**May 30, 2014**

# TRIAUSMIN REPORTS DRILL RESULTS FROM THE OVERFLOW PROJECT

TriAusMin Limited (ASX: TRO, TSX: TOR; "TriAusMin" or the "Company") announces assay results from the recently completed drilling program at the Overflow Project (EL 5878 90.8% TRO and EL 7941 100% TRO) in Central New South Wales, Australia. The program consisted of a single diamond hole at the Overflow Mine (EL 5878) and four RC percussion holes at Spooky Hill (EL 7941).

The Overflow Project is centred on the locality of Bobadah, 120 kilometres southeast of Cobar and covers 15 kilometres of strike over the regionally significant Coonara-Bluff Fault Zone.

## Overflow Mine (EL 5878)

The planned hole at the Overflow Mine was designed to test for two possible shoot geometries and to fill a gap between prior drillholes. OFTD001A intersected the target zone from 120.3 to 140.1 metres downhole. The zone comprises fractured, brecciated and sheared silica – sericite ± clay altered and quartz veined intermediate quartz-eye-feldspar tuff, multiple structural events are evident. Within this broader zone, weak to moderate pyrite - sphalerite mineralisation occurs from 124.0 to 132.6 metres.

This sulfide zone assayed 8.6 metres grading 0.28g/t Au, 8.1g/t Ag, 642ppm Cu, 0.27% Pb and 1.35% Zn (Table 2). Individual samples returned maximum values of 0.89g/t Au, 47.2g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu, 1.62% Pb and 4.81% Zn. The interpreted true width of this zone is approximately 60% of the downhole width and the structure is interpreted to dip almost vertically. The pierce point was approximately 15 metres vertically higher than planned resulting in the hole testing only the shallower of the two proposed grade trends. This result implies that the probable high grade trend is more likely to be the interpreted gently, south-plunging zone within the sub-vertically dipping structure rather than a steeply south-plunging shoot. OFTD001A was cased with 40mm PVC to enable future downhole geophysics to be conducted. Further drilling is required to test for down-plunge extensions of other interpreted shots along the 500 metres.

**Table 1:** Overflow Mine diamond drillhole specifications

| Hole ID | East_GDA94 | North_GDA94 | RL (AHD) | Dip ° | Azi Mag ° | TD m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OFTD001A | 471240 | 6426095 | 355 | -59 | 071 | 180.0 |

**Table 2:** Overflow Mine assay summary

| Hole ID | From m | To m | Downhole Width m | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Pb % | Zn % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OFTD001A** | 124.0 | 132.6 | 8.6 | 0.28 | 8.1 | 0.27 | 1.35 |
| **incl.** | 131.0 | 132.6 | 1.6 | 0.51 | 20.0 | 0.71 | 2.15 |

## Spooky Hill (EL 7941)

Drilling at Spooky Hill followed-up a historical intersection of 10 metres grading 1.21g/t Au. A total of four reverse circulation percussion (RCP) holes totalling 270 metres (Table 3) were completed at Spooky Hill. Three (SHTRC001 to SHTRC003) of the four holes were spaced approximately 50 metres apart along strike testing the zone at a shallow depth and a single deeper hole (SHTRC004) tested the sulfide zone at depth. The holes intersected weak gold-arsenic mineralisation with the best intercept being 4 metres grading 0.19g/t Au from 34 metres in SHTRC001 (Table 4). The geology implies that the east-dipping, pebbly sandstone/conglomerate unit pinches out at depth and is thickest at the southern end of the ridge where the grades and mineralisation widths are greatest.

**Table 3:** Spooky Hill RCP drillhole specifications

| Hole ID | East GDA94 | North GDA94 | RL AHD | TD m | Dip° | Azi mag ° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHTRC001 | 470692 | 6420268 | 335 | 75 | -60 | 260 |
| SHTRC002 | 470679 | 6420315 | 336 | 55 | -55 | 260 |
| SHTRC003 | 470655 | 6420349 | 336 | 40 | -50 | 260 |
| SHTRC004 | 470712 | 6420277 | 333.5 | 100 | -62 | 260 |

**Table 4:** Spooky Hill RC drill results (SHTRC002 and SHTRC003 - no significant result)

| Hole ID | From m | To m | Composited Downhole Width m | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHTRC001 | 34 | 38 | 4 | 0.19 |
| SHTRC004 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0.22 |

**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, 200km west of Sydney, as well as a number of other quality exploration properties in the Lachlan Fold Belt. For further information, please visit www.triausmin.com or contact:

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***Competent Person's / Qualified Person's Statement***

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 Report

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This information relates to the RCP drilling at Spooky Hill and diamond drilling at the Overflow Mine.

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • RCP drilling: sampling followed routine industry standards with one metre samples being collected in large plastic bags. Two metre composites samples were collected with sample weights ranging from 1.2 to 9.0kg. Samples weighing over 3.2 kilograms were riffle split by the laboratory.<br>• Diamond drilling: Two diamond drillholes (HQ3 diameter) were completed by Schonknecht Drilling for TriAusMin Limited (TRO).<br>• HQ3 core was half cored using an automated diamond core saw.<br>• Sample lengths ranged from 0.5 to 1.3 metres in length, with the majority of sampled being 1.0 metre long. Sample splits were determined by changes in geology.<br>• All samples were weighed by the laboratory and weights ranged from 2.3 to 4.0 kilograms. Samples weighing over 3.2 kilograms were riffle split by the laboratory. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *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).* | • Reverse Circulation Percussion drilling was done with a 5.75 inch face-sampling bit.<br>• Diamond drilling was undertaken as HQ3 (61.1mm) and NQ3 (45.1mm) diameter core. A total of 180.0 metres was drilled. Chrome barrels were used at all times. A REFLEX ACT core orientation device was used from 100 metres to end of hole. The nature of the rock made obtaining high confidence orientation lines difficult. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • RCP drilling: sample recovery and degree of wetness of sample was recorded. The splitter was cleaned out regularly using compressed air.<br>• Diamond drilling: Triple tube was used at all times to maximize core recovery and ensure integrity of the material structure.<br>• Core recovery was measured on all core with recoveries generally being in excess of 95%, except in clay zones where minor core loss occurred. |
| ***Logging*** | • *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Geological and geotechnical logging was completed by a professional geologist using TROs logging procedures that were developed to accurately cover the local geology and mineralization. These are for RC chips: degree of contamination, wet or dry hole/sample, recovery, geology, alteration and mineralisation. For core: geology (including lithology, mineralization and alteration), structure, fracture frequency, core recovery and RQD.<br>• All drill core was logged quantitatively and all drill core was photographed (wet only). |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | **Spooky Hill:**<br>• One metre samples were collected in large plastic bags. Two metres composites were collected using a riffle-splitter on the cyclone.<br>• Duplicate samples prepared by compositing two, single one metre samples samples were prepared in the field using a riffle-splitter.<br>• All samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. ALS Global follow industry best standards in sample preparation including drying, crushing and pulverizing the entire sample to a grind size of 85% passing at 75 microns. Samples over 3.2 kilograms were riffle-split.<br>• The majority of samples were dry except for those from the bottom of hole SHTRC004 which were damp.<br>• Grain size of the sampled material was appropriate for the style of gold mineralisation.<br>**Overflow Mine:**<br>• All HQ3 core samples were of half cored cut using an automated core saw. No sub-sampling was done.<br>• All samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. ALS Global follow industry best standards in sample preparation including drying, crushing and pulverizing the entire sample to a grind size of 85% passing at 75 microns. Samples over 3.2 kilograms were riffle-split.<br>• Sample sizes are more than adequate to correctly represent the style and nature of the mineralization. |
| ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *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.* | • Gold is analysed by fire-assay fusion (method Au-AA-25 which is a 30 gram charge) that is considered a total method. Thirty-five base metals and other pathfinder elements are determined by methods ME-ICP41 (and for over-range samples OG46) which uses an aqua-regia digest followed by an ICPAES analysis. This is considered a partial digest. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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.* | • No geophysical tools nor XRF instruments were used.<br>• Spooky Hill Samples: A total of 7 OREAS standards and 5 duplicates were inserted into the entire batch of 143 normal samples. The samples comprised 2 metre composites.<br>• Overflow core samples: TRO inserted 2 certified OREAS standards some of into a single batch with 29 half core samples. The lab ran a single duplicate on one of the core samples.<br>• ALS laboratories conduct their own stringent internal QA-QC protocols as part of their own internal standard procedures which includes the use of fusion duplicates, blanks and certified reference materials. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • None were undertaken in this program.<br>• No holes were twinned in this program.<br>• All drillhole data was captured in individual excel spreadsheets that were visually checked, then later validated using GIS / drilling software, and at that time any errors were corrected.<br>• No assay data was adjusted. Core samples over-range (1%) in lead and zinc were re-assayed by ore-grade method OG-46 method. |
| ***Location of data points*** | • *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Drillhole collars were located using a Garmin handheld GPS 60CSx with an accuracy of 5 metres. Downhole surveys were done at a nominal spacing of 20 metres (downhole) using a single-shop camera. The RC holes were surveyed after pulling the rods out in open holes, enabling azimuths to be read.<br>• All downhole surveys were done with an Eastman single shot camera.<br>• The grid system used for is GDA94 MGA Zone 55 and RL is AHD. A local mine grid exists at the Overflow Mine.<br>• Topographic control was assessed by DGPS in AHD. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Drillhole locations are stated in Tables 1 and 3. Spooky Hill holes were designed as a first pass test of the mineralised ridge. The drilling has effectively sterilized the target zone. Further drilling is required at the Overflow Min in order to establish a resource.<br>• Two metre compositing was applied to the RC samples. |
| ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure*** | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *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.* | • All drillholes were aligned orthogonally to the strike of, and as close to 90°to the interpreted dip of the target zones.<br>• The zone at the Overflow was intersected at a shallower level and at a less orthogonal geometry than planned. This implies probable folding and possible faulting (off-set) of the target zone. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • RC samples: all samples were placed into individual calico bags and each calico bag into a pollyweave bag. Each pollyweave bag was securely closed with a plastic zippy-tie. All samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in Orange by company employees to ensure sample security.<br>• Core samples: were placed into calico bags that were placed in larger pollyweave sacks and zippy-tied. They were plastic wrapped on a pallet and transported from Goulburn on truck to Orange. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits or reviews have been completed. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Spooky Hill 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. There is a 1.5% NSR royalty to Delta Gold (Barrick) over and above the state mineral royalties. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, national parks or environmental issues with the tenements EL7941 and EL5878.<br>• Both tenements are in good standing with the NSW DPI. Mineral exploration is conducted after land access agreements are finalized with the land holders. There are no known impediments to operating in this area. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | **Spooky Hill:** 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), 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.<br><br>**Overflow Mine:** The mine spans ~500 metres of strike. Mineralisation here was first identified in 1894 and mining of oxidized, near-surface material occurred sporadically between 1896 and 1942 via a series of shafts, drives, 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: |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 1957 **Enterprise Exploration** 5 DD holes E1 to E5 totalling 661.42 metres;<br>1982 **Amoco** 1RC hole BOB-P10 for 150 metres;<br>1987-88 **Triako** 31 shallow RC holes TBOB1 to TBOB31 totalling 1615 metres;<br>1994 **Delta Gold** 20 RAB holes RAB1 to RAB20 totalling 169 metres; 11 RC pre-collar with DD tails totalling 2822.8 metres;<br>2002 – 05 **Triako** 32 RC holes TBB01 to TBB027A totalling 6085.5 metres.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The ELs lies within the Bobadah 100k map sheet. The regional geology comprises NW striking, regionally folded Siluro-Devonian Koypje Group (felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics; Cobar Supergroup) unconformably overlying Ordovician 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 pebbly sandstone/pebbly within the Baledmund Formation. 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 structurally controlled and occurs on and /or above Coonara-Bluff Structure that is locally a reactivated unconformity. |
| ***Drill hole Information*** | • *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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Refer to Tables 1 and 3 in the report for drillhole specifications.<br>• The interpreted pierce point (i.e. footwall of the mineralised zone) of OFTD001A is 20450N (local mine grid) and 242m RL. |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No cut-off grades, minimum width and no internal dilution were applied to any of the information in this report.<br>• For the Overflow results, metre-weighted aggregates were applied in calculating intercepts.<br>• No metal equivalents have been stated nor reported. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Spooky Hill: true widths are approximately 80% of the downhole width.<br>• Overflow Mine: the intercepts are stated in the body of the report. |
| ***Diagrams*** | • *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.* | • As no significant discovery is being reported figures are not required. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *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.* | • All relevant results are disclosed within the report. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | • *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.* | • All meaningful data is disclosed in the body of the report. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • No further work is warranted for Spooky Hill.<br>• Future work at the Overflow may include DHEM or DHMMR on OFTDD001A. Further deep drilling is warranted to test the down-plunge extensions of the other ore shoots. |