisition in accordance with Listing Rule 11.1.2 following which the Company must re-comply with Chapters 1 and 2 of the Listing Rules.

To assist with re-complying with chapters 1 and 2 of the Listing Rules, the Company proposes to issue a prospectus for the issue of up to 15 million fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.20 per share to raise a maximum of $3 million. The offer will be subject to a minimum subscription of 10 million fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.20 each to raise a minimum of $2 million. The securities to be issued pursuant to the prospectus are the subject of Resolution 5.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Company will only be conducting two capital raisings, the private placement that is the subject of Resolution 2 (to raise up to $1,5 million) and the public offer that is the subject of Resolution 5 (to raise a maximum of $3 million).

4. Background to Land and Minerals Limited

Land & Mineral is a Melbourne based exploration company with a diverse portfolio of exploration projects in New South Wales and the Northern Territory. Its primary focus is on the exploration and development of copper, gold and phosphate in New South Wales and the Northern Territory. Land & Mineral has also entered into an agreement to farm into a Zambian copper project.

Land & Mineral has one wholly owned subsidiary, Fisher Resources Pty Ltd.

New South Wales Tenements

Mt Hope:

The Mt Hope project is located approximately 220km west-northwest of Parkes in the central west of NSW and comprises of five gold prospects known as Mt Solitary, Little Mt Solitary, Powerline Hill, Mt Solar and the Main Road prospect. The Mt Hope project is targeting high grade “Cobar” style mineralisation. Cobar style mineralisation is a structurally controlled deposit that is short in strike but long in down dip.

Land & Mineral has entered into a Farmin Agreement with Central West Gold NL (**CWG**) whereby Land & Mineral has the ability to earn up to a 90% interest in the Mt Hope Project. Land & Mineral has recently satisfied the requirements to earn in a 51% interest in the project and has

supplied CWG with an Earn in Notice requesting that the 51% interest be transferred to it. Land & Mineral has also elected to continue to earn in a further 19% interest by spending a further $400,000 on the project within 3 years. If Land & Mineral earns a 70% interest in the project, CWG may elect to transfer a final 20% interest to Land & Mineral and retain a 10% free carried interest in the project. Upon the 51% interest being transferred to Land & Mineral, the parties propose to enter into a formal Joint Venture Agreement.

Tresylva:

The Tresylva project is a base metal and platinum exploration project located in central western New South Wales approximately 130km west-southwest of the city of Dubbo. Tritton style copper/base metal mineralisation is the target model. Land & Mineral's wholly owned subsidiary, Fisher Resources Pty Ltd entered into an Acquisition Agreement with Goldspy Pty Ltd to acquire EL 7715. The acquisition has now completed and a transfer of ownership has been lodged with the NSW Department of Trade and Investment, Department of Resources and Energy Titles offices confirming the transfer of a 100% change in ownership from Goldspy Pty Ltd to Fisher Resources Pty Ltd.

Northern Territory Tenements

In the Northern Territory, Land & Mineral has a portfolio of early stage exploration projects in the Victoria River district and also within the Wiso Basin. The target commodities are both phosphate and potash. Numerous inland evaporate salt lakes are present within the Wiso Basin group of tenements and Land & Mineral plans to undertake test work (subject to relevant approvals being granted) to ascertain if potash brines are present.

Further information about the Australian projects is set out in the Independent Geologist's Report that has been prepared by CSA Global Resource Industry Consultants. A copy of the report is attached as Annexure A to this Explanatory Memorandum.

Zambian Project

Land & Mineral has recently executed a Farmin Agreement with Easifuel Solutions Zambia Limited in respect of a Zambian copper project in the Mumbwe district of Zambia. Pursuant to the terms of the Farmin Agreement, Land & Mineral has the right to earn up to an 80% interest by spending at approximately US$1.3 million on the tenements over 3 years.

The Zambian project comprises two exploration licenses called "Hippo" and "Kanguya" which have numerous historic copper and gold workings.

The following table sets out the registration details for each of the licenses:

License Number	Registered Holder	Grant Date	Expiration Date
17882-HQ-LPL	Easifuel Solutions Zambia Ltd	8 August 2013	7 August 2015
15439-HQ-LPL	Easifuel Solutions Zambia Ltd	8 August 2013	7 August 2015

The projects are located about 80km north-west of Mumbwa in central Zambia. Both projects can be accessed by gravel road from Kasempa. Zambia's wet season is between November and April, its dry season falls between May to August and the hot season is between September to October.

Some of areas of the projects are located within the Kafue National Park. Prior to conducting any exploration or mining on these areas, consents may need to be obtained from the Zambian Wildlife Authority and the Zambian Environmental Management Agency. The Zambian Director of Mines authorised Easifuel Solutions Zambia Limited to conduct preliminary geological investigations on those areas that are within the National Park. ZAWA has also approved an application for Easifuel Solutions to conduct exploration works on those areas provided that a ZAWA escort accompanies the exploration team.

No modern exploration or drilling has been conducted on the projects; however a site visit has confirmed the presence of historical mining activity. At the Hippo project, a small historic open cut and small underground operation mined ore with copper grades ranging from 7.8% Cu to more than 20% Cu. Significantly, there has been no modern exploration or drilling on these projects with all previous production at the Hippo project being completed by hand cobbing of rich ore.

The information in this report that relates to the Zambian Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Borniface Ng'uni, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (member number 3128), Member of the Geological Society of Zambia (EIZ member number 016901) and EngRB (member number 005393). Borniface Ng'uni is employed by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. Borniface Ng'uni has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Borniface Ng'uni consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context which it appears.

5. Advantages and Disadvantages of Acquisition

5.1. Advantages of the Acquisition

The Directors are of the view that the following non-exhaustive list of advantages may be relevant to a Shareholder's decision on how to vote on the proposed Resolutions:

a) The Directors consider that the Acquisition and the change to the nature and scale of the Company's activities represents an opportunity for the Company and its Shareholders to focus on the exploration and development of copper, gold and phosphate in Australia and overseas.

b) The expected increased market capitalisation of the Company, the proposed capital raisings (the subject of Resolutions 1 and 4) and the new business of the Company that will be implemented subsequent to the completion of the Acquisition may lead to an increase in the liquidity of the Company's shares, giving shareholders the opportunity to more readily realise value from trading their shares.

c) The continuing viability of the Company as a going concern depends on identifying suitable opportunities which will sustain a viable business. The Acquisition presents an opportunity to benefit from the growing demand for, and market profile of copper, gold and phosphate.

5.2. Disadvantages of the Acquisition

The Directors are of the view that the following non-exhaustive list of disadvantages may be relevant to a Shareholder's decision on how to vote on the proposed Resolutions:

a) The Directors of the Company consider that the principal disadvantage of the Acquisition, is the change in the risk profile of the Company due to the risks and uncertainties of mineral exploration and the possible conduct of activities in foreign jurisdictions.

b) The Company will change the nature of its activities to become a company which will focus on copper, gold and phosphate exploration and development. Those activities may not be consistent with the objects of all Shareholders.

c) Pursuant to the terms of the Share Sale Agreement, the Company has already committed approximately $20,000 towards conducting due diligence investigations of Land & Mineral and its tenements. If the Acquisition does not proceed the Company will not realise the value it was anticipating from its investment.

d) Completion of the Acquisition will result in the issue of shares to the Land & Mineral Vendors and participants in the capital raisings that are the subject of Resolutions 1 and 4. The issue of these shares will have a dilutionary effect on the current holdings of Shareholders.

e) The projects that Land & Mineral has an interest in may not become commercially viable and losses may be incurred. Shareholders should be aware that investments in listed exploration companies are speculative and high risk.

6. Risks

Shareholders should be aware that if the Resolutions are approved, the Company will be changing the nature and scale of its activities to a minerals exploration and development company focused in Australia and overseas. A non-exhaustive list of the risk factors associated with the change to the nature and scale of the Company's activities are as follows:

6.1. Risks relating to the Change in Nature and Scale of Activities

The Company is required to comply with Chapters 1 and 2 of the ASX Listing Rules as if it were seeking admission to the Official List of ASX. There is a risk that the Company may not be able to meet the requirements of ASX for re-quotation of its Shares on the Official List.

6.2. Risks Relating to the Land & Mineral's Projects

Mineral exploration is a high risk activity, with no guarantee of success.

6.3. Commodity Prices

Industrial mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of industrial minerals by various dealers, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuation, global and regional supply and demand, production and consumption patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to improved mining and production methods, government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, environmental protection, the degree to which a dominant producer uses its market strength to bring supply into equilibrium with demand, and international political and economic trends, conditions and events. In addition to adversely affecting reserve estimates, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project.

6.4. Tenure and Access

The permits in which the Company will, or may, in the future acquire an interest, are subject to applicable local laws and regulations and there is no guarantee that any permit applications or conversions of exploration rights to mining rights will be granted.

Land & Mineral's existing permits are subject to conditions that are imposed by legislation in Australia and Zambia and failure to comply with these conditions may render the permits liable to forfeiture.

All of the projects which the Company will have an interest in will be subject to renewal from time to time. Renewal of the term of each permit is subject to the applicable legislation. If a permit is not renewed for any reason, the Company may lose the opportunity to develop and discover any mineral resources on that permit.

6.5. Government

Changes in legislation and government policy in Australia, Zambia and internationally (including taxation and monetary policies and corporation laws) could materially affect the operating results of the Company.

6.6. Geopolitical and Sovereign Risk

The Company will be subject to the risks associated with operating in Australia, Zambia and overseas. Such risks can include economic, social or political instability or change, hyperinflation,

currency non-convertibility and instability and changes of law affecting foreign ownership, government participation, taxation, working conditions, exchange control, exploration licensing, export duties, repatriation of income or return of capital, environmental protection, labour relations and government control over mineral properties.

Some of the tenements Land & Mineral has an interest in are located within Zambia, any material adverse changes in government policies or legislation in Zambia may affect the viability and profitability of Land & Mineral's Zambian projects.

Possible sovereign risks associated with operating in Zambia include, without limitation, changes in terms of mining legislation, changes to royalty arrangements, changes to taxation rates and concessions and changes in the ability to enforce legal rights.

No assurance can be given regarding the future stability of Zambia or any other country in which the Company may operate in the future.

6.7. Laws and Regulations

Exploration for and development, exploitation, production and sale of minerals is subject to extensive laws and regulations, including complex tax laws and environmental laws and regulations. Existing laws or regulations, as currently interpreted or reinterpreted in the future, or future laws or regulations could adversely affect the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will obtain on reasonable terms or at all the permits and approvals, and the renewals thereof, which it may require for the conduct of its future operations. Possible future environmental and mineral tax legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delay on the Company's planned exploration and operations, the extent of which cannot be predicted.

6.8. Jurisdictional Risk

Some of the assets Land & Mineral has an interest in are located in Zambia and are therefore subject to different environmental factors and regulatory requirements than Australia. A change to the regulatory requirements relevant to exploration or mining (including the applicable tax or royalty regime) or other similar event within Zambia may have a material effect on the project.

6.9. Environmental Matters

Upon changing the nature and scale of its activities, all phases of the Company's operations will be subject to environmental laws and regulations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial requirements, and the imposition of injunctions to force future compliance. Statutes and regulations require permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds and reports concerning operations. In addition, there are statutes, rules and regulations governing conservation matters. Some of the projects in Zambia cover areas that are within a National

Park. The Company will be required to obtain regulatory consents from ZAWA (Zambian Wildlife Authority) and ZEMA (Zambia Environmental Management Agency) prior to conducting any mining on these areas. There is a risk that these consents may not be granted to the Company.

Zambia has a wet season between November and March each year. The wet season may cause delays to exploration and production that is carried out by Land & Mineral on its Zambian tenements.

6.10. Exploration and Development

The exploration and development of mineral projects is highly speculative in nature and involves a high degree of financial and other risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not reduce or eliminate. There are no guarantees that drilling will identify reserves sufficient to support a profitable mining operation at any of the prospects that the Company proposes to acquire. Even if a sizable resource is identified, the commercial viability of a mineral deposit depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit (i.e. size, grade, depth, access and proximity to infrastructure), financing costs, the cyclical nature of commodity prices and government regulations (including those relating to prices, taxes, currency controls, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of mineral products, and environmental protection).

6.11. Joint Ventures/Farmins

Land & Mineral and its subsidiaries are a party to a number of farmin agreements and joint ventures which require them to contribute to joint venture expenditure and associated costs. If these costs are unable to be met, there may be a default under the agreement and Land & Mineral or its subsidiary (as applicable) may be required to surrender it interest in the joint venture and/or withdraw from the joint venture. If Land & Mineral or its subsidiaries (as applicable) withdraw from farmin arrangement or a joint venture, they will no longer hold any interest in that exploration project.

The Company must ensure that Land & Mineral (upon it becoming a wholly owned subsidiary) has sufficient capital to meet any farmin or joint venture funding obligations from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise finance on acceptable terms or within the specified timeframe.

The Company is also reliant on the joint venture partners complying with their own obligations under the respective agreements.

6.12. Competition Risk

The industry in which the Company will be involved is subject to domestic and global competition. While the Company will undertake all reasonable due diligence in its business

decisions and operations, the Company will have no influence or control over the activities or actions of its competitors, which activities or actions may, positively or negatively, affect the operating and financial performance of the Company's projects and business.

6.13. Reliance on Key Personnel

Skilled employees and consultants are essential to the successful delivery of the Company's strategy. Upon changing the nature and scale of its activities, the Company will rely to a large extent on the services of certain key management personnel, the loss of any of which could delay the pursuit of the Company's strategy. The Company will not maintain key-man life insurance with respect to any of its employees.

6.14. Early Stage of Development

Upon acquiring Land & Mineral and the tenements it has an interest in, no assurances can be given that the Company will achieve commercial viability through the successful exploration and/or mining of its tenement interests. Until the Company is able to realise value from its projects, it is likely to incur ongoing operating losses.

The mineral tenements that the Company is seeking to acquire an interest in are at various stages of exploration and shareholders should understand that mineral exploration and development are high risk undertakings.

There can be no assurance that exploitation of the tenement areas described in this Notice of Meeting, or any other tenements that may be acquired in the future, will result in the discovery of an economic ore deposit. Even if an apparently viable deposit is identified, there is no guarantee that it can be economically exploited.

6.15. Operating Risks and Insurance

In the short to medium term, the Directors expect that the price of Shares will be affected by a range of factors, particularly the relative success of the Company's exploration drilling program. In the longer term, if the Company is fortunate enough to move one or more of its projects to mining operations, it will assume different risks in connection with those operations. In either case, this generally involves a high degree of risk. In particular, the Company's operations would be subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in mineral exploration and development. Such risks include unusual and unexpected geological formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, water inflows, fires and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, periodic interruptions due to adverse weather conditions, labour disputes, political unrest and theft. The occurrence of any of those could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or interests, production facilities, personal injury, damage to life or property, environmental damage, delays or interruption of operations, increases in costs, monetary losses, legal liability and adverse government action. The Company does not currently carry insurance against all these risks and

there is no assurance that such insurance will be available in the future, or if available, at reasonable premiums or acceptable terms.

6.16. Limited Financial Resources

Upon changing the nature and scale of its activities, the Company will have no operating revenue and is unlikely to generate any revenue from operations in the short to medium term. It anticipates that its existing cash resources, together with the net proceeds of the capital raisings that are the subject of Resolutions 1 and 4, will be sufficient to cover its projected funding requirements for the next 2 years. Beyond that, if its exploration program is successful, additional funds will likely be required to advance one or more of its projects toward production. Some level of debt financing may be available to construct processing facilities. Until such time, funding will likely be by way of equity issuance, which may dilute existing Shareholders. Failure to obtain additional funding on a timely basis could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development or force the Directors to pursue transactions which they would not pursue had sufficient funding been available.

6.17. General Economic Conditions

A variety of general economic and business conditions may affect the price at which Shares trade on ASX, including the level of inflation, interest rates and government fiscal, monetary and regulatory policies. Prolonged deterioration in general economic conditions, including an increase in interest rates, could also have an adverse effect on the Company.

6.18. Taxation Risks

A change to the current taxation regime in Australia, Zambia or other jurisdictions where the Company proposes to conduct activities may affect the Company and its Shareholders.

Personal tax liabilities are the responsibility of each Shareholder. The Company is not responsible for taxation or penalties incurred by Shareholders.

6.19. Unforeseen Risks

There may be other risks which the Directors are unaware of at the time of issuing this Notice of Meeting which may impact on the Company and its operations, and on the valuation and performance of the Company's shares.

7. Directors' Recommendations

The Directors of the Company consider that the transactions the subject of the Resolutions are in the best interests of the Company (particularly given that there are no comparative transactions available to it) and where eligible to vote, recommend that Shareholders vote in favour of the Resolutions.

8. Board Changes

It is proposed that Shareholders appoint Mr Garrick Higgins, Mr Greg Seers, Mr Jeff Bennett and Mr Trevor Woolfe to the Board. These appointments are the subject of Resolutions 5 to 8.

Mr Sevag Chalabain and Mr Andrew Nutt have agreed to resign as Directors of the Company with effect from the cessation of the Annual General Meeting and Mr Tony Crimmins has agreed to remain on the Board for up to 3 months from the date the Company's securities are reinstated to quotation.

The following are brief profiles of each of the proposed Directors.

Mr Garrick Higgins

Garrick Higgins is a partner of law firm TressCox Lawyers. His practice encompasses the corporate and securities industry, including mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, capital raisings, company floats and joint ventures. He has extensive experience in the mining, minerals, oil and gas sectors.

Garrick has been a director of a number of ASX listed companies operating in the mining and resources sector and is currently Chairman of Land & Mineral and Kidman Resources Limited.

Mr Greg Seers

Greg Seers, FCPA has strong financial credentials and extensive business experience. He is currently employed as a Director of Accounting firm Shepard Webster & O'Neill Pty Ltd, a medium size Accountancy and Taxation Practice in Melbourne.

Greg commenced with Shepard Webster & O'Neill Pty Ltd in 1989 and was admitted as a partner in 1997. Greg holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) degree from Monash University. He is a Fellow of CPA Australia, and has been a member of the Society for over 20 years. Greg is a Director for a number of other Companies, and has had previous Board representation.

Mr Jeff Bennett

Jeff Bennett (B Comm, CPA) brings significant experience in corporate finance, capital markets, acquisitions and divestments and risk management to the company. He has over 25 years' experience in the resources, transport, IT and service industries having held senior financial positions at UXC Limited, Intermoco Limited, BHP and Shell. Jeff is a non-executive director of Jameson Resources Limited (ASX: JAL) and also a non-executive director of Entellect Limited (ASX: ESN)

Mr Trevor Woolfe

Trevor Woolfe [B Sc (Hons), M AusIMM, G Cert App Fin (FINSIA), GAICD] has over 20 years' experience in the resources sector within Australia, Latin America and the Pacific, primarily as a geologist with companies including CRA, Metana Minerals, Great Central Mines, Newcrest and Placer Dome.

Trevor has been a director of various public companies and is a Graduate and Member of the AICD. He was Managing Director of ASX listed Anchor Resources Ltd (2007-11), from a successful IPO, through the scoping study of a key NSW mineral resource, to takeover by a Chinese mining entity. As Managing Director, Trevor then led unlisted Serena Resources Ltd's metals exploration in Chile. Trevor is currently providing consulting services within the resource industry.

9. Pro-Forma Statement of Financial Position

A pro-forma statement of financial position of the Company post the Acquisition is set out in Schedule A of this Explanatory Memorandum.

10. Effect on Capital

If all of the Resolutions are passed and the securities are issued in accordance with Resolutions 1, 3 and 4 the capital structure of the Company will be as follows:

Table 1: Capital Structure if Maximum Number of Shares are issued under Public Offer:

	Number of Securities	Percentage Interest	
		Non-Diluted	Fully Diluted
SHARES			
Shares currently on issue	8,933,876	12.82%	11.57%
Consideration Shares to be issued to Land & Mineral Vendors	30,762,504	44.14%	39.85%
Maximum shares to be issued pursuant under private placement	15,000,000	21.52%	19.43%
Maximum shares to be issued under public offer	15,000,000	21.52%	29.15%
TOTAL	**69,696,380**	**100%**	**100%**
OPTIONS			
Maximum options to be issued under public offer	7,500,000	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**7,500,000**	**-**	**-**

Notes: Diluted interests are calculated on the basis that the options to be issued pursuant to Resolution 4 are exercised (the Shares to be issued on exercise being attributable to 'Maximum Shares to be issued under the public offer').

Table 2: Capital Structure if Minimum Number of Shares are issued under Public Offer:

	Number of Securities	Percentage Interest	
		Non-Diluted	Fully Diluted
SHARES			
Shares currently on issue	8,933,876	13.81%	12.82%
Consideration Shares to be issued to Land & Mineral Vendors	30,762,504	47.55%	44.14%
Maximum shares to be issued pursuant under private placement	15,000,000	23.19%	21.52%
Minimum shares to be issued under public offer	10,000,000	15.46%	21.52%
TOTAL	**64,696,380**	**100%**	**100%**
OPTIONS			
Maximum options to be issued under public offer	5,000,000	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**5,000,000**	**-**	**-**

Notes: Diluted interests are calculated on the basis that the options to be issued pursuant to Resolution 4 are exercised (the Shares to be issued on exercise being attributable to 'Minimum Shares to be issued under the public offer').

The ASX may, as a condition to reinstatement of the Company's securities to quotation, classify certain Consideration Shares and shares that are issued under the private placement that is the subject of Resolution 2 as 'restricted securities' for the purposes of the Listing Rules. If the shares are classified as restricted securities, the holders of those shares will be required to enter into agreements with the Company not to do, or omit to do, any act which would have the effect of transferring effective ownership and control of any restricted security, for a period determined by ASX, without first obtaining the consent of ASX. The Company's Share Registry will be requested to provide a holding lock on the securities that are classified as restricted securities and to not remove the holding lock without ASX's written consent.

11. Use of Funds

Upon completion of the Acquisition, the Company proposes to use the funds raised by the capital raisings that are the subject of Resolutions 1 and 5 for adding value to the Company's copper, gold and phosphate projects through further exploration and development and general working capital purposes.

The table below details the Company's proposed use of funds:

	MINIMUM RAISING* - $3,500,000			MAXIMUM RAISING* - $4,500,000		
Exploration Costs	Yr 1	Yr 2	Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Total
Victoria River Project	315,000	120,000	435,000	500,000	150,000	650,000
Short Range Project	50,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
Mount Hope Project	300,000	300,000	600,000	300,000	300,000	600,000
Tresylva Project	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
Zambian Project	250,000	375,000	625,000	250,000	375,000	625,000
Total Exploration Costs	**965,000**	**895,000**	**1,860,000**	**1,350,000**	**1,125,000**	**2,475,000**
Corporate Administration Costs	700,000	700,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	1,400,000
Costs of the Offer	240,000	-	240,000	285,000	-	285,000
Working Capital			-	170,000	170,000	340,000
Total	**1,905,000**	**1,595,000**	**3,500,000**	**2,505,000**	**1,995,000**	**4,500,000**

**The minimum and maximum raising figures include the maximum funds raised pursuant to the private placement that is the subject of Resolution 2.*

12. Conditionality of Resolutions

If any of the Resolutions that the Resolutions are stated to be conditional upon are not passed, the conditional Resolution will have no effect.

13. Additional Information

If the Resolutions relating to the change of the Company's activities are not passed the Company's management will continue to actively review alternative transactions or acquisitions to add additional value to the Company. New capital raisings may be required depending on the scale and needs of the new opportunities proposed to be pursued by the Board.

14. Resolution 2 – Approval of Share Issue

14.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

Resolution 2 seeks the approval of Shareholders under Listing Rule 7.1, on the basis that a company cannot issue more than 15% of its total issued securities in any 12 month period without first obtaining shareholder approval. By seeking the approval sought under Resolution 2, the Company need not include in its capacity calculations under Listing Rule 7.1 any shares issued in accordance with the terms described below.

14.2. Relevant Information

In accordance with Listing Rule 7.3, the following information is provided in relation to the issue of shares the subject of Resolution 2, if approval is obtained:

a) a maximum number of 15 million shares may be issued;

b) the shares will be issued progressively within 3 months after the date of the meeting approving this Resolution or such longer period as ASX may approve;

c) the shares will be issued at an issue price of $0.10 each;

d) the shares will be issued to sophisticated and professional investors (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*);

e) the shares will rank equally in all respects with the Company's existing ordinary shares on issue; and

f) funds raised by the issue of the shares will be used for general working capital purposes and exploration. Further details about the use of funds are set out in section 9 of this Explanatory Memorandum.

14.3. Effect of the Issue

If Resolution 2 is approved, the Company may issue up to 15 million shares in the Company within 3 months of the date of Shareholder approval, without those shares being counted in the Company's issue capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.

The issue of these shares will dilute existing Shareholders. Section 10 of this Explanatory Memorandum sets out the equity capital structure of the Company upon completion of the capital raisings the subject of Resolutions 2 and 5 and the Acquisition (the consideration for which approval is sought under Resolution 4).

14.4. Voting Exclusion

The Company will disregard any votes cast on the Resolution by:

a) a person who might participate in the proposed issue and a person who might receive a benefit, except a benefit solely in the capacity of a holder of ordinary securities, if the Resolution is passed; and

b) an associate of that person (or persons).

However, the Company will not disregard a vote if:

c) it is cast by a person as proxy for a person who is entitled to vote, in accordance with the directions on the proxy form; or

d) it is cast by the person chairing the meeting as proxy for a person who is entitled to vote, in accordance with a direction on the proxy form to vote as the proxy decides.

14.5. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

15. Resolution 3 – Change in Nature and Scale of Activities

15.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

Resolution 3 seeks approval from Shareholders for a change in the nature and scale of the activities of the Company. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Share Sale Agreement, the Company will acquire 100% of the issued capital of Land & Mineral and Land & Mineral will become a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Upon completion of the Acquisition, the Company proposes to focus its activities on adding value to its copper, gold and phosphate projects through further exploration and development.

15.2. Relevant Information

In summary, Listing Rule 11.1 provides that a listed company that proposes to make a significant change, either directly or indirectly, to the nature and scale of its activities must provide full details to ASX as soon as practicable and comply with the following:

a) provide ASX with information regarding the change and its effect on future potential earnings together with any information ASX asks for;

b) if ASX requires, obtain the approval of the company's shareholders to the change; and

c) if ASX requires, meet the requirements in Chapters 1 and 2 of the ASX Listing Rules as if the company were applying for admission to the Official List of ASX.

Given that the completion of the Acquisition will result in a significant change in the nature and scale of the Company's activities, the Company proposes to:

a) obtain Shareholder approval for the purposes of Listing Rule 11.1.2; and

b) comply with the requirements of Chapters 1 and 2 of the Listing Rules in accordance with Listing Rule 11.1.3.

For this reason, the Company is seeking Shareholder approval for the Company to change the nature and scale of its activities under ASX Listing Rule 11.1.2. The perceived benefits and risks

associated with the Acquisition and the details of the Acquisition are set out at Sections 3 and 4 of this Explanatory Memorandum.

The financial effect that the Acquisition will have on the Company is set out in Section 9 of this Explanatory Memorandum.

15.3. Effect of Approving Resolution

If Resolution 3 is passed, the Company will have obtained, in compliance with Listing Rule 11.1.2, Shareholder approval to the change in the nature and scale of its activities to the extent described in this Explanatory Memorandum.

If Resolution 3 is not passed, the Company will not be permitted to change the nature and scale of its activities and the Board of the Company will review the position in order to consider the future of the Company.

15.4. Voting Exclusion

The Company will disregard any votes cast on the Resolution by:

a) a person who might obtain a benefit, except a benefit solely in the capacity of holder of ordinary securities if the Resolution is passed; and

b) an associate of that person (or persons),

However, the Company will not disregard a vote if:

c) it is cast by a person as proxy for a person who is entitled to vote, in accordance with the directions on the proxy form; or

d) it is cast by the person chairing the meeting as proxy for a person who is entitled to vote, in accordance with a direction on the proxy form to vote as the proxy decides.

15.5. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

15.6. Conditional Resolution

The passing of Resolution 3 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 4 and 5 being passed by Shareholders, Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 3, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 4 and 5.

16. Resolution 4 – Issue of Consideration Shares

16.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

Resolution 4 seeks the approval of Shareholders under Listing Rule 7.1 on the basis that a company cannot issue more than 15% of its total issued securities in any twelve month period without first obtaining shareholder approval. As the number of Consideration Shares to be issued pursuant to the Acquisition exceeds the Company's 15% limit, Shareholder approval is being sought to the issue of Consideration Shares for the purposes of Listing Rule 7.1.

16.2. Relevant Information

The following information is provided to Shareholders to allow them to assess the proposed issue of the Consideration Shares as required by Listing Rule 7.3:

a) the maximum number of Consideration Shares to be issued under Resolution 4 is 30,762,504 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company;

b) the issue of the Consideration Shares will occur progressively within 3 months after the date of the Annual General Meeting or such longer period as ASX may approve;

c) the Consideration Shares are to be issued at a deemed issue price of $0.10 (10 cents) each;

d) the identity of the allottees is set out in the table below;

e) the Consideration Shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution will, from the date of issue, rank equally with the Company's existing fully paid ordinary shares; and

f) no funds will be raised by the issue of the Consideration Shares or Performance Rights as they are to be issued as part consideration for the Acquisition.

16.3. Effect of the Issue

On completion of the Acquisition, the Land & Mineral Vendors will be issued the Consideration Shares set out below:

Land & Mineral Shareholder	Consideration Shares (issue to be approved pursuant to Resolution 4)
Alistair Ogilvie	187,500
AN Chisholm & RK Barrow - ATF Chisholm &	125,000

Land & Mineral Shareholder	Consideration Shares (issue to be approved pursuant to Resolution 4)
Barrow Superannuation Fund	
Anatole Dorian Paul Dahan & Sandy Lee Griffiths	312,500
Bayrib Pty Ltd (ACN 006 298 595)	187,500
Bindarah Farming Pty Ltd (ACN 126 602 186) ATF PJ & JM Theodore Family Trust	312,500
Cashelmore Pty Ltd (ACN 006 185 128) – Cashelmore Pty Ltd Superfund	1,250,000
Dominique Stewart	625,000
Edna Securities Pty Ltd (ACN 004 777 002) ATF <Warren Gelfand PSF A/C>	187,500
Galovac Nominees Pty Ltd (ACN 005 305 546)	125,000
Garrick Higgins*	125,001
Goldspy Pty Ltd (ACN 143 506 610)	9,662,500
Gregory William Seers*	1
GWMD Investments Pty Ltd (ACN 068 148 023) <GW + MD Seers Superannuation Fund A/C>*	500,000
Gyrobase Pty Ltd (ACN 056 399 494) <Super Fund A/C>	625,000
Happy Valley Global Pty Ltd (ACN 140 188 610)	125,000
TMENA Pty Ltd (ACN 158 806 252) ATF Combivan Unit Trust	250,000
Lachlan Macdonald	62,500
Malcomn Shippen	437,500
Mark & Leanne D'ortenzio	125,000
Mark Donald Penny	250,000
James Henderson Allen	312,500

Land & Mineral Shareholder	Consideration Shares (issue to be approved pursuant to Resolution 4)
Martin Donohue	1
McLean Corporate Promotions Pty Ltd (ACN 006 310 649)	187,500
Nathan Kuperholz	312,500
L & O Bortolotto Nominees Pty Ltd (004 688 046)	625,000
Olimpia Bortolotto	312,500
PJS Marketing Pty Ltd (ACN 051 465 028)	275,000
RL & JE Investments Pty Ltd (ACN 158 474 447) <RW Developments Superannuation Fund A/C>	1,625,000
Ross David Clarke	312,500
S & R MacDonald Super Fund	462,500
Samantha Moffatt	312,500
Scott Anderson	375,000
Scott Ashton McVilly	312,500
Shepard, Webster & O'Neill Investments Pty Ltd (ACN 006 974 296) <ATF Fisher Resources Investment Trust>	3,000,000
Starfair Pty Ltd (ACN 057 312 740) ATF The GW Seers Family Trust*	1,375,000
The Train Set Group Pty Ltd (ACN 064 164 389)	312,500
Tom Kartel	250,000
Tykune Pty Ltd (ACN 125 643 021) ATF Tykune Superannuation Fund A/C	4,375,000
Vivian M Carter	187,500
Yulius Sukowiyono	50,000

Land & Mineral Shareholder	Consideration Shares (issue to be approved pursuant to Resolution 4)
Zolia Pty Ltd (ACN 069 523 806)	312,500
TOTAL	**30,762,504**

** These shares are either held by proposed Directors or by entities that proposed Directors have a relevant interest in. Refer to Sections 18 to 20 of this Explanatory Memorandum for more information on the interests of the proposed Directors.*

If Resolution 4 is approved by Shareholders and the Acquisition completes, the shares held by existing Shareholders of the Company will be diluted through the issue of the Consideration Shares. Please refer Section 10 of this Explanatory Memorandum to review the effect that the Acquisition will have on the capital structure of the Company.

16.4. Voting Exclusion

The Company will disregard any votes cast on the Resolution by:

e) a person who might participate in the proposed issue and a person who might receive a benefit, except a benefit solely in the capacity of a holder of ordinary securities, if the Resolution is passed; and

f) an associate of that person (or persons).

However, the Company will not disregard a vote if:

g) it is cast by a person as proxy for a person who is entitled to vote, in accordance with the directions on the proxy form; or

h) it is cast by the person chairing the meeting as proxy for a person who is entitled to vote, in accordance with a direction on the proxy form to vote as the proxy decides.

16.5. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

16.6. Conditional Resolution

The passing of Resolution 4 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 3 and 5 being passed by Shareholders, Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 4, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 3 and 5.

17. Resolution 5 – Capital Raising

17.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

The Company intends to issue up to 15 million fully paid ordinary shares (together with a one (1) for two (2) free attaching option having an exercise price of $0.20 and an expiry date of 1 December 2015 each) in the Company to raise up to $3 million pursuant to a prospectus. The funds will be applied towards adding value to its copper, gold and phosphate projects through further exploration and development.

The capital raising is anticipated to include an offer to the public and a priority entitlement offer to existing Shareholders under a prospectus.

Existing Shareholders are to receive a priority entitlement of 1.5 million new shares (together with 750,000 free attaching options having an exercise price of $0.20 and an expiry date of 1 December 2015 each) ($300,000 of the funds sought to be raised under the public offer). The Company will limit the number of securities it issues to each shareholder under the priority offer to the higher of 5% of all securities being offered under the priority entitlement and the number of new shares the shareholder would be entitled to under a pro rata issue of those securities.

The priority offer will be available to Shareholders listed on the Company's register on the date that is 7 days after the date of the Prospectus. Any securities that are not taken up by Shareholders under the priority entitlement offer will be made available under the public offer.

The Acquisition may not proceed if Resolution 5 is not passed.

ASX Listing Rule 7.1 imposes a limit on the number of equity securities which a company can issue without prior shareholder approval. In general terms this limit in any 12 month period is no more than 15% of the number of fully paid ordinary shares on issue. The effect of Resolution 5 will be to allow the Directors to issue the shares and bonus options pursuant to the prospectus within 3 months after the Annual General Meeting (or such longer period as is approved by ASX), without using the Company's 15% annual placement capacity.

17.2. Relevant Information

The following information is provided to Shareholders to allow them to assess the proposed issue of the shares and bonus options as required by Listing Rule 7.3:

a) the maximum number of securities which may be issued under Resolution 5 is:

   i. 15 million fully paid ordinary shares; and

   ii. 7.5 million options having an exercise price of $0.20 each and an expiry date of 1 December 2015;

b) the securities will be issued progressively within three 3 months after the date of the Annual General Meeting or such longer period as ASX may approve;

c) the issue price of the shares will be $0.20 each. The bonus options are being issued for no consideration but will have an exercise price of $0.20 each;

d) the Board proposes to issue a prospectus for a public offer of the Company's shares and options and no securities pursuant to Resolution 5 will be issued to Directors of the Company or their associates;

e) the shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution will, from the date of issue, rank equally with the Company's existing fully paid ordinary shares;

f) the terms of the bonus options are set out in Schedule B to this Explanatory Memorandum; and

g) the funds raised will be applied towards adding value to the Company's copper, gold and phosphate projects through further exploration and development. Further details about the use of funds are set out in section 9 of this Explanatory Memorandum.

17.3. Effect of the Issue

If Resolution 5 is approved and the maximum number of 15 million shares and 7.5 million bonus options in the Company are issued then the holdings of existing shareholders in the Company will be diluted. Section 10 of this Explanatory Memorandum sets out the resultant equity capital of the Company upon completion of the capital raising.

17.4. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

17.5. Conditional Resolution

The passing of Resolution 5 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 3 and 4 being passed by Shareholders, Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 5, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 3 and 4.

18. Resolution 6 – Election of the Mr Garrick Higgins as Non-Executive Director of the Company

18.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

Garrick Higgins has given his consent to act as a Non-Executive Director of the Company. The Company now seeks the approval of shareholders to the election of Garrick as a Non-Executive Director of the Company.

Background details in relation to Garrick are set out in Section 8 of this Explanatory Memorandum. Garrick will have a relevant interest in 125,001 of the Consideration Shares.

The Company understands that Garrick may participate in the capital raising that is the subject of Resolution 5. The Company is not seeking prior shareholder approval under Listing Rule 10.11 to the issue of securities to Garrick (or his nominees) if he decides to participate on the basis that the issue of these securities falls within the exception set out in Listing Rule 10.12, Exception 6.

18.2. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

18.3. Conditional Resolution

The passing of Resolution 6 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 being passed by Shareholders. Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 6, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 3, 4 and 5.

19. Resolution 7 – Election of Mr Greg Seers as a Non-Executive Director of the Company

19.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

Greg Seers has given his consent to act as a Non-Executive Director of the Company. The Company now seeks the approval of shareholders to the election of Greg as a Non-Executive Director of the Company.

Background details in relation to Greg are set out in Section 8 of this Explanatory Memorandum. Greg will have a relevant interest in 1,875,001 of the Consideration Shares.

The Company understands that Greg may participate in the capital raising that is the subject of Resolution 5. The Company is not seeking prior shareholder approval under Listing Rule 10.11 to the issue of securities to Greg (or his nominees) if he decides to participate on the basis that the issue of these securities falls within the exception set out in Listing Rule 10.12, Exception 6.

19.2. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

19.3. Conditional Resolution

The passing of Resolution 7 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 being passed by Shareholders, Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 7, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 3, 4 and 5.

20. Resolution 8 – Election of Mr Jeff Bennett as an Executive Director of the Company

20.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

Jeff Bennett has given his consent to act as an Executive Director of the Company. The Company now seeks the approval of shareholders to the election of Jeff as an Executive Director of the Company.

Background details in relation to Jeff are set out in Section 8 of this Explanatory Memorandum.

The Company understands that Jeff may participate in the capital raising that is the subject of Resolution 5. The Company is not seeking prior shareholder approval under Listing Rule 10.11 to the issue of securities to Jeff (or his nominees) if he decides to participate on the basis that the issue of these securities falls within the exception set out in Listing Rule 10.12, Exception 6.

20.2. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

20.3. Conditional Resolution

The passing of Resolution 8 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 being passed by Shareholders, Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 8, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 3, 4 and 5.

21. Resolution 9 – Election of Mr Trevor Woolfe as a Non-Executive Director of the Company

21.1. Reasons for Seeking Shareholder Approval

Trevor Woolfe has given his consent to act as a Non-Executive Director of the Company. The Company now seeks the approval of shareholders to the election of Trevor as a Non-Executive Director of the Company.

Background details in relation to Trevor are set out in Section 8 of this Explanatory Memorandum.

The Company understands that Trevor may participate in the capital raising that is the subject of Resolution 5. The Company is not seeking prior shareholder approval under Listing Rule 10.11 to the issue of securities to Trevor (or his nominees) if he decides to participate on the basis that the issue of these securities falls within the exception set out in Listing Rule 10.12, Exception 6.

21.2. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

21.3. Conditional Resolution

The passing of Resolution 9 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 being passed by Shareholders, Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 9, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 3, 4 and 5.

22. Resolution 10 – Change of Company Name

Approval is sought to change the name of the Company from "Bligh Mining Limited" to "Land and Mineral Exploration Limited". The Company considers that a change of name is appropriate to signify the commencement of a new phase in the Company's activities.

As a special resolution, Resolution 10 must be passed by at least 75% of the votes cast by Shareholders entitled to vote on the Resolution.

The passing of Resolution 10 is conditional upon, and subject to, Resolutions 2 to 9 being passed by Shareholders, Accordingly if you wish to vote in favour of Resolution 9, you should also vote in favour of Resolutions 2 to 9.

22.1. Recommendation

The Company's Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of this Resolution.

23. Resolution 11 and Resolution 12 – Election of Mr Andrew Nutt and Mr Sevag Chalabian

Listing Rule 14.4 requires that a director appointed to the Board must not hold office past the next Annual General Meeting of the entity and Listing Rule 14.5 requires that the Company must hold an election of directors each year.

Further, Rule 6.4 of the Company's constitution also requires that one third of directors of the Company must retire from office each year.

As detailed at section 3 above, if the Acquisition proceeds, both of the existing directors, Mr Andrew Nutt and Mr Sevag Chalabian will resign as directors of the Company. Therefore, if resolutions 2 to 10 are approved, then the Company will not put Resolution 11 or 12 to the vote.

However, in the event that any of resolutions 2 to 10 are not approved and therefore, the conditions precedent to the Acquisition are not satisfied, Mr Nutt and Mr Chalabian intend to continue as directors of the Company. In this scenario, Listing Rule 14.4, must be complied with for Mr Nutt and Mr Chalabian to continue as directors.

Background details in relation to Mr Nutt and Mr Chalabian are set out in the Company's Annual Report.

SCHEDULE A – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Bligh Mining Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2013

	Consolidated	
	Unaudited 30 June 2013 $	Audited 30 June 2012 $
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**109,215**	157,592
Trade and other receivables	-	5,979
Other current assets	**5,248**	3,987
Total current assets	**114,463**	**167,558**
Non-current assets		
Propery, plant and equipment	-	-
Total non-current assets	-	-
Total assets	**114,463**	**167,558**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**32,623**	279,076
Total current liabilities	**32,623**	**279,076**
Total liabilities	**32,623**	279,076
Net assets	**81,840**	**(111,518)**
Equity		
Issued capital	**14,244,080**	14,024,580
Reserves	-	922,217
Accumulated losses	**(14,162,240)**	(15,058,315)
Total equity	**81,840**	**(111,518)**

Bligh Mining Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Consolidated	
	Unaudited 30 June 2013 $	Audited 30 June 2012 $
Revenue	**100,133**	23,311
Expenses		
Administration expenses	-	-
Corporate expenses	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	-	-
Other expenses	**(126,275)**	(169,960)
Loss before income tax expense	**(26,142)**	**(146,649)**

SCHEDULE A – FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONTINUED

Bligh Mining Limited (Consolidated)
Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2013

	Unaudited 30 June 2013 $	MINIMUM RAISING Unaudited 30 June 2013 $	MAXIMUM RAISING Unaudited 30 June 2013 $
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	201,301	3,468,301	4,418,301
Trade and other receivables	33,712	33,712	33,712
Other	48,589	48,589	48,589
Total current assets	283,602	3,550,602	4,500,602
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation	614,192	614,192	614,192
Total non-current assets	614,192	614,192	614,192
Total assets	897,794	4,164,794	5,114,794
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	227,040	227,040	227,040
Provisions	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	227,040	227,040	227,040
Total liabilities	227,040	227,040	227,040
Net assets	670,754	3,937,754	4,887,754
Equity			
Issued capital	16,675,080	19,942,080	20,892,080
Accumulated losses	(16,004,326)	(16,004,326)	(16,004,326)
Total equity	670,754	3,937,754	4,887,754

Assumptions

1. The Proforma Balance Sheet above has yet to be audited or reviewed and is a relection of the consolidated entity following the acquisition of Land and Mineral Limited.

2. Columns 2 and 3 represent the Pro Forma consolidated balance sheet of Bligh Mining Limited following the acquisition, taking into account:
(a) The placement of up to 15,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.10 (10 cents) to raise $1,500,000.
(b) The consideration of 30,762,504 fully paid shares in Bligh Mining Limited to the shareholders of Land and Mineral Limited.
(c) A capital raising of a minimum of $2,000,000 and a maximum of $3,000,000 less costs of capital following the acquisition.

SCHEDULE B – TERMS OF BONUS OPTIONS

1. Entitlement

1.1. Each Option entitles the Optionholder to subscribe for, and be allotted, one ordinary Share in the capital of the Company.

1.2. Shares issued on the exercise of Options will rank equally with all existing Shares on issue, as at the exercise date, and will be subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the Company and any escrow restrictions imposed on them by the ASX.

2. Exercise of Option

2.1. The Options are exercisable at any time from the date of issue.

2.2. The final date and time for exercise of the Options is 5pm (AEDT) on 1 December 2015. If such date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the final date will be the next Business Day.

2.3. The exercise price of each Option is $0.20.

2.4. Each Option is exercisable by the Optionholder signing and delivering a notice of exercise of Option together with the exercise price in full for each Share to be issued upon exercise of each Option to the Company's Share Registry.

2.5. Remittances must be made payable to 'Land and Mineral Exploration Limited' and cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'.

2.6. All Options will lapse on the earlier of the:

(a) receipt by the Company of notice from the Optionholder that the Optionholder has elected to surrender the Option; and

(b) expiry of the final date and time for exercise of the Option by 1 December 2015.

2.7. In the event of liquidation of the Company, all unexercised Options will lapse.

3. Quotation

3.1. The Company will not apply to the ASX for Official Quotation of the Options.

3.2. If the Shares of the Company are quoted on the ASX, the Company will apply to the ASX for, and will use its best endeavours to obtain, quotation of all Shares issued on the

exercise of any Options within 10 Business Days (as defined in the Listing Rules) of issue. The Company gives no assurance that such quotation will be granted.

4. Participation in Securities Issues

4.1. Subject to paragraph 5 below, the holder is not entitled to participate in new issues of securities without exercising the Options.

5. Participation in a Reorganisation of Capital

5.1. In the event of any reconstruction or reorganisation (including consolidation, sub-division, reduction or return of the capital of the Company), the rights of an Optionholder will be changed in accordance with the Listing Rules of the ASX applying to a restructure or reorganisation of the capital at the time of that restructure or reorganisation, provided always that the changes to the terms of the Options do not result in any benefit being conferred on the Optionholder which is not conferred on Shareholders of the Company.

5.2. In any reorganisation as referred to in paragraph 5.1, Options will be treated in the following manner:

(a) in the event of a consolidation of the share capital of the Company, the number of Options will be consolidated in the same ratio as the ordinary share capital of the Company and the exercise price will be amended in inverse proportion to that ratio;

(b) in the event of a subdivision of the share capital of the Company, the number of Options will be subdivided in the same ratio as the ordinary share capital of the Company and the exercise price will be amended in inverse proportion to that ratio;

(c) in the event of a return of the share capital of the Company, the number of Options will remain the same and the exercise price will be reduced by the same amount as the amount returned in relation to each ordinary share;

(d) in the event of a reduction of the share capital of the Company by a cancellation of paid up capital that is lost or not represented by available assets where no securities are cancelled the number of Options and the exercise price of each Option will remain unaltered;

(e) in the event of a pro-rata cancellation of shares in the Company, the number of Options will be reduced in the same ratio as the ordinary share capital of the Company and the exercise price of each Option will be amended in inverse proportion to that ratio; and

(f) in the event of any other reorganisation of the issued capital of the Company, the number of Options or the exercise price or both will be reorganised (as appropriate) in a manner which will not result in any benefits being conferred on the Optionholder which are not conferred on shareholders.

6. Adjustments to Options and Exercise Price

6.1. Adjustments to the number of Shares over which Options exist and/or the exercise price may be made as described in paragraph 6.2 to take account of changes to the capital structure of the Company by way of pro-rata bonus and cash issues.

6.2. The method of adjustment for the purpose of paragraph 6.1 shall be in accordance with the Listing Rules of the ASX from time to time, which, under Listing Rules 6.22.2 and 6.22.3, currently provide:

7. Pro Rata Cash Issues

7.1. Where a pro-rata issue is made (except a bonus issue) to the holders of underlying securities, the exercise price of an Option may be reduced according to the following formula:

$$O' = O - \frac{E[P-(S+D)]}{N+1}$$

where:

O' = the new exercise price of the Option.
O = the old exercise price of the Option.
E = the number of underlying securities into which one Option is Exercisable.
P = the average market price per security (weighted by reference to volume) of the underlying securities during the 5 trading days ending on the day before the ex rights date or ex entitlements date.
S = the subscription price for a security under the pro-rata issue.
D = the dividend due but not yet paid on the existing underlying securities (except those to be issued under the pro-rata issue).
N = the number of securities with rights or entitlements that must be held to receive a right to one new security.

8. Pro-Rata Bonus Issues

If there is a bonus issue to the holders of the underlying securities, on the exercise of any Options, the number of Shares received will include the number of bonus Shares that would have been issued if the Options had been exercised prior to the record date for bonus issues. The exercise price will not change.

9. Takeovers and Schemes of Arrangement

If during the currency of any Options and prior to their exercise a takeover offer or a takeover announcement (within the meaning of the Corporations Act) is made to holders of Shares then within 10 Business Days after the Company becomes aware of the offer, the Company must forward a notice notifying the Optionholder of the offer and from the date of such notification, the Optionholder has 60 days within which to exercise the Options notwithstanding any other terms and conditions applicable to the Options or arrangement. If the Options are not exercised within 60 days after notification of the offer, the Options may be exercised at any other time according to their terms of issue.

If an offer for shares in the Company is made to Shareholders pursuant to a scheme of arrangement which has been approved in accordance with the Corporations Act, the Optionholder will be entitled to exercise Options held by it within the period notified by the Company.

10. Transfers

The Options are freely transferable.

11. Notices

Notices may be given by the Company to the Optionholder in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the Company for the giving of notices to Shareholders and the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Company will apply with all necessary modification to notices to be given to the Optionholder.

12. Rights to Accounts

The Optionholder will be sent all reports and accounts required to be laid before Shareholders in general meeting and all notices of general meeting of Shareholders, however, if the Optionholder is not a Shareholder, it will not have any right to attend or vote at these meetings.

ANNEXURE A – Independent Geologist's Report – Australian Projects

CSA Global
Resource Industry Consultants

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Australia

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www.csaglobal.com

Date: 22 July 2013
Report No: R144.2013

Independent Geologist's Report

LAND AND MINERAL LTD

NSW and NT Exploration Projects

By
Graham D Muggeridge
BSc(Hons-Geology), FAusIMM (CP Geology)

Nik Sergeev
MSc, MAIG

For:

Land & Mineral Pty Ltd
Suite 3, Level 4
12-20 Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Approved:

Daniel Wholley
Director

22nd July 2013

The Directors,
Land & Mineral Ltd
Suite 3, Level 4
12-20 Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Dear Board Members,

Re: Land and Mineral Ltd ("LDM") Independent Geologist Report ("IGR")

At your request, CSA Global Limited ("CSA") has prepared an Independent Geologist's Report on the Land and Mineral Ltd ("LDM") Projects ("Projects") in New South Wales and the Northern Territory. It is our understanding this report will be used for due diligence documentation purposes and to raise funds for exploration and evaluation programs on their tenements.

CSA consents to the inclusion of this letter and the IGR in the IPO Documentation, with the inclusion of its name, in the form and context in which it appears, to be published in connection with LDM ASX application.

This report relies upon information provided by LDM, discussions with the management of LDM and a review of technical information provided by LDM as well as published technical and various other reports.

Certain information enclosed herein is based on assumptions as identified throughout the text and upon information and data supplied by others. CSA are not in a position to, and do not, verify the accuracy of, or adopt as its own, the information and data supplied by others. While CSA have compiled the overall report on LDM's behalf, it has only conducted a high-level review of material contributed by others.

LDM has confirmed to CSA that to its knowledge the information provided by LDM is true, accurate and complete and not incorrect, misleading or irrelevant in any aspect. CSA has no reason to believe that any facts have been withheld. A draft copy of this report was provided to the directors of LDM along with a request to confirm that there are no material errors or omissions in the report and that the information in the report is factually accurate.

CSA will receive a fee for the preparation of this report in accordance with normal professional consulting practice. This fee is not contingent on the outcome of the listing or value of LDM and CSA will receive no other benefit.

CSA does not have, at the date of this letter, and has not had within the previous two years, any shareholding in or other relationship with LDM or the principal current assets in which LDM is interested and consequently considers it to be independent of LDM

CSA is responsible for this letter and the IGR as part of the Due Diligence Document and declares that it has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in

this letter and the IGR is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

Neither the whole nor any part of this letter and the IGR nor any reference thereto may be included in any other document without the prior written consent of CSA regarding the form and context in which it appears.

The IGR has been prepared in accordance with the Code and Guidelines for Assessment and Valuation of Mineral Assets and Mineral Securities for Independent Expert Reports ("The Valmin Code"), which is binding upon Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM") and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("AIG"), and the rules and guidelines issued by such bodies as the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") and Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"), which pertain to Independent Expert's Reports.

The IGR is complete up to and including **22nd July 2013.** Having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, CSA confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in the IGR is in accordance with the facts, contains no omission likely to affect its import, and no material change has occurred from **22nd July 2013** to the date hereof that would require any amendment to the IGR.

CSA comprises over 140 staff, offering expertise in a wide range of resource and engineering disciplines. CSA's independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project. This permits CSA to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues. CSA has a demonstrated track record in undertaking independent assessments of resources and reserves, project evaluations, audits, IGR's and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide.

The IGR has been prepared based on a technical review by consultants from the CSA offices in Brisbane, Queensland and Perth, Western Australia. These consultants are specialists in the fields of geology, resource and reserve estimation and classification, open pit mining, rock engineering, mineral processing and mineral economics.

Any economic decisions that might be taken on the basis of interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will carry an element of risk.

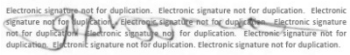
This report has been compiled by Mr Graham Muggeridge, BSc (Hons) and Mr Nik Sergeev, MSc, who are employees of CSA Global.

Mr Graham Muggeridge is a professional geologist with 39 years' experience in the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties within Australia and Indonesia. He is an employee of CSA and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

(AusIMM) and a Chartered Professional Geology (CP Geo). He has the appropriate qualifications, experience, competence, and independence to be considered an "Expert" under the definitions provided in the Valmin Code and a "Competent Person" under the "JORC Code 2004".

Mr Nik Sergeev is a professional geologist with 29 years' experience in the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties within Australia and Russia. He is an employee of CSA and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). He has the appropriate qualifications, experience, competence, and independence to be considered an "Expert" under the definitions provided in the Valmin Code and a "Competent Person" under the "JORC Code 2004"

Yours faithfully,



Graham D Muggeridge
Principal Geologist
CSA Global Pty Ltd

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Graham Muggeridge who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Membership Number 100451). Graham Muggeridge is employed by CSA Global Pty Ltd. Graham Muggeridge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have undertaken 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'. Graham Muggeridge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Nik Sergeev
Senior Geologist
CSA Global Pty Ltd

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Nik Sergeev who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership Number 3840). Nik Sergeev is employed by CSA Global Pty Ltd. Nik Sergeev has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have undertaken 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'. Nik Sergeev consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Executive Summary

Purpose

CSA Global Limited ("CSA") has prepared an Independent Geologist's Report ("IGR") on the exploration projects of Land & Mineral Ltd ("LDM").

Company Summary and Future Assets

LDM was incorporated on 30 August 2011 for the purpose of exploring for and developing a portfolio of gold, base metals, phosphate and potash projects in New South Wales ("NSW") and the Northern Territory ("NT"). The company aims to become a producer of a diverse range of commodities from gold and base metals to fertiliser products.

LDM's future mineral assets comprise of three precious and base metal projects (summarised in Table 1 & 2) located in the Mt Hope and Tresylva areas of central western New South Wales and two phosphate focussed exploration projects in the Northern Territory (summarised in Table 3 & 4).

New South Wales projects

Mount Hope Project (EL 6837 and EL 8058)

LDM has entered into a Farmin Agreement with Central West Gold NL ("CWG") whereby LDM has the ability to earn up to a 90% interest in the Mt Hope Project. LDM has recently satisfied the requirements to earn a 51% interest in the Mt Hope Project and has submitted an Earn in Notice to CWG requesting that the 51% interest be transferred to it. LDM has also elected to continue to earn in a further 19% interest by incurring further expenditure on the Project. If LDM earns a 70% interest in the Project, CWG may elect to transfer a final 20% interest to LDM and retain a 10% free carried interest in the Mt Hope Project.

The Mt Hope Project is located approximately 220km west-northwest of Parkes in the central west of New South Wales. The underlying geology is the Early Devonian Broken Range Group comprised of laminated sandstone with minor interbedded siltstone. These rocks form part of a turbidite sequence deposited in the Mt Hope/Rast Trough and is part of the Cobar Super Group of the central Lachlan Fold Belt.

The five gold prospects present in the Mt Hope Project area are; Mt Solitary, Little Mt Solitary, Powerline Hill, Mt Solar and the Main Road prospect. The first four prospects are located in EL 6837 and are aligned north-south over a distance of 8km. The Main Road prospect is located in the separate EL 8058 (formerly ELA 4360).

The Mount Solitary prospect occurs on a small ridge. The gold mineralisation occurs in a NNW shear zone of strongly iron stained, silicified, sericite altered, complexly folded sediments hosting abundant short patchy quartz veins. The mineralised zone contains quartz veins, pyrite and attendant gold mineralisation. The surface indications of gold mineralisation lie within an area of 250 by 250 metres.

Historic mining in the 1930's produced 41kg of gold at an average grade of 3.42g/t Au. This production was mined from the underground 'Glory Hole' mine.

Since the 1980's several companies including Electrolytic Zinc (EZ) , Aberfoyle Exploration, Amad NL, Norgold, Placer Exploration, Central West Gold and Land & Mineral have conducted exploration in the area. Collectively these companies have drilled 73 drill holes for a total of 9,113.5 metres of both open hole percussion, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. The best results in this drilling have included 8m@17.2g/t Au from 1 metre (MS49), 4m@13.6g/t Au from 76m (MS14), 6m@8.24 g/t Au from 148m (13MSR01) and 4m@9.98g/t Au from 49m (13MSR05). (*Note these intersections are all down hole widths not true widths. Average grade has been calculated with simple arithmetic mean with all aggregated grades of uniform sample lengths and greater than 0.5g/t Au and no internal dilution*)

The Little Mount Solitary prospect lies 1,100 metres further south along the same ridge as Mt Solitary. Two small pits excavated by the early prospectors are evident at Little Mount Solitary where a narrow zone of heavily haematite/limonite stained sediments is present. Rock chip samples from this returned no significant gold assays. A single diamond drill hole (MS34) was drilled at the prospect by EZ in 1991 to a depth of 307.2 metres without intersecting any significant gold mineralisation. Several IP anomalies have been defined by previous workers and will be drill tested by LDM.

The Powerline Hill prospect is located a further 2,260 metres south within EL6837. The hill is underlain by silicified and iron stained altered, fine grained sandstone of the Broken Group. Four percussion drill holes (PL1-4) were completed between 1986 and the late 1990s by Placer and Central West Gold. The four drillholes did not intersect economic gold mineralisation. However, the drilling intersected gold enrichment in several sub-parallel, northerly trending zones (possibly very steeply north-westerly dipping).

The Mt Solar prospect lies 7km south of Mt Solitary near the southern end of EL6837. To date 27 drill holes have been drilled at Mt Solar. This drilling has defined an area of mineralisation extending north-south over a distance of 800 metres and is 150 metres wide. Within this zone there is northerly trending, sub-vertical to steep westerly dipping zones of gold mineralisation. Copper mineralisation accompanying the gold mineralisation is the unique feature of the Mt Solar prospect. This coincident mineralisation is surrounded by a low grade envelope of lead/zinc mineralisation.

The Main Road prospect lies in the north-west corner of EL 8058 which is located 2.5km west of the Mt Solar prospect. In this area there is a north-easterly trending zone of iron oxide altered Devonian sediments (sandstone and pelite) containing relatively minor quartz veining. Rock chip samples taken from a 20m x 20m area returned high grade results with grades ranging between 17 to 120 g/t Au.

RGC Exploration drilled 13 reverse circulation RC and nine air core (AC) drillholes in the early 1990's with the best result being 3m@12.7g/t Au (RC09) from 0 to 3 metres depth. Central West Gold drilled a further two diamond drill holes (DDMR 14 & 15) with the best result being 2.34g/t over 1.2 metres between 24.0 to 25.2m in DDMR15. It is not clear if the high grade surface samples reflect a zone of surface enrichment or small steeply dipping shoots of gold mineralisation.

Project		Mt Hope			
Project Overview	Tenement No.	EL 6837			EL 8058
	Current Tenement Owners	Central West Gold NL			Central West Gold NL
	Future Land & Mineral Ownership	90 %			90 %
	Total area	1720 ha			300.3 ha
	Prospect Name	Mount Solitary		Mount Solar	Main Road
Geology	Mineralisation style	Shear hosted gold deposit with quartz veining		Shear hosted gold deposit with quartz veining	Shear hosted gold mineralisation with bleached silicified sediments & quartz veining
	Host Lithology	Fine to coarse sandstone		Fine to coarse sandstone	Fine to coarse sandstone
	Host Formation	Broken Range Group		Broken Range Group	Broken Range Group
	Age of Host	Early Devonian		Early Devonian	Early Devonian
Mineral Resources	Cut-off Grade	1.5g/t Au		1.0g/t Au	none
	Measured	-	-		
	Indicated	-	--		
	Inferred				
	Reporting Standard	non JORC		non JORC	
Production Summary	Historical	41kg at 3.42g/t gold-1935-40		none	
	Recent	none		none	none

Table 1. Summary details for the Mt Hope Project

Tresylva Project (EL 7715)

The Tresylva project is located in central western New South Wales approximately 130km west-southwest of the city of Dubbo and is prospective for platinum group elements and base metals. The nearest towns to the project area are Fifield and Tullamore. At the time of writing, the Tresylva tenement, EL 7715 transfer of ownership has been lodged with the NSW Department of Trade and Investment, Department of Resources & Energy Titles office. The transfer is for a 100% change in ownership from Goldspy Pty Ltd to Fisher Resources Pty Ltd. Fisher Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Land & Mineral.

In the Fifield area platinum production from alluvial leads has amounted to 640kg during the late 19th century. No primary source of this mineralisation has ever been found, but worldwide platinum is mostly hosted in layered or zoned ultramafic intrusions. The Tresylva intrusion may represent such a layered intrusion and as such the project area offers potential for the discovery of primary platinum mineralisation or in supergene concentrations in the overlying weathered lateritic clays. It is also believed that the project area offers potential for the discovery of copper/base metal deposits similar to that known at Tritton; a moderate sized deposit located 150km to the north-northwest and hosted in the Ordovician Girilambone Group.

Project		Tresylva (EL 7715)
Project Overview	Current Tenement Owners	Goldspy Pty Ltd in process of transfer to Fisher Resources Pty Ltd (Fisher Resources Pty Ltd is a LDM Subsidiary Comp)
	Ownership	100%
	Total area	1720 ha
	Prospect Name	Tresylva
Geology	Mineralisation style	Contact with basic/ultrabasic intrusion & supergene
	Host Lithology	Gabbro/Ultrabasic/Sandstone/Phyllite
	Host Formation	Tresylva Complex/Girilambone Group
	Age of Host	Ordovician
Mineral Resources	Cut-off Grade	None
	Measured	
	Indicated	
	Inferred	
	Reporting Standard	
Production Summary	Historical	None
	Recent	none

Table 2. Summary details for the Tresylva Project

Northern Territory projects

Victoria River Phosphate Projects (EL's 28754, 28755, 28756, 28757, 28758)

The Victoria River Project is located approximately 500km south of Darwin and 90km east of Kalkaridji township in the central part of Northern Territory. This phosphate focussed project covers a substantial area and includes five exploration licences owned by Fisher Resources and operated by LDM. Fisher Resources is a wholly owned subsidiary of Land and Mineral Pty Ltd.

The Project area is related to the northern portion of the Cambrian-aged Wiso Basin. The area is dominated by wind-blown sands with extensive calcrete-covered areas in EL 28758. Along the western boundaries of the tenements, the sand-dominated country is bordered by undulating plains and low rounded hills composed of the phosphate bearing, Middle Cambrian aged, Montejinni Limestone. Previous phosphate exploration in the project area was limited to assaying of existing water bores by NTGS in 2007. Data on seven water bores were reported with the highest grade intercept of 3m at 1.7% P_2O_5 from 39m depth. The other six water bores showed low-grade phosphate values ranging from 0.1 to 0.3% P_2O_5.

Project		Victoria River (EL's 28754 , 28755, 28756, 28757, 28758)
Project Overview	Current Tenement Owners	Fisher Resources Pty Ltd (Subsidiary Comp of LDM)
	Ownership	100%
	Total area	6787 ha
	Prospect Name	Victoria River
Geology	Mineralisation style	Phosphate
	Target Host Lithology	Limestone
	Target Host Formation	Montejinni Limestone
	Age of Targeted Host	Cambrian
Mineral Resources	Cut-off Grade	None
	Measured	
	Indicated	
	Inferred	
	Reporting Standard	
Production Summary	Historical	None
	Recent	none

Table 3. Summary Details for the Victoria River Project.

Short Range Phosphate Project (ELA 24976)

The Short Range Project is located approximately 75km northwest of Tennant Creek in the central part of NT. The tenement is presently under application by Fisher Resources. It is located at the eastern edge of the Wiso Basin bordered by the Tennant Creek Inlier. The Proterozoic basement rocks of the Tomkinson Creek Subgroup are very shallow in the most of the area and a series of outcrops of the basinal phosphate-bearing Montejinni Limestone occur in the southern and eastern parts of the tenement. Most of Palaeozoic-Mesozoic geology in the project area is obscured by a transported sandy and colluvium cover.

Project		Short Range ELA 24976
Project Overview	Current Tenement Owners	Fisher Resources Pty Ltd (Under Application) (Subsidiary Comp of LDM)
	Ownership	Fisher Resources Pty Ltd
	Total area	382.6 ha
	Prospect Name	Short Range
Geology	Mineralisation style	Phosphate – SEDIMENTARY
	Target Host Lithology	Limestone
	Target Host Formation	Montejinni Limestone
	Age of Targeted Host	
Mineral Resources	Cut-off Grade	None
	Measured	
	Indicated	
	Inferred	
	Reporting Standard	
Production Summary	Historical	None
	Recent	none

Table 4: Summary Details for the Short Range Project.

The tenement appears to have the best exploration potential for phosphate of the proposed LDM assets in NT, as it is positioned over the wide strip of potentially phosphatic shallow-marine Montejinni Limestone stratigraphy at the eastern shore of the Wiso Basin. The project area was unexplored for phosphate though two historical water bores located just beyond the south-eastern corner of the tenement, intersected significant phosphate mineralisation 6m at 3.8% P_2O_5 from 36m depth and 15m at 2.2% P_2O_5 from 27m depth. Both holes were terminated within the phosphatic interval.

Budget and strategy

A two year exploration program budget of $0.7 million has been outlined for the period 2013-2015 and is summarised in Table 5 below.

Prospect	Year 1 ($)	Year 2 ($)	Total($)
Mt Solitary	140,000	140,000	280,000
Mt Solar	100,000	100,000	200,000
Main Road	60,000	60,000	120,000
Treslyva	50,000	50,000	100,000
TOTAL	**350,000**	**350,000**	**700,000**

Table 5. NSW Exploration Licenced Projects - LDM's planned two year budget for period 2013-2015

In the NT, the Victoria River Project exploration work has a two year exploration program budget of $0.435 million has been outlined for the period and is summarised in Table 6 below.

Prospect	Year 1 ($)	Year 2 ($)	Total($)
Victoria River	315,000	120,000	435,000
TOTAL	315,000	120,000	**435,000**

Table 6. NT Exploration Licenced Projects -LDM's planned two year budget for period 2013-2015

As the Short Range project Exploration Licence area is under application, a two year budget for 2013-2015 has not been included in the present subscription details. An Indicative budget is included to assist in the future development of this project.

Short Range: A proposed exploration program budget of $0.100 million is outlined over a two year period.

Contents

Figures

Tables

1. Introduction

1.1. Scope and Terms of Reference

Land & Mineral ("LDM" or "the Company") was incorporated on 30 August 2011 for the purpose of exploring for and developing a portfolio of Gold, Base Metals, Phosphate and Potash projects in NSW and the Northern Territory.

The objective of the Company is to carry out exploration and resource evaluation programs to increase the existing Mineral Resources and to establish ore reserves and progress to mining.

CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA") has been commissioned by LDM to complete an Independent Geologist's Report on the LDM Gold Projects ("Projects"). This Independent Geologist's Report ("IGR") has been prepared in accordance with the Code and Guidelines for Assessment and Valuation of Mineral Assets and Mineral Securities for Independent Expert Reports ("The Valmin Code"), which is binding upon Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), the Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("AIG"), and the rules and guidelines issued by such bodies as the ASIC and the ASX, which pertain to Independent Expert Reports.

Mr Graham Muggeridge is a professional geologist with 39 years' experience in the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties within Australia and Indonesia. He is an employee of CSA and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Chartered Professional (CP-Geology). He has the appropriate qualifications, experience, competence, and independence to be considered an "Expert" under the definitions provided in the Valmin Code and a "Qualified Person" under CIM Definitions and Standards, 2005.

Mr Nik Sergeev is a professional geologist with 29 years' experience in the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties within Australia and Russia. He is an employee of CSA and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). He has the appropriate qualifications, experience, competence, and independence to be considered an "Expert" under the definitions provided in the Valmin Code and a "Qualified Person" under CIM Definitions and Standards, 2005.

Neither CSA, nor the author of this report, has or has had previously, any material interest in LDM or the mineral properties in which LDM has an interest. CSA's relationship with LDM is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultant.

CSA is an independent geological consultancy. Fees are being charged to LDM at a commercial rate for the preparation of this report, the payment of which is not contingent upon the conclusions of the report. No member or employee of CSA is, or is intended to be, a director, officer or other direct employee of LDM. No member or employee of CSA has, or has had, any material shareholding in LDM. There is no formal agreement between CSA and LDM as to CSA providing further work for LDM.

The statements and opinions contained in this report are given in good faith and in the belief that they are not false or misleading. The conclusions are based on the reference date of the 6th June 2013 and could alter over time depending on exploration results, mineral prices and other relevant market factors.

CSA confirms to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in the report is in accordance with the facts, contains no omissions likely to affect its import and no change has occurred from 6th June 2013 to the date hereof that would require any amendment to the report.

CSA also confirms that, where any information contained in this report has been sourced from a third party, such information has been accurately reproduced and , so far as they are aware and are able ascertain from the information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

CSA has investigated the tenement details supplied by LDM however, has not independently verified LDM's future legal tenure over its tenements. CSA is not qualified to make statements in this regard and has relied upon information provided by LDM.

2. New South Wales Gold and Base Metal Projects

2.1. Location

The Mt Hope Project is located in the central west of New South Wales and close to the townships of Lake Cargelligo, Condobolin and Hillston (Figure 1 & 2). The Tresylva Project is also located in central west New South Wales and close to the townships of Tullamore and Condobolin (Figure 1 & 2).

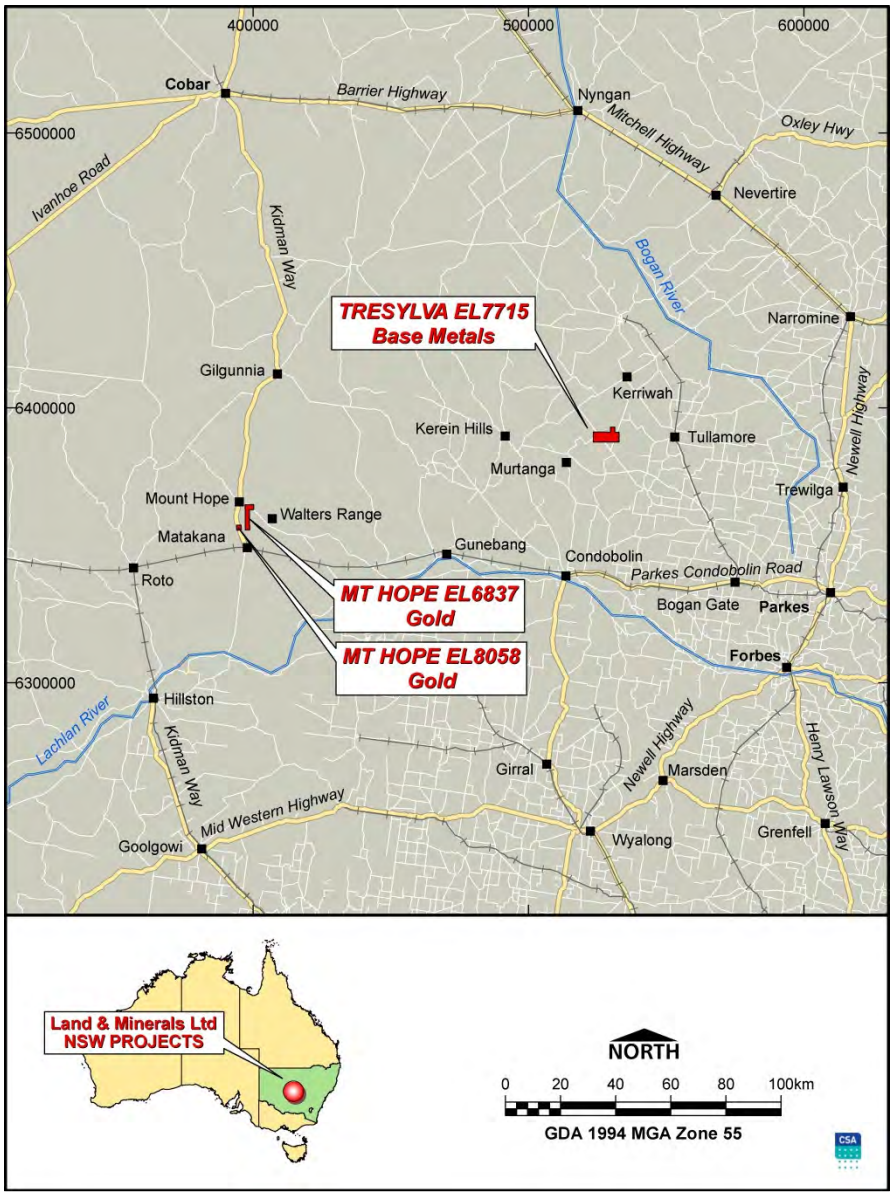


Figure 1. Regional location plan of NSW projects with tenement outlines

Both project areas can be accessed from the Newell Highway from Parkes or from the Mid-Western Highway from Hay or Griffith. The nearest commercial airports are at Dubbo or at Griffiths where there are daily flights from Sydney. The historic mining town of Cobar lies approximately 160km north of the project areas.

2.2. Climate

The area of interest is best described as hot and dry in summer and cool and wetter in winter.

The average annual rainfall is 400 mm with rainfall being higher during the winter months except for occasional thunderstorms in the late spring and early summer. Summer is very hot with temperatures ranging between 18˚C and 34˚C. In contrast, winters are cool with winter temperatures ranging between 3°C and 16°C.

2.3. Physiography

The tenements are characterised by typical central western New South Wales physiographic features. The relief is generally low with small undulating hills and ridges in areas reflecting the underlying dipping geological formations. The topography is subdued generally some 200m and 350m above sea level. The project areas are characterized by sparse woodlands dominated by varieties of eucalypt on the hill tops and annual grasses on the intervening plain lands which have been cleared for cattle or sheep grazing. Streams and creeks are only active during heavy rain falls after thunderstorms or during the wetter winter months.

2.4. Regional Geological Setting

The Projects lie within the Lachlan Fold Belt in central New South Wales (Figure 2). The belt is host to significant gold and copper-gold deposits. The Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) comprises a significant part of the Palaeozoic geological architecture of eastern Australia and forms a structural unit extending from Tasmania in the south through Victoria and into N.S.W. where it covers a significant part of this State. The LFB is divided into three structural components aligned in a NWW-SSE direction. These components are known as the Eastern, Central and Western divisions each interpreted to represent specific time constrained subduction zones (Gray & Foster, 2004) encompassing early to middle Palaeozoic time. Each of the three zones are separated by major NNW-SSE trending fault structures (Figure 2).

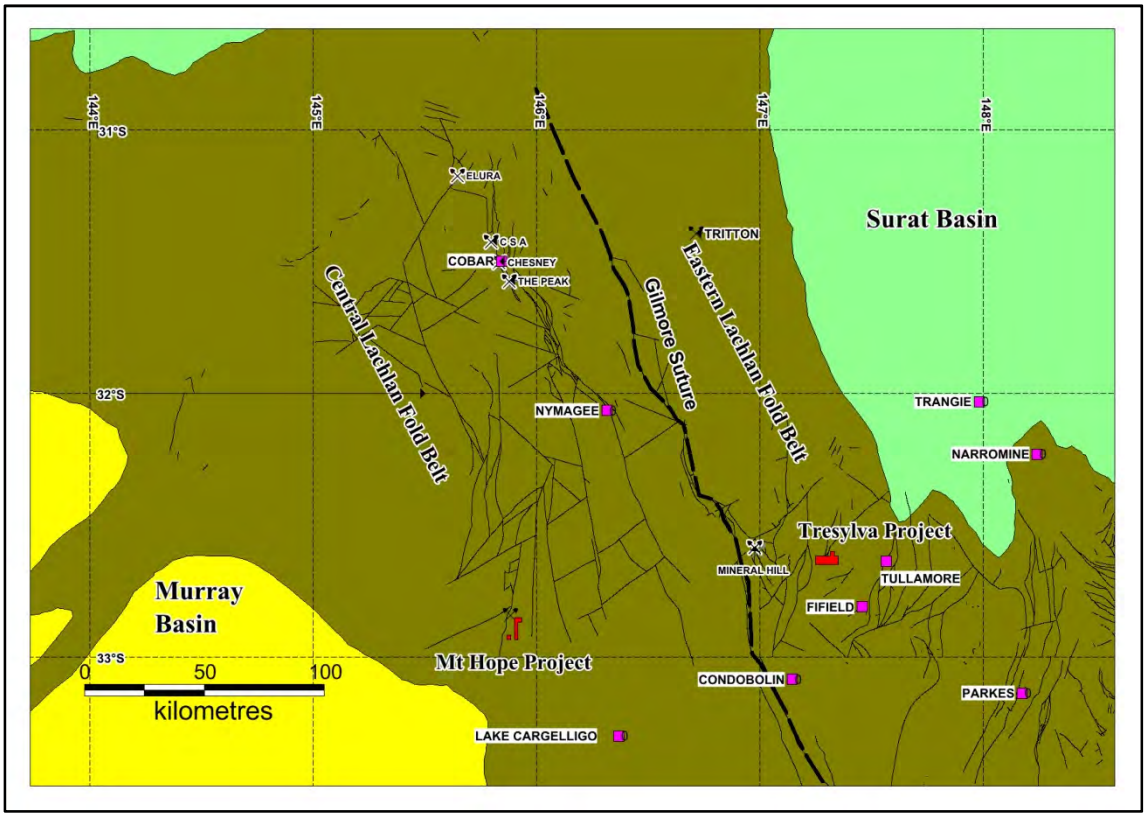


Figure 2. Main geological domains of central New South Wales

Mt Hope EL 6837 and EL 8058 both lie along the western margin of the Central Zone of the LFB whilst Tresylva EL 7715 lies in the western side of the Eastern Zone of the LFB. Within the Central LFB the major sub-divisions are the Cobar Trough in the north and merging southwards into the Mount Hope and Rast Troughs. Whilst the Cobar Trough was dominated by the deposition of turbidite facies sediments the Mount Hope and Rast Troughs were sites of bimodal dominantly felsic volcanism (Mt Hope Group) as well as turbidite sandstone deposits (Broken Range Group).

The mineral deposits located in the Cobar Trough have produced significant gold and base metals from a diverse range of deposit styles in terms of metal content, host lithology and structural setting. The host unit is the Early Devonian aged Cobar Super Group which consists of fine to coarse grained turbidites and unconformably overlie or are in faulted contact with the basement Cambrian rocks of the Girilambone Group.

The main characteristics of the Cobar deposits are as follows and will be used to assist in mineral targeting within the LDM projects.

1. Restricted to sediments of the Early Devonian Nurri and Amphitheatre Groups (sub-division of the Cobar Super Group).
2. Absence of associated igneous rocks.
3. Discordant relationship with the bedding.

4. Common parallelism with the cleavage.
5. Tabular to pipe-like form with a vertical to steep north plunge.
6. Strong vertical persistence.
7. Common association with zones of deformation and faulting parallel to the cleavage.
8. Common development of an alteration halo around an inner sulphide zone.
9. Wide variations in the mineralisation type ranging from low sulphide chalcopyrite-pyrrohotite-pyrite to high sulphide sphalerite-galena-pyrrohotite-pyrite.

Figure 3 shows diagrammatically the along strike geometry of the Cobar field mineral deposits.

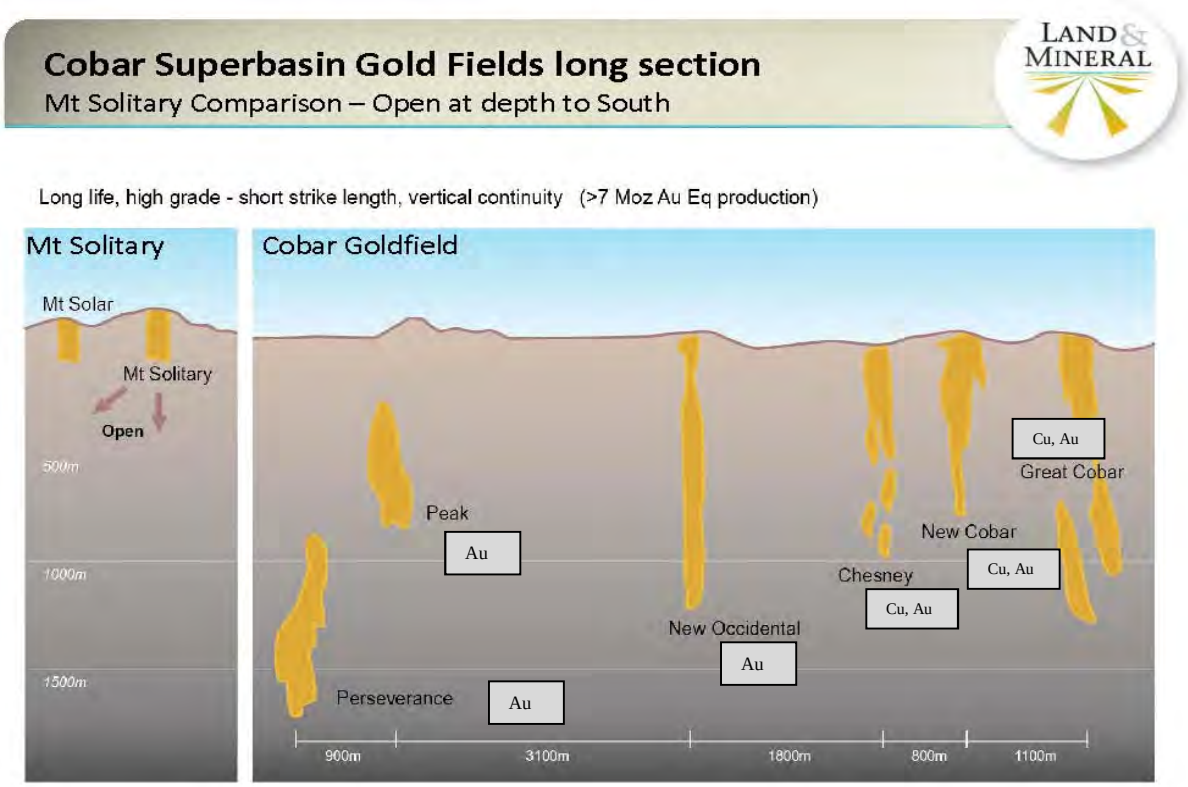


Figure 3. Comparison of the Mt Solitary Prospect with the Cobar Mining Field (Cobar Super Group)

2.5. Mt Hope Project

2.5.1. Location

The Mt Hope Project is located approximately 70km north-west of Lake Cargelligo in the central-west of New South Wales (Figure 1). All weather access is provided via the sealed Euabalong to Mt Hope road or the sealed Kidman Way from Hay or Griffith. All prospects in the Mt Hope project area are relatively close to the sealed roads. The actual Mt Hope copper prospect is not located in the LDM ELs but lies 2km to the north-west of EL 6837.

2.5.2. Tenure

LDM has entered into a Farmin Agreement with Central West Gold NL ("CWG") whereby LDM has the ability to earn up to a 90% interest in the Mt Hope Project. LDM has recently satisfied the requirements to earn a 51% interest in the Mt Hope Project and has submitted an Earn in Notice to CWG requesting that the 51% interest be transferred to it. LDM has also elected to continue to earn in a further 19% interest by incurring further expenditure on the Project. If LDM earns a 70% interest in the Project, CWG may elect to transfer a final 20% interest to LDM and retain a 10% free carried interest in the Mt Hope Project.

The Mt Hope ELs comprise two granted Exploration Licences (EL) 6837 and 8058 (Figure 4). EL 8058 was formerly ELA 4360. The two tenements comprise a total of 2020.3 ha (Table 7).

Tenement	Holder / *Applicant	Ownership %	Future Land & Mineral Ownership %	Status	Grant date	Expires	Area Ha
Mt Hope							
EL 6837	Central West Gold NL	100	90	Live	24/7/2007	24/7/2013	1,720
EL 8058	Central West Gold NL	100	90	Live	19/2/2013	19/2/2015	300.3
						Total	**2,020.3**

Table 7. Land & Mineral's Mt Hope Project Tenement Summary

2.5.3. Geology

The underlying geology consists of the Early Devonian Broken Range Group which is comprised of thin to thickly bedded fine to coarse grained laminated quartz rich and lithic sandstone with minor interbedded siltstone. This unit is a turbidite sequence deposited in the Mt Hope/Rast Trough and is part of the Cobar Super Group of the central Lachlan Fold Belt.

The five prospects present in the Mt Hope Project area are; Mt Solitary, Little Mt Solitary, Powerline, Mt Solar and the Main Road prospect. The first four prospects are located in EL 6837 and are aligned north-south over a distance of 8km. The Main Road prospect is located in the separate EL 8058 (Figure 4).

The Mount Solitary prospect occurs on a small ridge rising to a height of about 300 meters which is about 100 metres above the surrounding plain. The gold mineralisation zone comprises a broad NNW shear zone of strongly iron stained, silicified, sericite altered complexly folded sediments hosting abundant short patchy quartz veins. There is a zoned alteration pattern that changes from silica and sericite dominant to chlorite dominant.

The mineralised zone transgresses the sericite - chlorite boundary and contains quartz veins, pyrite and attendant gold mineralisation. The surface indications of gold mineralisation lie within an area of 250 by 250 metres. Within the broader mineralised envelope there is a steepening (from 80-90˚ NNE to 70-90˚ SSW) within the "Main Lode" zone and an array of closely spaced, parallel subsidiary lesser developed lode structures (Figures 5, 6, 7 & 8).

Historic mining in the 1930's produced 41kg of gold from 12,000 tonnes of ore with an average grade of 3.42 g/t. This production was mined from the 'Glory Hole' and associated underground development. Modern exploration has been undertaken by seven mining companies since the early 1980's by companies such as Electrolytic Zinc Co of A/Asia (EZ), Aberfoyle, Amad, Aztec, Normandy, Placer, Mt Conqueror Minerals (MCM) and Central West Gold (CWG). Collectively these companies have drilled 73 drill holes for a total of 9,113.5 metres of consisting of 53 part cored drill holes and the remainder being open hole percussion or reverse circulation drill holes. The best results in this drilling have included 8m@17.2g/t Au from 1 metre (MS49), 4m@13.6g/t Au from 76m (MS14), 6m@8.24 g/t Au from 148m (13MSR01) and 4m@9.98g/t Au from 49m (13MSR05). (*Note these intersections are all down hole widths not true widths. Average grade has been calculated with simple arithmetic mean with all aggregated grades of uniform sample length and greater than 0.5g/t Au and no internal dilution*).

Apart from the most recently drilled holes (13MSR01 to 07) there has been considerable difficulty in accurately locating the historical drill holes which in some cases are identified by remnant PVC casing in place but mostly without a drill hole ID marked. Most of the early drill holes were drilled on several different local imperial grids used by the various explorers since the 1960's. These grids were aligned to the strike of the mineralised horizons with little records available on the relationship with the Australian map grid datum being used at the time. It would appear that there is still doubt about the precise locations of these early drill holes. This doubt is also present for the other Mt Hope prospect sites discussed below.

Despite the significant amount of drilling already completed at Mt Solitary, there is insufficient knowledge of the extent of gold mineralisation to allow mine planning. LDM is planning to undertake additional drilling to further define the gold mineralisation.

The Little Mount Solitary prospect lies 1100 metres further south along the same ridge line that contains the Mt Solitary prospect. Only two small pits excavated by the early prospectors are evident at Little Mount Solitary where a narrow zone of heavily haematite/limonite stained sediments is present. Two grab rock samples of this outcropping material returned no significant gold assays. A single diamond drill hole (MS34) has been drilled at the prospect by EZ in 1991 to a depth of 307.2 metres without intersecting any significant gold mineralisation although altered clastic sediment with prevalent quartz veining was present. This drill hole was designed to test an I.P. anomaly defined a Placer IP line across the prospect. A further three I.P. lines were completed by Central West Gold in 2010 with the definition of several unconnected chargeability zones. These zones have not been drill tested and will be tested by L&M.

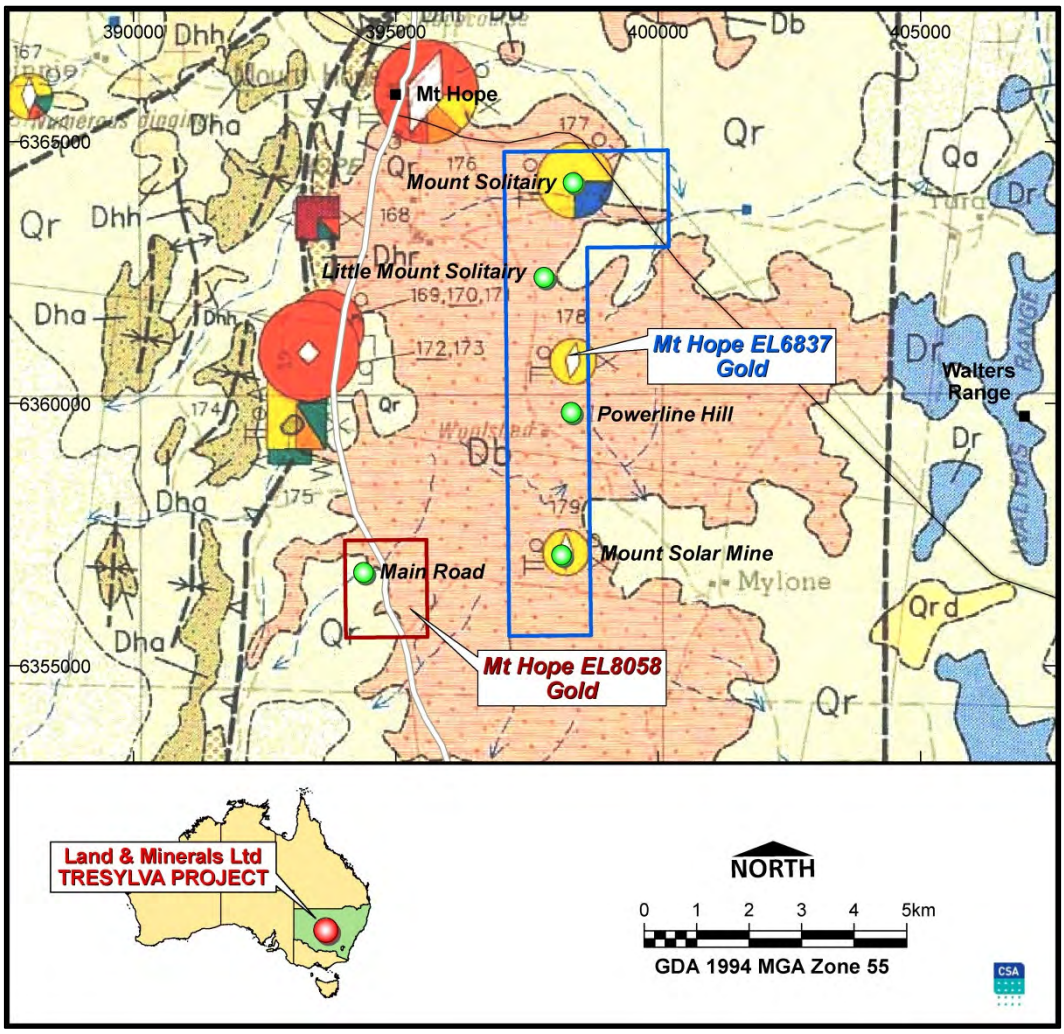


Figure 4: Geology of the Mt Hope Project Area

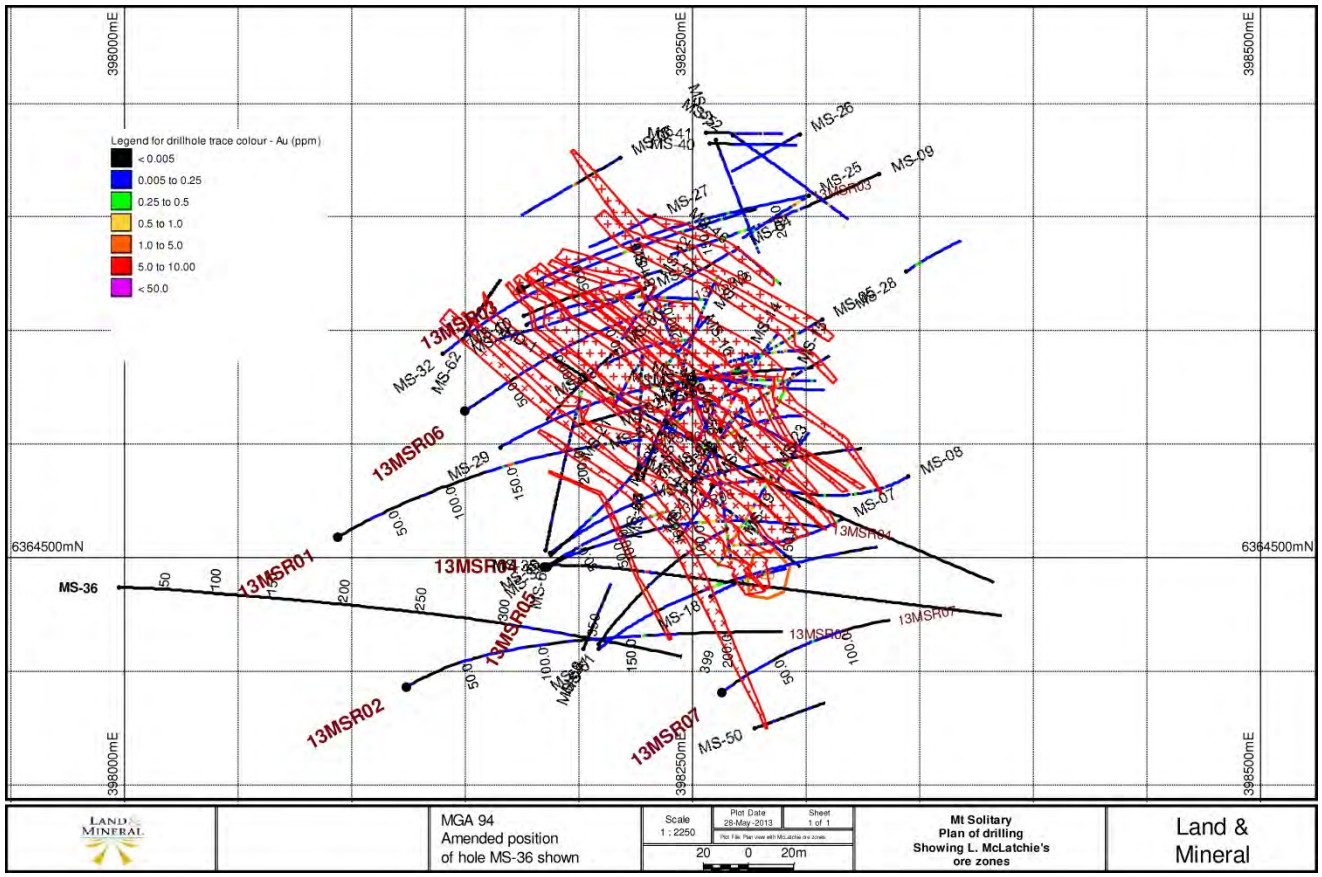


Figure 5. Plan view of Mt Solitary Drill Holes traces (black lines) and gold bearing zones (in ed)

The Powerline Hill prospect is located further south within EL 6837 and occupies another small hill rising to an elevation of 243 metres. As with Mt Solitary and Little Mt Solitary the hill is underlain by silicified and iron stained altered fine grained sandstone of the Broken Group. A number of prospector diggings are located on the hill. One percussion drill holes (PL1) was completed by EZ in 1986 and further three percussion drillholes (PL2-3) completed by MCM/CWG in the late 1990s. The four drillholes whilst not intersecting economic gold mineralisation do indicate that gold enrichment occurs in several sub-adjacent, parallel, northerly trending (possibly very steeply north-westerly dipping) zones known from current knowledge to have only small strike and down dip extension. No resources have been estimated at Powerline Hill.

The Mt Solar prospect is located at the southern end of the line of prospects aligned north-south from Mt Solitary (Figure 9 & 10). The hill on which Mt Solar is located shows similar geological characteristics to Mt Solitary with pervasive alteration including silicification and chlorite alteration and zones of vein quartz. Several shallow gold prospectors' pits and the "main shaft "are scattered along the main zone which trends NNW-SSE through the prospect over a distance of about 700 metres. This zone encompasses the surface indications of gold mineralisation.

The Main Road prospect lies within the separate EL 8058 which is located 2.5km west of the Mt Solar prospect. The main prospect area is located in the north-west corner of the EL. In this area there is a north-easterly trending zone of moderately iron oxide impregnated early Devonian sediments (sandstone and pelite) containing relatively minor quartz veining. Rock chip samples from these outcrops have returned gold assays from 17 to 120g/t Au. These high gold grades are only found in an area of approximately 20m x 20m.

RGC Exploration drilled 13 reverse circulation RC and nine air core (AC) drillholes in the early 1990's to test the anomalous rock chips. The best result was 3m@12.7g/t Au (RC09) from 0 to 3 metres depth. Central West Gold drilled a further two diamond drill holes (DDMR 14 & 15) with the best result being 2.34g/t over 1.2 metres between 24.0 to 25.2metres depth in DDMR15.

The conclusion derived from the exploration work so far is that the high grade surface gold mineralisation is due to surface enrichment which does not extend to any significant depth. Alternatively a relatively small steeply shoot of gold mineralisation could be present that has not yet been intersected.

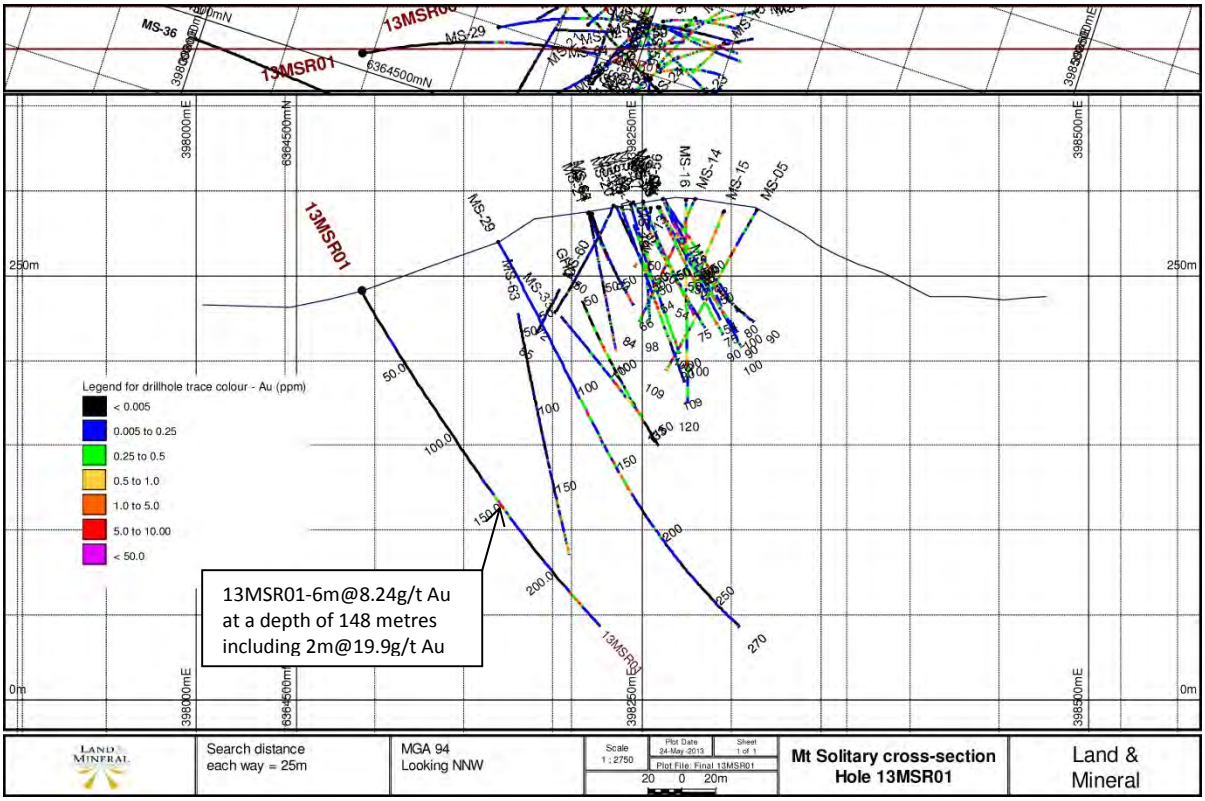


Figure 6. Mt Solitary Drill Section – 13MSR01 showing interpreted zones of mineralisation

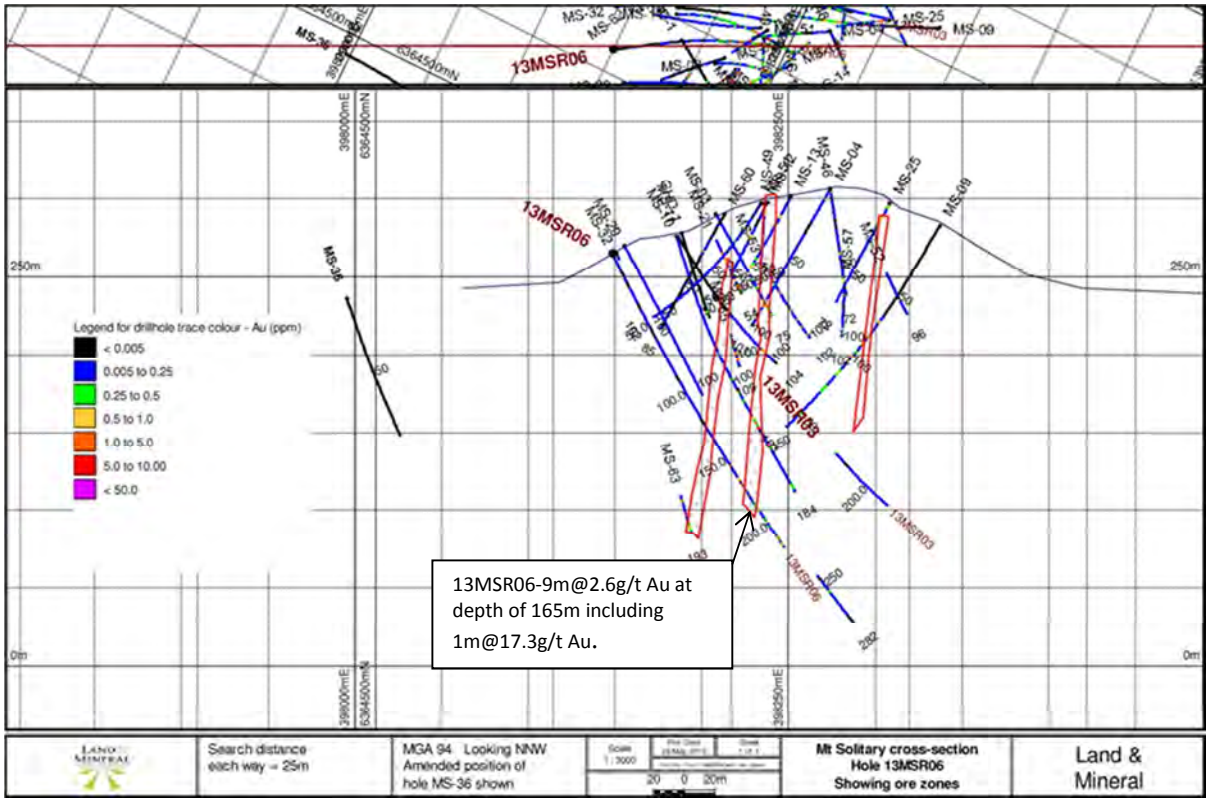


Figure 7: Mt Solitary Drill Section – 13MSR06 & 13MSR03 showing interpreted zones of gold mineralisation

2.5.4. Previous exploration

The Mt Hope project has been the target of intensive exploration but limited mining activity by various companies. Mining activity took place in the 1930's between 1935 and 1940 during which 41kg of gold was extracted.

In 1982 Electrolytic Zinc Co of A/Asia (EZ) held EL 1466 and drilled two part cored holes at Mt Solitary for a total of 569.5 metres including 319.5m of core and two open holes at Mt Solar for a total of 465m. EZ also carried out IP along three east-west traverses over Mt Solitary and two IP lines over Mt Solar. This survey defined steeply dipping resistivity zones which correspond with surficial silicification but with no significant chargeability anomalies on three of the lines. Line 5200N however did show a zone elevated chargeability corresponding with a shallow zone of high resistivity.

Between 1983 and 1984 Aberfoyle Exploration PL drilled eight open holes at Mt Solitary for a total of 731.5m. This work was completed via a joint venture with EZ.

Between 1985 and 1986 Amad NL (Normandy Resources NL) drilled 23 part cored holes at Mt Solitary for a total of 560.5m of 2,596.65m including 560.5m of core and eight open holes at Mt Solar for a total meterage of 460m in addition to a single percussion open hole at Powerline.

Between 1987 and 1989 EZ (Norgold Ltd) drilled four part cored holes at Mt Solar for a total of 1,087.35m including 910.35m of core.

Between 1991 and 1994 Placer Exploration drilled nine part cored drill holes at Mt Solitary for a total of 2,045.3m including 1,725.3m of core in addition to one percussion open hole at Mt Solar to a depth of 140m and three percussion open holes at Little Mt Solitary for total depth of 307m. Placer also carried out IP geophysics along five east-west lines at Mt Solitary and Little Mt Solitary. The Placer IP results indicated a consistent "pant-leg" style of resistivity plus complex chargeability results indicating variable sulphides±silicification. Placer also carried out an electromagnetic survey (EM) at Mt Solitary with two loops but found no conductors. Similarly downhole EM in drill holes MS33-38 revealed no off hole EM anomalies.

Between 1996 and 2004 Central West Gold and Mt Conqueror Minerals explored EL 1466 after entering an option to purchase the EL from Placer in 1996. This purchase was effected in 1999. These companies drilled 15 part cored holes at Mt Solitary for a total of 7,287.85m including 2,760.2m of core and 20 part cored holes at Mt Solar for a total of 2,505.35m including 910.35m of core. Geological interpretation of the drilling data at this time defined the gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary as being present in a series of fracture controlled, close space, more or less parallel, west-north westerly trending, steeply dipping zones with greater vertical than lateral extent. Within these zones very steep north-north westerly pitching shoots up to 90m long and 10m wide have been outlined in seven principal zones (Main Zone, S1-S4 & S6-7) with down-dip extensions of up to 190m. The gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary is fine-grained and somewhat patchy and probably associated with one particular stage of quartz veining. H&S used the results from the drilling to model the mineralisation and estimate tonnes and grade. However due to uncertainty over data quality were not able to classify the results as a Resource under the JORC Code 2004.

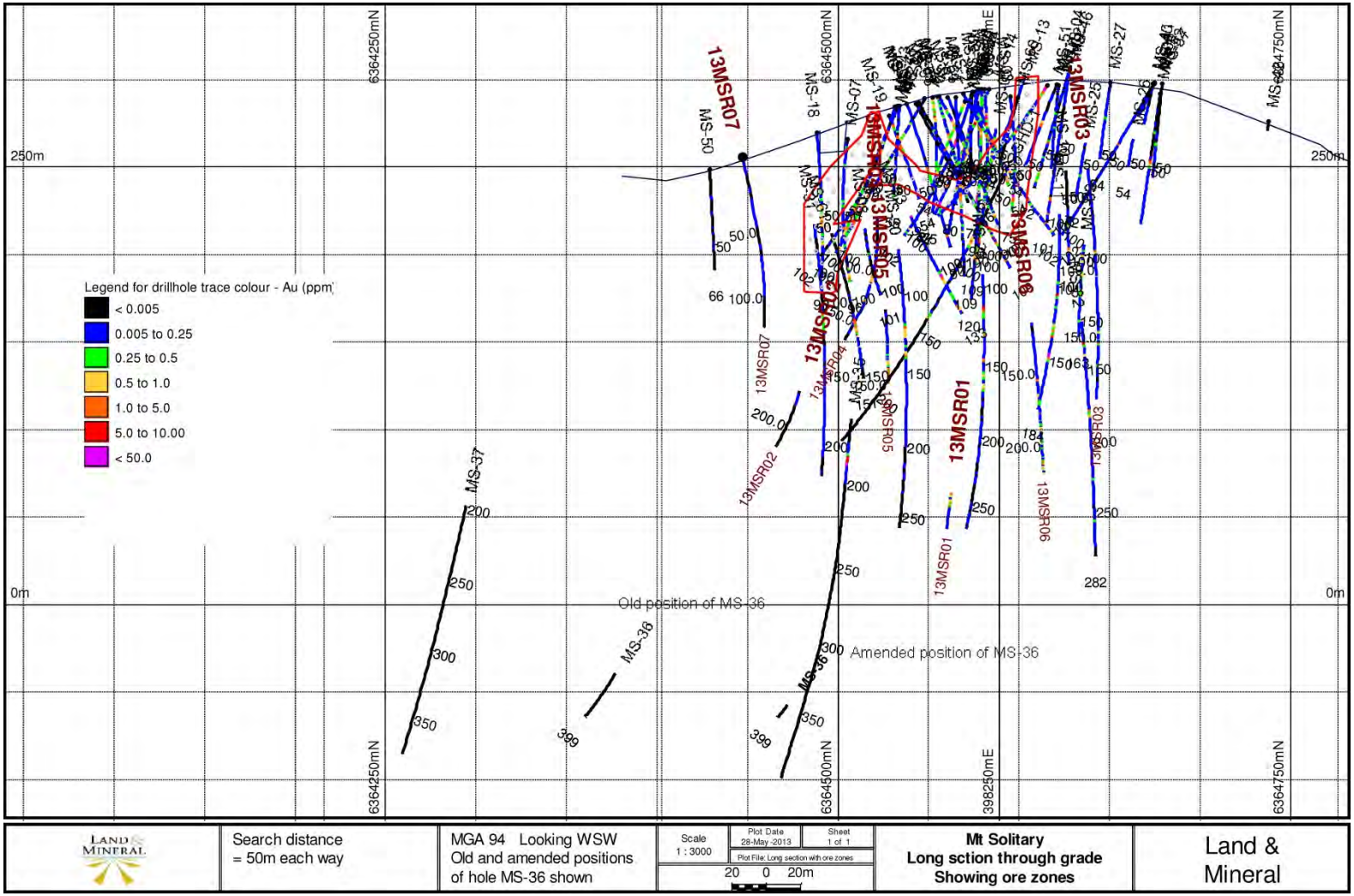


Figure 8. Mt Solitary Long Section with Gold Mineralisation Intercepts in Drill Holes

Simulated heap leaching testing were carried out on a sample of Mt Hope gold ore. These results showed that the test sample assayed between 1.1 to 1.4g/t Au. Percolation leaching over 11 days recovered only 6% of the gold. Following the percolation period the column was flooded with leach liquor for four days which recovered another 44.3% of the gold.

At Mt Solar the drilling has defined two shoots up to 100m long and possibly 30m in width in the 20 holes drilled. Base metal values are higher at Mt Solar in comparison to Mt Solitary.

Between 2003 and 2012 Central West Gold took over the Mt Hope project area under EL 6055 which was granted in 2005. During this time nine percussion open drill holes were completed for a total of 1,043 metres at Mt Solitary and three percussion drill holes at Mt Solar for a total of 260 metres.

In early 2013, LDM drilled a further seven reverse circulation drill holes for a total of 1,540 metres. These drill holes were situated to the west of the line of surface gold mineralisation and designed to test explore for zones or shoots of enriched gold mineralisation. This programme was successful with several high grade gold intersections encountered including 8.24g/t Au over a drilled thickness of 6 metres in 13MSR01 at a depth of 148 metres. This interval includes an interval of 19.91g/t Au over 2 metres (Figure 6). Drill hole 13MSR06 intersected over a drilled thickness of 2 metres at 9.0/t Au at depth of 172m including 1m at 17.3g/t Au at 173 metres.

2.5.5. Target potential

In 2006 Hellman and Schofield (H&S) developed a grade-tonnage model on the Mt Solitary gold deposit. The results of the H&S work are presented in Table 9. Their results are conceptual in nature an insufficient exploration work has been completed to define resources. It is uncertain that additional exploration will result in mineral resources being defined.

The results generated by H&S are generally considered to have focused on the bulk mining potential of the Mt Solitary gold resource rather than focusing on the higher grade gold mineralization that is known to be present in steeply plunging mineralized shoots. Previous attempts have been made to quantify these high grade resources.

The Mt Solitary prospect has demonstrated by a significant number of drill holes that high grade gold mineralisation is present and commonly encompassed by an envelope of potentially economic lower grade gold mineralisation. The higher-grade mineralisation is known to be present in steeply dipping shoots which raises the exploration possibility that blind deposits of gold mineralisation similar to the Perseverance and Peak gold deposits in the Cobar field could be present at greater depth.

Similar potential is present at the Mt Solar prospect where the gold mineralisation is accompanied by relatively significant copper mineralisation.

Hole No	Coordinates GDA94		Significant Assay Results (0.5g/t cut off)			
	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold Grade g/t
MS1	398263.8	6364553.2	1.5	3	1.5	0.55
MS1	398263.8	6364553.2	4.5	6	1.5	0.72
MS1	398263.8	6364553.2	6	7.5	1.5	0.61
MS1	398263.8	6364553.2	9	10.5	1.5	1.72
MS1	398263.8	6364553.2	12	13.5	1.5	6.55
***MS2**	**398241.6**	**6364572.4**	**66**	**75**	**9**	**7.57**
Including						
MS2	398241.6	6364572.4	66	67.5	1.5	1.26
MS2	398241.6	6364572.4	67.5	69	1.5	7.65
MS2	398241.6	6364572.4	69	70.5	1.5	11.00
MS2	398241.6	6364572.4	70.5	72	1.5	12.00
MS2	398241.6	6364572.4	72	73.5	1.5	9.60
MS2	398241.6	6364572.4	73.5	75	1.5	3.89
***MS3**	***398212.7***	***6364585.5***	***63***	***69***	***6***	***4.58***
Including						
MS3	398212.7	6364585.5	63	64.5	1.5	1.64
MS3	398212.7	6364585.5	64.5	66	1.5	12.92
MS3	398212.7	6364585.5	66	67.5	1.5	1.92
MS3	398212.7	6364585.5	67.5	69	1.5	1.82
MS6	398218.2	6364675.9	43.5	45	1.5	5.61
MS7	398315.9	6364517.0	85.5	87	1.5	4.68
MS9	398332.1	6364668.9	88	90	2	5.7
***MS11**	***398176.9***	***6364602.7***	***146***	***150***	***4***	***9.95***
Including						
MS11	398176.9	6364602.7	146	148	2	18.00
MS11	398176.9	6364602.7	148	150	2	1.90
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	22	24	2	2.13
***MS14**	**398273.8**	**6364589.5**	**32**	**42**	**10**	**3.40**
Including						
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	32	34	2	10.00
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	34	36	2	2.97
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	36	38	2	0.65
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	38	40	2	1.01
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	40	42	2	2.38
***MS14**	***398273.8***	***6364589.5***	***76***	***80***	***4***	***13.63***
Including						
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	76	78	2	25.40
MS14	398273.8	6364589.5	78	80	2	1.85
***MS23**	***398285.0***	***6364535.8***	***36***	***48***	***12***	***4.19***
Including						
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	36	38	2	3.31
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	38	40	2	14.70
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	40	42	2	0.76
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	42	44	2	1.31
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	44	46	2	2.91

MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	46	48	2	2.12
MS23	***398285.0***	***6364535.8***	***54***	***68***	***14***	***6.14***
Including						
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	54	56	2	1.11
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	56	58	2	3.21
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	58	60	2	4.75
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	60	62	2	4.41
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	62	64	2	1.76
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	64	66	2	24.00
MS23	398285.0	6364535.8	66	68	2	3.71
MS33	398187.8	6364501.2	56	58	2	11.46
MS33	***398187.8***	***6364501.2***	***102***	***108***	***6***	***4.79***
Including						
MS33	398187.8	6364501.2	102	104	2	11.10
MS33	398187.8	6364501.2	104	106	2	2.30
MS33	398187.8	6364501.2	106	108	2	0.98
MS35	***398188.0***	***6364496.8***	***184***	***190***	***6***	***10.48***
Including						
MS35	398188.0	6364496.8	184	186	2	7.02
MS35	398188.0	6364496.8	186	188	2	5.22
MS35	398188.0	6364496.8	188	190	2	19.20
MS48	***398256.6***	***6364582.0***	***16***	***23***	***7***	***7.80***
Including						
MS48	398256.6	6364582.0	16	17	1	3.32
MS48	398256.6	6364582.0	17	18	1	20.10
MS48	398256.6	6364582.0	18	19	1	7.53
MS48	398256.6	6364582.0	19	20	1	0.88
MS48	398256.6	6364582.0	21	22	1	8.53
MS48	398256.6	6364582.0	22	23	1	6.43
MS49	***398234.2***	***6364613.6***	***1***	***9***	***8***	***17.24***
Including						
MS49	398234.2	6364613.6	1	2	1	9.34
MS49	398234.2	6364613.6	2	3	1	53.30
MS49	398234.2	6364613.6	3	4	1	48.00
MS49	398234.2	6364613.6	4	5	1	2.96
MS49	398234.2	6364613.6	5	6	1	2.63
MS49	398234.2	6364613.6	7	8	1	0.92
MS49	398234.2	6364613.6	8	9	1	3.52
MS56	***398260.1***	***6364547.7***	***63***	***66***	***3***	***10.67***
Including						
MS56	398260.1	6364547.7	63	64	1	29.55
MS56	398260.1	6364547.7	64	65	1	1.04
MS56	398260.1	6364547.7	65	66	1	1.43
MS58	***398261.8***	***6364556.7***	***16***	***20***	***4***	***7.20***
Including						
MS58	398261.8	6364556.7	16	17	1	26.1
MS58	398261.8	6364556.7	17	18	1	0.72
MS58	398261.8	6364556.7	18	19	1	0.55

MS58	398261.8	6364556.7	19	20	1	1.42
MS58	***398261.8***	***6364556.7***	***22***	***24***	***2***	***6.96***
MS58	398261.8	6364556.7	22	23	1	3.51
MS58	398261.8	6364556.7	23	24	1	10.4
MS61	***398208.8***	***6364462.1***	***111***	***116***	***5***	***7.23***
Including						
MS61	398208.8	6364462.1	111	112	1	19.50
MS61	398208.8	6364462.1	112	113	1	8.02
MS61	398208.8	6364462.1	113	114	1	2.24
MS61	398208.8	6364462.1	114	115	1	2.82
MS61	398208.8	6364462.1	115	116	1	3.56
MS65	398226.0	6364535.0	31	32	1	3.91
MS65	398226.0	6364535.0	90	91	1	5.00
MS65	398226.0	6364535.0	104	105	1	2.72
13MSR01	***398093.6***	***6364509.0***	***148.0***	***154.0***	***6***	***8.24***
Including						
13MSR01	398093.6	6364509.0	148.0	149.0	1	32.80
13MSR01	398093.6	6364509.0	149.0	150.0	1	7.01
13MSR01	398093.6	6364509.0	150.0	151.0	1	2.85
13MSR01	398093.6	6364509.0	151.0	152.0	1	2.94
13MSR01	398093.6	6364509.0	152.0	153.0	1	2.24
13MSR01	398093.6	6364509.0	153.0	154.0	1	1.62
13MSR05	***398185***	***6364496***	***49.0***	***53.0***	***4***	***9.98***
Including						
13MSR05	398185	6364496	49.0	50.0	1	0.78
13MSR05	398185	6364496	50.0	51.0	1	1.99
13MSR05	398185	6364496	51.0	52.0	1	36.60
13MSR05	398185	6364496	52.0	53.0	1	0.53
13MSR06	***398149.6***	***6364564.3***	***172.0***	***174.0***	***4***	***9.01***
Including						
13MSR06	398149.6	6364564.3	172.0	173.0	1	0.73
13MSR06	398149.6	6364564.3	173.0	174.0	1	17.3
RC09	***na***	***na***	***0***	***3***	***3.0***	***12.7***
Including						
RC09	na	na	0	1	1	16.7
RC09	na	na	1	2	1	18.2
RC09	na	na	2	3	1	3.26
DDMR15	na	na	24.0	25.2	1.2	2.34

Note: *all aggregated intervals shown in the above table, the average grade has been calculated by simple arithmetic mean using all contiguous intervals greater than 0.5g/t Au with uniform drilled thickness no internal dilution, true widths are not known at this stage of understanding.(na. -GDA coordinates not available)*

Table 8: Significant Gold Intercepts for the Mt Solitary and Main Road Prospects

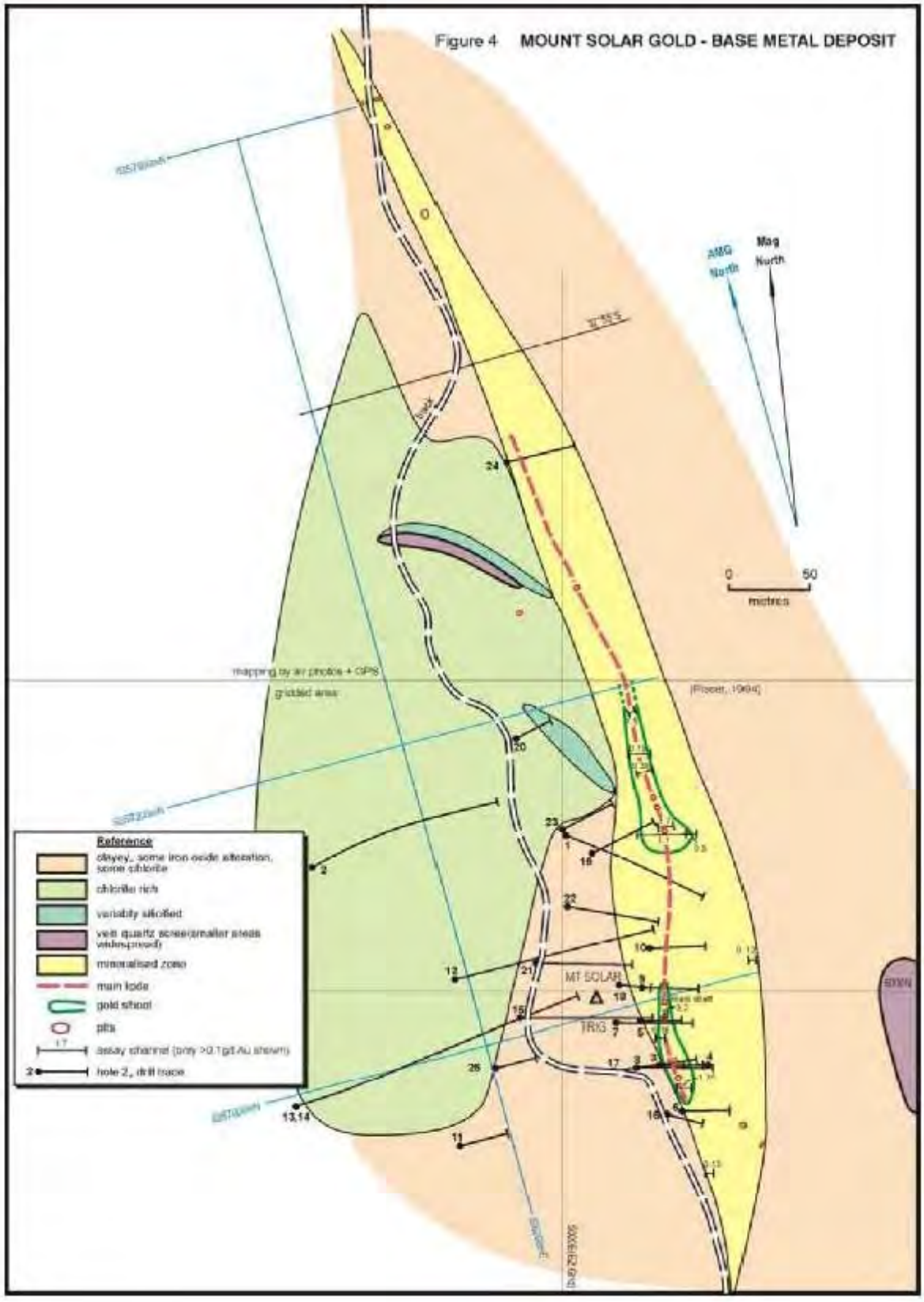


Figure 9: Mt Solar-Geology and Drill Hole Locations

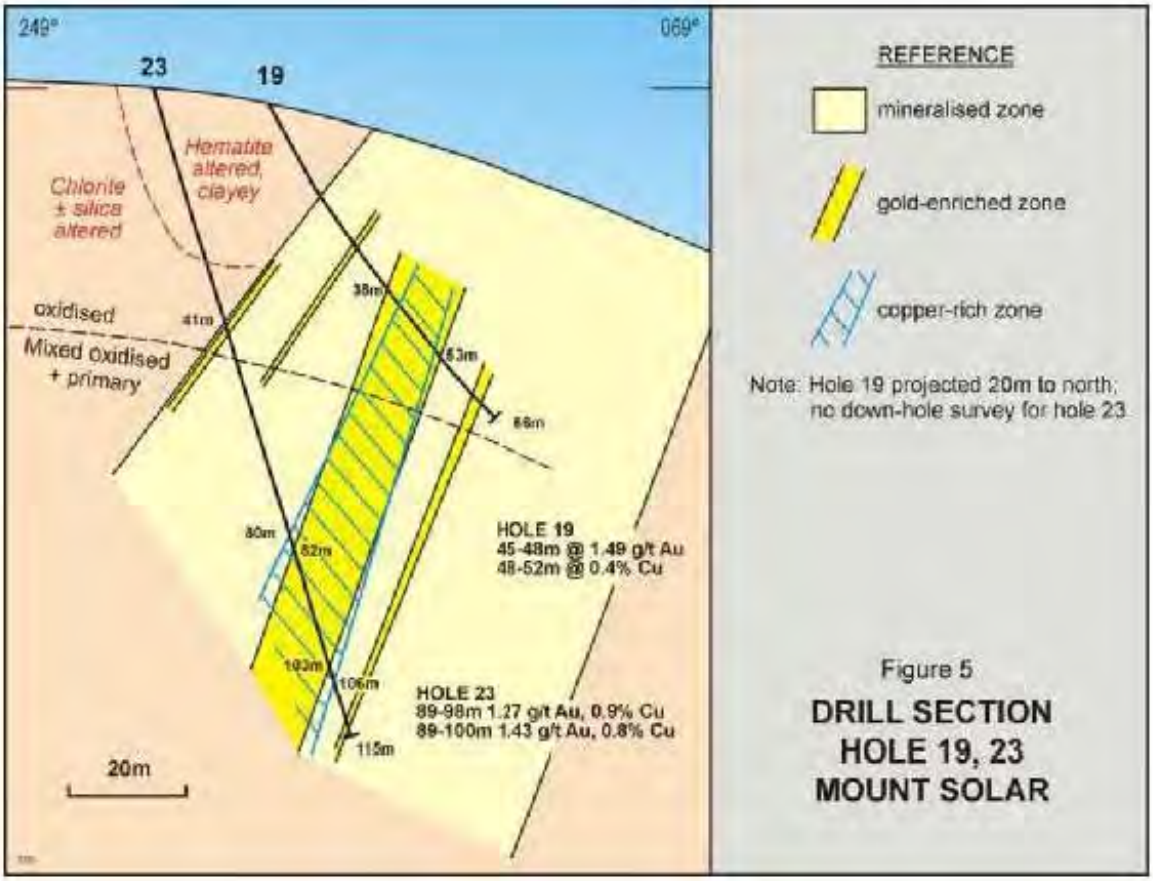


Figure 10. Mt Solar Drill Section SL19 and SL23

Category 1+2+3			
Cutoff g/t	Grade g/t	Tonnes	Ozs x 1000
> 0.30	1.12	1548827	55.77
> 0.50	1.50	1018172	49.10
> 0.75	1.91	695165	42.69
> 1.00	2.26	520765	37.84
> 1.50	2.86	328170	30.18

Table 9. Hellman and Schofield Mt Solitary grade tonnage model

2.6. Treslyva Project

2.6.1. Location

The Tresylva project is an Exploration Licence number 7715 which is located in central western New South Wales approximately 130km west-southwest of the city of Dubbo (Figure 1). The nearest towns to the project area are Fifield and Tullamore. Access to the area is via the Newell Highway from Dubbo to Peak Hill thence west via the Tullamore Road to Tullamore. Various local council roads and tracks on private land allow access into the project area.

2.6.2. Tenure

LDM hold 100% interest in the Tresylva tenement due to their purchase of EL 7715 from Goldspy Pty Ltd. The single tenement comprises a total of 3,760 ha (Table 10).

Tenement	Holder	Ownership %	Status	Grant date	Expires	Area Ha
Tresylva						
EL 7715	Goldspy Pty Ltd (Title sold to LDM and transfer lodged with NSW DRE Titles office)	100	Live	25/2/2011	25/2/2013	3,760
					Total	**3,760**

Table 10 Land and Minerals Tresylva Tenement Summary

2.6.3. Local Geology

The eastern 75% of the project area is underlain by rocks of the Ordovician Girilambone Group which consist of slates, phyllites and quartzite. The western 25% portion of the project area is however underlain by the unconformably overlying Devonian sediments of the Yarra Yarra Creek Group comprised of the Inverleith Sandstone and the stratigraphically lower Daalboro Sandstone Small granite plutons of Devonian age intrude the Ordovician sequence near the boundary between these units and the Yarra Yarra Creek Group (Figure 11).

The Girilambone Beds have been intruded by the Fifield Complex consisting of basic and ultrabasic rocks of Silurian to Early Devonian age (~397 my). These intrusions are located in a broad west-northwest structural corridor (the Derriwong-Nyngan Ultramafic Corridor) extending from Tresylva south-east to Gobondery.

The Fifield Complex is composed of the Tout Complex (Flemington Intrusion), the Owendale Complex, the Murga Complex and the Tresylva-Glenlyon Complex (Yates, 1967). The Fifield Complex is believed to be a concentric Alaskan type gabbo-peridotite intrusive body. It is thought that the intrusion is a root zone of a former volcanic centre with the possibility that the nearby Raggatt Volcanics andesite represent extrusive lavas from this ancient volcanic centre. The basic/ultrabasic rocks show poor exposure but are clearly delineated by their prominent airborne magnetic expression (Figure 12).

There is an analogy of the Fifield intrusions with a number of prospective similar terrains around the world. These are the classic layered Bushveld Complex in South Africa which is mined for platinum and chromite and the Stillwater style intrusion in the USA and the

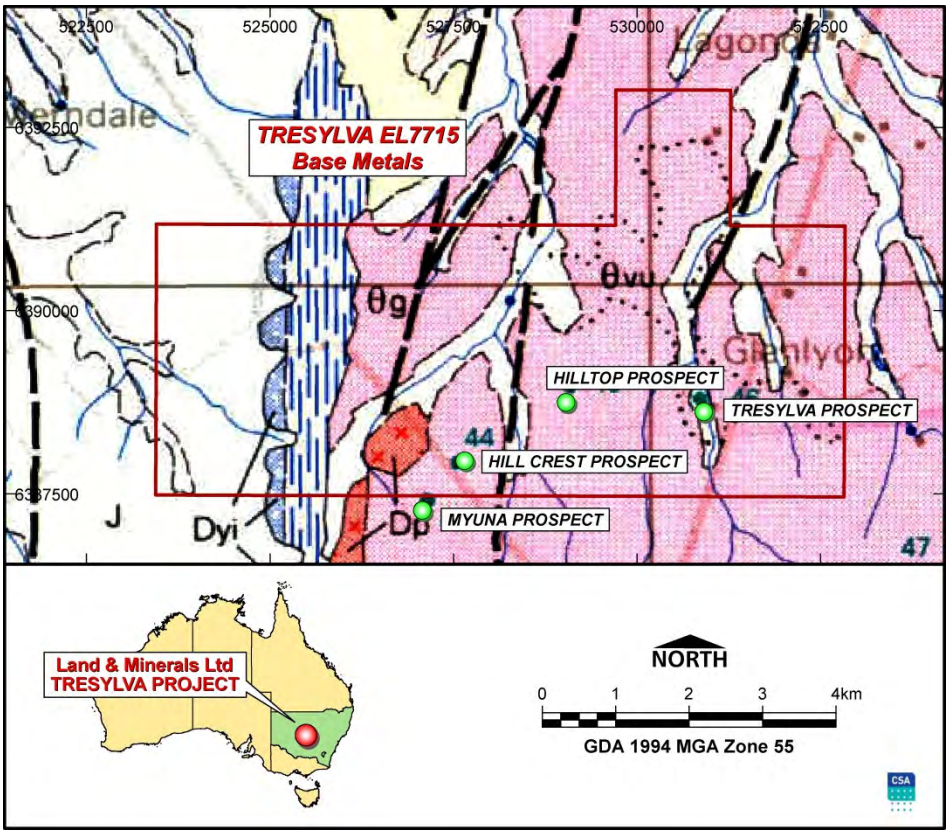


Figure 11. EL 7715 Local Geology as shown on 1:250,000 Narromine Geology Sheet

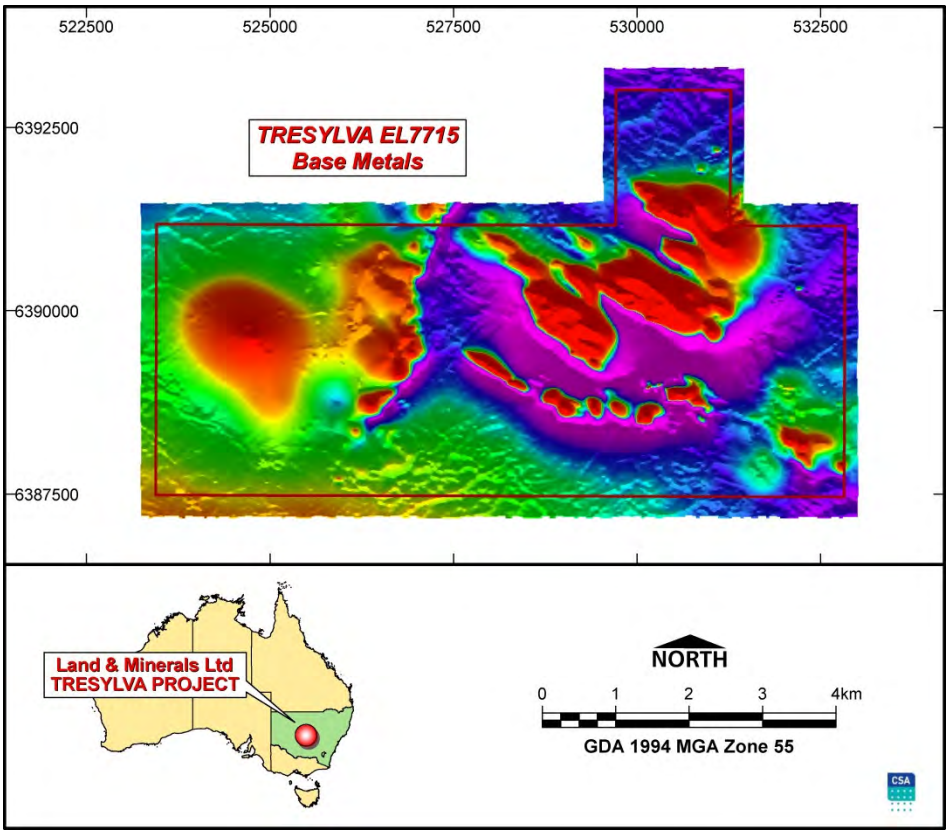


Figure 12. EL 7715 Total Field Magnetic Image

Skaargard intrusion in Greenland. These latter two intrusions are vertically zoned rather horizontally layered (e.g. Bushveld) and are thought be a closer analogy to the Fifield intrusions.

The Fifield intrusions outcrop poorly and are deeply weathered commonly lateriterised and weathered to ferruginous clays, kaolinite and magnetite. This situation might offer the potential for metals such as nickel and platinum to be concentrated in the weathering profile. Magnesite deposits have been identified and mined at several localities in the Fifield area in the past.

2.6.4. Mineralisation

The most notable mineral occurrence in the general area has been the extraction of alluvial platinum from three alluvial leads with lesser associated gold. This platinum mining activity took place between 1893 and 1915 during which approximately 640kg were produced from a mining area covering 10km by 5km. This is the largest production of platinum in Australia. The platinum workings comprised the Platina Lead, the Fifield Lead and the Gillenbine Lead with the Platina Lead being the largest producer (Suppel and Barron, 1986). No known primary source has been recognised for the platinum, however (Bowman, 1966) suggested the alluvial leads drained the Murga Complex where finely disseminated source in this complex may have provided the platinum and gold.

None of these alluvial platinum leads are located inside the Tresylva project area but the presence of the mafic/ultramafic Tresylva Complex and its associated magnetic anomaly provide a suitable target for primary y platinum group element mineralisation.

The now closed Burra Tin Mines comprises old alluvial workings about 12km north-west of Fifield and south-east of Glenlyon. About 5 tonnes of tin concentrates were mined from the area. Tin was discovered in 1892-94 in streams and also from granite country around the Gogondery Range. Production of tin in the field occurred mainly between 1900-1911 and 1925-1926 and sporadic mining continued until 1962.

Approximately 1.4 Million tonnes of magnesite was produced at Fifield between 1907 and 1985 with the mine being put in care and maintenance in 1985.

Within the project area there are four known base metal prospects of some interest. These are summarised as follows in Table 11.

Prospect Name	Mineralisation Style	Metals Present
Myuna Prospect	Vein/space fill	Pb,Cu, Zn
Hill Crest Prospect	Vein	Cu, Ag, Pb
Hill Top Prospect	Vein	Cu, Mg
Tresylva	Disseminated, Residual/lateritic	Co, Cu, Mg

Table 11. Prospect summary for Tresylva

2.6.5. Previous exploration

The project area has attracted significant exploration interest since the 1960's for a wide range of metals.

Anaconda Australia and Quality Earths held EL 32 near Tullamore and Fifield in 1965. The principal interests were the ultrabasic intrusions and their potential for platinum. The company completed a magnetic survey and IP in addition to geological mapping, auger and diamond drilling. The diamond drilling completed encountered anomalous levels of platinum and palladium over a 2 metre interval in a medium to coarse grained clinopyroxenite surrounded by finer grained biotite clinopyroxenite.

Investigation at the Tresylva prospect found the ultrabasic intrusive rocks were described as serpentinised, hornblende pyroxenite and micro-gabbros. Soil sampling at Tresylva delineated a lead-zone anomaly but levels of platinum, palladium and gold were below the detection limit.

The Shell Company of Australia held EL 1555 to EL 1557 between 1981 and 1983 (Betts, 1983). The exploration target was for Doradilla style tin, tungsten skarn, porphyry copper-gold mineralisation in the contact zone between the Gobondery intrusion with the Raggett Volcanics. In addition placer tin and base metal mineralisation were targeted in the mafic-ultramafic intrusions. An airborne magnetic survey flown by Shell delineated ten magnetic targets of interest which included a cluster of anomalies named the Tresylva-Glenlyon anomaly group and lies within the Tresylva project area. Anomalous levels of molybdenum, tin, tungsten and arsenic were seen in rock chip and soil sampling in this area. RAB drilling to depths of about ten metres were undertaken at the Tresylva anomaly with significantly anomalous lead (up to 1400 ppm), copper (up to 350ppm) and zinc (up to 2,500ppm) values being returned from base of hole drill samples. No successful deeper drilling such as diamond drilling was completed at Tresylva by Shell.

Triako Resources Limited held EL 5969 between 2002 and 2007 and targeted gold-copper skarn mineralisation at Mineral Hill and Ghost Hill. No significant work was completed in the Tresylva project area.

2.6.6. Exploration Potential

An assessment of the geology and previous exploration results in the Tresylva project area indicates there is moderate exploration potential for the following styles of mineralisation.

- 'Tritton' Style copper/base metal mineralisation. The Tritton copper deposit is hosted in the Girilambone Group and is located 150km north-northwest of the Tresylva Project area (Ackerman and Chivas, 2004).
- Supergene platinum mineralisation within lateritised regolith clays overlying the Tresylva Complex.
- Primary platinum mineralisation in the Tresylva complex.

LDM has flown a detailed magnetic and radiometric survey over the Exploration Licence in order to identify exploration targets. After detailed examination and analysis of the previous exploration data, LDM are proposing to undertake detailed soil sampling over an approximate 800m X 400m in the western half of the tenement. Follow up of the Tresylva lead-zinc anomaly

is planned but may be delayed because of its proximity to local landowners' residence. CSA Global considers this a rational way to pursue these types of targets in the project area but consider the potential of exploration success to be moderate.

3. Northern Territory Phosphate Projects

3.1. Location

The two LDM phosphate exploration projects are located in the central part of NT (Figure 13). They comprise a number of granted exploration tenements and also a licence under application.

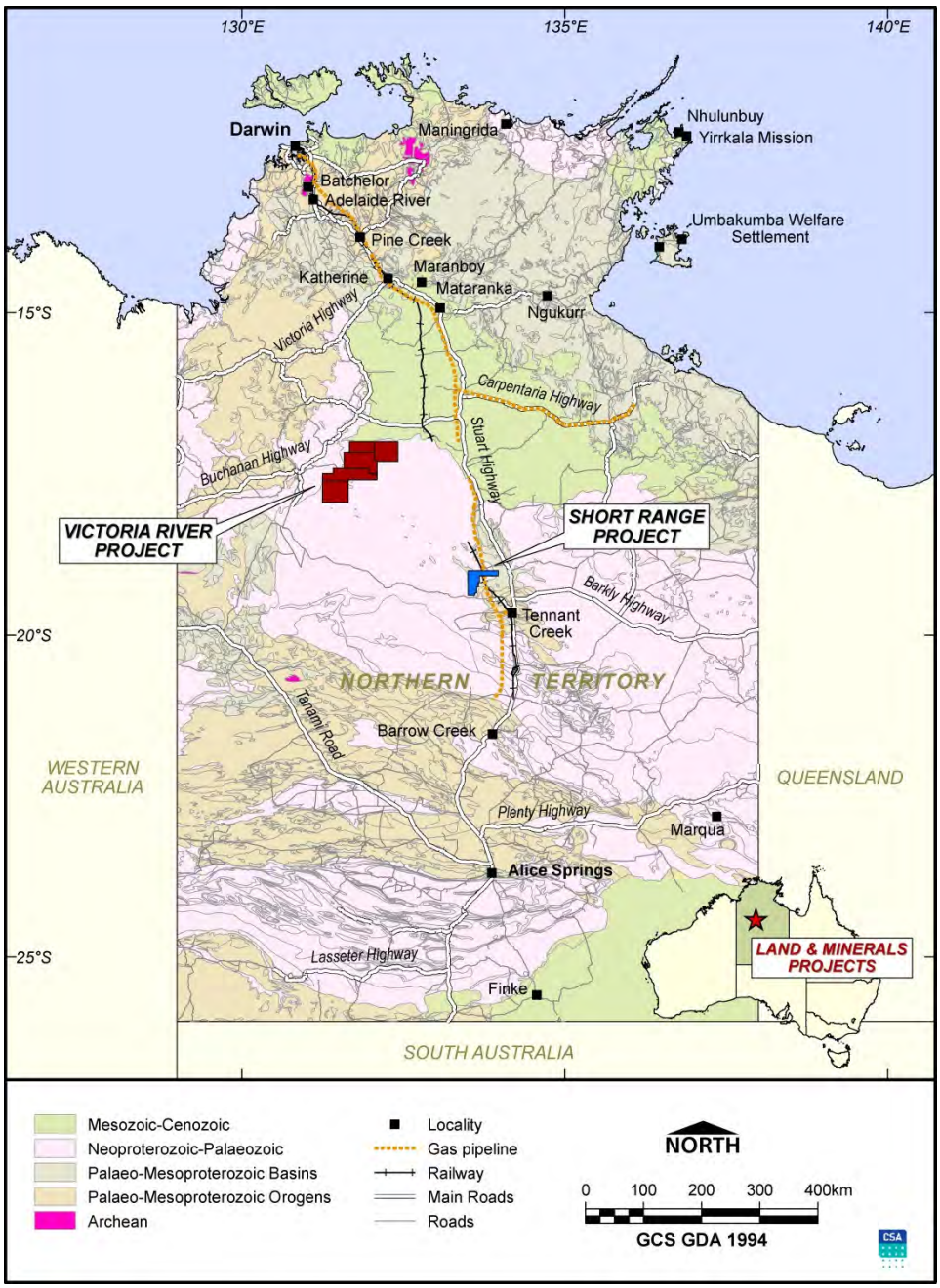


Figure 13. Location of the Land and Mineral exploration projects in NT.

The Victoria River Phosphate Project comprises five granted tenements and is located approximately 500km south of Darwin and 90km east of Kalkaridji township in the central part of NT.

The Short Range Phosphate Project is located approximately 75km northwest of Tennant Creek in the central part of NT. The project comprises of only one tenement covered by ELA 24976. This is an exploration licence area under application by Fisher Resources.

The projects are situated within the Cambrian Wiso Basin. They are considered prospective for sedimentary phosphate mineralisation.

3.2. Regional Geology

3.2.1. Introduction

The Wiso Basin is an underexplored basin considered to be similar in many ways to the Georgina Basin. It occupies a substantial area of 160,000km^2 over much of the central-western part of the Northern Territory (Figure 14), lying east of the Davenport Province and north of the Arunta Region. It covers all or parts of nineteen 1:250,000 Map Sheet areas.

The basin largely covered by a sheet-like succession of Palaeozoic sediments generally less than 300m thick, thickening to 3000-4500m of Cambrian to Ordovician sediments in the extreme southern part of the basin (Lander Trough). Sedimentation comprises both carbonate and clastic lithologies deposited in a shallow marine to fluviatile environment.

Figure 14: Generalised Regional Geological Map.

3.2.2. Stratigraphy

The Wiso Basin is a slight Palaeozoic structural downwarp (and topographic depression) in which sediments accumulated on a basement of folded Proterozoic rocks and flat-lying Lower Cambrian basalts during Cambrian, Ordovician and Late Palaeozoic times.

The stratigraphy of the Wiso Basin succession is summarised in Figure 15. It consists of Palaeozoic shallow marine siliciclastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks that have been divided into six formations. Together, these form three sequences, each separated by an unconformity surface.

The phosphate-bearing early Middle Cambrian Montejinni Limestone and Hooker Creek Formation are of most interest for phosphate exploration. The Montejinni Limestone is continuous across the entire Wiso Basin, and consists of dolostone, limestone, dolomitic limestone, calcareous mudstone and siltstone, commonly with abundant chert. Montejinni Limestone is dated as early Middle Cambrian and is correlated with Sequence 1 of the Georgina Basin (Figure 16).

The overlying Hooker Creek Formation (also Sequence 1) outcrops as low rises along the central-western basin margin. In its type section, the Formation consists of interbedded siltstone and shale, with thin dolostone interbeds more abundant towards the base of the formation.

Together with the overlying Lothari Hill Sandstone, these two formations are collectively equivalent to the Gum Ridge Formation of the western Georgina Basin and the Tindall Limestone of the Daly Basin (both are assigned to Sequence 1).

The Montejinni Limestone was deposited in or near a shallow epeiric sea which covered large areas of the Northern Territory during that time. Sedimentation took place in a quiet environment, probably as the result of precipitation of carbonates assisted by living organisms, together with transportation of terrigenous material from a land surface of Antrim Plateau Volcanics and older rocks.

The Hooker Creek Formation overlies the Montejinni Limestone with a gradational contact observed in BMR Green Swamp Well 6 and in several other stratigraphic drillholes. The proportion of dolomitic siltstone beds in the Montejinni Limestone increases upwards; above the contact, dolomitic siltstone of the Hooker Creek Formation is dominant. A notable and typical feature of the Hooker Creek Formation is the gradation apparent in stratigraphic hole cuttings from dolomitic siltstone to laminated dolomite.

The laminated dolomitic sediments of the Hooker Creek Formation were most likely deposited in a restricted marine environment, such as a wide coastal lagoon which was inundated by the sea from time to time. Tidal or marine currents would have been present during deposition of some dolomite beds. The Hooker Creek Formation was deposited contemporaneously with parts of the Giles Creek Dolomite of the Amadeus Basin.

Generalised model of sedimentation at the Wiso Basin through the Middle Cambrian is shown in Figure 17.

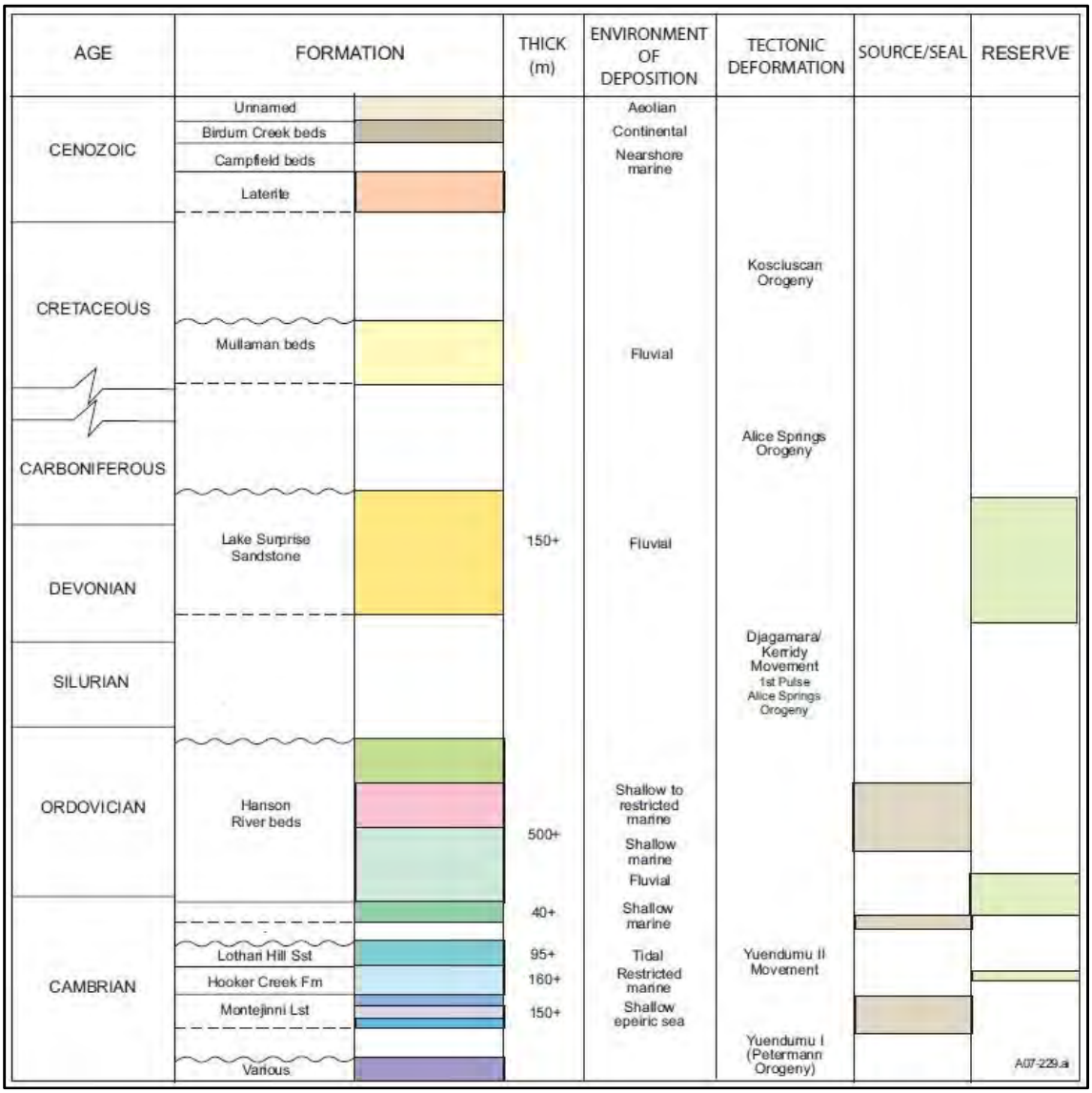


Figure 15: Generalised stratigraphy of the Wiso Basin (after Questa Australia, 1989).

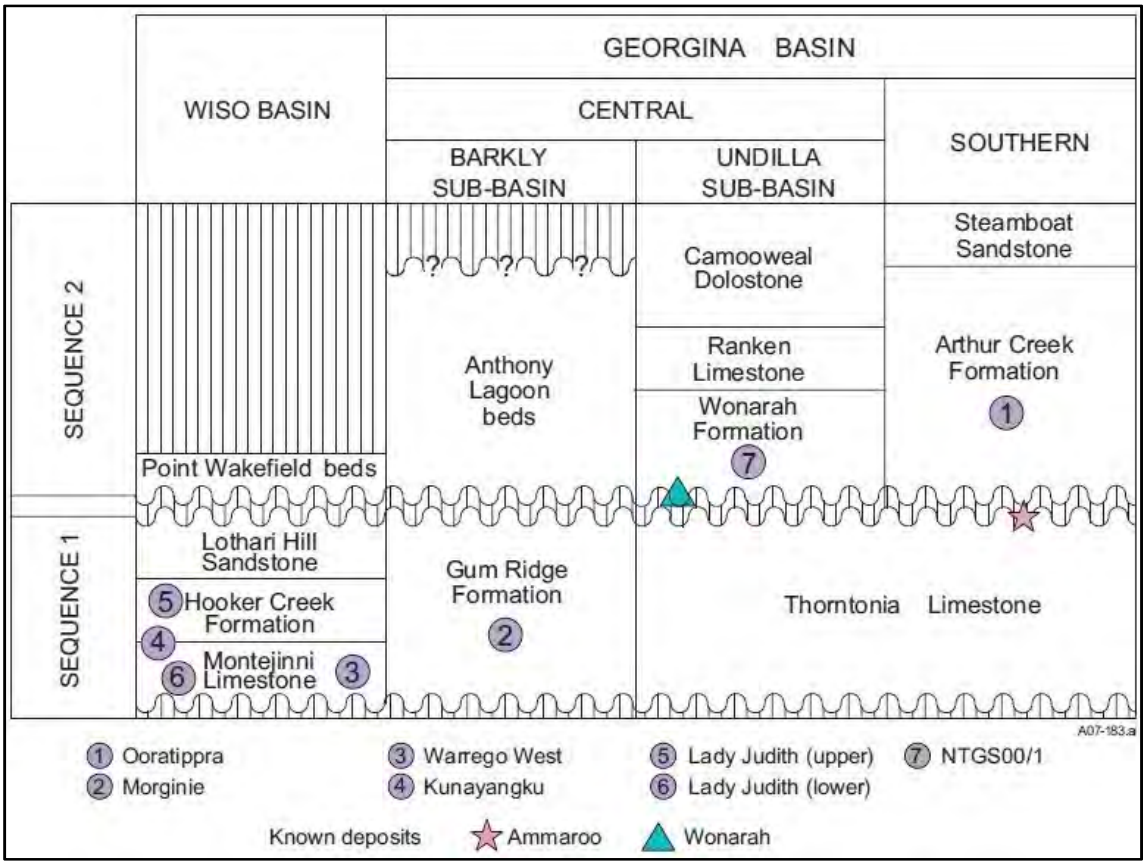


Figure 16: Schematic west-to-east stratigraphic transect across the Wiso and Georgina Basins (showing stratigraphic position of major phosphate occurrences (after Khan et al., 2007)).

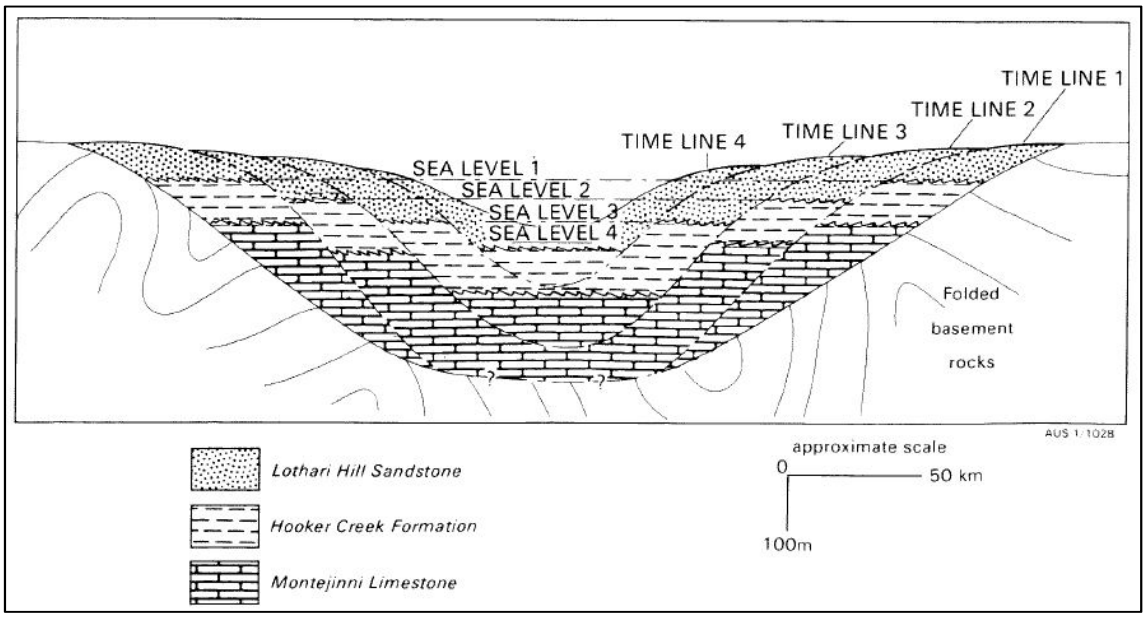


Figure 17. Possible model of the Middle Cambrian (Ordian) sedimentation.
The four time lines represent the depositional surface at four points in time, from the oldest 1 to the youngest 4 (after Kennewell and Huleatt, 1980).

3.2.3. Structure

Overview

The Wiso Basin is structurally simple, being almost flat-lying in all but its southernmost part. It has formed on a basement of highly to mildly deformed Proterozoic rocks and almost flat-lying Lower Cambrian rocks.

Structure contours on the base of the Montejinni Limestone (and hence of the Wiso Basin) are shown in Figure 18, and are based on drill hole information and on outcrop elevations. Shallow depths to the base of the Montejinni Limestone in most areas are also indicated by aeromagnetic surveys which recorded shallow magnetic anomalies corresponding to features in the basement rocks over many parts of the basin.

The crest of a slight basement rise extending at least from Delamere to western Beetaloo (Figure 18) defines the northern limit of the Wiso Basin. The sediments are continuous across this ridge, forming part of the Daly River Basin to the north of it; they are also continuous with sediments in the Georgina Basin, to the east. A second prominent basement ridge is evident across the central part of the basin where Proterozoic rocks crop out in a belt extending northwest across SOUTH LAKE WOODS and the northeast corner of Winneke Creek.

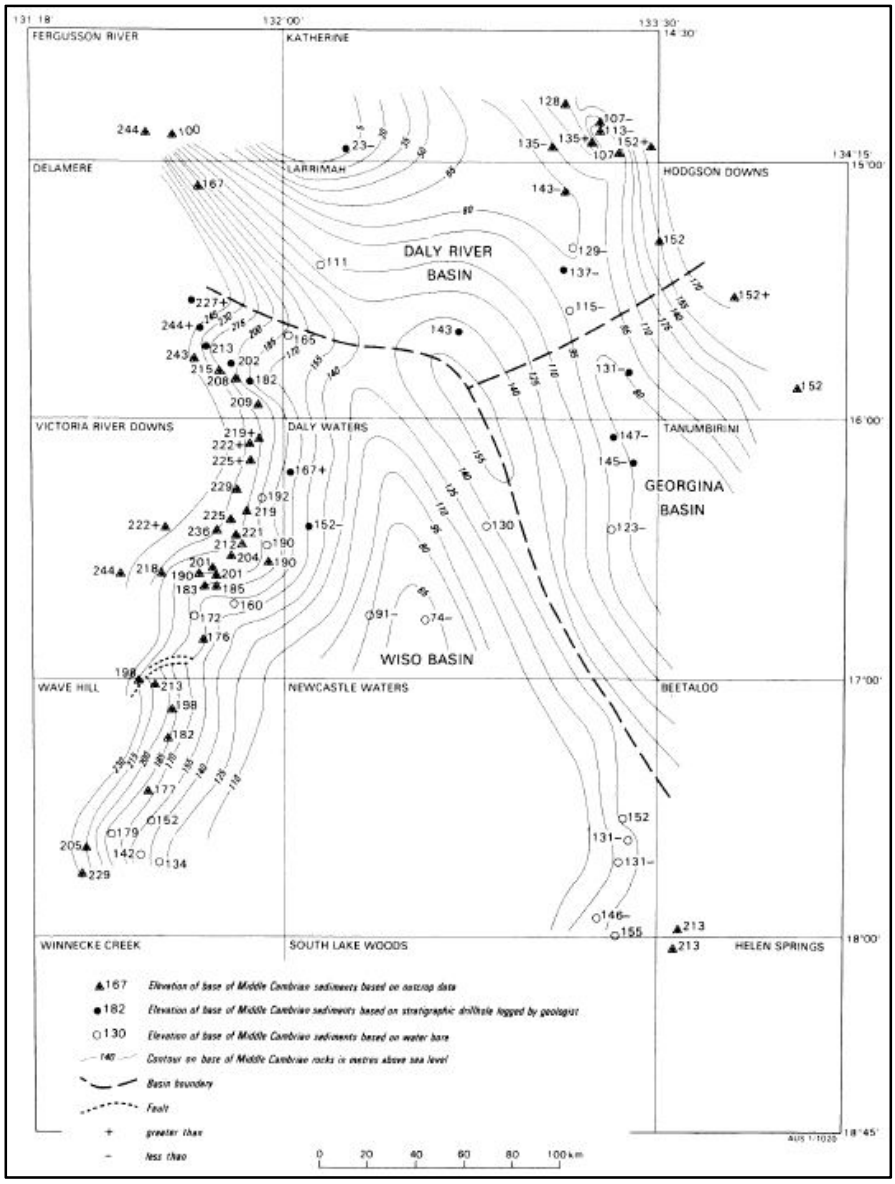


Figure 18. Structure contours of the base of Mid Cambrian rocks in the North Wiso Basin, (and locations of the Wiso Basin boundaries (after Randal & Brown, 1967)).

3.3. Phosphate Mineralisation

3.3.1. Georgina Basin

The Cambrian Basins of the Central Australia, especially the Georgina Basin, are well endowed in phosphate deposits. About 1646 Mt (90%) of Australia's inferred phosphate resources, which total at 1813Mt P2O5, occur as sedimentary phosphorites in the Georgina Basin (AIMR, 2012; the average grade was not reported). There are a number of deposits and prospects occurring over a distance of approximately 1000km along the palaeo-periphery and insular portions of the basin.

The Georgina Basin is a large (324,000km^2) sedimentary basin that contains both marine sediments (dominantly carbonates) from the Cambrian and Ordovician and fresh water deposits (dominated by sandstones and siltstones) developed during the Devonian or Siluro-

Devonian. In the northern areas, Cambrian strata from the Wiso and Daly River basins merge with the Georgina Basin sediments.

Early exploration work, in the 1960's and 70's, lead to the discovery of a number of large phosphate deposits including the Phosphate Hill, Wonarah and D-Tree (Figure 19). More recently, exploration work at several of the known occurrences has led to the defining resources and reserves at Wonarah, Highland Plains and Ammaroo (Table 12).

Deposit	Mineral Resource	Category	Date	Company
Wonarah	78 Mt at 20.8% P_2O_5	Measured	October 2012	Minemakers Ltd
	222 Mt at 17.5% P_2O_5	Indicated		
	542 Mt at 18% P_2O_5	Inferred		
Barrow Creek-1	136 Mt at 15.7% P2O5 (10% P_2O_5 cut-off)	Measured	January 2013	Rum Jungle Resources
	42 Mt at 14.9% P_2O_5	Indicated		
	60 Mt at 12.0% P_2O_5	Inferred		
	238 Mt at 14.6% P_2O_5	Total		
Highland Plains				
QLD	84 Mt at 13.4% P_2O_5 (Historical, non-JORC estimation)	Inferred		Legend International Holdings
NT	56 Mt at 16% P_2O_5	Inferred	2009	Phosphate Australia Ltd
Arganara	310 Mt at 15% P_2O_5 and 15ppm U (10% P_2O_5 cut-off)	Inferred	August 2012	Nu Power Resources
Nolans Bore	4.3 Mt at 13% P_2O_5, 3.3% REO, 0.57lb/t U_3O_8	Measured	June 2011	Arafura Resources
	21 Mt at 12% P_2O_5, 2.6% REO, 0.42lb/t U_3O_8	Indicated		
	22 Mt at 10% P_2O_5, 2.4% REO, 0.37lb/t U_3O_8	Inferred		

Table 12 Phosphate Resources in the Georgina Basin.

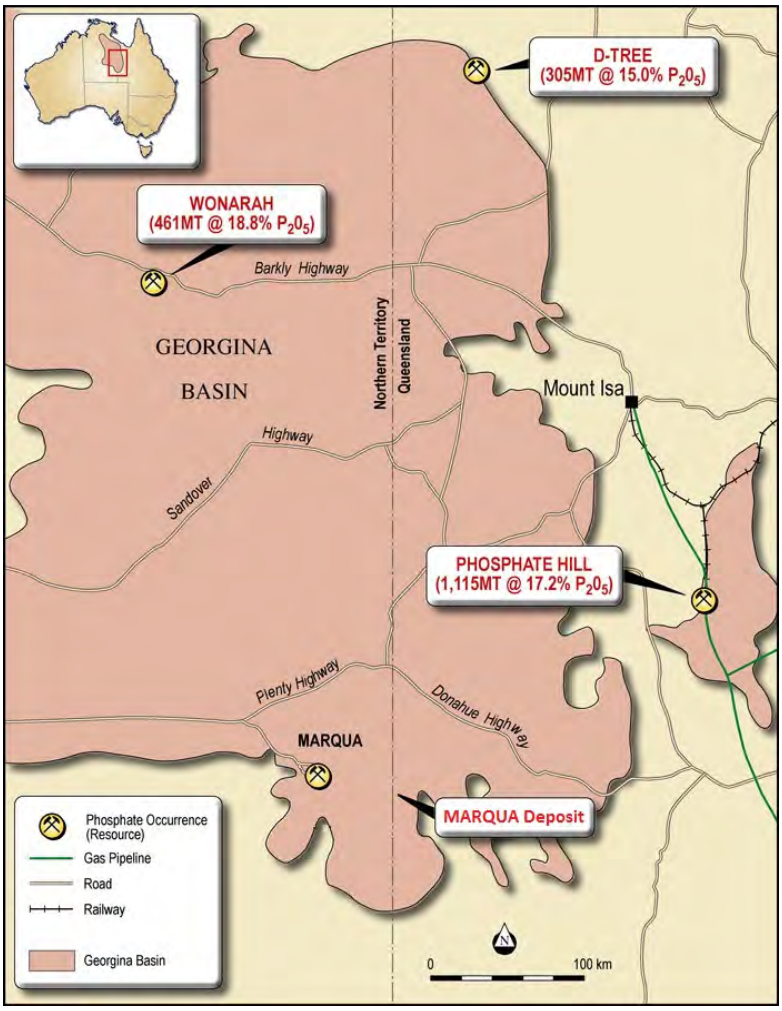


Figure 19. Location map of the Phosphate Hill, Wonarah and D-Tree phosphate deposits.

Phosphate Hill

The Phosphate Hill is situated within the Burke River Outlier of the Georgina Basin. It is hosted by the Cambrian Beetle Creek Formation sequence in a 100 x 30km north-south elongated graben within the southern Mount Isa Block that formed the Duchess Embayment of the Georgina Basin. The Cambrian marine sedimentary succession was deposited in a shallow to moderate depth marine shelf environment and contains a significant proportion of carbonate minerals.

Phosphorites are present throughout the whole Beetle Creek Formation succession, though they are especially common in its upper part, where P_2O_5 content reaches up to 35% averaging at approximately 20%. Three major types of phosphorite are recognised, a pelletal, a non-pelletal and a brecciated form composed of clasts of either (or both) of these types. Collophane (crypto-crystalline carbonate fluorapatite) is the dominant phosphate mineral, with minor crandallite and other aluminium phosphates of secondary origin.

The last publically available JORC compliant reserve for Phosphate Hill dates from BHP Billiton's Annual Report 2006 and quotes a Proven Reserve of 29 Mt at 24.6% P_2O_5 and a Probable Reserve of 52 Mt at 24.3% P_2O_5 (AIMR, 2012). The Phosphate Hill operation produced 2.1 Mt of phosphate in 2009-10.

Wonarah

The Wonarah is the Australia's largest undeveloped phosphate project. The Mineral Resources are estimated as follows (October 2012):

Measured Resource of 78 Mt at 20.8% P_2O_5;

Indicated Resource of 222 Mt at 17.5% P_2O_5; and

Inferred Resource of 542 Mt at 18% P_2O_5.

The project is located within two sub-basins in the northern Georgina Basin. The Brunette and the Undilla Sub-Basins are made up of Middle Cambrian sediments and volcanics. Sedimentary phosphate mineralisation is hosted by the lowermost sedimentary units of the Georgina Basin which also host the producing Phosphate Hill Mine.

3.3.2. Wiso Basin

The adjacent Wiso and Georgina Basins in the Central Australia show a similar sedimentary history of marine transgressions, separated by periods of non-deposition and/or erosion. The palaeo-reconstructions indicate that the Georgina and Wiso Basins were separated by a structural ridge developed during regional scale crustal folding.

The Wiso Basin is poorly explored with very limited drilling compared with the Georgina Basin. However, the Montejinni Limestone can be considered the stratigraphical analogue of the phosphate-bearing Beetle Creek Formation which hosts a number of economic phosphate deposits in the Georgina Basin (Figure 20).

Assaying of core from water bores completed by NTGS around the Wiso Basin (Figure 21) showed numerous and widely distributed phosphate occurrences (Khan et al., 2007) with a few higher-grade intercepts of phosphate mineralisation.

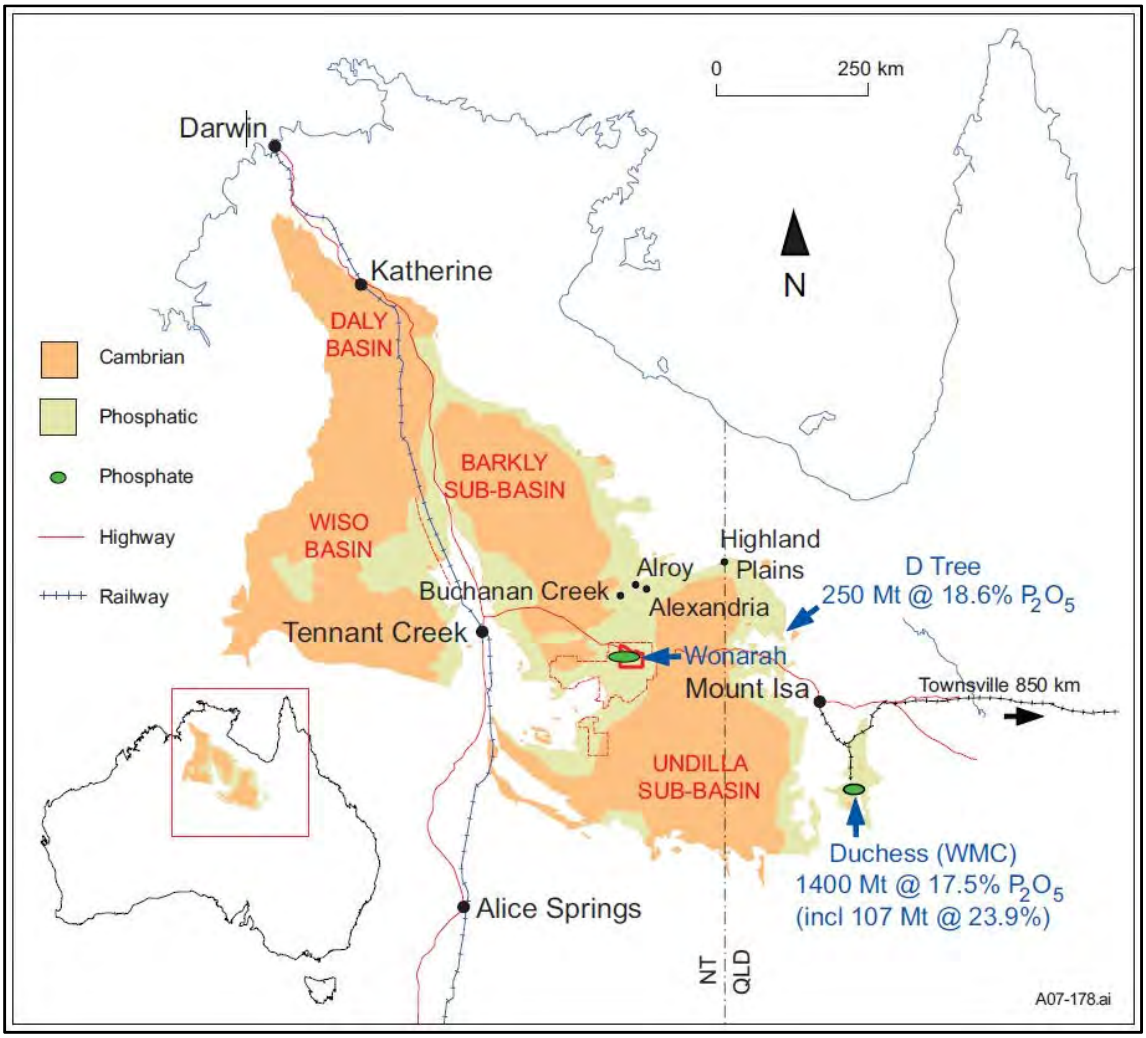


Figure 20: Distribution of phosphorite-bearing facies in the Georgina, Wiso and Daly Basins (after Khan et al', 2007).

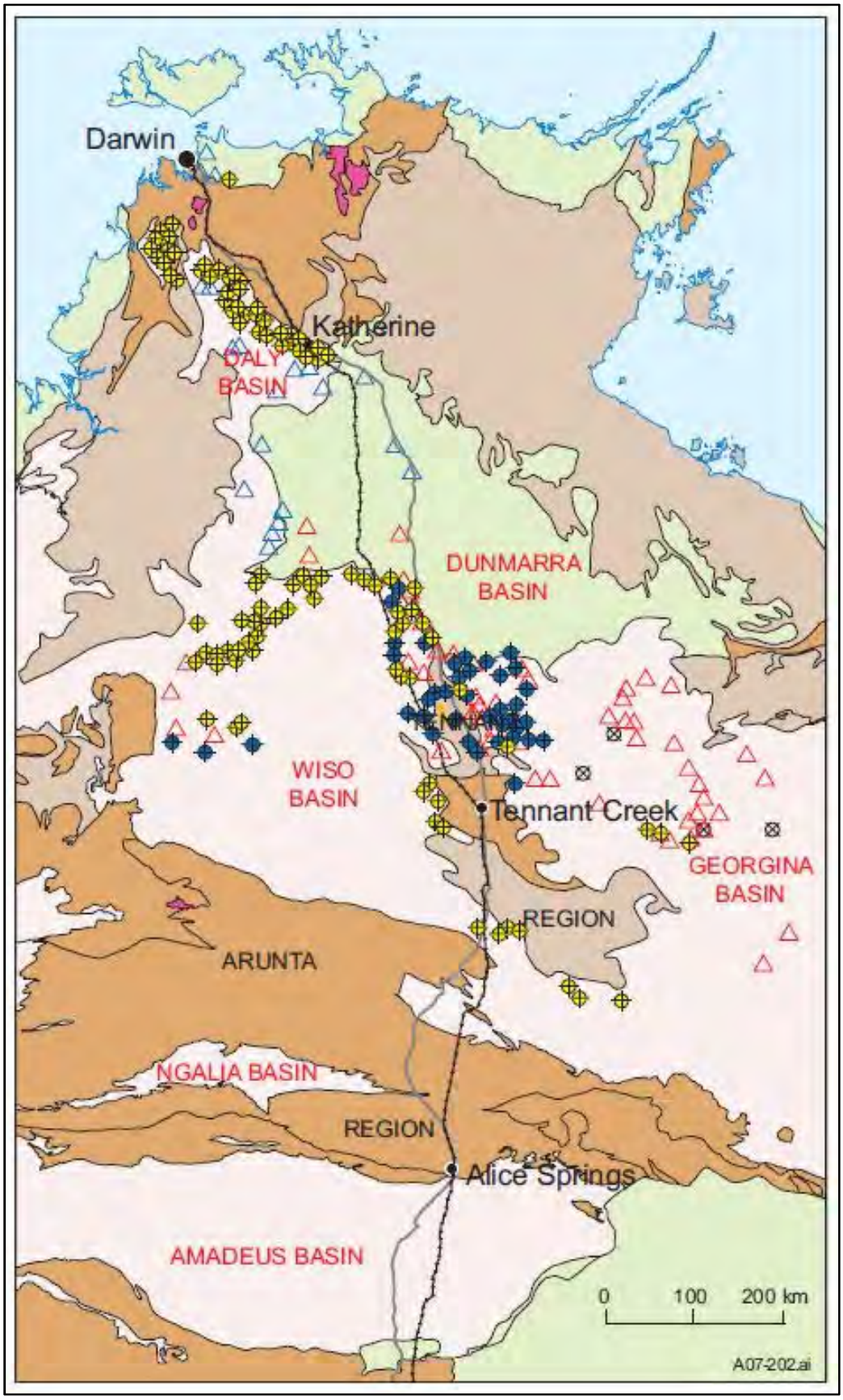


Figure 21. Location of drill holes tested for phosphate in the Georgina and Wiso Basins (after Khan et al., 2007).

3.3.3. Genesis of Phosphate Mineralisation

Phosphate mineralisation of the Georgina Basin is related to phosphorite deposited in ancient marginal seas and epeiric platforms during sea-level high stands (Figure 22). A combination of hydrodynamic, biological and authigenic processes produces either pristine or reworked phosphorites:

- Pristine phosphorite forms through phosphogenesis, which is authigenic precipitation of francolite (fluorapatite) at the seafloor. Its precipitation is a microbially mediated process influenced by bottom- and porewater-redox potential, other chemical parameters and sedimentation rate (Glenn at al., 1994). Phosphogenesis usually produces pristine facies containing discrete in situ phosphatic layers, nodules and peloids.

- Reworked, granular phosphorite is produced by hydraulic reworking and bioturbation of syndepositionally winnowed from pristine facies. Phosphatic intraclasts and peloids are cemented by silt, clay or lime mudstone. Shallow-water, granular phosphorites dominated ancient, wave-swept epeiric platforms with prominent coastal upwelling. Storms were apparently the most important agents in reworking pristine phosphorite into granular deposits.

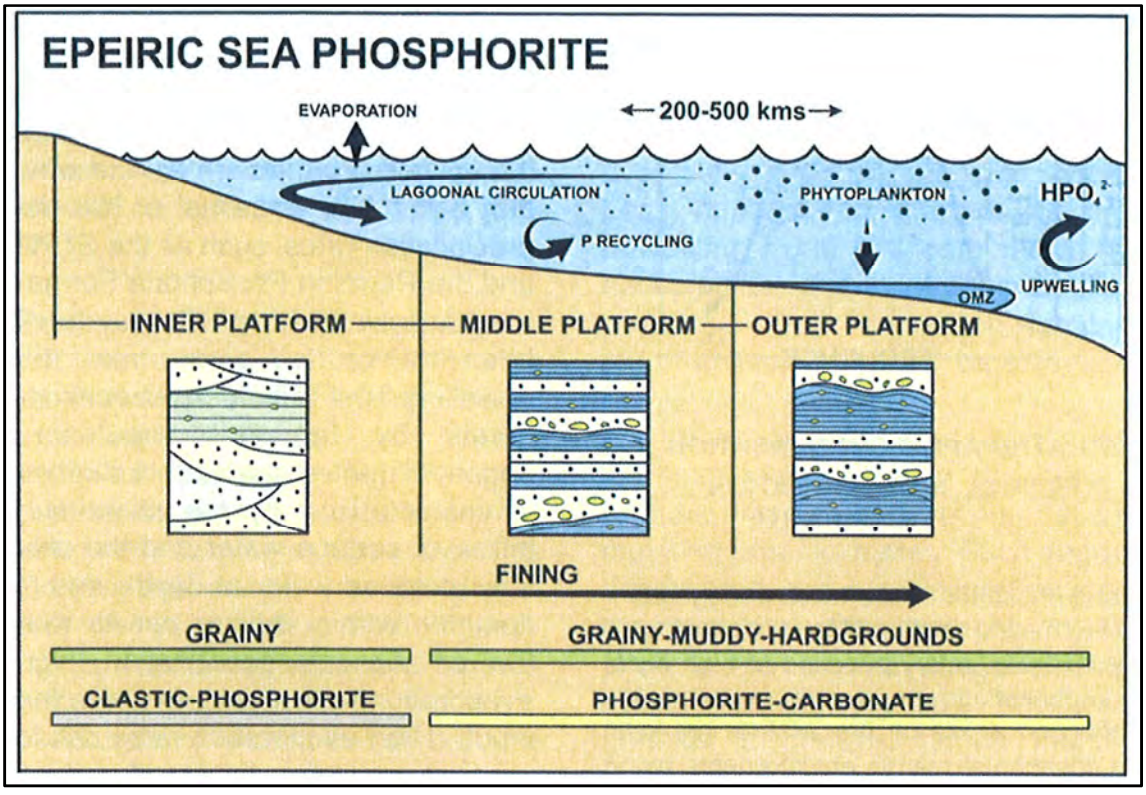


Figure 22. Model of phosphorite formation in the epeiric sea (after Pufahl, 2010).

Phosphogenesis under the epeiric sea environment was stimulated by the accumulation of upwelling-related organic matter during relative sea rise. High surface ocean productivity was maintained across the platform by lagoonal circulation, which drew dissolved phosphate from the upwelling centre to shallow water settings. This, in conjunction with the cyclic regeneration of P back to the water column, sustained the high nutrient levels necessary for primary P formation.

Given the Wiso Basin is likely to have been deposited ain epeiric sea there is potential for phosphorite deposition similar to that in the adjacent Georgina Basin.

3.4. Victoria River Project

3.4.1. Location

The Victoria River Project is located approximately 500km south of Darwin and 90km east of the Kalkaridji township in the central part of NT. Access to the project area from Darwin is by driving south along the Stuart and Buchanan Highways then by unsealed station and exploration tracks.

3.4.2. Tenure

Five exploration licences at Victoria River were granted to Fisher Resources on 3/11/2011 for a period of 6 years (Table 13). The tenements are operated by Land and Mineral Pty Ltd. Fisher Resources is a wholly owned subsidiary of Land and Mineral Ltd. The Project covers a substantial area of 2101 graticular blocks (over 6,787km^2).

Tenement	Holder	Ownership %	Status	Grant date	Expires	Area Ha
Victoria River						
EL 28754	Fisher Resources	100	Granted	3/11/2011	2/11/2017	755.09
EL 28755	Fisher Resources	100	Granted	3/11/2011	2/11/2017	1,323.03
EL 28756	Fisher Resources	100	Granted	3/11/2011	2/11/2017	1,560.08
EL 28757	Fisher Resources	100	Granted	3/11/2011	2/11/2017	1,592.74
EL 28758	Fisher Resources	100	Granted	3/11/2011	2/11/2017	1,556.32
					Total	**6,787.26**

Table 13 Tenement Details for the Victoria River Project.

3.4.3. Local Geology

The area lies at the Sturt Plateau, an old uplifted erosional surface with poorly marked inland drainage. It is the part of a much more extensive erosional Tennant Creek Surface.

The Project area is related to the northern portion of the Cambrian-aged Wiso Basin. The area is dominated by aeolian sands with extensive calcrete-covered areas in the EL 28758. Along the western boundaries of the tenements, the sand-dominated country is bordered by undulating plains and low rounded hills composed of the potentially phosphatic Middle Cambrian Montejinni Limestone (Figure 23).

Three units were recognised within the Montejinni Limestone: an upper and lower limestone separated by a mudstone unit. The sequence is undeformed; the regional dip of the Paleozoic sediments including the Montejinni Limestone has been estimated at less than 1° to the east.

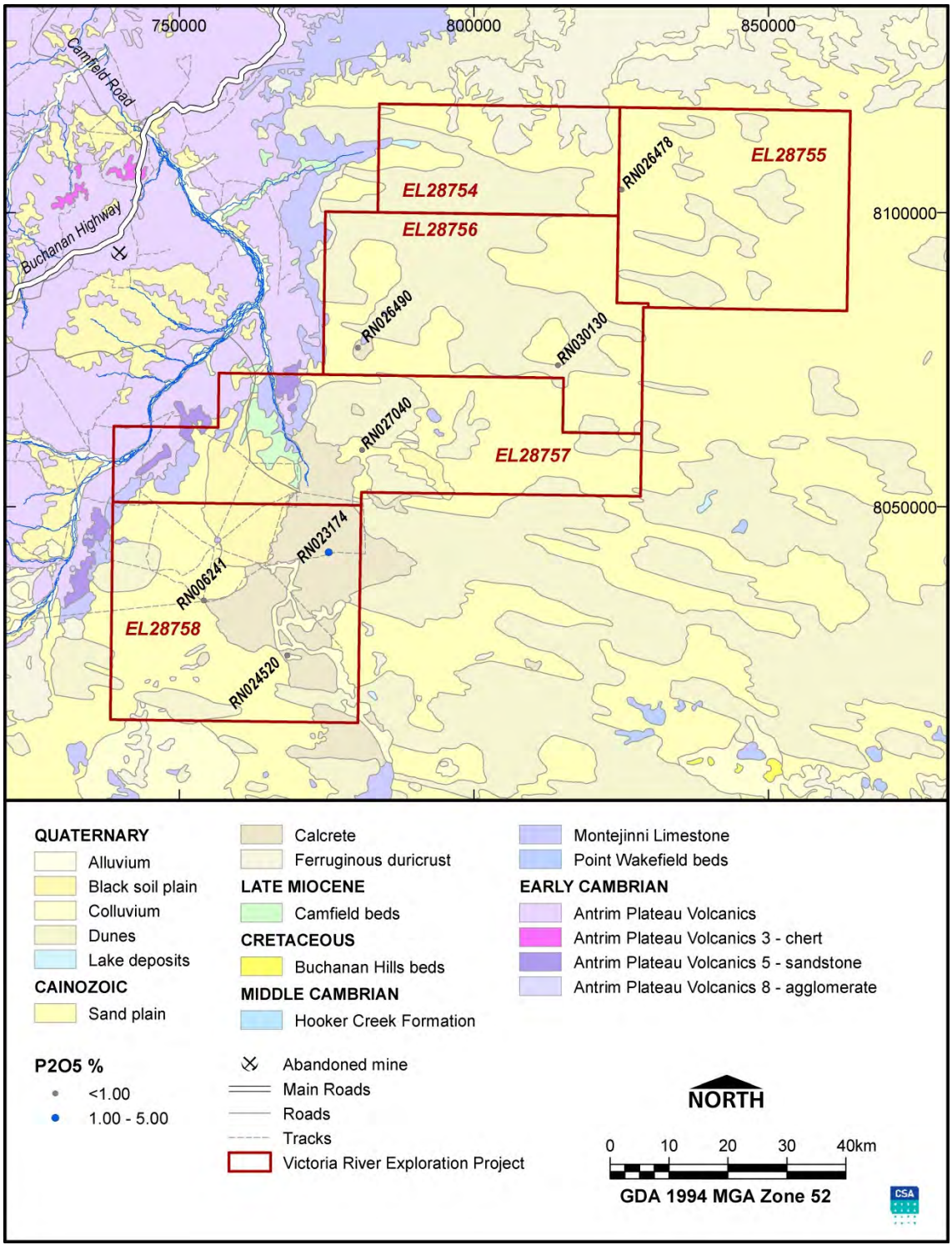


Figure 23: Local geological map of the Victoria River Project showing known phosphate exploration results.

3.4.4. Mineralisation

Mineral occurrences are not known to occur within the Victoria River Project.

3.4.5. Previous Exploration

Exploration activities in the area were very limited mostly focussing on the Antrim Plateau Volcanics outcropping to the west of the area. Limited scale exploration for copper was reported in 1968 by Metals Exploration in Joint Venture with Freeport of Australia (McGain, 1968). These companies' undertook stream sediment sampling over AP 2068 involving 3,852 samples collected over an area of 51,000 sqkm. Only small portion (124sq.km) of the sampled area covers the north-western margin of EL 28757 with only 10 samples sampling drainages within the area of EL 28757. The copper values for these samples range from 5 to 15ppm copper being below the background value of 20ppm Cu and threshold value of 45ppm Cu used by Metals Exploration to define anomalous catchments. On this basis it is concluded that the area held under Victoria River Project EL's has little potential for copper mineralisation.

The next exploration activities were completed in the project area in 1995-1996 by R.W. Armfield, prospecting for diamonds in palaeochannels. Diamond exploration was continued by Stockdale Prospecting between 1996 and 1998 (Berryman 1998), BHP Billiton Minerals (White 2003), De Beers (Berryman 2004) and Ausquest in 2003-2004 (Ashley & Gole 2004) looking for kimberlite pipes in the thinly covered areas of the North Australian Craton. Ausquest also estimated prospectivity of the Antrim Plateau basalts for nickel and PGEs. All the reported exploration activities over the focus area were limited to interpreting geophysical data and reconnaissance prospecting, no significant results were obtained.

Regional program of water bore sampling for phosphate around the Wiso, Daly and Georgina Basin was completed by NTGS in 2007. Water bore cuttings were tested on site using ammonium molybdite reagent. The anomalous P samples were further sent to a laboratory for assaying. Data on seven assayed water bores were reported for the Victoria River project area (Figure 23 & Table 14). Higher-grade intercept of 9m at 1.38% P2O5 from 39m depth was documented in RN023174 located at the Wave Hill Station. The other six water bores showed low-grade P values ranging from 0.1 to 0.3% P_2O_5.

Hole_ID	Location	Easting	Northing	Phosphate Intercept
RN006241	Wave Hill Station	754131	8034163	25m at 0.12% P_2O_5 from 200m
RN023174	Wave Hill Station	775367	8042393	9m at 1.38% P_2O_5 from 39m
RN024520	Cattle Creek Station	768318	8024856	3m at 0.23% P_2O_5 from 33m
RN026478	Dungowan	186528	8104167	3m at 0.11% P_2O_5 from 72m
RN026490	Cattle Creek Station	780306	8077110	9m at 0.41% P_2O_5 from 3m
RN027040	Cattle Creek Station	781039	8059718	18m at 0.26% P_2O_5 from 6m
RN030130	Cattle Creek Station	814211	8074141	6m at 0.21% P_2O_5 from 24m

Table 14 Waterbore intercepts of phosphate mineralisation, the Victoria River Project.

(after Khan et al., 2007)

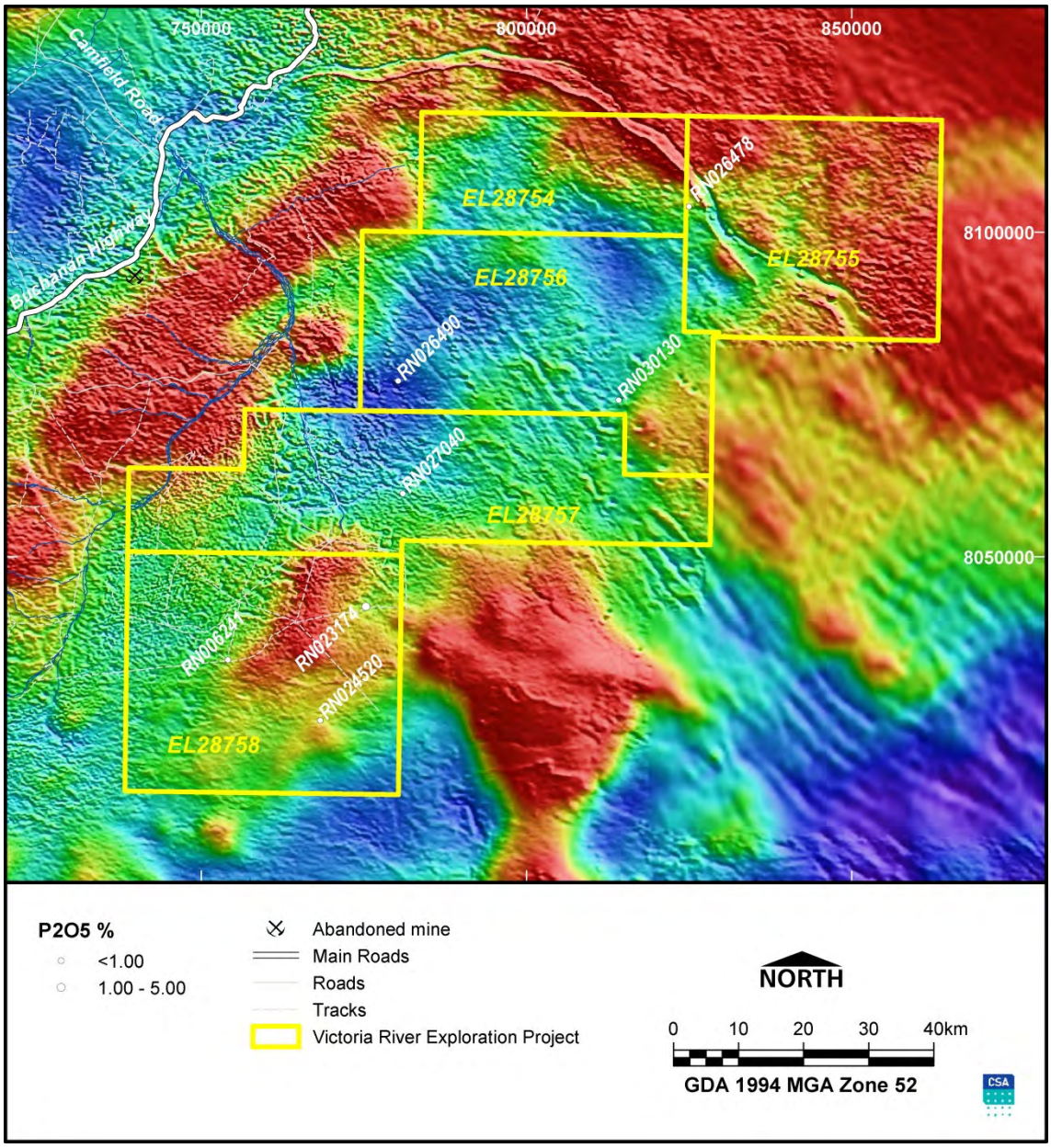


Figure 24. Magnetic intensity image showing basement paleohigh positions, the Victoria River Project.

3.4.6. Exploration Potential

The tenement appears to be prospective for phosphates based on the following details:

- The Project is situated in a favourable regional geological setting. It is located within the Wiso Basin which in some ways analogous to the Georgina Basin which hosts about 1646 Mt (90%) of Australia's inferred phosphate resources (AIMR, 2012; the average grade was not reported). The Wiso Basin is strongly underexplored and warrants more exploration work.

- The Project area is positioned over a wide strip of potentially phosphatic shallow-marine Cambrian Montejinni Limestone stratigraphy (at the northwestern shore of the Wiso Basin).

- The prospective limestone unit is at very shallow depths presumably all over the project area. The Montejinni Limestone outcrops at the western boundary of the project. The aeromagnetic data (Figure 24) and limited drilling indicate shallow depth range of the basement underlying the prospective Cambrian unit.

- On a regional scale, high-grade P mineralisation was reported from a bore located approximately 75km to the west of the tenements. The intersection at Lady Judith is reported as 3m at 28% P_2O_5. Limited scale testing of the existing waterbores in the area recorded a higher-grade intercept of 9m at 1.38% P_2O_5 from 39m depth in RN023174. The other six waterbores tested showed low-grade P values ranging from 0.1 to 0.3% P_2O_5 (Table 16). Though these results are rather modest, RN023174 was encouraging; more drilling is required for solid conclusions.

- The aeromagnetic data indicates a presence of paleohigh basement structures bordering the project area which is prospective for phosphate mineralisation.

- The project area is located relatively close to the existing infrastructure.

The limited historical drilling results have returned anomalous phosphate suggesting further drill testing is warranted. The project is considered to be prospective for phosphate.

3.5. Short Range Project

3.5.1. Location

The Short Range Project is located approximately 75km northwest of Tennant Creek in the central part of NT. The project area can be accessed by the Tanami Mine Road followed by a road servicing the Alice Springs–Darwin Railway which crosses the eastern part of the tenement.

3.5.2. Tenure

The tenement ELA 24976 is covered by an exploration licence application by Fisher Resources (Table 15). The Project covers an area of 313 graticular blocks (about 383km^2).

Tenement	Applicant	Ownership %	Status	Grant date	Expires	Area Ha
Short Range						
ELA 24976	Fisher Resources	100	Application	TBA	TBA	382.6
					Total	**382.6**

Table 15 Tenement Details for the Short Range Project.

3.5.3. Local Geology

The tenement is located at the eastern edge of the Wiso Basin bordered by the Tennant Creek Inlier. The Proterozoic basement rocks of the Tomkinson Creek Subgroup are very shallow in the most of the area. A series of outcrops of the basinal phosphate-bearing Montejinni Limestone occur in the southern and eastern parts of the tenement (Figure 25). Most of Palaeozoic-Mesozoic geology in the project area is obscured by a Cainozoic sandy and colluvium cover.

The Montejinni Limestone crops out as low, rubble-covered rises; the sequence comprises massive limestone and bedded lime mudstone/marl beds. Stratigraphy of the Montejinni Limestone to the south of the licence was documented in detail by Geopeko and later summarised by N. Donnellan (1999).

3.5.4. Mineralisation

There are only few mineral occurrences in a close proximity to the tenement. Banka Banka gold-base metal occurrence is situated in the eastern part of the licence. Another gold prospect, Parakeet, is hosted by Wundidgee Formation is located 10km to the east of the southern tenement boundary.

The area of most interest is Warrego West phosphate occurrence located next to the south-eastern corner of the tenement. Two historical water bores there intersected significant phosphate mineralisation at the end of holes:

- RN016930 intersected 3m at 2.2% P_2O_5 from 36m depth followed by 3m at 5.5% P_2O_5 from 39m; and
- RN012965 intersected 15m at 2.2% P_2O_5 from 27m depth.

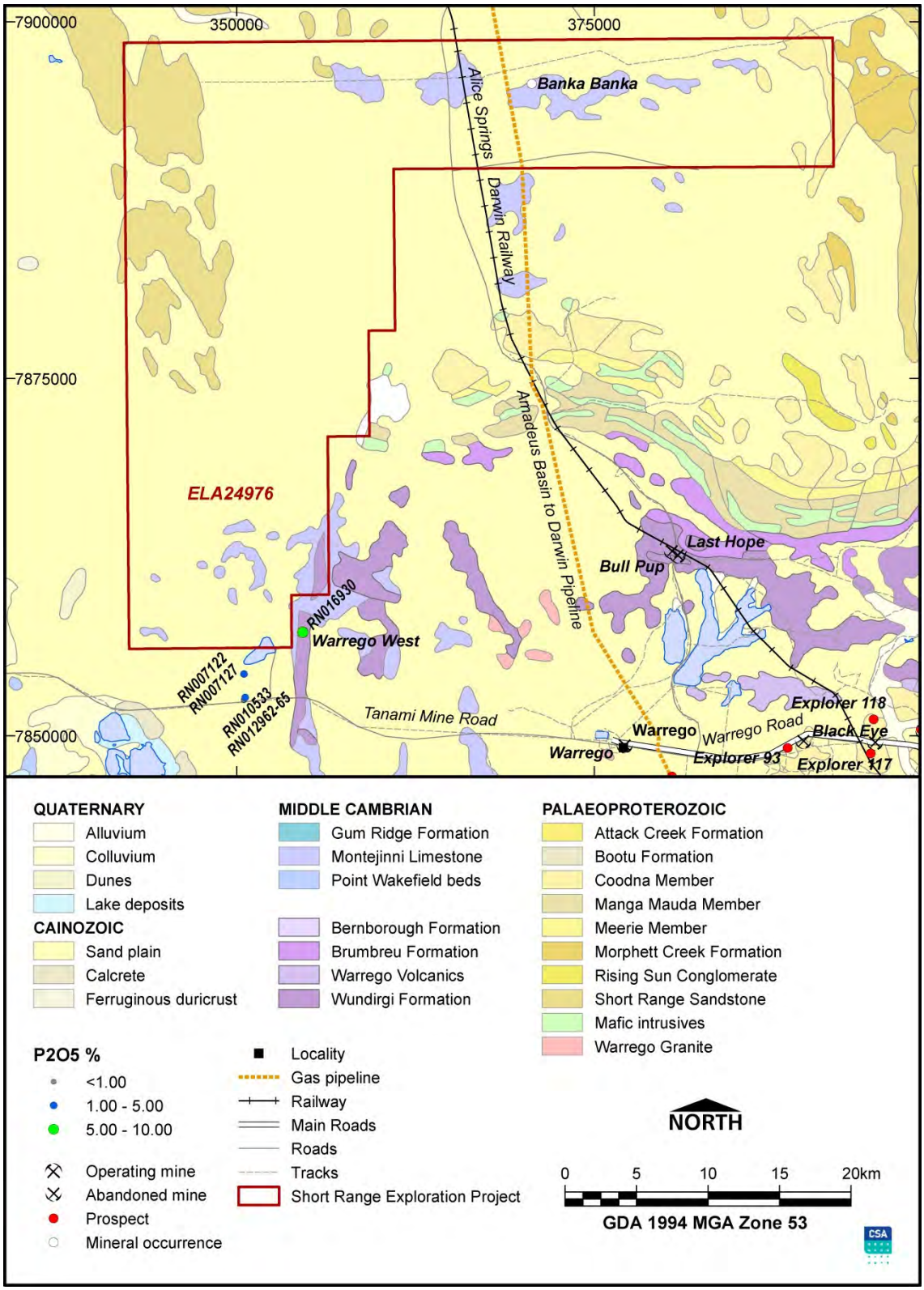


Figure 25: Local Geology of the Short Range Project.

3.5.5. Previous exploration

Exploration for phosphate was very limited in the area. Only a few water bores were drilled and assayed for phosphate in a close proximity to the tenement (Figure 25). To date no drilling has been completed within the Project area.

3.5.6. Exploration Potential

The tenement appears to have a good exploration potential for phosphate with respect to the following details:

- Similar to the Victoria River, the Short Range Phosphate Project is situated in a favourable regional geological setting.
- The Project is positioned over the wide strip of potentially phosphatic the shallow-marine Montejinni Limestone stratigraphy at the eastern shore of the Wiso Basin.
- The prospective limestone unit is at very shallow depths presumably all over the project area. The Montejinni Limestone outcrops in the north-eastern and southern parts of the tenement. The aeromagnetic data indicates shallow depth range of the basement underlying the prospective Cambrian unit.
- Two historic waterbores 6km apart, located next to the southern boundary of the licence intersected significant phosphate mineralisation within the Montejinni Limestone. One of those holes intercepted a 15m-thick phosphatic zone; the second one intersected 3m at 3.2% P_2O_5. Both holes were terminated within the phosphatic interval.
- The aeromagnetic data show a presence of significant paleo-high structure below the Cambrian sediments which is prospective for phosphate mineralisation (Figure 26).
- The project is located in a close proximity to the railway line and other infrastructure.

Overall, all these aspects make the project the promising option for exploration at a greenfields stage.

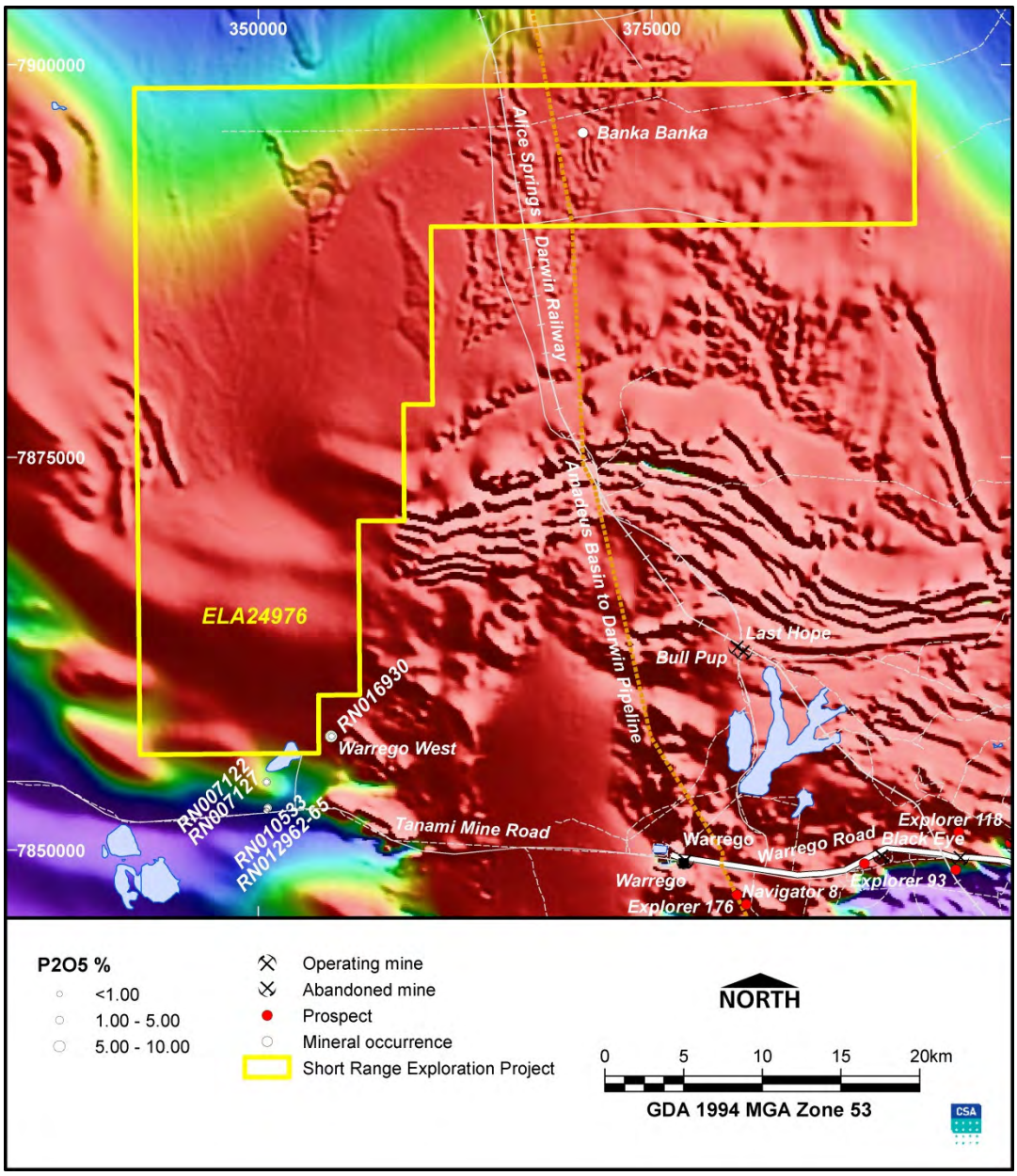


Figure 26: Magnetic intensity image showing basement paleohigh positions in the Short Range Project.

4. Exploration strategy and budget

4.1. New South Wales

In NSW, LDM's strategy is to advance the project areas using the funds raised in this listing. The highest priority is the further drill definition of the Mount Solitary gold project with closer spaced drilling within the currently drilled area and to greater depths. The Tresylva project is the next highest priority and Mt Solar and Main Road prospects have lower priority. The programs are designed to achieve the company objective to define Mineral Resources and progress towards mining. The strategy is flexible enough to be revised in the light of results, to ensure that it is adding value. The level of expenditure proposed is adequate to comply with rule 1.3.2 (b) of the ASX listing rules.

4.1.1. Mount Solitary, Mt Solar and Main Road

At Mt Solitary in Year 1, LDM propose to complete geophysical IP work in the project area with a follow up RC Drilling program. In Year 2 it is proposed that a drilling program consisting of both RC and Diamond techniques is completed with provision made for a downhole EM geophysical survey.

At the Mt Solar prospect in Year 2 it is proposed that both a geophysical and RC drilling program takes place.

At the Main Road prospect n Year 1; LDM propose to complete geophysical IP work in the project area. In Year 2 a follow up RC drilling program is proposed. The proposed budget of $0.6M for the three prospect areas is detailed in Table 16.

Gold	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Mt Solitary	$140,000	$140,000	$280,000
Mt Solar	$100,000	$100,000	$200,000
Main Road	$60,000	$60,000	$120,000
Subtotal	**$300,000**	**$300,000**	**$600,000**
		TOTAL	**$600,000**

Table 16 Proposed Two Year Budget Mount Solitary, Mt Solar and Main Road Prospects

4.1.2. Tresylva

In Year 1, LDM propose to complete an EM geophysical survey followed by a RAB Drilling program. In Year 2 it is proposed to focus on RC drilling. The proposed budget of $100,000 is further detailed in Table 17.

Base Metals	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Tresylva	$50,000	$50,000	**$100,000**

Table 17 Proposed Two Year Budget for the Tresylva Project

The proposed budgets for the Mt Solitary, Mt Solar and Main Road and Tresylva projects are considered to be consistent with the exploration potential of the LDM EL's and appears to be adequate to cover the costs of the proposed program. The budgeted expenditure is also considered sufficient to meet the minimum statutory expenditure on the tenements.

4.2. Northern Territory

As the Short Range project Exploration Licence is under application a two year budget for 2013 to 2015 has not been included in the present subscription details. An indicative budget has been included to assist in the future development of these projects.

4.2.1. Victoria River Project

The Victoria River Project is considered to be at greenfields stage with very limited drilling completed to date in the project area.

A two year exploration program budget of $0.435 million is proposed for the period and is summarised below in Table 18.

Phosphate	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Victoria River	**$315,000**	**$120,000**	**$435,000**
		TOTAL	**$435,000**

Table 18 Proposed Victoria River Project two year budget

The proposed budget is considered to be consistent with the exploration potential of the LDM Victoria River Project and appears to be adequate to cover the costs of the proposed program. The budgeted expenditure is also considered sufficient to meet the minimum statutory expenditure on the tenements.

In Year 1, it is proposed that exploration work in the tenements should commence with reviewing available geophysical and geological information to generate drill targets. Exploration should target the most favourable geological setting for formation of the higher-grade phosphate mineralisation such as the shelf zone reflected in basement palaeohighs. The targets selected will be drill-tested by aircore drilling along traverses.

The drill samples will be express-tested for phosphates on site using the ammonium molybdate test. Samples with a positive phosphate reaction will be sent to a laboratory for quantitative phosphate analysis by XRF.

In Year 2, pending the success of the reconnaissance drilling in year 1, further aircore/RC drilling is proposed to extend and infill the mineralisation.

Further drilling programmes if years 1 and 2 are successful, RC drilling will be completed to improve a quality of the data obtained and to further extend and infill the mineralisation.

4.2.2. Short Range Project

The Short Range Phosphate Project is considered to be at greenfields stage and the first exploration efforts should be focused on generating drill targets. If the application is granted, thorough review of available geological and geophysical information is recommended as a start point for drill-target generation in the area.

An exploration program budget of $0.1 million is proposed for the two year period and is summarised in Table 19 below.

Phosphate	***Year 1***	***Year 2***	***Total***
Short Range	$50,000	$50,000	**$100,000**
		TOTAL	**$100,000**

Table 19 Proposed Short Range Project exploration budget.

The exploration strategy will be similar to that proposed for the Victoria River Project.

5. Conclusions

CSA considers the exploration projects in New South Wales to be moderately prospective. The most promising project would be at Mt Hope where the Mount Solitary prospect offers the potential for the discovery of a small to moderate sized relatively high grade zone of gold mineralisation. There is an analogy with the Cobar Mining Field where the Peak and Perseverance gold deposits are located in a very similar geological setting.

The highest priority for this project is the further drill definition of the Mount Solitary gold prospect with closer spaced drilling within the currently drilled area with the aim of defining resources.

The Tresylva Project offers more elusive exploration potential with the prospects for the discovery of platinum in a supergene lateritic setting or copper/base metals of the Tritton style within the Girilambone Group marginal to the Tresylva Complex.

LDM has flown a magnetic and radiometric survey over the Exploration Licence in order to identify exploration targets. Follow up ground geophysics is proposed to take place with specific targets to be sampled utilising a RAB Drilling program.

In the Northern Territory, the Victoria River Project is considered prospective for phosphates based on the favourable geological setting. The project area is positioned over a wide strip of the potentially phosphatic shallow-marine Cambrian Montejinni Limestone stratigraphy. It is proposed that exploration work in the tenements should commence with reviewing available geophysical and geological information to generate drill targets. Exploration should be focussed on the most favourable for formation of the higher-grade phosphate mineralisation shelf zone reflected in basement palaeohighs. The targets selected should be drill-tested by aircore drilling along traverses.

At Short Range, the Montejinni Limestone prospective unit appears to be at very shallow depths presumably all over the project area. The aeromagnetic data indicates shallow depth range of the basement underlying the prospective Cambrian unit. The Short Range project holds promising potential for exploration at a greenfields stage.

CSA believes the proposed exploration strategies are the appropriate next steps to advance these projects. The proposed budgets at each location are adequate to cover the costs of the exploration and will meet the minimum expenditure requirements for the tenements.

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7. Glossary of Terms

A

"Aeolian" deposited from windblown material

"Aeromagnetic" is airborne magnetic data.

"**Alteration**" means any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock brought about by physical or chemical means, especially by hydrothermal solutions.

"Anomalous" means a set of data deviating from the normal, usually referring to significant or unusual data.

"Au" is the chemical symbol for gold.

"Authigenic" is a mineral or sedimentary rock deposit that was generated where it is found or observed

B

"Basalt" means a fine grained, dark coloured, volcanic rock relatively rich in iron and magnesium.

"Breccia" means a rock composed of angular, broken, rock fragments held together by mineral cement or in a fine-grained matrix.

C

"Calcrete" calcium carbonate deposits formed at relatively shallow depth commonly in paleochannels formed as a result of the precipitation of calcium carbonate ions transported by groundwater.

"Carbonate" sediment formed from the organic or inorganic precipitation from aqueous solution of carbonates of calcium, magnesium, or iron; e.g., limestone and dolomite.

"Cu" is the chemical symbol for copper.

D

"Devonian" is the geological time period between 410 and 354 million years.

"Diamond (drilling)" means a drilling method for obtaining a cylindrical core of rock with a diamond-impregnated bit.

"Dip" The angle that a rock unit, fault or other rock structure makes with a horizontal plane.

"Disseminated" is the scattering of mineral grains throughout a rock.

"Dolerite" A dark-coloured, coarse grained igneous rock.

"**Dolostone**" a sedimentary carbonate rock that contains a high percentage of the mineral dolomite

"Dyke" Thin, sheet-like intrusion of magmatic (igneous) rock.

E

"EL" is Exploration License

"ELA" is Exploration License Application.

"Epeiric Sea" is a shallow sea that covers central areas of continents during periods of high sea level that result in marine transgressions

F

"Facies" Changes in composition, mineral associations or crystallisation sequence brought about by different depositional environments, increasing distance from source, or differing physical and chemical parameters.

"Fault" means a planar or gently curved fracture across which there has been relative displacement.

"Felsic" Light coloured rocks containing an abundance of feldspars and quartz.

"Felsic Volcanic" means a rock of volcanic origin composed pre-dominantly of pale coloured minerals such as quartz and feldspar.

"Felsic Schist" Any of various medium-grained to coarse-grained volcanic origin metamorphic rocks composed of laminated, often flaky parallel layers of chiefly micaceous minerals.

"Ferruginous" Containing iron.

"Fluorapatite" is a mineral with the formula $Ca^4(PO^4)F_2$ (calcium fluorophosphate).

"Foliation" the banding or lamination of metamorphic rocks as distinguished from stratification in sedimentary rocks.

G

"Gabbro "A coarse-grained mafic intrusive rock, which is low in silica and has relatively high levels of iron and magnesium minerals.

"Geological suture" is a major crustal fault or fracture that separates significantly different components of a continent's crust.

"GIS" Acronym for Geographical Information Systems.

"Grade" is the average quantity of ore or metal in a specified quantity of rock.

"Granite" means an intrusive rock in which quartz constitutes 10 to 50 per cent of the felsic components and in which the alkali feldspar/total feldspar ratio is generally restricted to the range of 65 to 90%.

"Greenschist" Greenschist is a general field petrologic term applied to metamorphic or altered mafic volcanic rock. The term Greenstone is sometimes used to refer to greenschist but can refer to other rock types too. The green is due to abundant green chlorite, actinolite and epidote minerals that dominate the rock. Greenschist facies is a particular grade of metamorphism, characterised by low-mod (400-500^o) temperature and low-mod pressures (8-50km depth).

"g/t" is gram/tonne

H

"Ha" The hectare symbol is a metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres (100 m by 100 m), and primarily used in the measurement of land.

"Hydrothermal" Hot water associated with thermal springs or felsic intrusive rocks.

I

"Igneous" Rocks that have solidified from a magma.

"Indicated Mineral Resource" means an accumulation of mineral(s) sampled by drill holes, underground openings, or other sampling procedures at locations too widely spaced to ensure

continuity but close enough to give a reasonable indication of continuity and where geoscientific data are known with a reasonable level of continuity.

"Inferred Mineral Resource" means an accumulation of mineral(s), inferred from geoscientific evidence, drill holes, underground openings or other sampling procedures, and before testing and sampling information is sufficient to allow a more reliable and systematic estimation.

"I.P". means induced polarisation which is an electrical geophysical method used to define the presence of disseminated sulphides such as pyrite beneath the surface

J

"JORC Code" means the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore.

K

"Kimberlite" is an inequigranular intrusive igneous rock best known for sometimes containing diamonds.

L

"Laterite" means red residual soil developed in humid tropical and subtropical regions of good drainage. It is leached of silica and contains concentrations particularly of iron oxides and hydroxides and aluminium hydroxides. It may be an ore of iron, aluminium, manganese, nickel or gold.

"LFB" is abbreviation for Lachlan Fold Belt.

"Lode-style" means a mineral deposit consisting of a vein or zone of veins occurring in consolidated rocks, as opposed to alluvial or placer deposits.

M

"Mafic" means a rock rich in iron and magnesium e.g. basalt, dolerite.

"Mesothermal" means descriptive of a hydrothermal mineral deposit, formed at great depth at temperatures of 200-300^{o}C.

"Metamorphism" means the mineralogical, chemical and structural adjustment of solid rocks to physical and chemical conditions which have generally been imposed at depth below the surface zones of weathering, and which differ from the conditions under which the rocks originated.

"Meta"A prefix meaning 'metamorphosed'. **.**

"Mylonite" A compact, chert like rock without cleavage, produced by the extreme granulation and shearing of rocks

O

"Orogenic" means the process of folding and faulting within a belt of similar aged rocks.

P

"Palaeochannel" is a remnant of an inactive river or stream channel that has been either filled or buried by younger sediment

"Pelite" is a fine grained sedimentary rock such as shale or mudstone.

"Peloid" allochems that are composed of micrite, irrespective of size, shape, or origin

"Petrological" the study of the composition, origin, structure, and formation of rocks

"Plunge" The inclination of a fold axis or other linear structure measured in the vertical plane.

"Porphyry" A variety of igneous rock consisting of large-grained crystals, such as feldspar or quartz, dispersed in a fine-grained feldspathic matrix or groundmass.

"Proterozoic" is a geological eon representing the time just before the proliferation of complex life on Earth extending from 2,500 Ma to 542.0±1.0 Ma.

"Province" means a group of rocks or region with common geological attributes and history.

"Pyrite" A very common iron sulphide mineral FeS_2.

R

"RC Drilling" means a drilling method, abbreviated for Reverse Circulation percussion drilling, whereby a rotating hammer bit pulverizes the rock, releasing chips of rock that are brought to the surface inside of drill rods by compressed air.

S

"Shear Zone" means a zone of ductile deformation between two (relatively) undeformed blocks that have suffered relative shear displacement; the ductile analogue of a fault.

"Shoot" an irregular body (slab or pipelike) of variable width higher grade gold mineralisation which dips (plunges) at a steep angle along a primary structure such as a shear zone, fault or quartz vein commonly at the intersection of secondary cross-cutting structures such as a fault or shear zones. Generally regarded as an old miner's term but still frequently used in the exploration industry.

"Silicified/Silicification" is the introduction of, or replacement by silica, which may replace existing minerals.

"Stratigraphy" means the composition, sequence and correlation of stratified rocks within the earth's crust.

"Strike" The direction or trend taken by a structural surface.

"Structure contours" contours of a correlatable geological surface showing elevations above or below sea level.

"Supergene" means an enrichment or accumulation of minerals formed by descending solutions that leach the minerals and then reprecipitate at deeper levels .

"Syncline" A configuration of folded, stratified rocks in which rocks dip downward from opposite directions to come together in a trough**.**

T

"Telluride" A brittle, silvery-white metallic element usually found in combination with gold and other metals,

"Terrigenous" terrigenous sediments are those derived from the erosion of rocks on land

"Thin Section" is a thin sliver of rock cut from a rock sample for use with a polarizing petrographic microscope.

"Turbidite" a type of sedimentary rock composed of layered particles that grade upward from coarser to finer sizes and are thought to have originated from ancient turbidity currents in the oceans and deposited in deep water.

U

"Ultramafic" Igneous rock in which more than 90% of the minerals are ferromagnesian minerals.

NOTES TO THE NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Proxy Instructions

A Shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint up to two individuals or bodies corporate to act as proxies to attend and vote on the Shareholder's behalf. Where more than one proxy is appointed each proxy may be appointed to represent a specific proportion of the shareholder's voting rights. If the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of votes that each proxy may exercise, each proxy may exercise half of the votes.

A proxy may, but need not, be a shareholder of the Company.

Shareholders, or their attorneys, who plan to attend the Annual General Meeting are asked to arrive at the venue at least 15 minutes prior to the time designated for the Annual General Meeting so that their Shareholding may be checked against the Company's share register and attendance recorded. Attorneys should bring with them an original or certified copy of the power of attorney under which they have been authorised to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting.

A Shareholder that is a body corporate or corporation, or which has been appointed as a proxy, is entitled to appoint any individual to act as its representative at the Annual General Meeting. The appointment of the representative must comply with the requirements under section 250D of the Corporations Act. The representative should bring to the Annual General Meeting a properly executed letter or other document confirming his/her authority to act as the Shareholder's corporate representative.

Completed Proxy Forms (and the powers of attorney or other instruments or authorities, if any, under which each Proxy Form is signed) or a copy of a facsimile which appears on its face is to be an authentic copy of the Proxy Form (and the power of attorney or other instrument or authority) can be sent by post to the Share Registry at:

Suite 608, Level 6, 55 Miller Street
Pyrmont, NSW 2009

Alternatively, these documents may be faxed to the Share Registry on + 61 2 9571 8200

An instrument or authority appointing a proxy:

a) shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or of his/her attorney, or if the appointer is a body corporate, either under seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney;

b) may specify the manner in which the proxy is to vote in respect of a Resolution and, where an instrument of proxy so provides, the proxy is not entitled to vote on the Resolution except as specified on the Proxy Form;

c) shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll; and

d) shall be in such form as the Directors determine and which complies with section 250A of the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules.

If a proxy is not directed how to vote on a Resolution or item of business, the proxy may vote, or abstain from voting, as they think fit, unless otherwise set out in this Notice of Annual General Meeting. Should any Resolution, other than the Resolutions specified in this Notice of Annual General Meeting, be proposed at the Annual General Meeting, a proxy may vote on that resolution as they think fit.

Proxy Form

A Proxy Form accompanies this Notice of Annual General Meeting. The Proxy Form is an integral part of this Notice and both documents should be read together.

The Proxy Form must be signed by the Shareholder or his/her attorney duly authorised in writing. In the case of Shares jointly held by two or more persons, all joint-holders must sign the Proxy Form.

Proxy Forms must be submitted no later than 48 hours before the time for holding the Meeting, or adjourned Meeting as the case may be, at which the individual or body corporate named in the Proxy Form proposes to vote.

Shareholders who return their Proxy Forms with a direction how to vote but do not nominate the identity of their proxy will be taken to have appointed the Chairman as their proxy to vote on their behalf.

If a Proxy Form is returned but the nominated proxy does not attend the Meeting, the Chairman will act in place of the nominated proxy and vote in accordance with any instructions.

Proxy appointments in favour of the Chairman, the secretary or any Director that do not contain a direction on how to vote will be used where possible to support each of the Resolutions proposed in this Notice of Annual General Meeting.

Attendance and Voting Eligibility

For the purposes of determining voting entitlements at the Meeting, Shares will be taken to be held by the persons who are registered as holding the Shares at the time that is 48 hours before

the Meeting. Accordingly, share transactions registered after that time will be disregarded in determining Shareholders' entitlements to attend and vote at the Meeting.

PROXY FORM

THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT. IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT AS TO HOW TO DEAL WITH IT, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR STOCK BROKER OR LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR.

BLIGH MINING LIMITED

ACN: 073 153 223

REGISTERED OFFICE:
SUITE 608
LEVEL 6
55 MILLER STREET
PYRMONT NSW 2009

SHARE REGISTRY:
Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd
All Correspondence to:
PO BOX 535,
APPLECROSS WA 6953 AUSTRALIA
770 Canning Highway,
APPLECROSS WA 6153 AUSTRALIA
T: +61 8 9315 2333 F: +61 8 9315 2233
E: registrar@securitytransfer.com.au
W: www.securitytransfer.com.au

Code: BLH

Holder Number:

SECTION A: Appointment of Proxy

I/We, the above named, being registered holders of the Company and entitled to attend and vote hereby appoint:

☐ **OR** ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

The meeting Chairperson (mark with an "X")

The name of the person you are appointing (if this person is someone other than the Chairperson of the meeting).

or failing the person named, or if no person is named, the Chairperson of the Meeting, as my/our Proxy to act generally at the meeting on my/our behalf and to vote in accordance with the following directions (or if no directions have been given, as the Proxy sees fit) at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at 10 am (AEDST) on Wednesday 23 October 2013 at Ground Floor, Board Room, 55 Miller Street, Pyrmont 2009 NSW and at any adjournment of that meeting.

SECTION B: Voting Directions to your Proxy

Please mark "X" in the box to indicate your voting directions to your Proxy.

Resolution	For	Against	Abstain*
1. Adoption of Remuneration Report	☐	☐	☐
2. Approval of Share Issue	☐	☐	☐
3. Change in Nature and Scale of Activities	☐	☐	☐
4. Issue of Consideration Shares	☐	☐	☐
5. Capital Raising	☐	☐	☐
6. Appointment of Mr Garrick Higgins as a Non-Executive Director	☐	☐	☐
7. Appointment of Mr Greg Seers as a Non-Executive Director	☐	☐	☐
8. Appointment of Mr Jeff Bennett as an Executive Director	☐	☐	☐
9. Appointment of Mr Trevor Woolfe as a Non-Executive Director	☐	☐	☐
10. Change of Name	☐	☐	☐
11. Re-election of Mr Andrew Nutt	☐	☐	☐
12. Re-election of Mr Sevag Chalabian	☐	☐	☐

If no directions are given my proxy may vote as the proxy thinks fit or may abstain.
The Chairman of the Meeting intends to vote undirected proxies in favour of each item of business.
* If you mark the Abstain box for a particular item, you are directing your Proxy not to vote on your behalf on a show of hands or on a poll and your votes will not be counted in computing the required majority on a poll.

SECTION C: Please Sign Below

This section must be signed in accordance with the instructions overleaf to enable your directions to be implemented.

Individual or Security Holder	Security Holder 2	Security Holder 3
Sole Director and Sole Company Secretary	Director	Director / Company Secretary

My/Our contact details in case of enquiries are:

NAME

TELEPHONE NUMBER

( )

NOTES

1. **Name and Address**
This is the name and address on the Share Register of Bligh Mining Limited. If this information is incorrect, please make corrections on this form. Shareholders sponsored by a broker should advise their broker of any changes. Please note that you cannot change ownership of your shares using this form.

2. Appointment of a Proxy
If you wish to appoint the Chairperson of the Meeting as your Proxy please mark "X" in the box in Section A.

If the person you wish to appoint as your Proxy is someone other than the Chairperson of the Meeting please write the name of that person in Section A. If you leave this section blank, or your named Proxy does not attend the meeting, the Chairperson of the Meeting will be your Proxy. A Proxy need not be a Shareholder of Bligh Mining Limited.

3. Directing your Proxy how to vote
To direct the Proxy how to vote place an "X" in the appropriate box against each item in Section B. Where more than one Proxy is to be appointed and the proxies are to vote differently, then two separate forms must be used to indicate voting intentions.

4. Appointment of a Second Proxy
You are entitled to appoint up to two (2) persons as proxies to attend the meeting and vote on a poll. If you wish to appoint a second Proxy, an additional Proxy form may be obtained by telephoning the Company's share registry +61 8 9315 2333 or you may photocopy this form.

To appoint a second Proxy you must:

(a) On each of the Proxy forms, state the percentage of your voting rights or number of securities applicable to that form. If the appointments do not specify the percentage or number of votes that each Proxy may exercise, each Proxy may exercise half of your votes; and

(b) Return both forms in the same envelope.

5. Signing Instructions
Individual: where the holding is in one name, the Shareholder must sign.

Joint Holding: where the holding is in more than one name, all of the Shareholders must sign.

Power of Attorney: to sign under Power of Attorney you must have already lodged this document with the Company's share registry. If you have not previously lodged this document for notation, please attach a certified photocopy of the Power of Attorney to this form when you return it.

Companies: where the Company has a Sole Director who is also the Sole Company Secretary, this form must be signed by that person. If the Company (pursuant to section 204A of the Corporations Act 2001) does not have a Company Secretary, a Sole Director may sign alone. Otherwise this form must be signed by a Director jointly with either another Director or Company Secretary. Please indicate the office held in the appropriate place.

If a representative of the corporation is to attend the meeting the appropriate "Certificate of Appointment of Corporate Representative" should be lodged with the Company before the meeting or at the registration desk on the day of the meeting. A form of the certificate may be obtained from the Company's share registry.

6. Lodgement of Proxy
Proxy forms (and any Power of Attorney under which it is signed) must be received by Bligh Mining Limited no later than 10am (AEDST) on Monday 21 October 2013, being 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting. Any Proxy form received after that time will not be valid for the scheduled meeting.

Bligh Mining Limited
SUITE 608
LEVEL 6
55 MILLER STREET
PYRMONT NSW 2009

Telephone 02 9571 8300

PRIVACY STATEMENT
Personal information is collected on this form by Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd as the registrar for securities issuers for the purpose of maintaining registers of securityholders, facilitating distribution payments and other corporate actions and communications. Your personal details may be disclosed to related bodies corporate, to external service providers such as mail and print providers, or as otherwise required or permitted by law. If you would like details of your personal information held by Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd or you would like to correct information that is inaccurate please contact them on the address on this form.