NEXUSMINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **9 April 2015**

High Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at the Triumph Gold Project

- **High Grade Gold Mineralisation intersected at Triumph & Glengarry Prospects**
- **Triumph Prospect best intersection 2m@14.97g/t Au Incl 1m@25.82g/t Au and adjacent hole 75m along strike intersection 1m@9.43 g/t Au**
- **Triumph Prospect mineralised structure identified remains open at depth and along strike**
- **Glengarry Prospect best intersection 3m@13.09g/t Au Incl 1m@21.56 g/t Au**
- **Glengarry Prospect mineralisation remains open along strike**

Nexus Minerals Limited (**ASX: NXM**) (**"Nexus" or "the Company"**) is pleased to announce the results of the recent drill program at the Triumph Gold Project, 145km northeast of Kalgoorlie, WA (Fig 1&2).

Table 1 below highlights the +4g/t Au results received from the recent RC drill program.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)
Triumph	NMTRRC24	115	117	2	14.97
Triumph	incl	115	116	1	25.82
Triumph	incl	116	117	1	4.13
Triumph	NMTRRC26	101	102	1	9.43
Glengarry	NMTRRC32	46	49	3	13.09
Glengarry	incl	46	47	1	12.34
Glengarry	incl	47	48	1	5.38
Glengarry	incl	48	49	1	21.56
Glengarry	NMTRRC34	38	39	1	5.09
Glengarry	NMTRRC38	30	31	1	4.79

Table 1: Summary of Significant Intercepts (4.0g/t Au Cut-off)

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The Triumph Project tenements provide a semi-continuous strike length of historic gold mine workings and shafts over a mineralised structure of 16km. The joint venture tenement package covers approximately 24km^2. Nexus also applied for an exploration license and 3 prospecting licenses (100% Nexus) of a further approximately 46km^2 that surrounds the area covered by the joint venture tenements providing a total tenement package area of approximately 70km^2. The exploration licence under application (E31/1088) that makes up the majority of the ground applied for, has recently been granted.

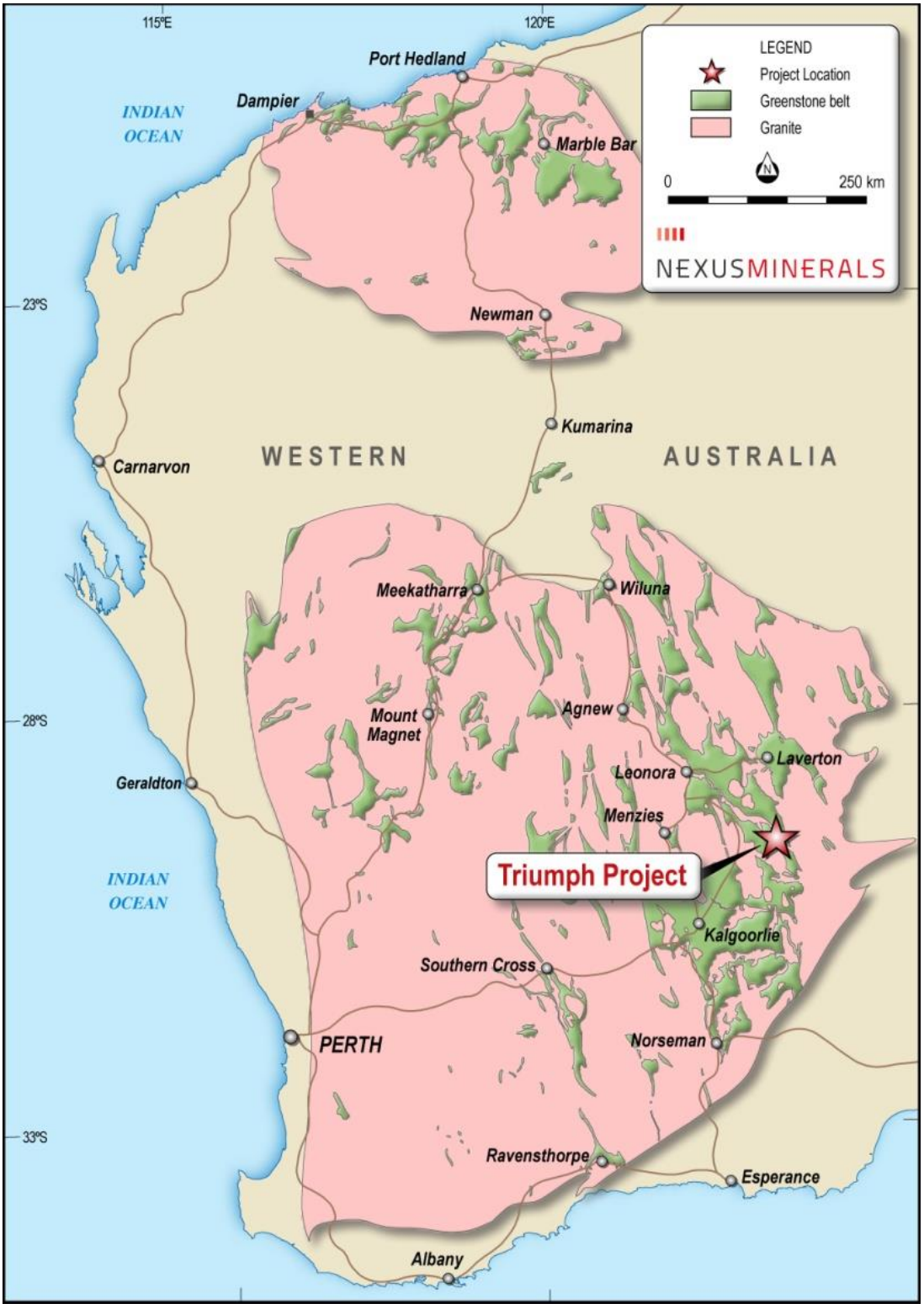

Figure 1. Triumph Project location, Western Australia.

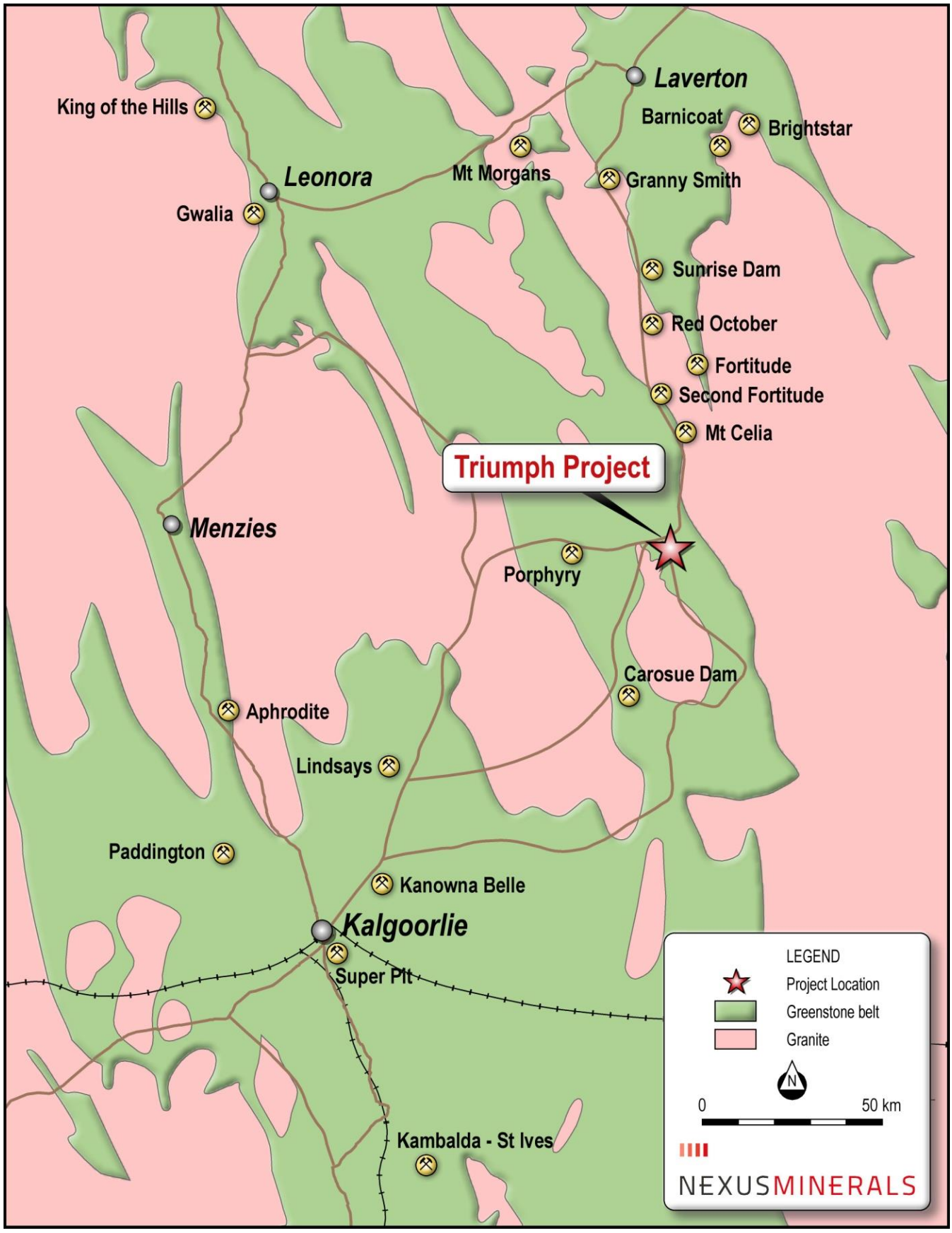

Figure 2. Triumph Project location Eastern Goldfields

Nexus is targeting high grade gold deposits in the Triumph Gold Project.

The 40 hole, 4,034m RC drilling program was completed to test 4 high priority areas – Triumph, Glengarry, Ace of Hearts and Perseverance (Fig 3). This first phase of drilling was designed to test the depth extensions (80-100m) of the shallow mineralised structures identified to date at these four locations.

The drilling has successfully identified significant gold mineralisation at 3 of these prospect areas – Triumph, Glengarry and Ace of Hearts, within a number of silicified shear zones and quartz vein intersections, hosted within a sheared and altered highly deformed greenstone sequence intruded by narrow porphyry units.

The Triumph and Glengarry prospects returned the most encouraging results and will be the focus for the next phase of exploration on the project. Triumph at deeper levels (100m+), and Glengarry at shallower levels (<80m).

An opportunity also exists to determine the tenor and extent of mineralisation intersected at depth at the Ace of Hearts prospect, but at a shallower focus between surface and ~80m depth. The mineralisation was intersected over a 500m strike length.

Mineralisation was also intersected at the Perseverance prospect but was low in tenor and limited in its extent.

A summary of significant intercepts (1g/t Au Cut-off) is presented in Table 2 below.

Hole ID	GDA_94 East	GDA_94 North	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t)	Prospect
NMTRRC2	454396	6700967	363	40	41	1	2.01	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC3	454372	6701000	363	46	47	1	1.21	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC4	454352	6701036	362	50	51	1	1.03	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC6	454327	6701066	362	90	91	1	2.79	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC7	454281	6701119	362	56	58	2	1.50	Ace of Hearts
				90	91	1	1.39	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC8	454256	6701148	363	87	88	1	1.73	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC11	453971	6701449	362	12	13	1	1.52	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC12	453979	6701456	362	28	29	1	1.28	Ace of Hearts
NMTRRC21	452173	6704027	361	77	78	1	1.39	Perseverance
NMTRRC24	**455538**	**6699437**	**359**	**115**	**117**	**2**	**14.97**	**Triumph**
			Incl	**115**	**116**	**1**	**25.82**	**Triumph**
			Incl	**116**	**117**	**1**	**4.13**	**Triumph**
NMTRRC26	**455494**	**6699497**	**359**	**101**	**102**	**1**	**9.43**	**Triumph**
NMTRRC32	**457010**	**6697564**	**359**	**46**	**49**	**3**	**13.09**	**Glengarry**
			Incl	**46**	**47**	**1**	**12.34**	**Glengarry**
			Incl	**47**	**48**	**1**	**5.38**	**Glengarry**
			Incl	**48**	**49**	**1**	**21.56**	**Glengarry**
NMTRRC34	**456969**	**6697615**	**359**	**38**	**39**	**1**	**5.09**	**Glengarry**
NMTRRC36	456937	6697652	360	38	39	1	2.69	Glengarry
NMTRRC37	456958	6697676	359	68	69	1	1.57	Glengarry
NMTRRC38	**456891**	**6697708**	**360**	**30**	**31**	**1**	**4.79**	**Glengarry**

Table 2: Summary of Significant Intercepts (1.0g/t Au Cut-off)

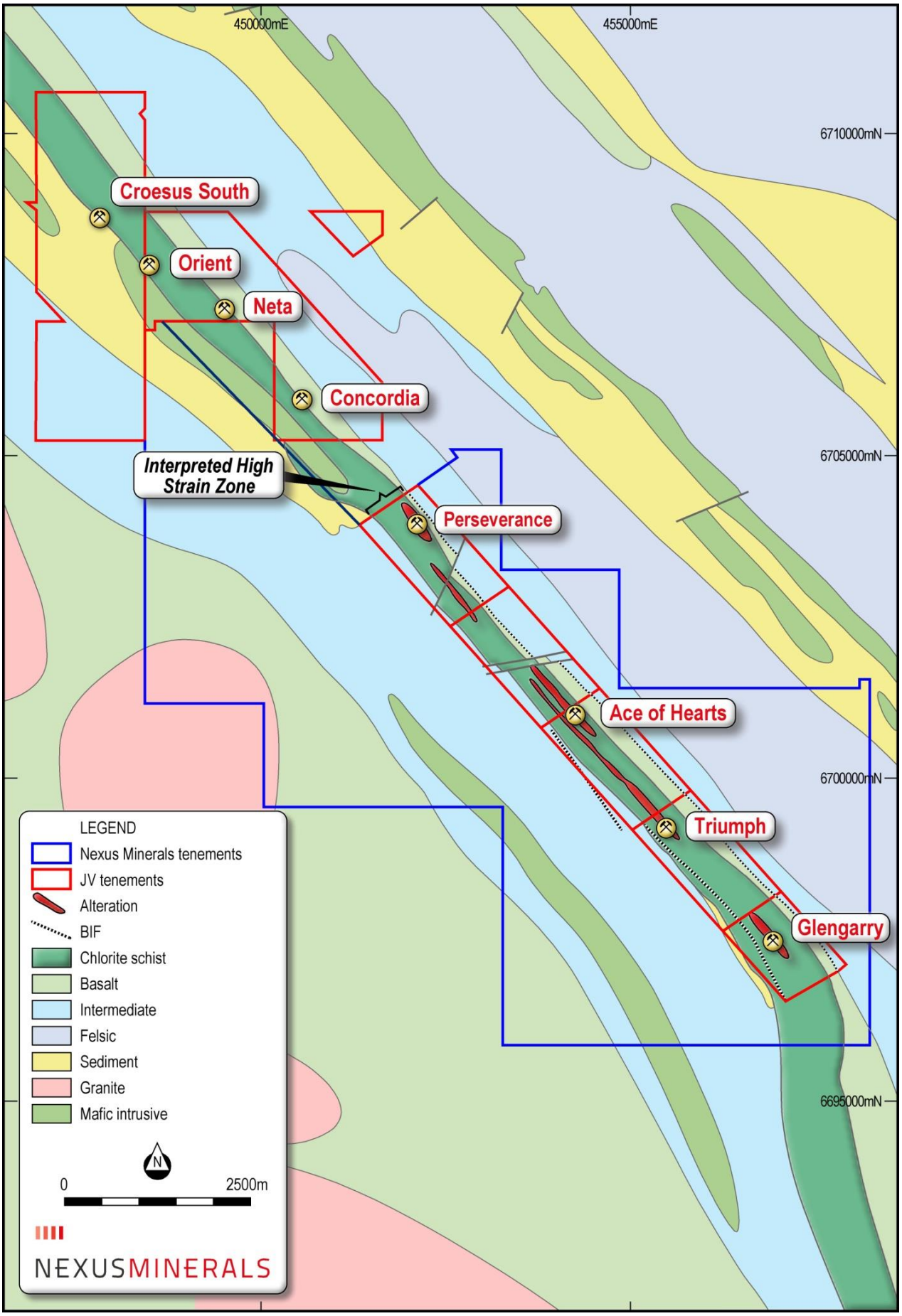

Figure 3. Triumph Project Geology and Tenement Plan

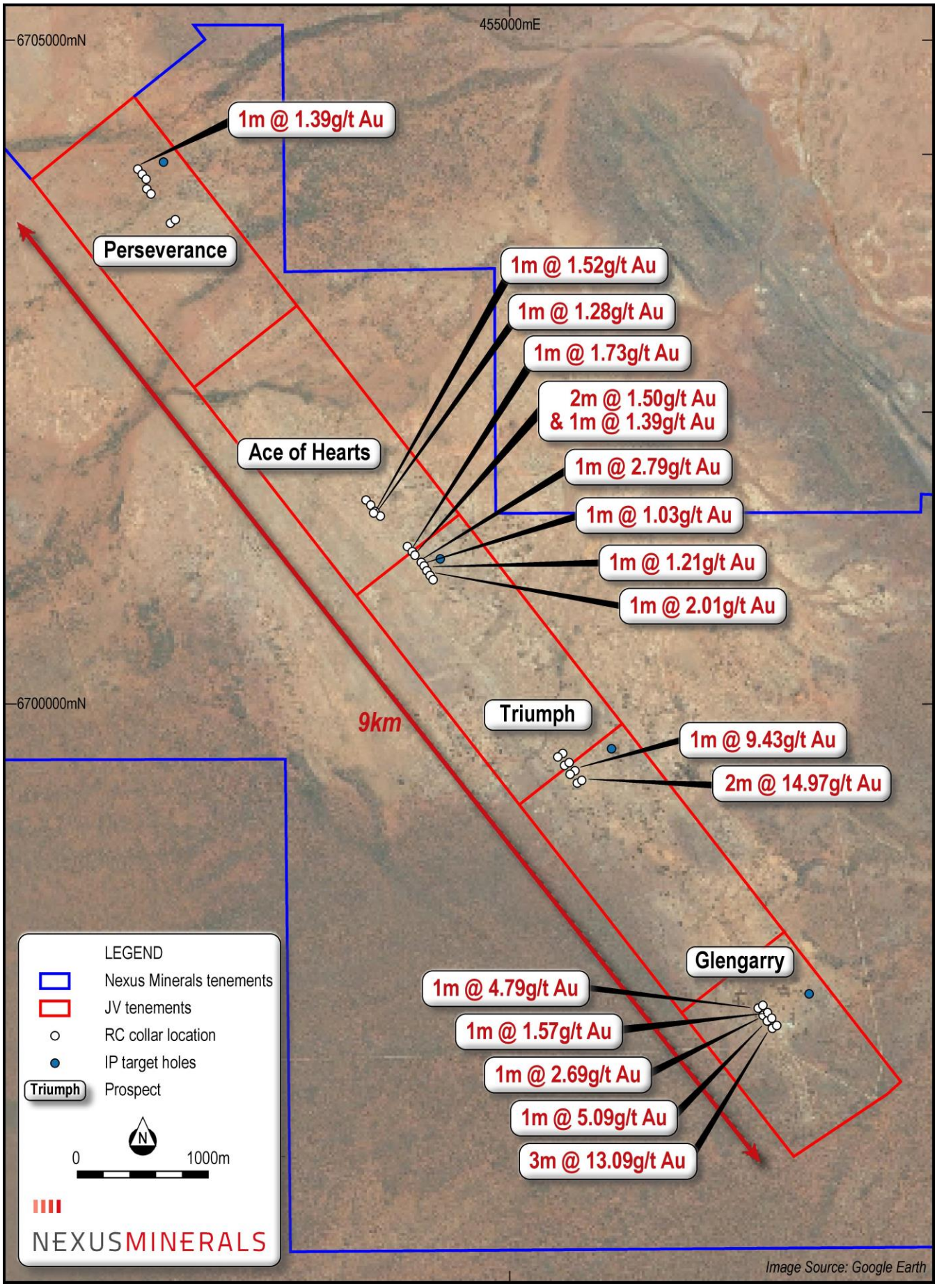

Figure 4. Triumph Project RC drill hole locations with significant intersections (1g/t Au cut-off)

Triumph Prospect Results

Drilling identified the best result of 2m@14.97g/t Au from 115-117m down hole in NMTRRC24 including 1m@25.82g/t Au from 115-116m. The next hole 75m to the north identified 1m@9.43g/t Au from 101-102m down hole in NMTRRC26, intersecting the same mineralised structure as that observed in hole NMTRRC24. The mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike. Future drill programs will continue to investigate the extent and tenor of this mineralisation.

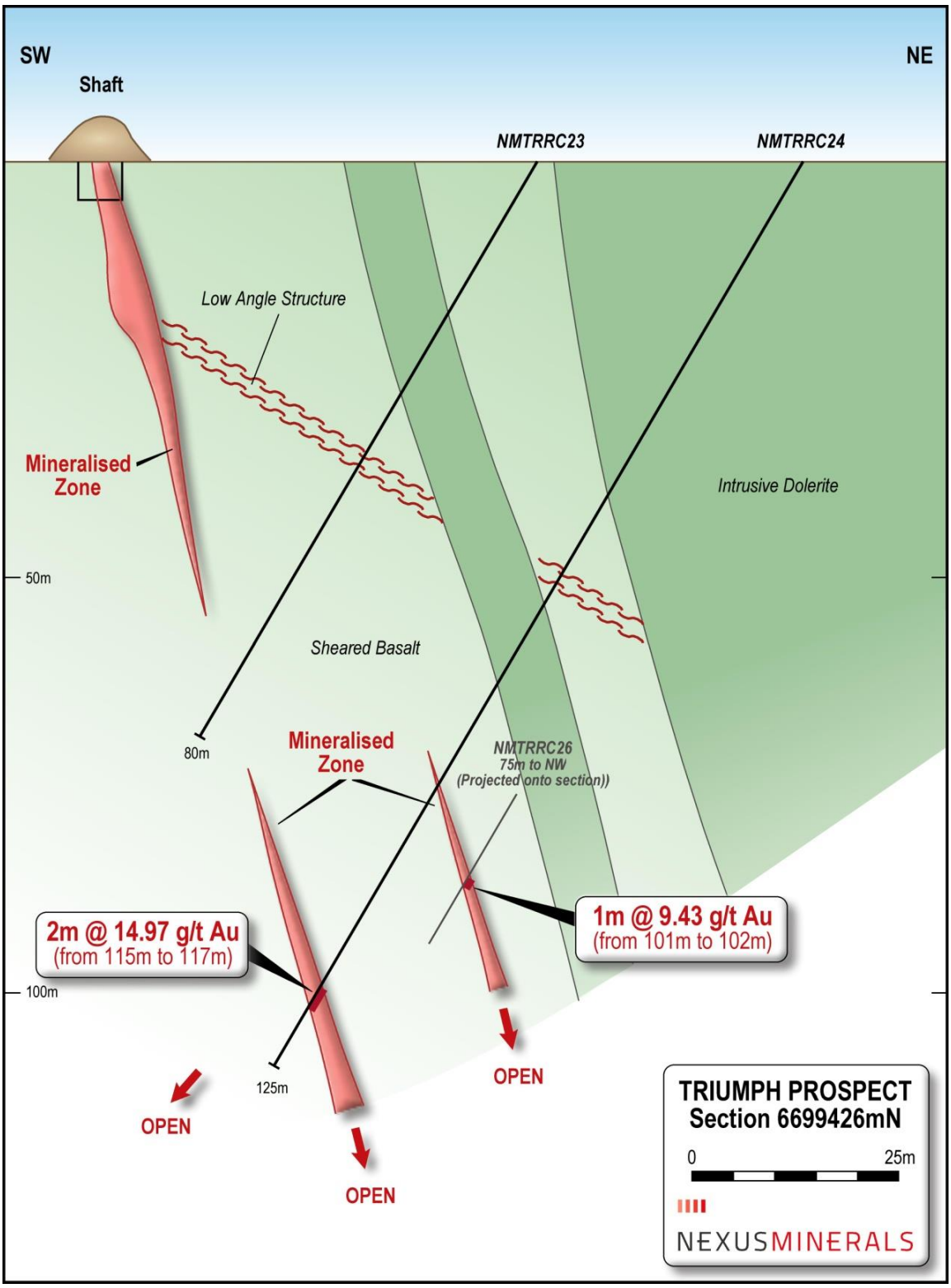

Figure 5. Triumph Prospect Section

Glengarry Prospect Results

Drilling identified the best result of 3m@13.09g/t Au from 46-49m down hole in NMTRRC32 including 1m@21.56g/t Au from 48-49m. The next hole NMTRRC34 75m to the north identified 1m@5.09g/t Au from 38-39m down hole. The next hole NMTRRC36 75m to the north identified 1m@2.69g/t Au from 38-39m down hole, and the next hole NMTRRC38 a further 75m to the north identified 1m@4.79g/t Au from 30-31m down hole. This represents a current known mineralised strike length of some 225m.

All of the shallow drillholes (target depth 50m) intersected significant mineralisation and the prospect remains open along strike, with 2 of the best intersection results occuring at the most southerly and most northerly holes drilled in the prospect. Future drill programs will investigate the potential for a high grade shallow (<80m) open pittable resource.

The shallow holes all had deeper holes drilled underneath them (target depth 80m), but whilst the structure containing the mineralisation intersected in the shallow holes was identified in the deeper holes, the mineralisation became weak, with the only significant intersection being in hole NMTRRC37 of 1m@1.57g/t Au from 68-69m down hole.

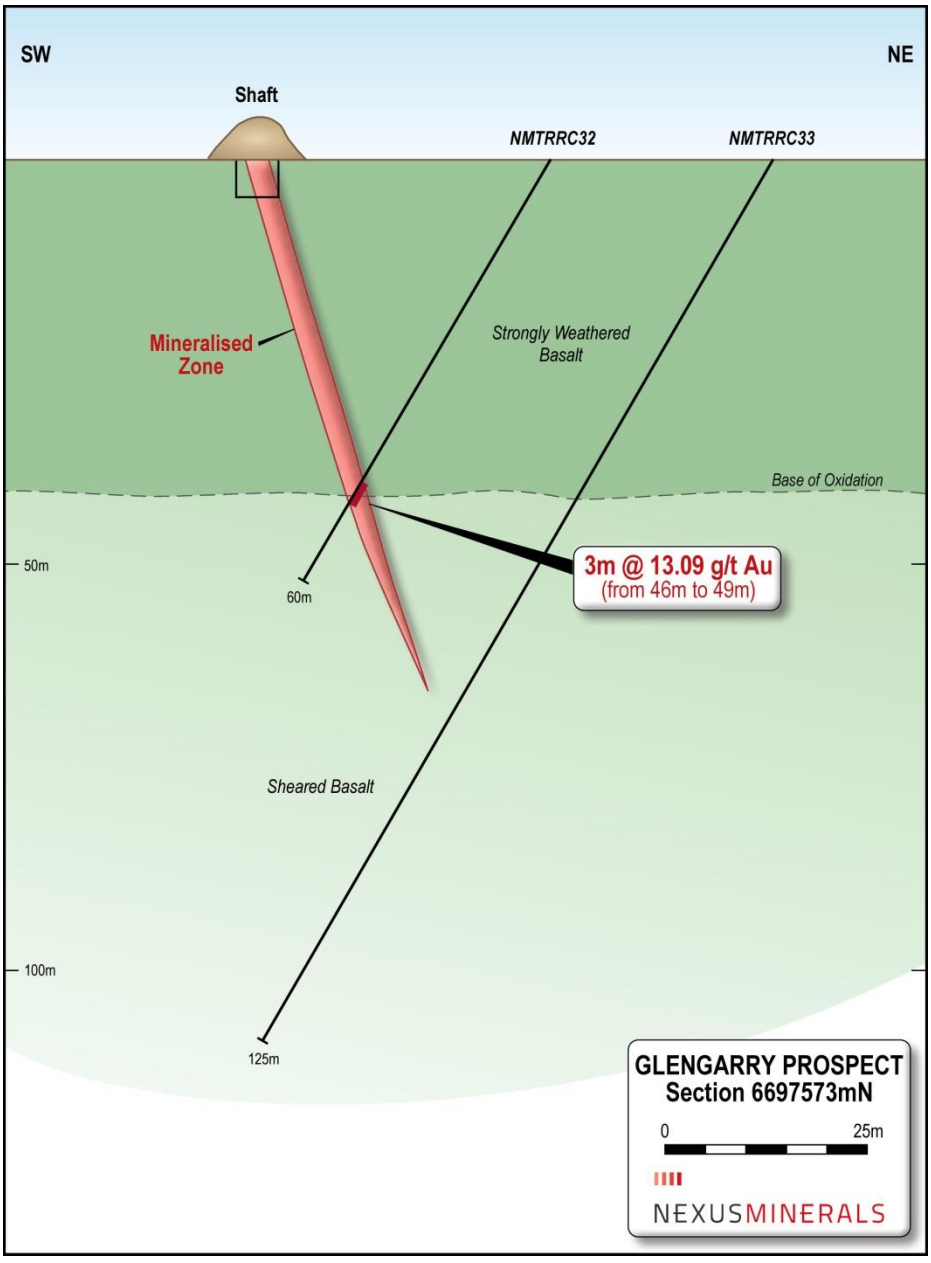

Figure 6. Glengarry Prospect Section

Geophysics

Nexus has utilised geophysics in its exploration approach to increase understanding of subsurface geology and associated structures and alteration systems. A methodical interpretation of ground magnetic data has outlined detailed lithological and structural trends, with geological mapping used to further constrain these surfaces and identify lithologies. The resulting map highlights prospective geological complexities and dilations. By then conducting an IP survey, mineralisation can be constrained along strike and delineated at depth through the presence of sulphide minerals associated with the gold mineralisation. Combining IP anomalies with ground magnetic data and the refined geological targeting map assists Nexus to ensure tailored and efficient drill programs to be planned to quantify the mineralisation.

This methodology can then be used, appropriately scaled to the geology of a narrow vein gold deposit, to constrain high resolution, high success targets within the previously identified ground geologically conducive to gold mineralisation. In addition to adding the recent RC drill results, a refined IP survey configuration can be addressed for future surveys. Interpreting the results using multiple processing techniques will provide enhanced anomaly resolution whilst correlating resistivity and chargeability signatures to mineralized and non-mineralised sulphide zones and host-rock lithologies.

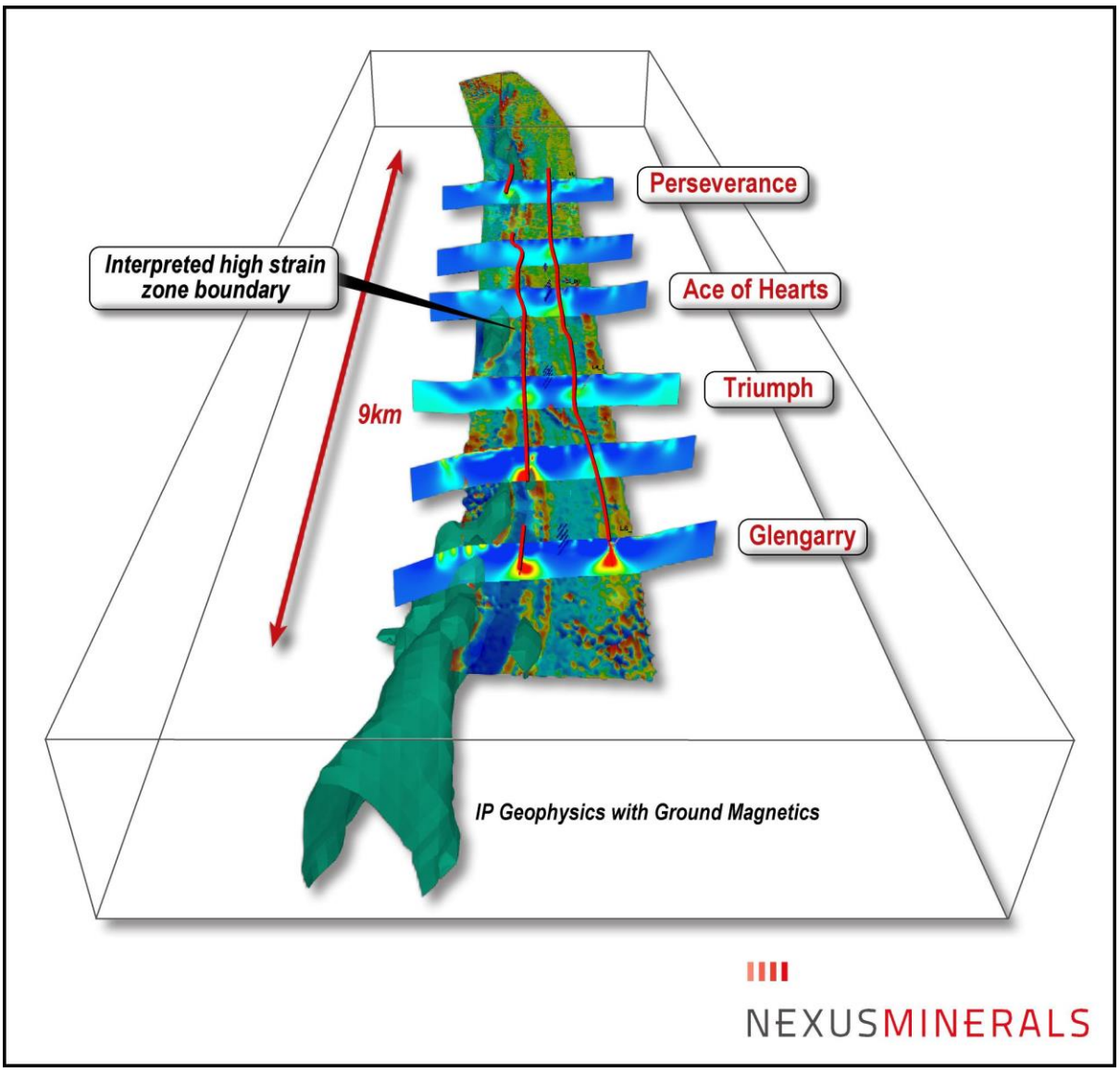

Figure 7. Triumph Project Geophysical Multi Layered Interpretation

Discussion

The recent drilling confirms the continuation of the high grade gold mineralisation identified at shallow levels and below the historic workings at the Triumph Gold Project.

Leapfrog 3D modelling of the results of this recent drilling has confirmed the presence of the mineralsied sub-vertical structure and identified a second set of shallow dipping mineralised structures. The predominant sub-vertical structure was intersected in the drill holes at the interpreted depths, and the secondary structures were intersected through the drill holes, dipping ~40 degrees to the north east. The intersection of these two structures has provided a focus trap for mineralisation resulting in elevated gold grades at these intersections.

The steep-dipping lodes are sub parallel to the high strain foliation mapped at the surface and tend to contain the highest gold grades and greater mineralised widths compared to the shallower ones. High grade shoots in the steep-dipping lodes appear to coincide with their intersection of shallower-dipping lodes, which imparts a gentle north plunge to them.

Gold has been found to be associated with two alteration styles.

Gold is most commonly found with quartz-sericite alteration, and within this alteration association gold is positively associated with quartz-pyrite veins that are parallel to the main schistosity. Lower grade gold intercepts in the quartz-sericite alteration association coincide with lower quartz vein material.

Gold was also found to be associated with fine grained pyrite disseminated along the schistosity. Material from these intervals was typically strongly weathered, which likely reflects the pervasive nature of the fine grained sulphides.

Future Work

A full and thorough interpretation and assessment of the drill results will be undertaken, in conjunction with all available data, to determine future exploration programs.

This work may include:

Triumph Prospect

A high resolution IP survey over the Triumph prospect area to further assist in understanding the sub-surface geology, structure and alteration systems, and to further aid drill location targeting.

Follow-up drilling of the Triumph prospect to determine the extent of the high grade mineralisation, open in all directions, intersected in drill holes NMTRRC24 and NMTRRC26.

Glengarry Prospect

Follow-up drilling of the Glengarry prospect to determine the extent of the shallow high grade mineralisation, open along strike, intersected in all of the shallow drill holes NMTRRC32, NMTRRC34, NMTRRC36 and NMTRRC38.

Ace of Hearts Prospect

Follow-up drilling of the Ace of Hearts prospect to determine the extent of the mineralisation at a shallower level than that intersected deeper in drill holes NMTRRC2, NMTRRC3, NMTRRC4, NMTRRC6, NMTRRC7 and NMTRRC8.

Appendix A – Triumph RC Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	GDA_94 East	GDA_94 North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
NMTRRC1	454419	6700938	363	125	-60	225
NMTRRC2	454396	6700967	363	125	-60	225
NMTRRC3	454372	6701000	363	125	-60	225
NMTRRC4	454352	6701036	362	125	-60	225
NMTRRC5	454473	6701093	360	125	-60	225
NMTRRC6	454327	6701066	362	125	-60	225
NMTRRC7	454281	6701119	362	125	-60	225
NMTRRC8	454256	6701148	363	125	-60	225
NMTRRC9	454223	6701186	363	125	-60	225
NMTRRC10	454018	6701418	363	60	-60	225
NMTRRC11	453971	6701449	362	30	-60	225
NMTRRC12	453979	6701456	362	50	-60	225
NMTRRC13	453945	6701498	361	50	-60	225
NMTRRC14	453907	6701540	360	50	-60	225
NMTRRC15	452424	6703623	359	30	-60	225
NMTRRC16	452453	6703648	359	90	-60	225
NMTRRC17	452269	6703843	361	90	-60	225
NMTRRC18	452241	6703879	361	90	-60	225
NMTRRC19	452233	6703960	361	125	-60	225
NMTRRC20	452205	6703989	361	125	-60	225
NMTRRC21	452173	6704027	361	126	-60	225
NMTRRC22	452369	6704083	361	125	-60	225
NMTRRC23	455514	6699416	358	80	-60	225
NMTRRC24	455538	6699437	359	125	-60	225
NMTRRC25	455469	6699473	363	80	-60	225
NMTRRC26	455494	6699497	359	125	-60	225
NMTRRC27	455424	6699539	363	83	-60	225
NMTRRC28	455449	6699561	359	125	-60	225
NMTRRC29	455369	6699601	363	80	-60	225
NMTRRC30	455401	6699627	358	125	-60	225
NMTRRC31	455776	6699669	360	180	-60	225
NMTRRC32	457010	6697564	359	60	-60	225
NMTRRC33	457031	6697582	359	125	-60	225
NMTRRC34	456969	6697615	359	60	-60	225
NMTRRC35	456990	6697631	359	125	-60	225
NMTRRC36	456937	6697652	360	60	-60	225
NMTRRC37	456958	6697676	359	125	-60	225
NMTRRC38	456891	6697708	360	60	-60	225
NMTRRC39	456921	6697728	360	125	-60	225
NMTRRC40	457280	6697818	363	125	-60	225

About Nexus

Nexus Minerals is a well-funded, diversified resources company with a portfolio of projects in Western Australia. With a capable and well-credentialed Board, assisted by an experienced management team, the Company is well placed to capitalise on opportunities as they emerge in the resources sector.

Ends

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ASX Code **NXM**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Andy Tudor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tudor is a full-time employee of Nexus Minerals Limited. Mr Tudor has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". The exploration results are available to be viewed on the Company website www.nexus-minerals.com. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are present have not been materially modified from the original announcements. Mr Tudor consents to the inclusion in the reports of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *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.*	The sampling was carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC). 40 holes were drilled in this program. All drill holes were sampled at intervals of every 1m via a rig mounted cone splitter. Drill hole locations were taken by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out in accordance with Nexus Minerals protocols and QAQC procedures which are considered to be industry best practice. RC holes were drilled with a 5.5inch face sampling bit, with 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter producing a 2-3kg sample. All samples had 4 consecutive 1m samples composited to form a 4m composite sample which was sent to the laboratory for analysis. Samples logged as mineralised were also sent in 1m samples to the laboratory for analysis. All samples were pulverized at the laboratory to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All 1m samples were also assayed for a suite of 33 elements using the Intertek 4A/0E01 method, which employs a 4 acid digestion and ICP-OES finish.
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).*	An RC drilling rig, owned by Raglan Drilling, was used to undertake the drilling and collect the samples. The face sampling bit had a diameter of 5.5 inches (140mm).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered. RC face sampling bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Average meter sample weight recovered was 24kg with minimal variation between samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No sample bias is believed to have occurred during the sampling process.
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.*	All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Nexus Minerals Geologists, using the approved Nexus Minerals logging code.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips recorded: Lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and other characteristics as observed. All samples were wet sieved.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes and all meters were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One meter drill samples pass through a rotary cone splitter, installed directly beneath a rig mounted cyclone, and a 2-3kg sample collected in a numbered calico bag. The balance of the 1m sample ~25kg is collected in a green plastic bag. The green bags are placed in rows of 20 and the corresponding calico bag placed on top of the green bag. For composite samples four consecutive green bags were sampled using an aluminium scoop which penetrates the entire bag with multiple slices taken from multiple angles to ensure a representative sample is collected. These are combined to produce a 4m composite sample of 2-3kg. All samples submitted for analysis were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverized to 85% passing 75um, with a sub-sample of ~200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for analysis. This is best industry practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at 1:25 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sampling methods and company QAQC protocols are best industry practice. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and the sample size being submitted for analysis.
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.* *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.* *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.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek laboratory Perth. 4m composite samples were analysed for gold only using Fire Assay technique with ICP finish. This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material. 1m samples were analysed for gold using Fire Assay technique with ICP finish. This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material. All 1m samples were also assayed for a suite of 33 elements using the Intertek 4A/0E01 method, which employs a 4 acid digestion and ICP-OES finish. This method is considered appropriate for the material being assayed. The method provides a near total digestion of the material. Not applicable. Nexus Minerals protocol provides for Field Standards and Blanks to be inserted at a rate of 2 standards and 1 blank per 100 samples. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of 1 per 25 samples. Sample submission was 1292 samples including 16 field blanks, 22 field standards and 46 field duplicates. Industry acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been returned.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	Significant intersections were verified by the Exploration Manager and by an Independent Mineral Consultant. No twin holes were drilled as part of this program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All field logging is carried out on a Toughbook computer. Data is submitted electronically to the database geologist in Perth. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and added to the database. All data is managed by the database geologist. No adjustment to assay data has occurred.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole locations were determined using a handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m. Down hole surveys were taken using an electronic single shot camera to take dip/azimuth readings every 60-80m. Grid projection is GDA94 Zone 51. The drill hole collar RL is allocated from a detailed DTM generated from a LIDAR survey carried out in 2012. Accuracy is +/- 2m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drilling took place in 4 individual prospect areas. Line spacing was 75m and hole spacing along the line 30m. Not applicable. Yes as stated above.
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.* *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.*	The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (225 degrees). All holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 225 degrees. Not applicable.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre numbered calico bags were placed into green plastic bags, sealed and transported to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All sampling, logging, assaying and data handling techniques are considered to be industry best practice.

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.* *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.*	Drilling was undertaken on 5 tenements. P31/1960 – P31/1964. Nexus is the manager of an Farm-In & JV Agreement with Coxsrocks Pty Ltd as detailed in ASX release 15/10/2014. There are no other known material issues with the tenements. The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department (DMP).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The tenements were subject to mining activities in the early 1900's and limited modern exploration activities since the mid 1980's. No previous data was used in the generation of data the subject of this release.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area is located in the Archaean greenstone belt of W.A. and covers part of a highly deformed greenstone sequence intruded by narrow porphyry units and characterised by sheared banded iron units, sediments and mafic rocks extensively sheared. A feature of the project area is the extensive strike of the mineralised shear zone and multiple quartz veins which have been mined for gold at the turn of the century by underground methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *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 Appendix A for full tables.
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.* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages greater than 1g/tAu. No top cuts have been applied to the reported assay results. See Table 1. Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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').*	The orientation of the drill lines is considered to be perpendicular to the strike of the regional structures controlling the mineralisation (225 degrees). All holes were drilled -60 degrees towards 225 degrees. All reported intersections are down-hole length – true width not known.
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.*	Refer to the maps and sections included in the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	See Table 1. Results are reported with results above 1g/t Au cut off.
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.*	An IP Geophysical survey was undertaken across the tenement area. Discussion and maps included in main text.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Post full assessment of recent RC drill results and integration with existing data sets, future work programs may include: A High Resolution IP survey over the Triumph prospect area. Further RC and Diamond drilling to follow up on the results received from this drill program at the Triumph, Glengarry and Ace of Hearts prospect areas.