ASX Announcement

19 March 2014

Preliminary Silver Assays and Drilling Update at Nimbus

Highlights of Diamond Drilling Update:

- **Native Silver and Copper** vein mineralisation has been intersected in diamond drillhole NBDH011 assaying up to **37,000 g/t Silver and 6.6% Copper over 5cm veins**(see Figure 1A and 1B);
- **New depth extensions** to known silver and zinc lodes intersected in both holes (see Figure 4), which **underpins underground mine model** and shows lens remain **open at depth**;
- **New silver lode intersected between existing design stopes forming the ore reserve** (between AG211 and AG311 Lenses);
- Preliminary assay results received for first two holes of drill program (drilled January) with **key new lode extensions and model validation intersections**:
  - **2m @ 1028 g/t Ag** in NBDH011 from 180m depth;
  - **22.5m @ 77 g/t Ag** in NBDH011 from 291.5m depth;
    - **Includes 3.3 m @ 226 g/t Ag** from 296.7m;
  - **4.4m @ 110 g/t Ag** in NBDH012 from 186m depth;
  - **20.0m @ 287 g/t Ag plus 4.6% Zinc** in NBDH012 from 206m depth;
    - **Includes 2.1m @ 330 g/t Ag plus 4.6% Zinc** from 206m; and
    - **Includes 6.3m @ 767 g/t Ag plus 12.9% Zinc** from 219.7m;
  - **5.4m @ 88 g/t Ag** in NBDH012 from 260.7m depth;
    - **Includes 0.54m @ 644 g/t Ag** from 260.7m.
- Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) activities including diamond drilling continue on schedule for the completion of BFS studies mid-2014.

The Directors of **MacPhersons Resources Limited (ASX: MRP)** are pleased to announce that diamond drilling at their 100%-owned Nimbus-Boorara silver-gold-zinc project located 10km east of Kalgoorlie's superpit gold mine, continues to intersect silver-zinc rich massive and stringer sulphide and vein zones.

The Company is working on completing final variability testwork with a view that it will target the completion of a Feasibility Study in H2 2014.

MacPhersons have selected a path forward to extend the life of Nimbus underground through a targeted drill program and the underground geotechnical and mining studies are advancing.

Drilling to date continues to hit proposed depth extensions and has all the sulphide lenses open at depth and along strike.

MacPhersons Resources Managing Director Morrie Goodz commented:

"Assay results on the first two holes demonstrates the high grade lenses continue at depth as projected with grade and thickness continuing to be open ," Mr Goodz said.

"The intersection a new lens between the two largest designed stopes contributing to the Nimbus ore reserves confirms further support to our continued success of discovery of new massive sulphide lenses at Nimbus".

"*Diamond drilling will continue during the June Quarter in line with planned BFS sign-off inputs".*

ASX Code: MRP

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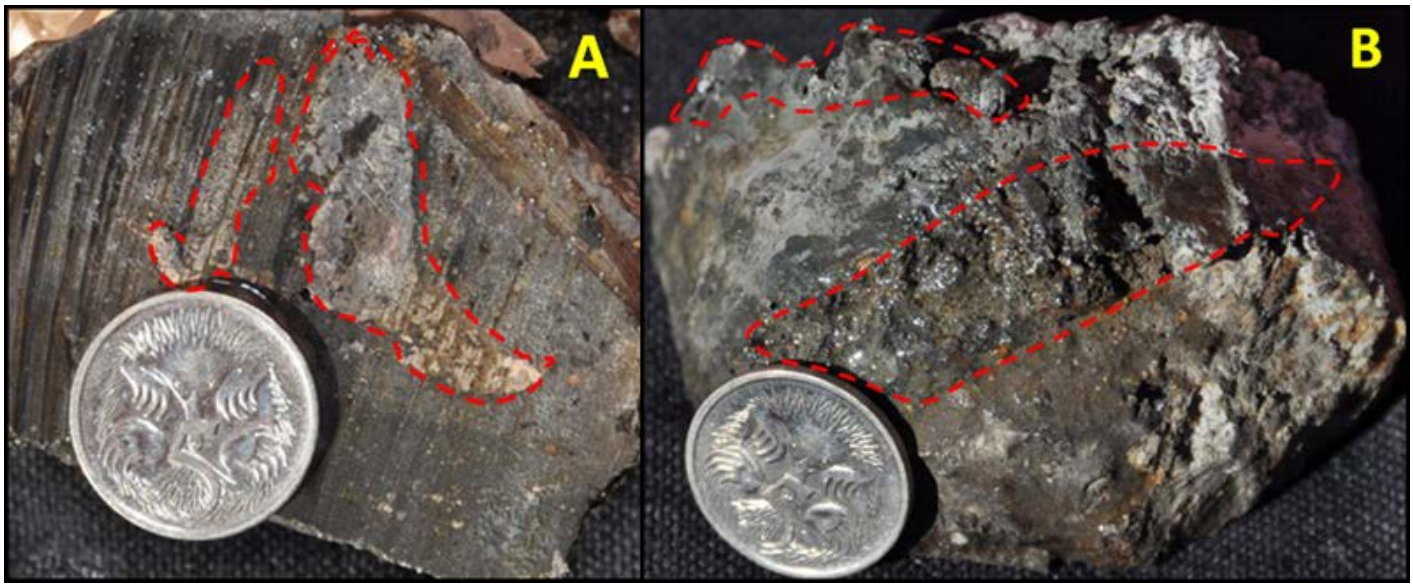

Figure 1 – Native Silver – Copper nuggets at 180.6m downhole in NBDH011 (HQ-size drillcore). There are hundreds of pin- to matchhead-sized grains of visible native silver (shiny spots in both photos), in addition to the individual silver nuggets that are centimetres in length (dashed red outlines). Both wire- and dendritic-silver was also observed.

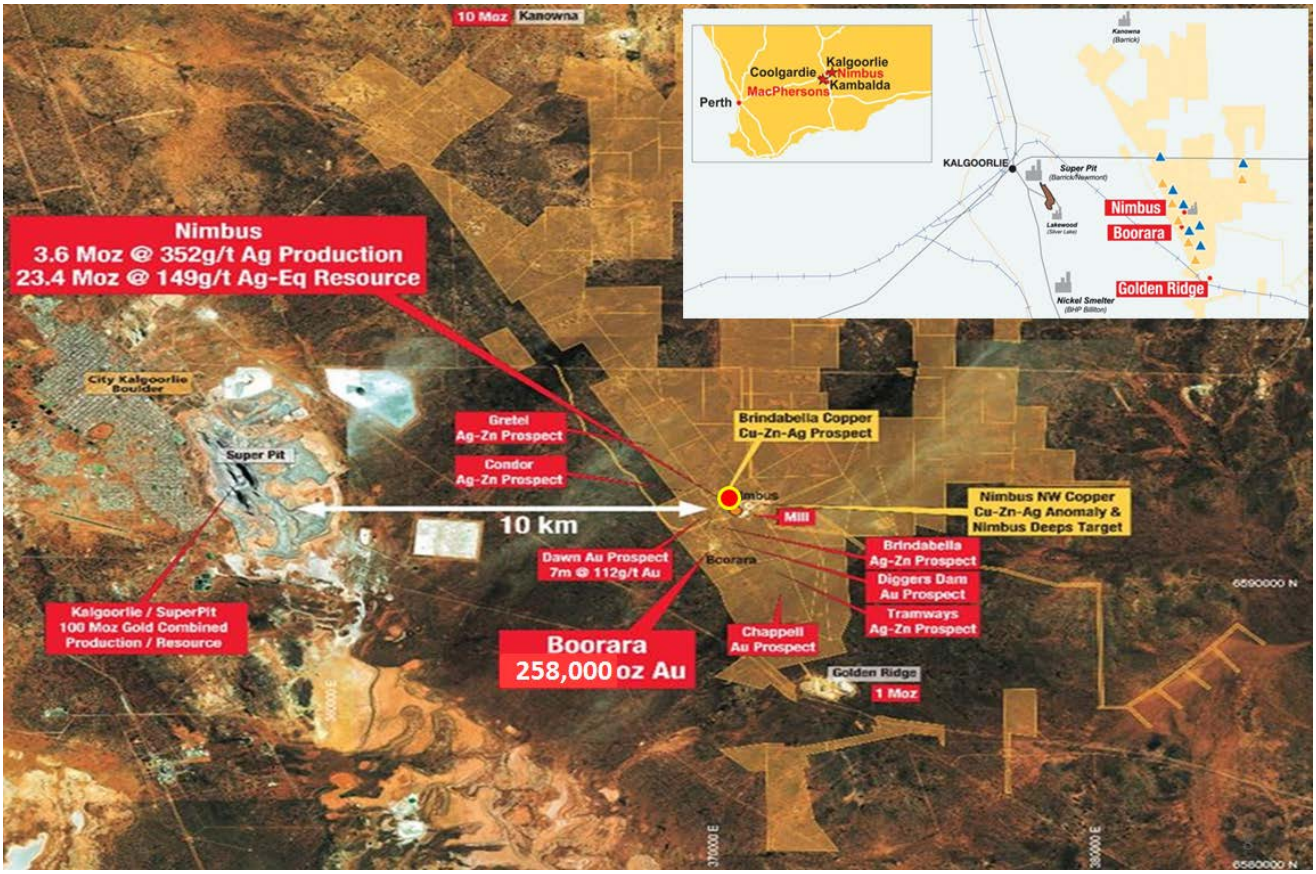

Figure 2 – the Nimbus-Boorara projects area, 10km east of the Kalgoorlie Superpit, showing the Nimbus Mill site and various advanced exploration areas within 5km of the Nimbus mill which form part of the Company's project pipeline.

Note: Refer to page 8 for reserve/resource tabulations. Full details of the Nimbus reserve and resource calculations including parameters for silver equivalent calculations as per JORC Code (2012) are contained in the Company's announcement dated 3 December 2013. In the Company's opinion, all metals included in the equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. Full details of the Boorara gold resource are contained in the Company's announcement dated 7 August 2013.

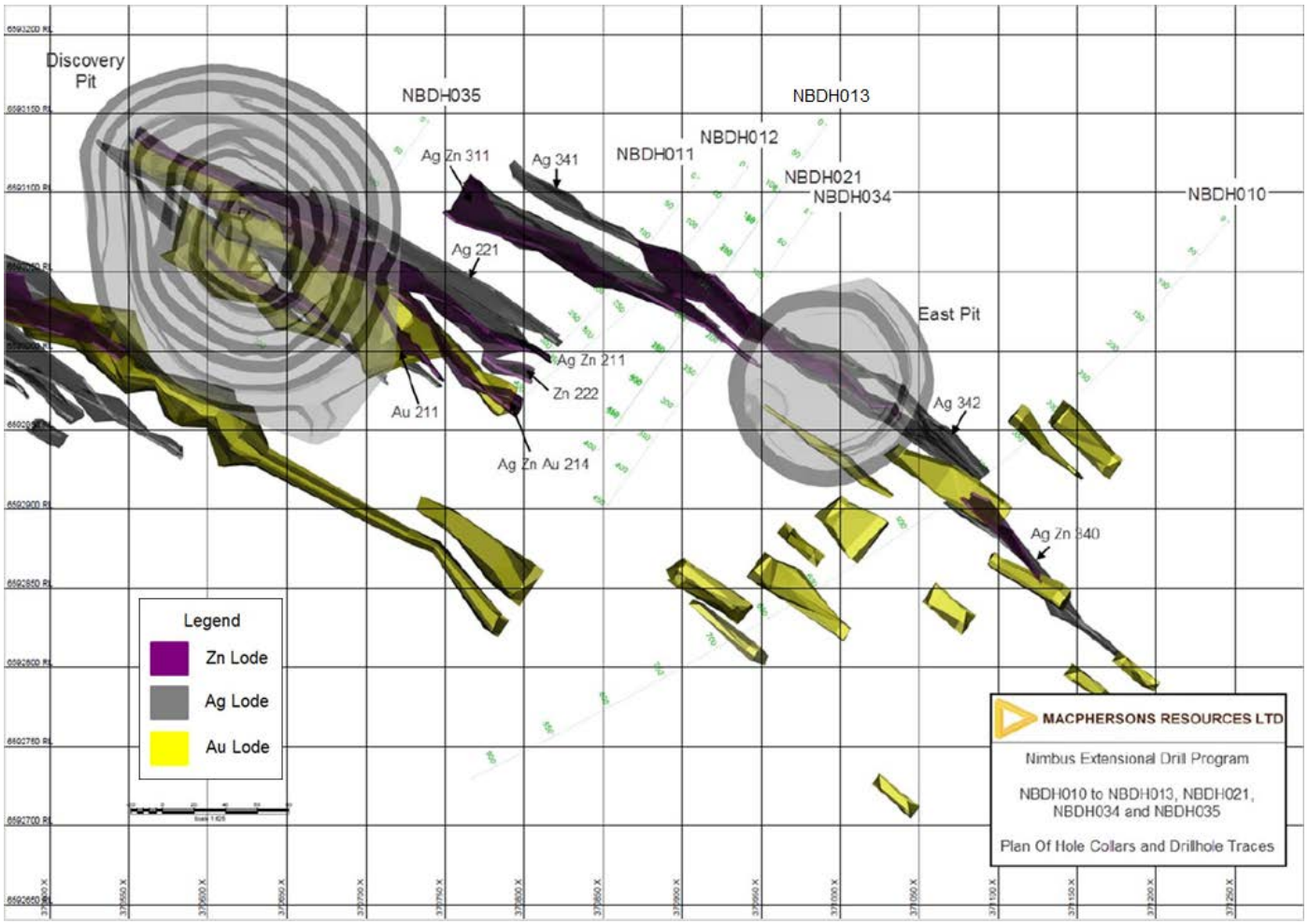

Figure 3 – Deep down plunge intersections of silver-zinc and copper-zinc sulphide zones intersected between 350m and 850m downhole (HQ core) of NBDH010 are **up to 600m down-plunge of any previous drilling**.

Current drillholes NBDH034 and NBDH035 (just commenced) are also shown on this plan.

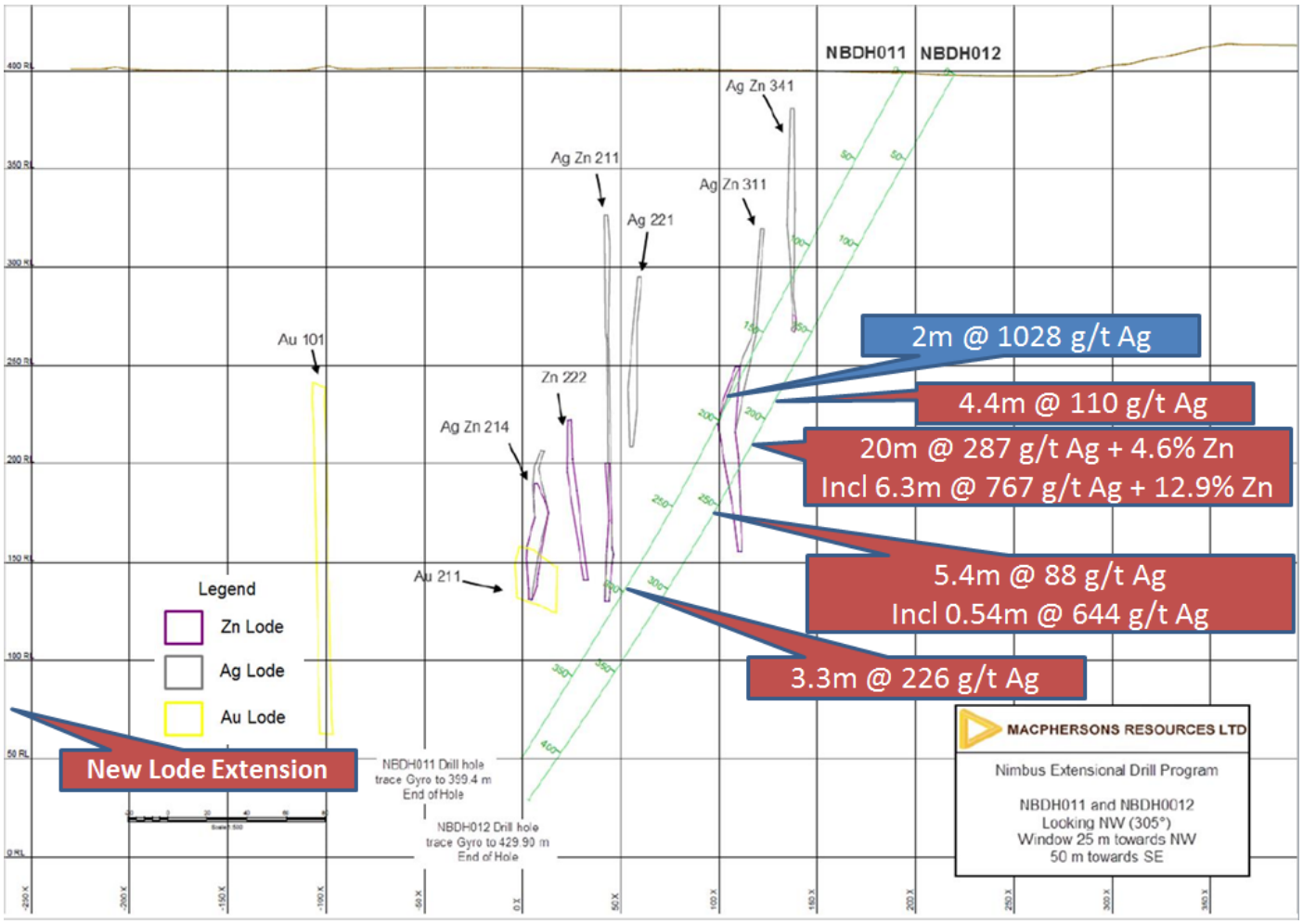

Figure 4 – Cross section showing new intersections assayed in diamond drillholes NBDH011 and 012.

The grades outlined in red boxes represent extensions to the current resource model and therefore offer the opportunity to add future production growth opportunities beyond the current ore reserve. The blue intersection marks an intercept associated with defined ore reserve in Lens AG311.

The diamond drilling in progress, is designed to provide the drillcore samples for testwork to sign off the Bankable Feasibility Study parameters.

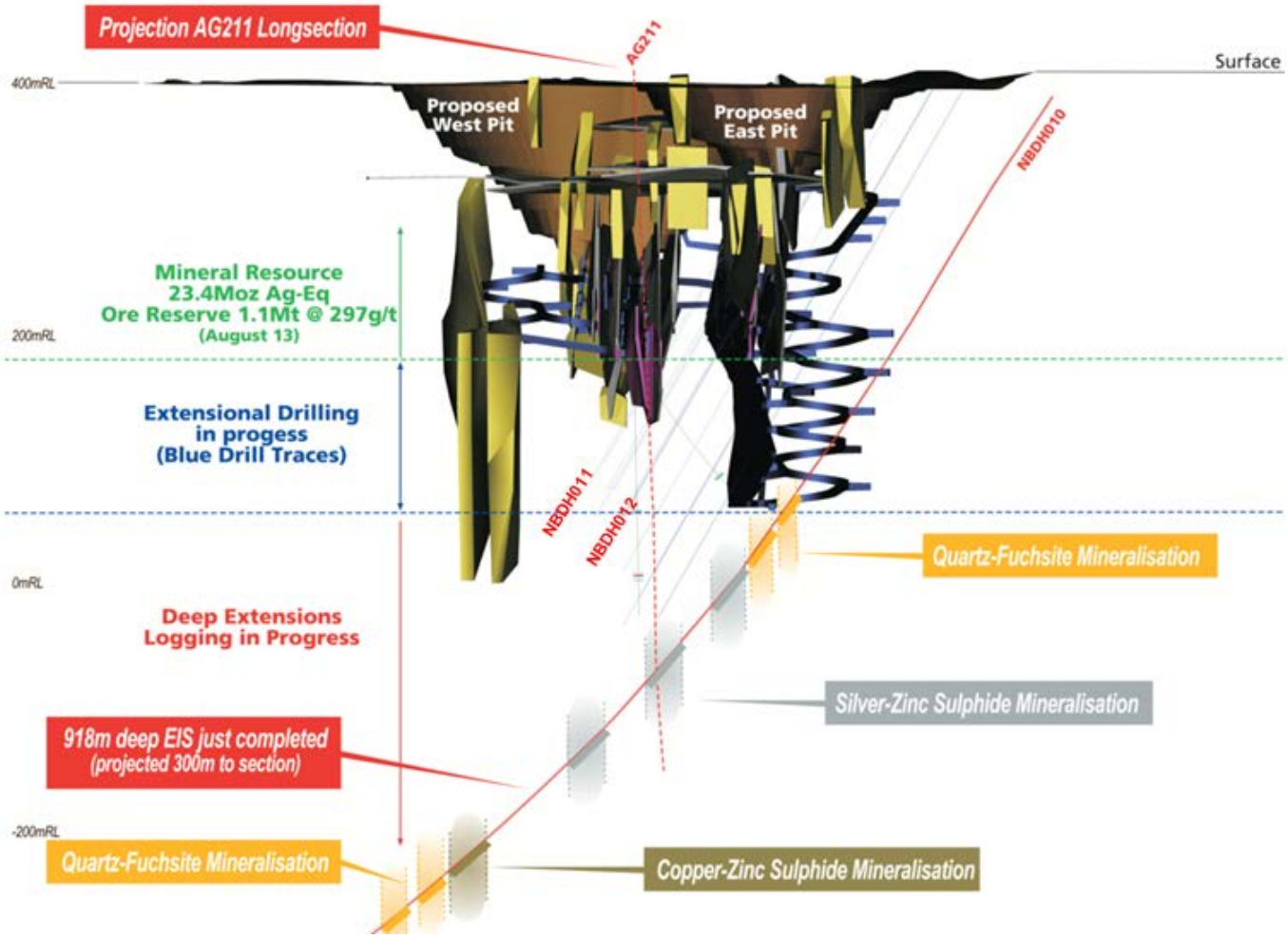

Figure 5 – Drilling currently in progress at Nimbus shown by the blue traces marked as extensional drilling in progress, however their main purpose is to provide the drillcore samples for testwork to sign off the Bankable Feasibility Study parameters.

The 3D-model illustrated in this image shows the Ore Reserve (stopes designed above the green dashed line) and proposed underground development.

The trace of deep hole NBDH010 is 300m forward of the section and up to 600m downplunge of the designed stopes, where several zones of silver-zinc and copper-zinc sulphide mineralisation were intersected.

Table 1: Listing of Table 1 parameters as per JORC Code (2012) guidelines is included at the end of this report.

Table 2: Drill Collar details for current drillholes:

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Length (m)	Azi	Dip
NBDH010	371246	6593081	394	918	220	-55
NBDH011	370911	6593110	399	399	220	-60
NBDH012	370941	6593116	398	429	223	-60
NBDH013	370991	6593143	398	549	215	-60
NBDH021	370962	6593101	399	450	223	-60
NBDH034	370982	6593087	399	450	215	-60
NBDH035	370739	6593145	396	350	215	-60

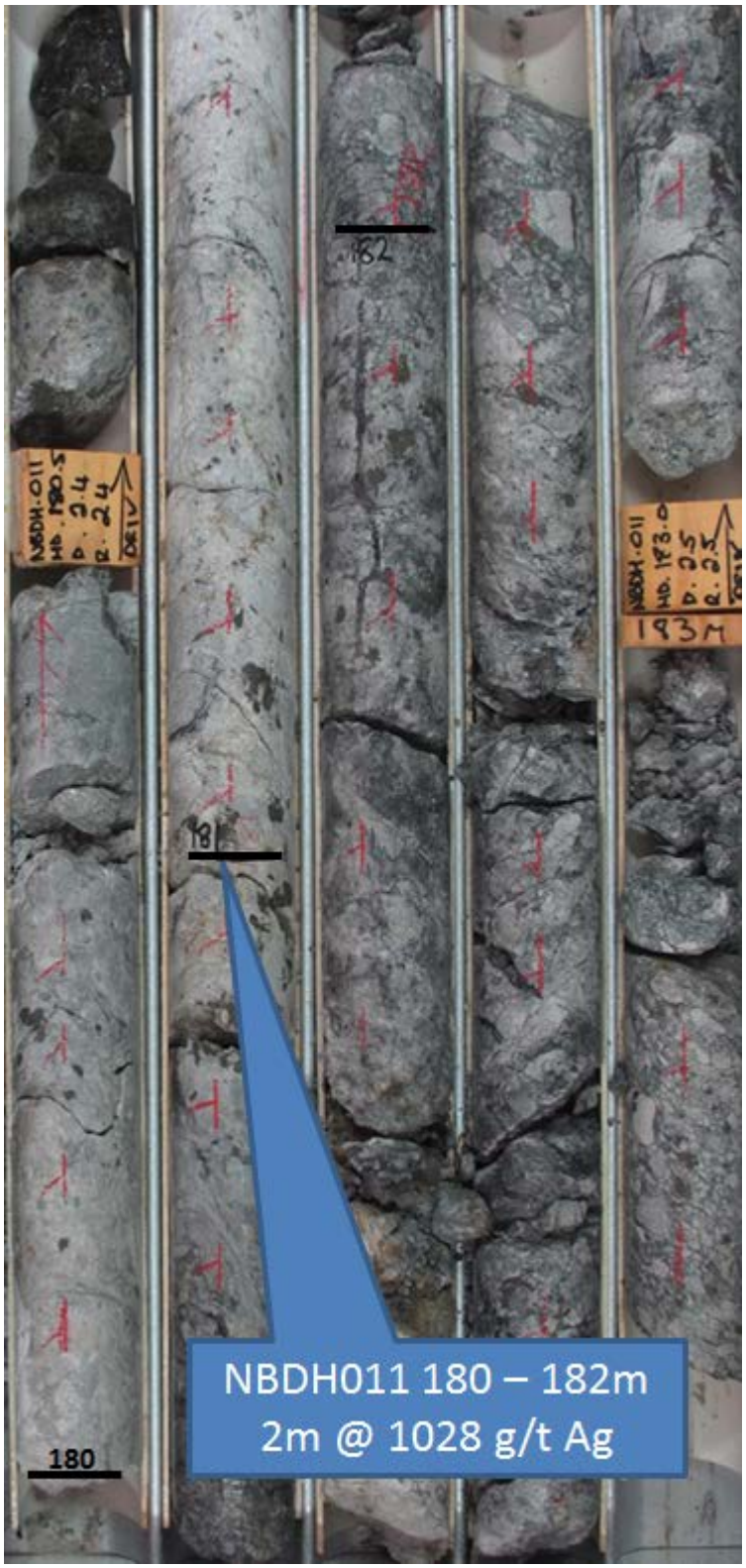

Figure 6 – Intense massive, disseminated and stringer sulphide mineralisation, with native silver and copper both visually, XRF and assay confirmed.

The host zone shows extreme hydrothermal alteration and brecciation leading to veining containing native metal. These features support **a zone of repeated fluid migration and mineralisation events.**

Explanatory Notes for the Exploration Results are listed in Table 1 Sections 1 and 2 (JORC 2012), which are attached at the end of this report. Sections 3 and 4 are included in the dated public releases as noted below.

Table 3: **Nimbus Mineral Resource**

Zone	Category	Tonnes (t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag Equivalent (g/t)	Ag Metal (Moz)	Ag Metal Equivalent* (Moz)
Silver Zone	Measured	1,041,000	112	219	3.7	7.3
	Indicated	2,502,000	103	168	8.3	13.5
	Sub Total	**3,543,000**	**105**	**183**	**12.0**	**20.9**
Gold Zone	Inferred	1,333,000	10	59	0.4	2.5
Total		**4,876,000**	**79**	**149**	**12.4**	**23.4**

Note* - Silver equivalent (Ag-Eq) is calculated using metal credits only in blocks carrying economic grades of silver and/or zinc and/or gold. Ag-Eq = Ag + (Znx28.852) + (Aux62.626) + (Hgx0.15) (see note beneath Table 2 for parameters).
The model is based on prices set as of 01st July 2013 (both spot market prices and price ratios have been consistently higher since July 2013, thereby providing more upside to these calculations).

Note - Differences in total values may occur due to rounding.

Table 4: **Nimbus Ore Reserve**

As at July 2013	Proved Reserves					Probable Reserves					Total Reserves				
Deposit	Ore tonnes	Grade Recovered	Increment	Total	Units	Ore tonnes	Grade Recovered	Increment	Total	Units	Ore tonnes	Grade Recovered	Increment	Total	Units
NIMBUS															
Silver	705,400	166.7	g/t	3,781,400	oz Ag	420,300	263.1	g/t	3,556,200	oz Ag	1,125,700	202.7	g/t	7,337,600	oz Ag
Zinc	705,400	1.96	%	13,800	tonnes Zn	420,300	4.13	%	17,400	tonnes Zn	1,125,700	2.77	%	31,200	tonnes Zn
Gold	705,400	0.13	g/t	2900	oz Au	420,300	0.07	g/t	1000	oz Au	1,125,700	0.09	g/t	3,900	oz Au
Mercury	705,400	69.9	g/t	49	tonnes Hg	420,300	56.8	g/t	24	tonnes Hg	1,125,700	64.9	g/t	73	tonnes Hg
Total Silver - Eq	**705,400**	**242**	**g/t**	**5,487,200**	**oz Ag-Eq**	**420,300**	**396**	**g/t**	**5,347,400**	**oz Ag-Eq**	**1,125,700**	**298**	**g/t**	**10,834,600**	**oz Ag-Eq**

Note*: Silver equivalent (Ag-Eq) is calculated using metal credits only in blocks carrying economic grades of silver and/or zinc. The reported grade is Ag-Eq recovered grade, meaning that it has taken into consideration mining dilution, mining losses, mining recoveries and pillar allocation, metallurgical recoveries, refining and smelting losses and charges, marketing costs, and royalties. Full details of the Nimbus reserve and resource calculations including parameters for silver equivalent calculations as per JORC Code (2012) are contained in the Company's announcement dated 3 December 2013.

Note - Differences in total values may occur due to rounding.

Table 5: **Boorara Resource**

Category	Oxidation	Volume (m3)	Tonnes (t)	Au (ppm)	Au (oz)
Measured	Oxide	310,000	640,000	1.13	23,000
	Transitional	160,000	390,000	1.07	14,000
	Fresh	30,000	90,000	1.02	3,000
	Sub Total	**500,000**	**1,120,000**	**1.10**	**40,000**
Indicated	Oxide	500,000	1,030,000	1.06	35,000
	Transitional	480,000	1,140,000	1.08	40,000
	Fresh	520,000	1,450,000	1.07	50,000
	Sub Total	**1,500,000**	**3,630,000**	**1.07**	**125,000**
Inferred	Oxide	80,000	170,000	1.39	7,000
	Transitional	130,000	310,000	1.14	11,000
	Fresh	770,000	2,150,000	1.10	76,000
	Sub Total	**980,000**	**2,620,000**	**1.13**	**95,000**
Grand Total		**2,980,000**	**7,370,000**	**1.09**	**258,000**

Note: Full details of the Boorara gold resource are contained in the Company's announcement dated 7 August 2013.

About MacPhersons

MacPhersons Resources Ltd (MRP) is a Western Australian resource company with a number of advanced gold, silver and zinc exploration projects.

The Company's focus is to explore and extend the highly prospective Boorara and MacPhersons geological domains of which the Company holds 100% interest in 20km and 11km of strikelength, respectively, including the Nimbus silver-gold-zinc mine and the namesake MacPhersons open cut gold mine.

To fast track the opportunity to process MacPhersons' ore within the MRP business, the Company has acquired mill processing and mine assets at the Nimbus silver-gold-zinc mine, located 10 km east of Kalgoorlie's superpit. The assets come with an approved site for ore processing.

The assets have advanced exploration targets adjacent to and beneath 10 existing open cuts and with multiple polymetallic VHMS deposits carrying silver-gold- zinc-lead-copper mineralisation, and new greenfields discoveries.

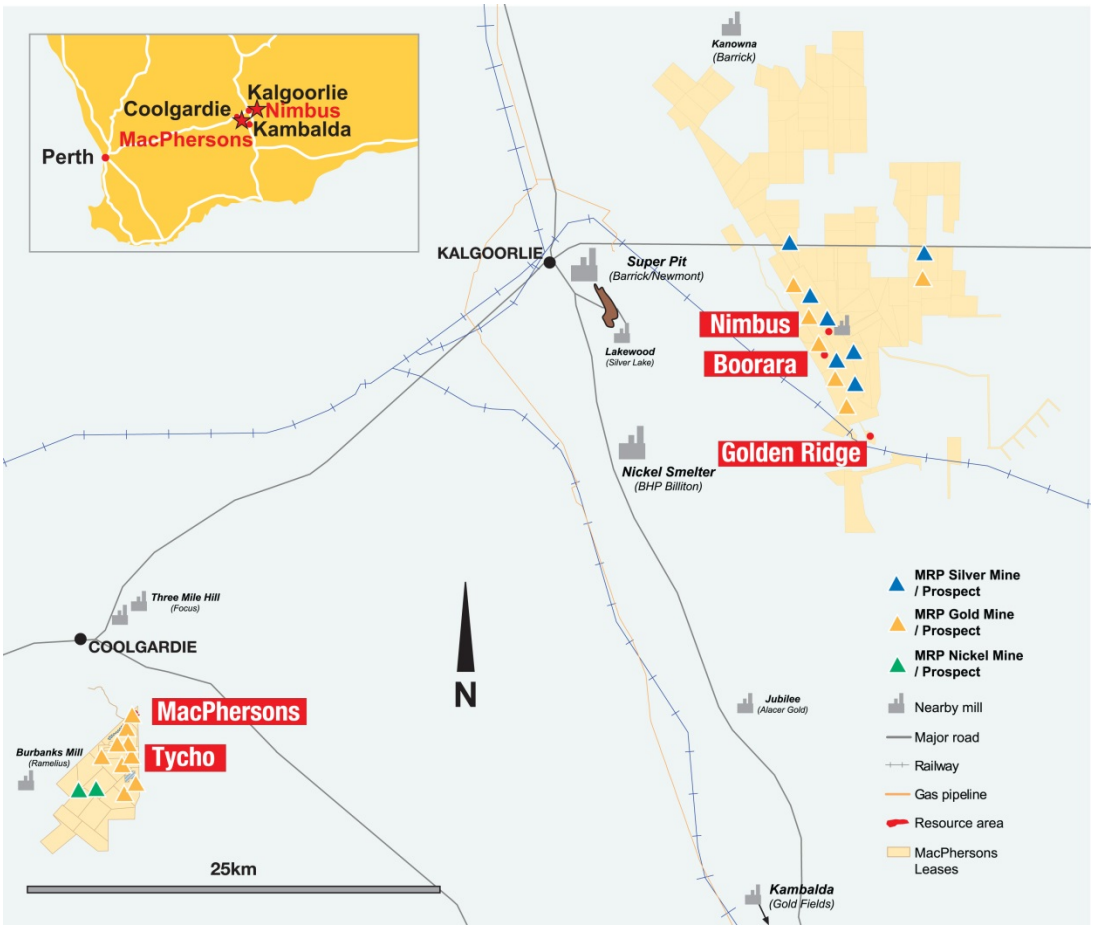

Figure 7 – Location of the Nimbus processing facility and silver mines, Boorara gold-silver-zinc projects, the MacPhersons Reward gold mine and Tycho gold project at Coolgardie.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves, Mineral Resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Morrie Goodz who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Morrie Goodz is a full time officer of MacPhersons Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Goodz has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Note –Table 1 documentation for drilling carried out prior to December 2013 was released to the ASX in the Company's Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement dated the 03rd December 2013 and in supporting documents referenced in that release.

The following table refers to the seven diamond drillholes (NBDH010, NBDH011, NBDH012, NBDH013, NBDH021, NBDH034 and NBDH035) completed/in progress since that date.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	1. *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	This programme refers to seven diamond drillholes (NBDH010, NBDH011, NBDH012, NBDH013, NBDH021, NBDH034 and NBDH035) completed/in progress since December 2013 The drilling programmes conducted by MacPhersons resulted in industry standard quality control of sampling. The drilling to date on Nimbus is: • Historical - 336 RC holes 29,702m, 88 DDH 21,447m • MRP Core – 33 DDH holes 8,939m • MRP RC – 182 RC holes 25,992m • MRP Aircore – 111 AC 5,666m • 45,829 samples Ag>0 used in resource
	2. *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Diamond core was marked, logged, photographed and is in progress of being sawn in half and sampled according to lithology with minimum lengths of 0.3m and maximum lengths of 1.2m. Appropriate QAQC protocols were followed, including submission of commercial standards. Some intervals have been whole core sampled for UCS and commuinition testwork for inclusion in process design work and geotechnical studies for underground stope design and portions of these samples will be appropriately merged back into the half core sample intervals, prior to assaying work moving forward. NBDH010 is an EIS drillhole and the entire half core for the drillhole has been preserved and sent to the Western Australia state core storage facility. Core samples from holes NBDH011, 012, 013, 021, 034, and 035 are stored in a refrigerated container to monitor effects of oxidation (if any).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	3. *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	When whole core testwork is completed and the samples are returned, the samples will be prepared for analyses as per the Company and ALS Protocols. All samples will be analysed by ALS method ICP-61 (33 element scan); if Ag was > 100ppm then the sample is re-assayed by method OG62. If the Ag assay returned >1,500ppm, the laboratory (ALS) will switch to analytical method OG46 or OG62h. If Zn was >10,000ppm (or 1%) following ICP-61, then a re-assay using OG62h will be required. Triggers of 10,000ppm for Pb and Cu were also set, with OG62h subsequently used for those samples.
Drilling techniques	4. *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	MRP Core – HQ2 (63.2mmcdia/96mmhdia) triple tube cored from surface. Orientated by electronic "Reflex Orientation Tool" Core lengths and orientations checked daily by MRP geologist
Drill sample recovery	5. *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Diamond core** recovery is logged and recorded in the database. No significant core loss issue were recorded. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking, depths being checked against the depth marked on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. Coreloss noted on core blocks & drilling run sheets for each 1.5m or 3m run. Coreloss checked daily by MRP by 1m measure/marking of core. Coreloss noted by MRP as over-drill, loss, wash out, cavity.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	6. *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	MRP **Core** – HQ2 core drilled increase sample size and maintain highest sample quality and recovery. Other methods used to ensure maximum recovery are triple tube equipment used, short drill runs, slow drill rotation speed, pump/slide core from core barrel, use of key drill muds & lubricants, regular change drill bits.
	7. *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Sample Recovery is generally very high within the mineralisation zone. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.
Logging	8. *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Diamond core underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, water table, sulphide content, alteration and veining etc. Diamond core was geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD. Structural (faults, fractures, veins) measurements collected by geological consultant using core frame logger as alpha & beta and recorded in the database. Diamond core is photographed after marking and then re-photographed as a half core in zones of interest. Diamond core have been stored at the project site for future reference (NBDH010 half core is stored at the Western Australia State Core Storage facility).
	9. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging is qualitative in nature, but for visual estimates of mineral percentages. A small amount of quantitative spectral logging has been performed to confirm visual logging (using an Olympus hand-held XRF device). All drill core is photographed prior to sampling, and some is photographed after

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		sampling showing the half or quarter slice surface. Core trays are re-photographed when metallurgical samples are collected. MRP Logging: • MRP Core – All core from surface to EOH geologically logged qualititatively by MRP geologists. Hole locations were photographed. Structural and geotechnical logging quantitative by its nature. All logs include records of lithology, oxidation state, colour, mineralisation, alteration and veining. All core and chips photographed in both dry and wet form.
	10. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*11. If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	MRP Core –half core sampled to lithological boundaries or a noted abundance or lack of sulphide mineralisation. Min length 0.3m & max length 1.2m. (ave length 1m). Intervals marked with yellow paint marker. Intervals measured to 0.05m. Competent core cut using automated diamond saw. Broken crumbly core cut using mallet and chisel. Where metallurgical test samples required remaining core cut in half leaving quarter core.
	12. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only diamond drillcore activity – section is not applicable.
	13. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	MRP Core - sample preparation and analysis will completed by ALS in Perth. Samples are sent to both the ALS Metallurgical Lab (Ammtec) and the Geochemical Assay Lab, and methodology is coordinated with both labs. Sample preparation via code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system with bar code

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um.
	14. *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards for RC sampling. Standards (including blanks) were inserted at a rate of about 1 every 50 samples. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate slightly over 1 per hole during the 2011 - 2012 drilling programme.
	15. *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	Drillcore is always pieced together and oriented as per ori-tool. The same half is always collected removing any sampling bias and similar process is applied to quarter-core. Field duplicates are done on RC drilling but not applicable in this program.
	16. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* ‘	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the mineralisation present at Nimbus.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	17. *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Historical – Aqua regia digest technique found to be in appropriate >50ppmAg, Triple acid digest (HCL, HNO3, HClO4) used >50ppmAg, 10x dilution for >500ppmAg . MRP - Silver & Base Metals - Ag(0.5ppm), As(5ppm), Cr(1ppm), Cu(1ppm), Fe(0,01%), Ni(1ppm), Pb(2ppm), S(0.01%), Sb(5ppm), Zn(2ppm) 4 acid digest, HCl Leach (GEO-4ACID). Analysis - ME – ICP61 – AES, assays of >100ppmAg, >1%Zn, 1%Pb, 1%Cu 2nd charge from pulp and re-assayed at different dilutions (ME-OG62). Mercury - Hg(0.01ppm) Cold by Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01) Analysis (AAS). Gold - Au 30g charge by Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS01) (AAS). Assays >2ppmAu – reassay by FA AAS. Assays >5ppmAu a 2nd sample from coarse reject pulverised 30g charge analysed by FA AAS.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	18. *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	Sampling techniques, other than drill hole samples already discussed, were not utilised as part of the Nimbus MRE. However an XRF instrument is used as a guide to confirm visual mineralisation and to do background checks on less visual mineralisation. The machine is calibrated on a regular schedule.
	19. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (RC samples) and commercial standards. The standards generally performed well with results falling within prescribed two standard deviation limits. • Performance of standards for monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the silver and zinc assay results received from ALS were monitored. • Certified Standards from Geostats inserted an average 1 in every 60 samples. Standards reported for Ag & Zn analysis. Ag 2.9ppmAg to 389ppmAg, & Zn from 210ppmZn to 65582ppmZn. • Blank samples from barren non Nimbus RC holes. Blanks test for contamination within the sample preparation equipment at the lab. • Lab pulp duplicates from diamond core samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	20. *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in both diamond core prior to the audit team. Umpire sample analyses is carried out in the drilling campaigns.
	21. *The use of twinned holes.*	Although this diamond drilling campaign has no twin holes, MacPhersons initiated a programme of diamond drilling in late 2011 to initially test the veracity of selected historical drill holes, and then to add to the Mineral Resource by targeting mineralisation down plunge or along strike of currently recognised mineralisation. Results from the drilling were successful, with mineralisation intercepted very close to where the 2011 grade tonnage model estimated the

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		mineralisation to be, which in turn was based upon the historical drill holes. These results were released to the market over time by MacPhersons.
	22. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drill hole data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology, assays and density. All data verified and validated by MRP geologists imported into Gemcom GEMS™ (GEMS) database, licensed to MRP and maintained by MRP (Kalgoorlie). Drillhole assay data is independently compiled in a DataShed database managed by CSA Global.
	23. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay values designated less than detection are assigned a value 0.5 x LTD limit value. Where the assay value is labelled as IS or NS (insufficient / no sample) the assay value is set to absent.
Location of data points	*24. Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	A Gyro Survey Instrument is used at drillhole completion to calculate the dip and azimuth of the drillhole trace and compared back to the progressive downhole camera surveys taken on 25-30m intervals. Reflex camera results are within 5% of the gyro data. After detailed review of Gyro and magnetic studies of the stratigraphy at Nimbus, it was decided that the standard downhole surveys carried out by our drilling crews were within all QAQC parameters.
	25. Specification of the grid system used.	All grid referencing is completed and managed in MGA GDA 94 Zone 51 co-ordinates.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Elevation is recorded in AHD.
	26. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Since 2011 - Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd detailed aerial photographic survey. Orthorectification and mosaicking performed using Inpho Digital Photogrammetric Systems. Expected accuracy of detail within 0.8mm at the ortho-image map scale. Minecomp Pty Ltd and Cardno Ltd (Spectrum Surveys) carry out land pickups using DGPS and tied into historical databases, current surveys and Fugro aerial digital survey and confirmed all survey closures.
Data spacing and distribution	*27. Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes are modelled and drilled 20m grid line section spacing. The holes in this program are on sections drilled 20m and 300m apart.
	28. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity to support the Mineral Resource estimate under the 2012 JORC code. The holes in this program have not yet been incorporated into the reported Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement.
	29. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The holes in this program have not yet been assayed. Logging and sampling is in progress and sample results are not expected for 4-12 weeks.
Orientation of data in relation to	*30. Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drillholes have been designed to test the MRE outlines orientated on a grid striking 035°, based upon an interpreted strike of mineralisation of 305°. A subtle change in strike to 325° was identified in the mineralised trend at depth at the

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
geological structure		south-eastern portion. The sampling is considered to be unbiased with respect to drillhole orientation versus strike and dip of mineralisation.
	31. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Diamond drilling confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of the mineralised lodes.
Sample security	*32. The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of Custody is managed by MacPhersons Samples are stored on site and delivered to the assay laboratory in Perth by a contracted transporter. Whilst in storage, they are kept in locked premises. Samples submission sheets are in place to track the progress of sample batches. Where required samples are refrigerated during storage.
Audits or reviews	*33. The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	CSA and SRK have reviewed sampling procedures between 2011 and 2013 and ascertained the protocols to be to industry standard. Any recommendations made were of minor consequence and have not impacted upon the validity of earlier sampling programmes. Since 2014, sampling procedures have been further developed with Sedgman Ltd, who are managing the current test program to sign-off on completion of BFS parameters.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Template

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Although this report only relates to a diamond drilling program since December 2013, reference is included to historical data. This table relates specifically to seven diamond drillholes (NBDH010, NBDH011, NBDH012, NBDH013, NBDH021, NBDH034 and NBDH035) drilled / in progress since December 2013. For full details on the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement, please see the ASX announcement dated 03rd December 2013 and supporting documentation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	1. *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Nimbus Project is located approximately 17km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie, 2km east of Boorara and 6.5km north-northwest of Golden Ridge. The Nimbus mine site is on the mining leases M26/490 and M26/598 accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Bulong Road via an unsealed haul road. The tenements are located within the Hampton Hill Pastoral Station. MRP purchased the Nimbus property on 8th September 2011 from Kalgoorlie Ore Treatment Company Pty Ltd (KOTC). The tenements are held by KOTC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MacPhersons Resources Ltd. All drillholes reported are drilled at the Nimbus mine site.
	2. *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	3. *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Archaean Gold • Soil sampling - 200m x 40m spaced soil sampling. • Drilling - 32,538m of RAB, 18,449m of RC and 3,214m of diamond core. • Geophysics - Surface electromagnetic (EM) survey Polymetals • Mining - 331,283t of ore @ 348g/t Ag. • Processing – 318,992t of ore @ 353g/t Ag to produce 3,616,000 oz Ag Various Resource estimates, and 2 open pit mining phases.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Geology	*4. Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Nimbus is hosted in felsic units of the Boorara Domain and is the only known silver deposit in Eastern Goldfields. Mineralisation is associated with volcanic hosted massive sulphides. The deposit consists of multiple zones of oxide silver/gold mineralisation, supergene silver/gold mineralisation and deeper primary silver/gold/zinc sulphide zones. In addition eighteen primary zinc sulphide domains were modelled. Supergene-enriched oxide silver mineralisation overlies southeast plunging shoot/s of disseminated to massive Fe-Zn-Pb-As sulphides with associated elements including Ag, Sb, Bi and Cd, and also with high Hg content. Although the genesis of the base metal mineralisation is a topic of much discussion it is thought by most workers that the Nimbus deposit to be a volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) style deposit.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole Information	*5. A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *1. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *3. dip and azimuth of the hole* *4. down hole length and interception depth* *5. hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drilling includes a historical drill hole database and a recent ("2011 / 2012") database containing drill hole data from 2011 and 2012. Both data sets are a mix of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling. The 2011 / 2012 database also contains aircore drill hole data, targeting TSF1, TSF2 and regions to the north of the Nimbus project. The historical database has 336 RC holes (29,702m) including 97 grade control holes (3,108m) drilled within the Discovery Pit. A total of 88 diamond core holes (21,447m) were also drilled. Not all of these holes penetrated mineralisation. All historical RC and diamond core drill hole data were considered to have reliable quality assurance to be included in the current MRE. Reverse Air Blast (RAB), aircore and selected drill holes from RC and diamond core holes were suppressed and not used in the MRE due to quality assurance concerns (RAB/AC) or where QAQC issues were identified. The "2011 – 2014 database" contains 33 diamond holes for 8,939 metres of diamond core, 176 RC drill holes (25,052m) and 111 aircore drill holes (5,666m). A total of 45,829 assays (where Ag>"NULL") were included in the database, from all drill hole data, at the time of database cut-off at 31/07/2013. All reports contain a table detailing hole collar location and downhole survey details. All historical RC and diamond core drill hole data were considered to have reliable quality assurance to be included in the current MRE with exception of grade control RC holes. Historic RAB and aircore, grade control holes were not used in the MRE.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The entire database was re-loaded and QAQC'd by CSA Global using Datashed and signed off as being in full agreement with the GEMS / Surpac databases. CSA have maintained and QAQC'd the full database through and including the 2013 drilling and the internal MacPhersons Surpac MRE reporting process. Exploration results are not reported as part of this MRE, which is comprised from the above described database.

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Length (m)	Azi	Dip
NBDH010	371246	6593081	394	918	220	-55
NBDH011	370911	6593110	399	399	220	-60
NBDH012	370941	6593116	398	429	223	-60
NBDH013	370991	6593143	398	549	215	-60
NBDH021	370962	6593101	399	450	223	-60
NBDH034	370982	6593087	399	450	215	-60
NBDH035	370739	6593145	396	350	215	-60

Data aggregation methods	6. *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Exploration results were reported as part of this document. High grades are top cut as per our existing report documentation at 2500g/t Ag in ore reserve calculations based upon statistical and QAQC studies. Minimum reportable grade interval taken as 2m in consideration of a reasonable minimum mining width.
	7. *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	This exploration report does not include any assay results, however aggregation of intercepts is not an issue as most 2011-2013 drilling and historical drilling both used 1m continuous sampling intervals.
	8. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Metal equivalent work detailed fully in the Ore Reserves Statement issued in the ASX Announcement dated 03rd December 2013 and is detailed in Section 4 of Table 1 (Appendix 2 of the Announcement). In summary metal equivalents based on extensive metallurgical testwork and based on recoverable metal values ONLY for metals that would be recovered economically for the current plant design. Silver equivalent (Ag-Eq) is calculated using metal credits only in blocks carrying economic grades of silver and/or zinc. The reported grade is Ag-Eq recovered grade, meaning that it has taken into consideration mining dilution, mining losses, mining recoveries and pillar allocation, metallurgical recoveries, refining and smelting losses and charges, and royalties. Silver equivalent (Ag-Eq) is calculated using metal credits only in blocks carrying economic grades of silver and/or zinc and/or gold. Ag-Eq = Ag + (Znx28.852) + (Aux62.626) + (Hgx0.15). Other significant metals including lead, copper and antimony were not included as the current proposed plant circuit will not recover these metals, but will be considered in the next plant expansion.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*9. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Cross sections of the deposit showing the relationship to drill hole azimuths and dips to the geological interpretations are presented in the document, and in ASX releases.
	10. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The mineralisation is steeply dipping(-80^0), striking 305^0-125^0 Historical drilling is mostly along 020^0-200^0 MRP - DD holes are along 020^0-200^0. MRP - RC holes are along 035^0-215^0 at right angles to the mineralization trend. Drill holes are inclined between -40^0 and -90^0. The intersection angles for the drilling range from 40^0 – 60^0. Therefore true width is approximately 2/3 the reported downhole intersections. Vertical holes will tend to exaggerate the intersection width.
	11. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	As all geological modelling and interpretation uses 3d-mine software, the understanding and representation of true widths was clearly identified and used.
Diagrams	*12. Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Numerous maps and sections included in the reporting and associated file documentation. There are four figures at the end of this section that show where the current drillholes are positioned with respect to the mineralisation. Figure 1: Plan of holes. Figure 2: Composite Cross section showing projected hole traces. Figure 3. Long Section of Lode Ag 311 demonstrating down plunge potential. Figure 4: Long Section of Lode Ag 211 demonstrating down plunge potential.
Balanced reporting	*13. Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results were reported as part of this document, and a representative sample of the mineralisation zones is given from page 13 of this Section 2 Appendix. The MRE is only based on the JORC resource classifications. As per above section, an excel file of all intersections in the MRE is attached.

Other substantive exploration data	*14. Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Geological features are identified in section 3. Deposit strongly oxidised down to 90m below surface. Composition of mineralisation in weathered zone is complex. Base of weathering (60-80m) is sub-horizontal supergene zone of massive pyrite forms a cap on primary mineralisation. Mineralised shoots in primary disseminated to massive sulphide zone is up to 80m wide and plunges 45° SE. Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
Further work	*15. The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The primary Ag-Zn-Au mineralisation is open down plunge. Drilling is planned targeting potential down plunge extensions to existing high grade Ag-Zn-Ag intersections. Refer to Figures 1 to 4. EIS funding had been granted to for deep drilling to test for suitable host lithologies and repetitions at depth. Diamond drillhole NBDH010 was drilled to a depth of 918m and intersected suitable host rock horizons and mineralisation up to 600m down-plunge of the known Nimbus resource. Further testwork is planned to examine potential down-plunge extensions.

	16. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Further to the deep drilling and extensional targets shown in Figures 1 to 4, drilling is planned to follow-up near surface mineralisation identified in auger soil sampling that may be associated with repetitions and extensions outside the current pit designs.

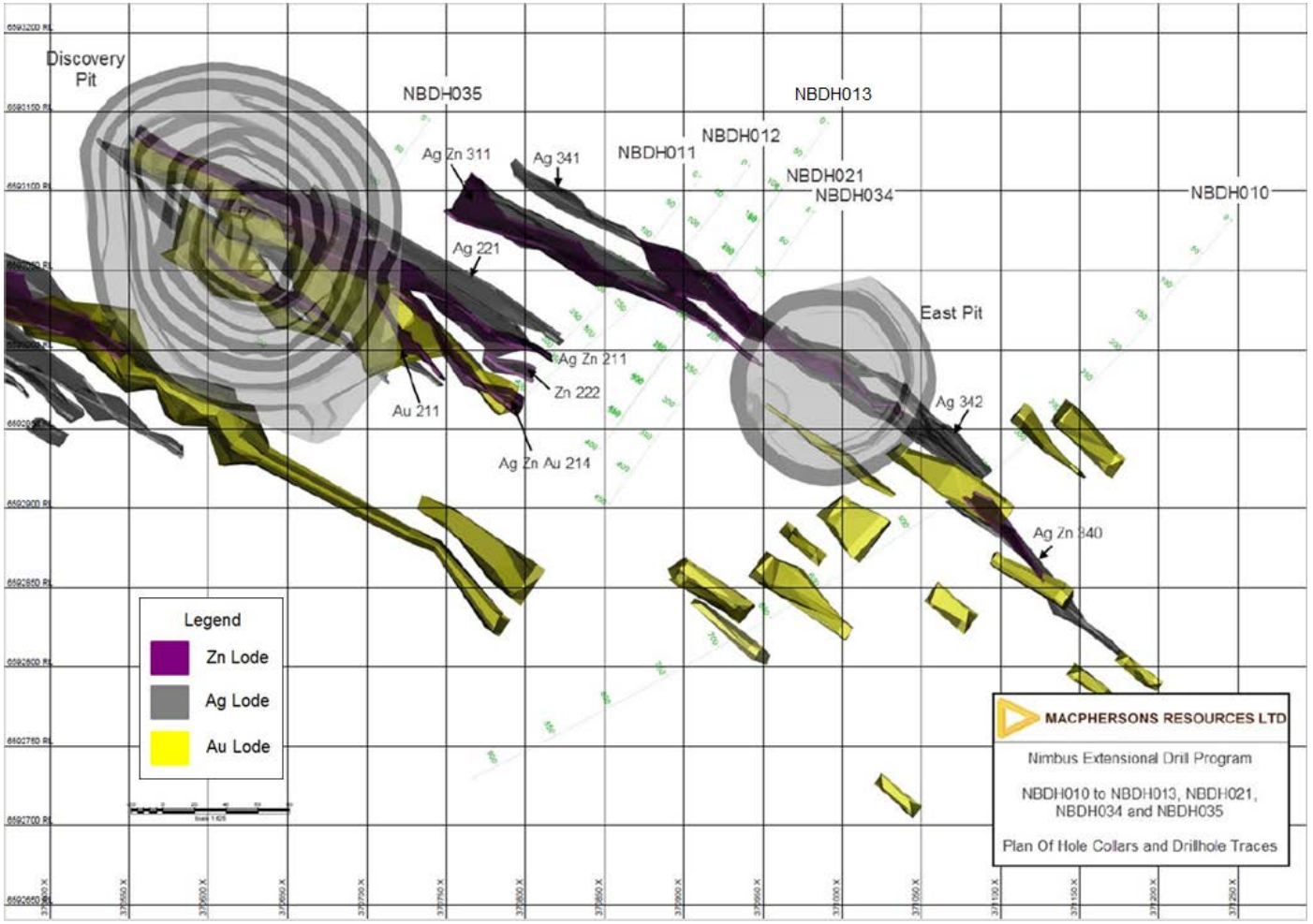

Figure 1: Plan of Drillholes

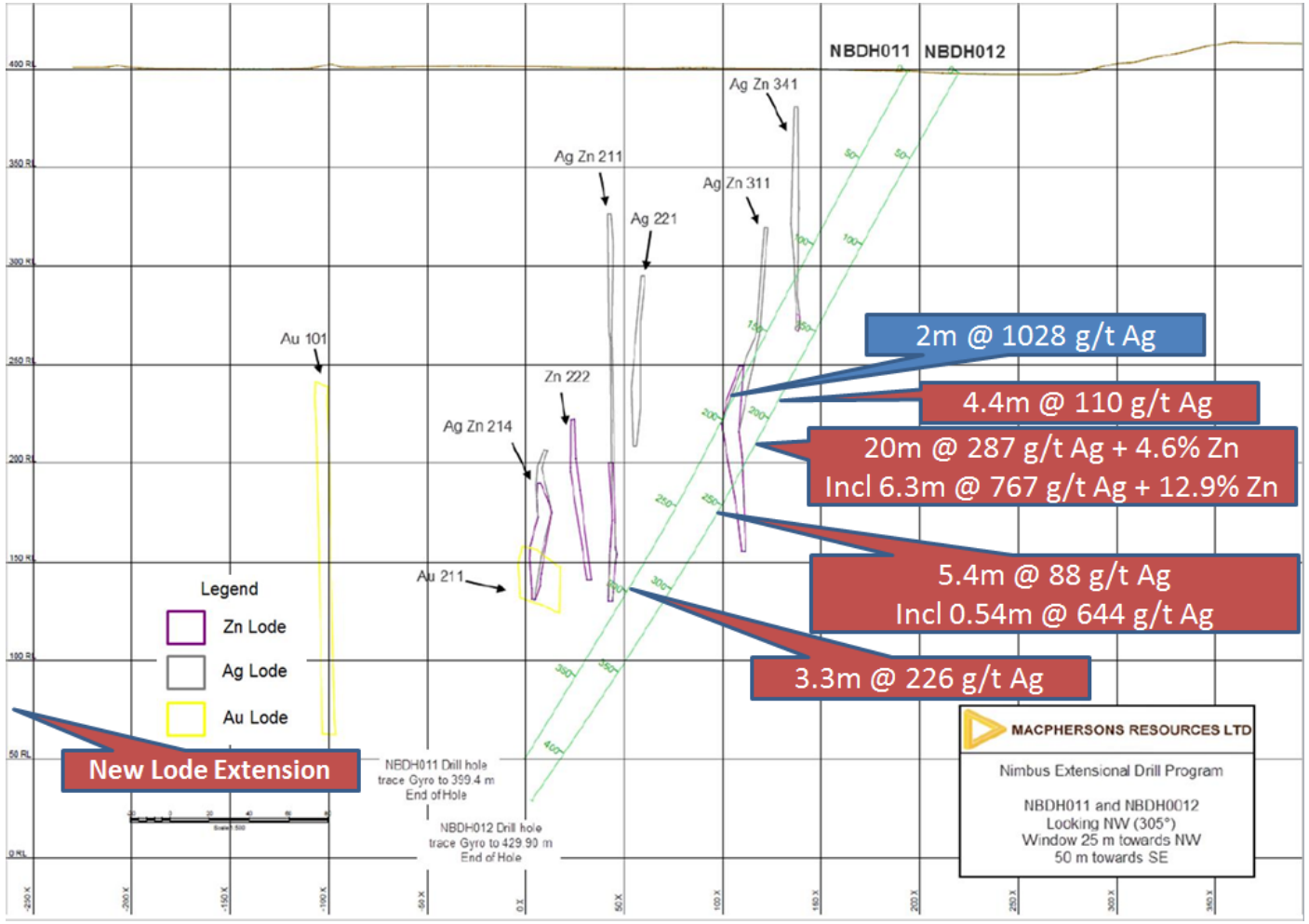

Figure 2: Composited Cross section showing key new lode and design intersections.

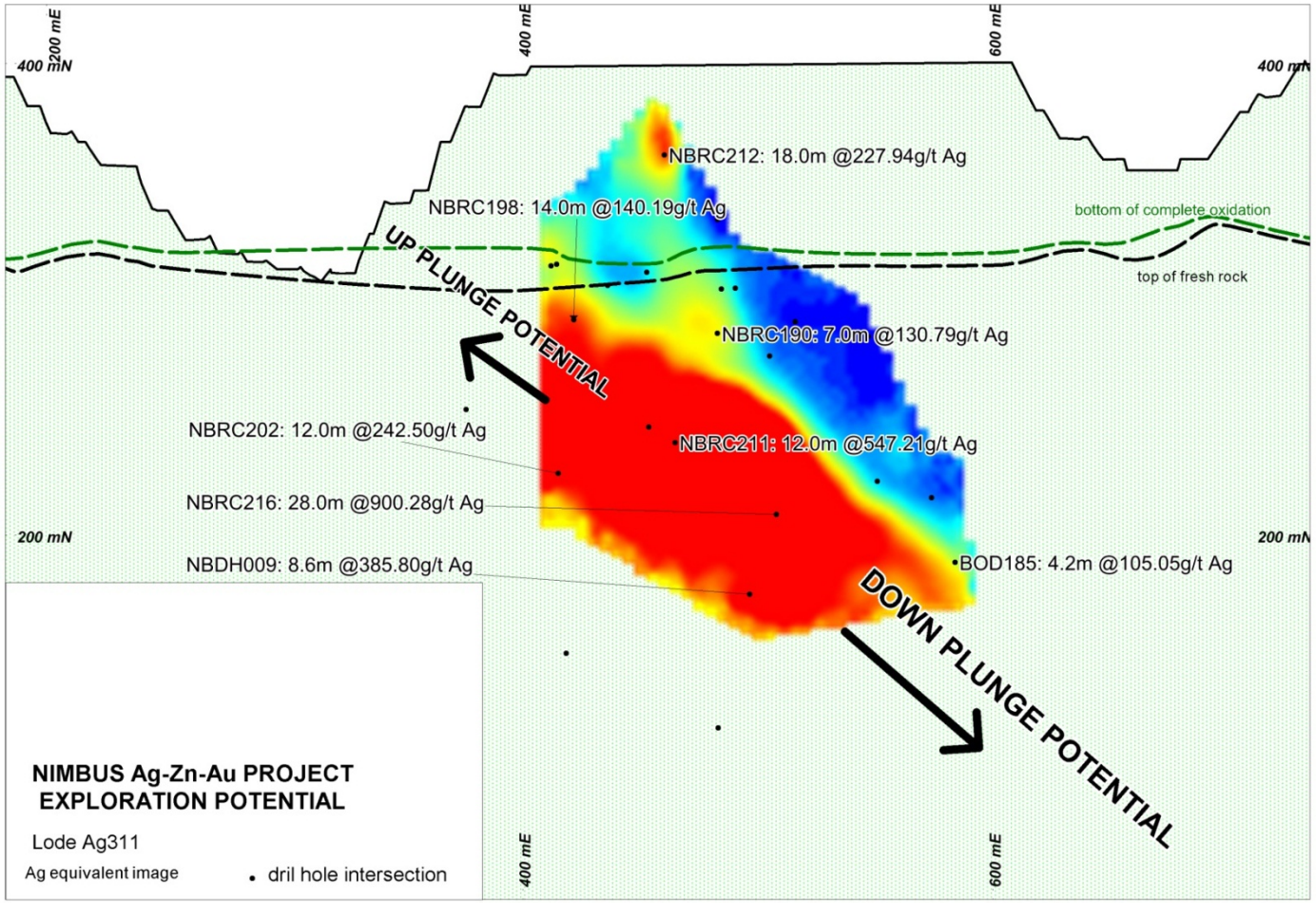

Figure 3: Long Section of Lode Ag 311 demonstrating down plunge potential.

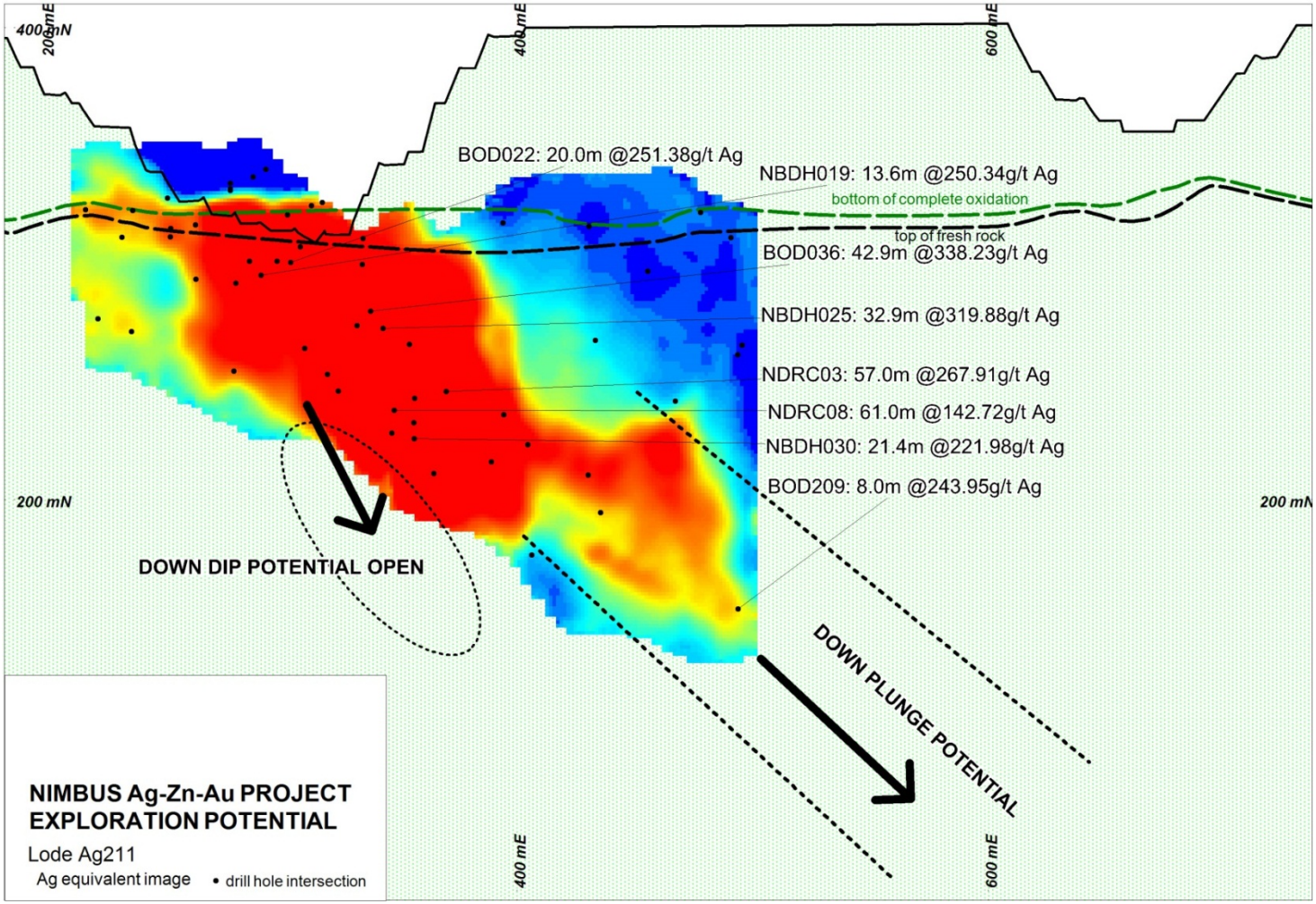

Figure 4: Long section of Ag 211 demonstrating down plunge potential.

Representative sample of the mineralisation zones:

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	AG_MAX_PPM	ZN_MAX_PPM	PB_MAX_PPM	AU_MAX_PPM
	(m)	(m)	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
NBDH011	83.00	84.00	1.9	275	412	0.01
NBDH011	84.00	84.55	21.0	79	140	0.31
NBDH011	84.55	85.00	59.1	26	92	0.01
NBDH011	85.00	86.00	25.6	30	174	0.01
NBDH011	86.00	86.65	33.7	36	450	0.01
NBDH011	86.65	87.00	1.3	197	236	0.01
NBDH011	158.00	159.00	9.4	3390	348	
NBDH011	159.00	159.70	10.0	291	258	
NBDH011	159.70	160.30	5.4	567	376	
NBDH011	160.30	161.00	10.0	700	333	
NBDH011	161.00	162.00	13.3	878	767	
NBDH011	162.00	162.35	387.0	3970	6260	
NBDH011	162.35	163.00	16.6	17400	6750	
NBDH011	180.00	180.50	0.5	2250	405	
NBDH011	180.50	180.60	0.9	6400	750	
NBDH011	180.60	180.65	37000.0	3060	1570	11.05
NBDH011	180.65	180.80	0.9	6400	750	
NBDH011	180.80	181.40	0.5	6080	745	
NBDH011	181.40	181.70	681.0	1570	297	
NBDH011	181.70	182.00	1.0	931	141	
NBDH011	216.66	217.30	4.8	646	55	
NBDH011	217.30	217.65	18.5	2780	77	
NBDH011	217.65	218.00	20.9	889	137	

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	AG_MAX_PPM	ZN_MAX_PPM	PB_MAX_PPM	AU_MAX_PPM
	(m)	(m)	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
NBDH011	218.00	218.60	24.2	3340	102	
NBDH011	218.60	219.20	10.5	4390	36	
NBDH011	219.20	220.00	7.9	278	53	
NBDH011	220.00	220.95	11.6	1960	112	
NBDH011	220.95	221.50	35.1	3100	162	0.01
NBDH011	221.50	222.00	20.8	1100	232	
NBDH011	222.00	223.00	34.0	1210	185	
NBDH011	223.00	224.00	18.2	2270	246	
NBDH011	224.00	225.00	24.2	2290	370	
NBDH011	225.00	225.40	65.7	2360	845	0.01
NBDH011	225.40	226.00	5.7	472	75	
NBDH011	226.00	226.40	18.6	2010	284	
NBDH011	238.00	239.00	20.1	907	93	
NBDH011	239.00	240.00	7.0	405	74	
NBDH011	240.00	241.00	15.1	461	61	
NBDH011	291.50	292.20	48.7	5100	9080	0.02
NBDH011	292.20	292.55	1.8	1790	244	0.01
NBDH011	292.55	293.30	118.0	4470	8260	0.01
NBDH011	293.30	294.00	10.5	446	592	0.01
NBDH011	294.00	294.80	16.2	137	224	0.01
NBDH011	294.80	295.50	65.1	1110	352	0.01
NBDH011	295.50	295.80	151.0	968	109	0.01
NBDH011	295.80	296.30	56.1	5400	56	0.01
NBDH011	296.30	296.70	35.8	963	50	0.01
NBDH011	296.70	297.20	272.0	2830	167	0.01

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	AG_MAX_PPM	ZN_MAX_PPM	PB_MAX_PPM	AU_MAX_PPM
	(m)	(m)	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
NBDH011	297.20	297.65	185.0	2040	55	0.01
NBDH011	297.65	298.00	186.0	3340	74	0.01
NBDH011	298.00	299.00	306.0	1190	83	0.01
NBDH011	299.00	300.00	155.0	856	22	0.01
NBDH011	300.00	300.30	52.5	530	41	0.01
NBDH011	300.30	301.00	44.6	461	40	0.01
NBDH011	301.00	302.00	27.6	493	35	0.01
NBDH011	302.00	303.00	22.3	513	33	0.01
NBDH011	303.00	303.60	38.3	880	61	0.01
NBDH011	303.60	304.00	115.0	1090	88	0.01
NBDH011	304.00	305.00	53.9	1930	125	0.01
NBDH011	305.00	306.00	20.8	1660	115	0.01
NBDH011	306.00	307.00	14.7	1180	320	0.01
NBDH011	307.00	308.00	4.8	1770	75	0.01
NBDH011	308.00	308.65	6.0	1640	122	0.01
NBDH011	308.65	309.35	303.0	9790	246	0.09
NBDH011	309.35	310.00	162.0	883	345	0.03
NBDH011	310.00	311.00	17.3	697	94	
NBDH011	311.00	312.00	22.1	967	76	
NBDH011	312.00	313.00	6.6	744	46	
NBDH011	313.00	314.00	76.6	3050	217	
NBDH011	314.00	314.70	12.2	2410	67	
NBDH012	183.00	184.00	36.4	287	874	0.01
NBDH012	184.00	185.00	6.0	287	732	0.01
NBDH012	185.00	186.00	12.0	329	1070	0.01

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	AG_MAX_PPM	ZN_MAX_PPM	PB_MAX_PPM	AU_MAX_PPM
	(m)	(m)	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
NBDH012	186.00	187.00	100.0	205	1650	0.01
NBDH012	187.00	188.00	15.2	85	917	0.01
NBDH012	188.00	188.80	148.0	472	1045	0.01
NBDH012	188.80	189.60	130.0	3270	2020	0.01
NBDH012	189.60	190.35	190.0	119	589	0.02
NBDH012	190.35	191.50	31.0	221	632	0.01
NBDH012	191.50	192.20	15.0	3070	3700	0.01
NBDH012	203.00	203.55	11.7	377	1130	0.01
NBDH012	203.55	204.10	14.2	5810	6920	0.01
NBDH012	204.10	205.00	4.8	1550	2160	0.01
NBDH012	205.00	206.00	3.2	675	505	0.01
NBDH012	206.00	206.50	199.0	338	1250	0.04
NBDH012	206.50	207.20	722.0	125000	31800	0.1
NBDH012	207.20	207.50	37.3	484	1635	0.01
NBDH012	207.50	208.10	128.0	14800	3230	0.02
NBDH012	208.10	209.00	15.9	1540	839	0.01
NBDH012	209.00	210.00	13.7	707	624	0.01
NBDH012	210.00	211.00	11.0	337	646	0.01
NBDH012	211.00	212.00	138.0	20400	4770	0.02
NBDH012	212.00	213.15	12.4	351	559	0.01
NBDH012	213.15	213.60	31.7	317	603	0.02
NBDH012	218.00	219.00	11.3	44	225	0.01
NBDH012	219.00	219.75	16.6	60	456	0.05
NBDH012	219.75	220.40	1180.0	207000	65300	0.04
NBDH012	220.40	221.00	1870.0	236000	96400	0.02

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	AG_MAX_PPM	ZN_MAX_PPM	PB_MAX_PPM	AU_MAX_PPM
	(m)	(m)	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
NBDH012	221.00	222.00	1120.0	258000	82300	0.02
NBDH012	222.00	223.10	828.0	112500	43200	0.04
NBDH012	223.10	224.25	155.0	28900	3770	0.02
NBDH012	224.25	224.80	369.0	59300	21000	0.04
NBDH012	224.80	225.40	733.0	123000	23800	0.19
NBDH012	225.40	226.00	88.8	17300	6060	0.01
NBDH012	260.70	261.20	644.0	3200	366	0.03
NBDH012	261.20	262.00	28.9	840	155	0.01
NBDH012	262.00	263.00	30.4	899	138	0.01
NBDH012	263.00	264.00	26.4	420	106	0.12
NBDH012	264.00	264.60	30.5	565	120	0.01
NBDH012	264.60	265.30	33.7	4890	67	0.01
NBDH012	265.30	266.10	40.3	588	18	0.01
NBDH012	306.55	307.25	10.8	1210	221	0.01
NBDH012	307.25	308.30	1.5	157	53	0.01
NBDH012	308.30	309.10	57.7	4430	1350	0.1
NBDH012	309.10	310.00	3.8	240	86	0.01
NBDH012	310.00	310.80	10.3	1270	479	0.02