

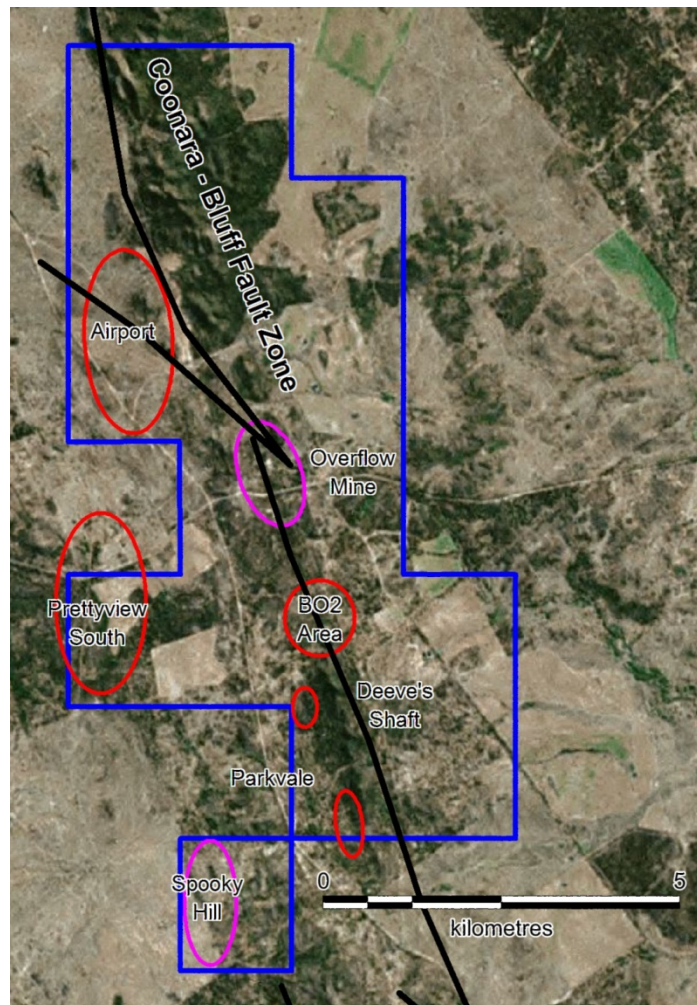
May 5, 2014

## TRIAUSMIN COMMENCES DRILLING AT THE OVERFLOW PROJECT, CENTRAL NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

TriAusMin Limited (ASX: TRO) (TSX: TOR) ("TriAusMin" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has commenced a four hole, 400 metre drill program on its Overflow Project, located within the Western Lachlan Fold Belt, of Central New South Wales, Australia. This drill program comprises 200 metres of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Spooky Hill Gold Prospect and a single 200 metre diamond (DD) hole at the historic Overflow Mine.

### Background

The Overflow Project comprises two tenements EL 5878 (90.8% TRO) and EL 7941 (100% TRO) centred on the locality of Bobadah, 120 kilometres southeast of Cobar in Central NSW. The two tenements collectively cover 15 kilometres of strike on the regionally significant Coonara-Bluff Fault Zone and overlying felsic volcanics of the Early Devonian aged Majuba Volcanics. The Coonara-Bluff Fault Zone is the controlling structure for mineralisation in the Canbelego - Bobadah - Yellow Mountain - Mineral Hill Belt. The Overflow Mine was a past producer of gold, silver and lead and has been the focus of previous exploration in the area since mining ceased in 1942. Outside of the mine a number of regional prospects have been delineated and warrant further work (Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** Overflow Project showing combined tenements (ELs 5878 & 7941) outline and regional prospect locations.

## Spooky Hill Gold Prospect (EL 7941, 100% TRO)

A preliminary RC drilling program consisting of 4 holes totalling 200 metres has commenced at the Spooky Hill Gold Prospect within EL 7941. The holes are designed to test along strike, and down dip / plunge from gold mineralisation intersected in RC drillholes completed by Delta Gold in 1995. Three RC holes intersected gold mineralisation, the best result being **24 metres grading 0.59 g/t gold including 10 metres grading 1.21 g/t** from 28 metres in drillhole BBC3 in transitional material (Figure 2). BBC8 was drilled under BBC3 and returned **6 metres grading 1.0 g/t Au** from 88 metres in fresh rock (2 metre minimal internal dilution and 0.1 g/t lower cut-off). BBC2 drilled off the northern end of the prospect may not have tested the main zone of mineralisation.

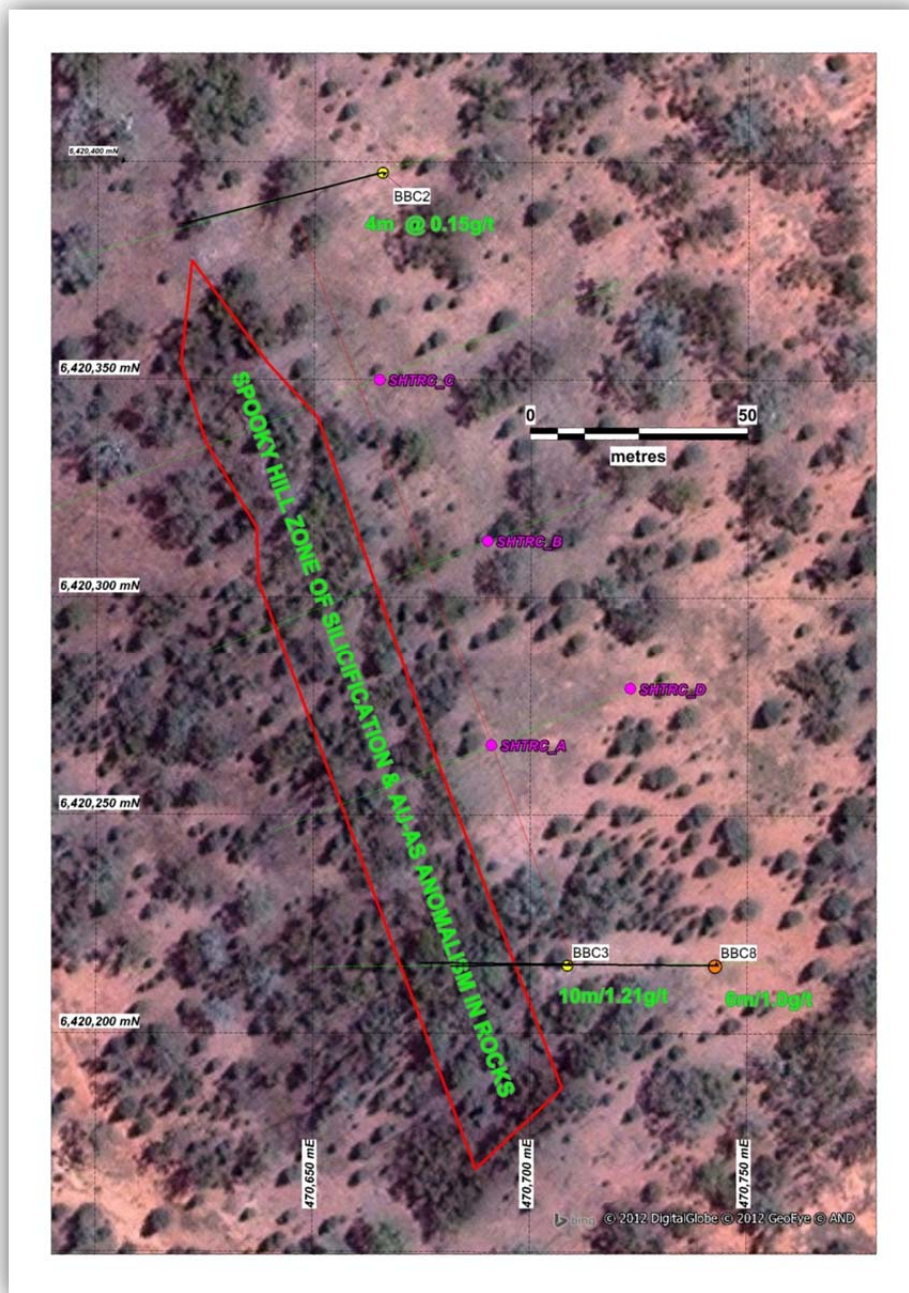
Mineralisation consists of a quartz-pyrite veined and silicified, poorly sorted, pebbly conglomerate and crystal rhyolitic volcanoclastics that outcrops as a 240 metre long, low ridge. The hostrocks are variably gossanous at surface and feature historical prospecting pits. It is unclear if the mineralisation is preferential (i.e. replacement of porous host lithologies) or is structurally controlled. Geochemical relationships indicate that supergene enrichment may occur and the current program will further test this concept. After completing these RC holes, the drill will move to the Overflow Mine.

## Overflow Mine (EL 5878, 90.8% TRO)

Known mineralisation zones at the Overflow Mine are structurally controlled, polymetallic, have relatively short strike lengths and widths but are relatively long in the down-plunge orientation, typical of the Cobar style of mineralisation. The mineralisation is interpreted as discrete, steeply south plunging, high grade shoots on the faulted unconformable contact between the Girilambone Group metasediments and the younger Kopyje Supergroup felsic volcanics and volcanoclastics. The interpreted ore shoots remain open at depth and further drill evaluation is warranted. The host structure generally dips steeply west but is folded dipping vertically and steeply east in places. Mining at the Overflow occurred sporadically between the late 1890's and 1942 and was impeded by the water table. The first documented drillhole was completed in 1957 and numerous drillholes have been completed since with significant results. A summary of significant intercepts are tabulated in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Selected high grade drill intersections from the Overflow Mine (minimum mining width of 2 metres, 2 metre maximum internal dilution, no specific cut-off grades used).

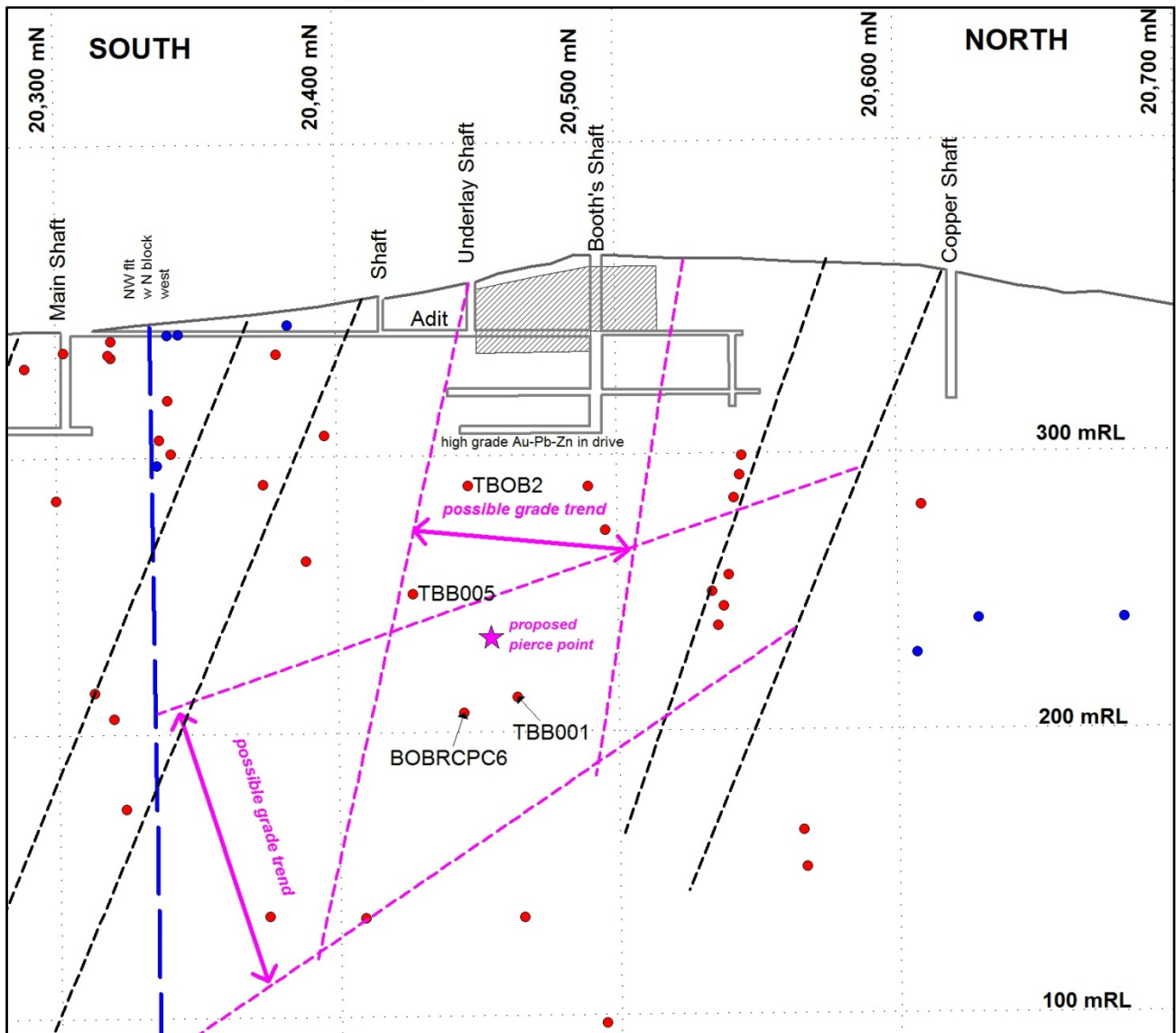
Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb %	Zn %
BOBRPC1	194.00	202.70	8.70	1.33	47	481	0.39	0.92
BOBRPC5	179.00	181.00	2.00	1.28	6	1865	2.82	3.76
<b>BOBRPC6</b>	<b>185.35</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>13.53</b>
BOBRPC7	158.00	162.00	4.00	2.96	6	1708	0.12	0.4
<b>TBB001</b>	<b>163.00</b>	<b>173.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>2.98</b>
TBB003	228.00	234.00	6.00	1.57	5	1191	0.30	0.84
<b>TBB006</b>	<b>162.00</b>	<b>178.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>1.15</b>
TBB006	181.00	185.00	4.00	1.29	31	1131	0.98	1.9
TBB008	198.00	205.00	7.00	1.67	135	381	0.51	1.35
<b>TBB008</b>	<b>236.00</b>	<b>243.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3239</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.88</b>
TBB013	102.00	106.00	4.00	3.32	62	4252	2.71	2.48
TBB016	165.00	168.00	3.00	5.23	16	1459	1.76	3.72
<b>TBB017</b>	<b>121.00</b>	<b>127.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.38</b>
<b>TBB017</b>	<b>136.00</b>	<b>142.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>3.59</b>
TBB024	269.00	285.00	16.00	1.23	7	765	0.73	1.08
TBB025	226.00	231.00	5.00	0.89	144	567	0.60	1.83
TBB026	228.00	233.00	5.00	0.88	137	481	0.42	1.03
TBB026	239.00	242.00	3.00	1.53	116	888	0.10	0.7
TBB027	204.00	209.00	5.00	1.25	13	1030	1.00	1.8
TBOB2	82.00	85.00	3.00	1.87	23	2997	2.54	3.47
TBOB10	68.00	70.00	2.00	4.35	60	4275	1.69	2.53
<b>RAB10</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>4572</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.03</b>



**Figure 2:** Map of Spooky Hill Prospect showing historical (BBC\_) and proposed (SHTRC\_) drillholes. Grid shown is in GDA94.

The single, 200 metre diamond hole will be drilled to test for two possible shoot orientations (as indicated in pink in Figure 3), firstly, a gently south-plunging shoot extending from approximately 20570N through BOBRCPC6 and continuing to an interpreted fault and, secondly, a near vertical shoot extending from Booth's Shaft through TBB001 and BOBRCPC 6. The hole will also fill the current gap between and above significant zones in holes TBB001 and BOBRCPC6 (refer to Table 1 and Figure 3).

Final assay results are anticipated to be received by early June 2014.



**Figure 3:** Cropped long-section (looking grid west) through the Overflow Mine (local mine grid) showing projected pierce point of the proposed diamond hole and possible grade trends. Red points are mineralised drillhole pierce points, blue non-mineralised drillhole pierce points. Historical mine workings are also shown.

### About TriAusMin

TriAusMin is engaged in the exploration and development of base and precious metals deposits in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales, Australia. TriAusMin's projects include the Woodlawn Project, the Lewis Ponds Project located near Orange, as well as a number of other quality exploration properties in the Lachlan Fold Belt.

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### **Competent Person Declarations**

The technical information in this report relating to the exploration results for the Overflow Project is based on information compiled by Mr Erik Conaghan, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Conaghan is a full-time employee of TriAusMin Limited 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 and "qualified person" as this term is defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). Mr Conaghan consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION**

*This news release contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws, which are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this news release. This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, without limitation, estimates, forecasts and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the generation of revenues by the Company, the timing and amount of funding required to execute the Company's exploration, development and business plans, capital and exploration expenditures, the effect on the Company of any changes to existing legislation or policy, government regulation of mining operations, the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals, the success of exploration, development and mining activities, the geology of the Company's properties, environmental risks, the availability of labour, the focus of the Company in the future, demand and market outlook for precious metals and the prices thereof, progress in development of mineral properties, the Company's ability to raise funding privately or on a public market in the future, the Company's future growth, results of operations, performance, and business prospects and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "may" and similar expressions have been used to identify such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is given, and on information available to management at such time. Forward-looking information involves significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking information. These factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in currency markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, the ability of the Company to access sufficient capital on favourable terms or at all, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, political or economic developments in Canada, Australia or other countries in which the Company does business or may carry on business in the future, operational or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licenses and permits, diminishing quantities and grades of mineral reserves, contests over title to properties, especially title to undeveloped properties, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other geological data, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding, limitations of insurance coverage and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, and should be considered carefully. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. Although the forward-looking information contained in this news release is based upon what management believes, or believed at the time, to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure prospective purchasers that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information, as there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any such forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake, and assumes no obligation, to update or revise any such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information contained herein to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.*

**No stock exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this news release.**

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information in this table below relates predominantly to drilling results reported for the Spooky Hill Prospect. Data for the Overflow Mine is also summarized. Original digital data was obtained by the Company from prior tenement holders and is also publically available information from numerous open file NSW Geological Survey Reports. The majority of information pertaining specifically to the work completed at Spooky Hill reported below is from **GS1999/572 (R00042149)**.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>4. <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RC percussion chips. No information regarding sample nature and quality was recorded.</li> <li>2. Not recorded.</li> <li>3. Sample data presented is from historic drilling programs. Techniques are equivalent of modern methods, but are largely not recorded. Quality control and quality assurance information is not available for the historic sampling.</li> <li>4. Reverse circulation drilling was used, from which 6m metre samples were composited. The sampling method was not recorded. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to provide a 50 g charge for fire assay and pathfinder elements.</li> </ol>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drilling completed at <b>Spooky Hill</b> in 1996 - 1997 by Delta Gold was reverse circulation percussion (RCP) using a 5.75 inch, open face sampling hammer. The drilling company was Wilson Drilling using a UDR650 drill rig. The holes were surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera. Survey shots were taken in the steel rods, so only dip was measured.</li> <li>2. Drilling at the <b>Overflow Mine</b> includes 97 holes completed between 1957 and 2005 totalling 11,504 metres. These holes are a combination of diamond (only) core (5 holes), 20 RAB holes, 61 RC and combined RC-DD (10 holes). These are summarised in the following table. Only holes materially significant to this report have been presented in the table.</li> </ol>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>3. <i>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.</i></li> </ol>	<p>Spooky Hill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The drill logs indicate that the sample recovery was acceptable and in cases where it was not it was noted (e.g. drillhole BBC3 was terminated in a cavity with no sample recovery for the last few metres).</li> <li>2. Standard RC drilling techniques of the time were employed to maximise sample recovery with the use of face sampling hammer, cyclone and suitable sized drill rig and compressor for the hole depths drilled.</li> <li>3. Sample recovery was not recorded in sufficient detail to establish a relationship between recovery and grade.</li> </ol>
<b>Logging</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>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.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For Spooky Hill, the original drill logs and assays are available in GS1999/572 (R00042149). All recovered RC drill chip samples were logged for geology by</li> </ol>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li>3. <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ol>	<p>professional geologists. As the holes were typical exploration holes, only basic information was recorded.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. All logging was qualitative using the Delta Gold geological legend.</li> <li>3. All drillholes were logged completely over the entire length of the recovered samples.</li> </ol>
<b>Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>2. <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>3. <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>5. <i>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.</i></li> <li>6. <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ol>	<p>Spooky Hill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No diamond drilling was completed at Spooky Hill.</li> <li>2. Samples were generally dry. Six metre composite samples were spear sampled. Two metre samples were re-split, however the sampling technique was not recorded.</li> <li>3. The sample preparation technique was appropriate for the drilling and assay methods employed.</li> <li>4. No information on quality control is provided in the GS reports and there is no mention of standards, duplicates or blanks.</li> <li>5. When anomalous assays were returned from the 6 metre composites, 2 metre samples were taken and submitted for assay. There is a reasonable correlation between the repeated sample intervals.</li> <li>6. Based on correlation between resamples and originals, sample sizes are appropriate for grain size of material being sampled.</li> </ol>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>2. <i>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.</i></li> <li>3. <i>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.</i></li> </ol>	<p>Spooky Hill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All samples were dried, crushed and split to 3 kilograms. All samples were analysed for fire assay (method PM219 on a 50 gram charge). The elements As, Cu, Pb, Zn were measured by method G001 (perchloric acid digestion). All sample preparation and analysis was done by ALS in Orange, NSW, Australia. Techniques were appropriate for that time and the digestion techniques were considered total.</li> <li>2. No geophysical or XRF techniques were employed.</li> <li>3. No records of standards nor duplicates being inserted into sample batches have been recorded. ALS is a commercial laboratory and the laboratory routinely used internal QA-QC measures. These measures were industry standard at the time of the assaying.</li> </ol>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>2. <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical personnel from the company visually inspected and verified the assay results for the various batches of samples.</li> <li>2. No twinning of drill holes has been completed</li> <li>3. Documentation of data entry procedures has not been preserved. Assay results have been verified with the original paper laboratory reports.</li> <li>4. No adjustments have been made to any assay data.</li> </ol>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>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.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ol>	<p>Spooky Hill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All drill collars were located by H Patterson, a Cobar-based professional surveyor using a differential GPS.</li> <li>2. The original data was recorded in AMG 66 Zone 55 (AGD66) and RL data in AHD.</li> <li>3. Topographic control was determined by using topographic data collected during prior</li> </ol>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		airborne geophysical surveys and for drillholes locally by the DGPS pick-ups.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>2. <i>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.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The locations of the three completed RC holes at Spooky Hill are shown in Figure 2. BBC2 was drilled as a single hole 190 metres along strike to the north of holes BBC3 and BBC8 that were drilled as a single fence of holes. All holes were collared at dips of - 60 degrees. Azimuths were 270 degrees (GDA94) for BCC3 and BBC8 and 260 degrees for BBC2. BBC8 tested the steeply east-dipping mineralised zone 50 metres down-dip from BBC2. All samples returned from all holes were assayed. This is deemed to be acceptable.</li> <li>2. At Spooky Hill only 3 RC holes have been completed which is insufficient to determine resource and reserve estimates.</li> <li>3. Six metre samples were composited then followed-up with re-sampling and assaying of 2 metre composites for anomalous zones.</li> </ol>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>2. <i>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.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All holes were drilled on acceptable azimuth and dip in order to intersect the stratigraphy and interpreted mineralised zone almost orthogonally.</li> <li>2. There does not appear to be a bias in results caused by the deposit or drillhole orientation.</li> </ol>
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not recorded.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No reviews or audits have been recorded for this historic drilling.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>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.</i></li> <li>2. <i>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.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Spooky Hill prospect falls within EL7941 that is 100% held by TRO. The Overflow Mine falls within EL5878. The Black Range JV (BRJV) with Central West Gold and Morningstar Gold consists of some units within EL5878. The JV partners have not contributing to the JV. TRO holds 90.8% of EL5878. The proposed drill hole does not lie within blocks comprising the BRJV There is a 1.5% NSR royalty to Delta Gold over and above the state mineral royalties and there are no known native title interests, historical sites, national parks or environmental issues with the tenements EL7941 and EL5878.</li> <li>2. Both tenements are in good standing with the NSW DPI. Mineral exploration is conducted after land access agreements are finalized with the land holders.</li> </ol>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<b>Spooky Hill:</b> Delta Gold discovered Spooky Hill through regional soil sampling. Delta Gold followed up with infill soil sampling (240 samples in total), prospect scale mapping, selective and composite rock chip sampling (218 in total taken over 4 campaigns),



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>trenching (7 trenches totalling 704 metres), widespread RAB (307 holes totalling 1358 metres) and RCP drilling (3 holes totalling 592 metres). This work was completed between 1995 and 1997. The original Spooky Hill Prospect as documented by Delta Gold covered a much larger area than that is the focus of the current proposed work, and the current work is at "Spooky Hill Ridge", one of many areas in Delta's original area covered by "Spooky Hill Prospect". Tri Origin Minerals completed a moving loop EM over the prospect in 2008 and a tenement-wide airborne EM (AEM) survey flown by TriAusMin in 2011 covered Spooky Hill.</p> <p><b>Overflow Mine:</b> Mineralisation here was first identified here in 1894 and mining of oxidized, near-surface material occurred sporadically between 1896 and 1942 via a series of shafts, drives and adits and a small open cut. Reported mine production to 1935 was approximately 4,500oz gold, 15,000oz silver, 775 tonnes lead with minor copper and zinc from 8600 tonnes of ore and 3000 tonnes of re-treated tailings during sporadic production. Documented exploration over the mine area spans the period from 1956 to today by multiple companies. Significant results of previous exploration companies are being followed up by TriAusMin. These exploration activities are noted below and selected results are recorded in Table 1. Geophysical and geochemical surveys and drilling are the main works types completed over the mine area accompanied by drilling. Drilling spans the period 1956 to 2005 with 97 holes totalling 11,504 metres being completed:</p> <p>1957 <b>Enterprise Exploration</b> 5 DD holes E1 to E5 totalling 661.42 metres;  1982 <b>Amoco</b> 1RC hole BOB-P10 for 150 metres;  1987-88 <b>Triako</b> 31 shallow RC holes TBOB1 to TBOB31 totalling 1615 metres;  1994 <b>Delta Gold</b> 20 RAB holes RAB1 to RAB20 totalling 169 metres; 11 RC pre-collar with DD tails totalling 2822.8 metres;  2002 – 05 <b>Triako</b> 32 RC holes TBB01 to TBB027A totalling 6085.5 metres.</p> <p>Geochemical surveys include numerous rock chip sampling programs of outcrops, mullock dumps and channel sampling of the small open cut area by numerous companies. Soil sampling surveys were done over the mine area by Amoco in 1980-81 and an orientation soil survey by Delta Gold in 1993.</p> <p>Prospect scale mapping over the mine was completed by Amoco in 1980-81, Delta Gold completed detailed geological and structural mapping and petrological studies in 1994. Triako re-mapped the mine area in 2003 and completed minor rock chip sampling in 2004.</p> <p>Geophysical surveys include DHEM on all holes drilled by Delta Gold and Amoco with no anomalies defined. A MLEM survey using a now defunct system over the mine was completed by Amoco in 1982. IP survey over the mine and extending south was completed under the Abminco JV (Aberfoyle-Cominco) in 1975-76. Delta completed a small gravity survey over the northern end of the mine in 1994. Triako trialled 3 lines of IP over the mine in 2008. The mine area was covered by TriAusMin's 2011 AEM survey.</p>
<b>BB0</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The EL lies within the Bobadah 100k map sheet. The regional geology comprises NW striking regionally folded Siluro-Devonian Koypje Group (felsic volcanics and volcanoclastics; Cobar Supergroup) unconformably overlying Girilambone Group "basement" comprising metasediments and metamorphics. Regionally a number of Silurian granites occur. Spooky Hill is a gold only, probable replacement style deposit occurring within a porous sandstone/pebbly conglomerate within the Baledmund Formation.</p>

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		Mineralisation at the Overflow Mine is thought to be either a “Cobar-style” deposit or possibly an intermediate sulfidation epithermal style, similar to Mineral Hill. It is located on and immediately above the Coonara-Bluff Structure that is locally a reactivated unconformity. The local geology of the two prospects is included in the body of the report.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including information for all Material drill holes:</li> <li>2. 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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gold results for Spooky Hill are reported within the body of the report and for hole BBC2 indicated in Figure 2 (4 metres grading 0.15g/t gold from 70 metres). A summary of selected intercepts for the Overflow Mine holes is tabulated in the report as Table 1.</li> <li>2. A number of holes at both Spooky Hill and Overflow are not testing the areas subject to the current exploration program and have not been included in this release for this reason.</li> </ol>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>2. 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.</li> <li>3. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See 2 below.</li> <li>2. Spooky Hill gold results based on a lower cut-off of 0.1g/t and minimum width of 2 metres. The selected high grade drill intersections from the Overflow Mine were calculated using a minimum downhole width of 2 metres, 2 metre maximum internal dilution and a lower cut-off grade of 0.75g/t Au.</li> <li>3. No metal equivalent grades are reported in this market release.</li> </ol>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>2. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>3. 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’).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See below.</li> <li>2. <b>Spooky Hill:</b> The mineralised zone at Spooky Hill is interpreted to dip at 80 to 85 degrees to the ENE. Drillhole angles were generally orthogonal to the mineralised zones so that the true widths are approx. 70 to 80% of the downhole width. <b>Overflow Mine:</b> downhole widths are reported in Table 1, true widths are approximately 60 to 90% of the down hole widths.</li> <li>3. All holes are reported as down hole length, all true widths are approximate as per 2 above.</li> </ol>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagrams displaying the Spooky Hill completed and proposed holes are in the report.</li> <li>• Selected drillholes are shown on the Overflow Mine long-section.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Spooky Hill drillholes are reported upon in this report (either in the text or Figure 2) and the interpreted true width of the mineralised zone is at minimum 3 metres wide.</li> <li>• Comprehensive reporting on drilling results from the Overflow Mine is not practicable for the terms of this table. The most relevant results are tabulated and supporting details are clearly stated.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No additional exploration data is material to this report.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>2. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Spooky Hill:</b> The current proposed drill program consists of approximately 200 to 250 metres of RCP drilling as 3 or 4 shallow holes at Spooky Hill to test for supergene Au mineralisation over the 200 metres of strike, in-filling the gap between the Delta Gold</li> </ol>

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	<i>geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<p>holes. If the current program yields further encouragement then the zone may be further tested down-dip. <b>Overflow Mine:</b> a single 180 to 200 metre diamond hole is proposed to test two possible grade trends (potential mineralised shoots) and infill a gap in the current drilling.</p> <p>2. Figure 2 displays the locations of the mineralised zone and drillholes for Spooky Hill. Figure 3 is a section of the Overflow Mine long-section shows the proposed pierce point of the current hole, selected historical holes and the two possible high grade trend zones.</p>