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13 AUGUST 2014

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

**STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION NL, 100%
WOOLGAR GOLD PROJECT, QUEENSLAND**

The Company is pleased to advise that the first phase of drilling on the Woolgar Project in 2014 has been successfully completed. Results of the first 6 holes are announced here, but a full analysis cannot be completed until the remainder of the assays are received.

- 3,942 metres of Reverse Circulation drilling completed in 14 holes;
- Focussed on infill and extensional drilling on Big Vein South prospect;
- The mineralisation continues to depth beneath the central zone:¹
 - LR0237 92 metres at 2.3 g/t gold from 136 to 228 metres;
 - LR0238 83 metres at 2.9 g/t gold from 164 to 247 metres;
 - LR0239 87 metres at 2.0 g/t gold from 162 to 248 metres; and
 - LR0240 50 metres at 3.8 g/t gold from 188 to 238 metres.
- The deeper mineralisation does not continue in the south of the prospect:
 - LR0241 3 metres at 2 g/t gold from 241 metres
 - LR0242 2 metres at 0.8 g/t gold from 213 metres
- The results for eight further holes are still pending;
- Once all results are received, a new resource estimate will be calculated;
- Planning for a second phase of drilling is underway;
- Ground-magnetometry is currently underway to improve target definition.

¹ **Note:** All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones up to six metres width were included in the overall intersection. No upper cut-off was applied. Details of intersections and higher-grade lens are included below.

Overview of Initial results²

All 14 holes are located in the Big Vein South (BVS) prospect and were planned to follow-up on the highly encouraging results of the 2013 drill program in the Lower Camp area of the Woolgar Project.

Six complete drill holes are reported here and their sections are shown in Figure 1 to Figure 6. The plan and long section of all fourteen drill holes can be as seen in Figure 7 and Figure 8. Figure 7 assay results from a further eight holes are still pending. These will be published when they are all received and processed. The first six holes have been published separately given that SMC is currently under an on-market takeover from QGold and the first phase of the 2014 exploration program was referred to in both the Bidder and Target Statements released through the ASX. The six holes are considered material to this since they represent a continuous sequence along the strike of the target and are considered definitive of their intended targets.

Highlights are presented below with the overall mineralised intersections (in bold), including low-grade zones up to 6 metres wide between hanging and footwall zones, as well as the main mineralised zones.

LR0237 92 metres at 2.3 g/t gold from 136 to 228 metres

including 6 metres at 7.3 g/t gold from 143 metres
and 52 metres at 2.8 g/t gold from 176 to 228 metres
including 14 metres at 3.6 g/t gold from 188 metres
and 11 metres at 5.1 g/t gold from 209 metres

LR0238 83 metres at 2.9 g/t gold from 164 to 247 metres

including 45 metres at 4.2 g/t gold from 189 to 234 metres
including 4 metres at 11.9 g/t gold from 198 metres
and 6 metres at 9.5 g/t gold from 212 metres

LR0239 87 metres at 2.0 g/t gold from 162 to 248 metres

including 43 metres at 3.0 g/t gold from 199 to 242 metres
including 3 metres at 10.5 g/t gold from 199 metres
and 8 metres at 6.2 g/t gold from 234 metres

LR0240 50 metres at 3.8 g/t gold from 188 to 238 metres

including 24 metres at 5.4 g/t gold from 198 to 222 metres
including 3 metres at 10.3 g/t gold from 198 metres
and 3 metres at 10.7 g/t gold from 219 metres

LR0241 3 metres at 2 g/t gold from 241 metres

LR0242 2 metres at 0.8 g/t gold from 213 metres

² **Note:** All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones up to six metres width were included in the overall intersections (in bold). In the secondary intersections, low-grade zones less than two metres width were included as per 2013 announcements for comparative purposes. No upper cut-off was applied. Details of intersections and higher-grade lens are included below and in graphic sections, see Appendices One and Two.

To date geochemical results from six of the fourteen holes have been returned. Initial observations based upon these results include:

- The mineralisation can be characterised as high-grade lenses within a larger, lower-grade mineralised envelope. Some of these holes show a separation of hangingwall and footwall zones of higher-grade mineralisation within the overall envelope.
- The mineralisation appears to be sub-vertical within the Woolgar Fault Zone (WFZ) shear. The lower angle structures originally targeted near surface are interpreted as sigmoidal terminations, typical of tensional vein systems;
- The mineralised envelopes demonstrate a pinch and swell geometry along strike. Big Vein Central appears to be the next lens to the north of Big Vein South and there is near surface mineralisation to the south of this current drilling, potentially part of another envelope. Both these targets are to be tested later this year;
- Drillholes LR0237 to LR0240 successfully infill between the two main areas of higher-grade mineralisation in the centre of the prospect;
- The mineralised envelope pinches out in the southern two holes, LR0241 and LR0242.

Further mineralisation is considered unlikely beneath these.

This phase concentrated on BVS due to the encouraging results from the previous program and the need to improve the understanding of the mineralisation there in order to delineate a new resource estimate. The previous intersections were above expectations, but deeper and broader than predicted. The reasons for this were not well understood, requiring further work prior to commissioning an updated resource estimation.

This program consisted of infilling between the existing deeper intersections, and then stepping-back deeper and stepping-out along strike from these. The first four holes represent moderate depth infill holes, whilst LR0241 and LR0242 tested south of the known mineralisation. The remaining eight holes are both deeper holes beneath the main mineralisation and further extensions to the north and south, see Figure 7 and Figure 8. The Company intends to produce a new resource estimate based on these.

This drilling was at a shallower angle than previous campaigns in order to improve the intersections and are deeper in order to test the extensions of the known mineralisation.

All the drilling was Reverse Circulation (RC) method. Samples were collected on one metre intervals and all were submitted for analysis.

Big Vein South is the southernmost prospect of the mesothermal gold trend that occurs along and adjacent to the WFZ, which is located ten kilometres to the west of the existing epithermal gold resources at Sandy Creek and fifteen kilometres southwest of the mesothermal gold resource at Soapspar, see Figure 9.

The mesothermal mineralisation consists of veins, breccias and stockwork hosted within the broad WFZ shear zone. This is apparently associated with the intersection and flexure of regional structures within the project. The WFZ is the southernmost occurrence of the Gilberton Fault system, which hosts Kidston and Mt Hogan. The Woolgar district is an inlier of the Proterozoic Etheridge metamorphic sequence within Jurassic sedimentary cover. The country rock consists of schists and granitic intrusions, similar to those at Kidston, although the veins are compositionally and texturally similar to those at Charters Towers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

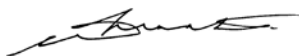
The first six drill holes of first phase 2014 drill program have achieved their objectives by:

- Confirming the potential for increasing the gold mineralisation and further tonnage potential, due to the robust widths and grades of the drill intersections encountered at depth.
- Delineating the southern extent of the main ore-chute in Big Vein South.

Although the complete results have yet to be received, it is considered that the program has successfully delineated a significant volume of extended mineralisation. The decision has now been taken to continue target generation and definition programs and commence a second phase of RC drilling. This will include:

- Commissioning a JORC2012-compliant resource based on the data available;
- Additional geophysical programs to increase targeting criteria;
- Petrographic and metallurgical studies of the mineralisation;
- Further deeper and along strike drilling of Big Vein South and Big Vein Central;
- Potentially deeper drilling beneath the other prospects of the Lower Camp to test for similar depth potential.

It is expected that the Woolgar goldfield area will continue to show further potential for resource expansion. The Woolgar goldfield area has significant further target potential, with only a very small proportion of the potential vein-hosting areas having been explored to date and only two out of the ten known prospects having been drilled to the depths of the high-grade mineralisation now identified.



Wally Martin
MANAGING DIRECTOR

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Alistair Grahame, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Grahame is a full-time employee of Strategic Mineral Corporation NL. Mr Grahame has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Grahame consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix One: Graphic Sections, Plans and Location Maps

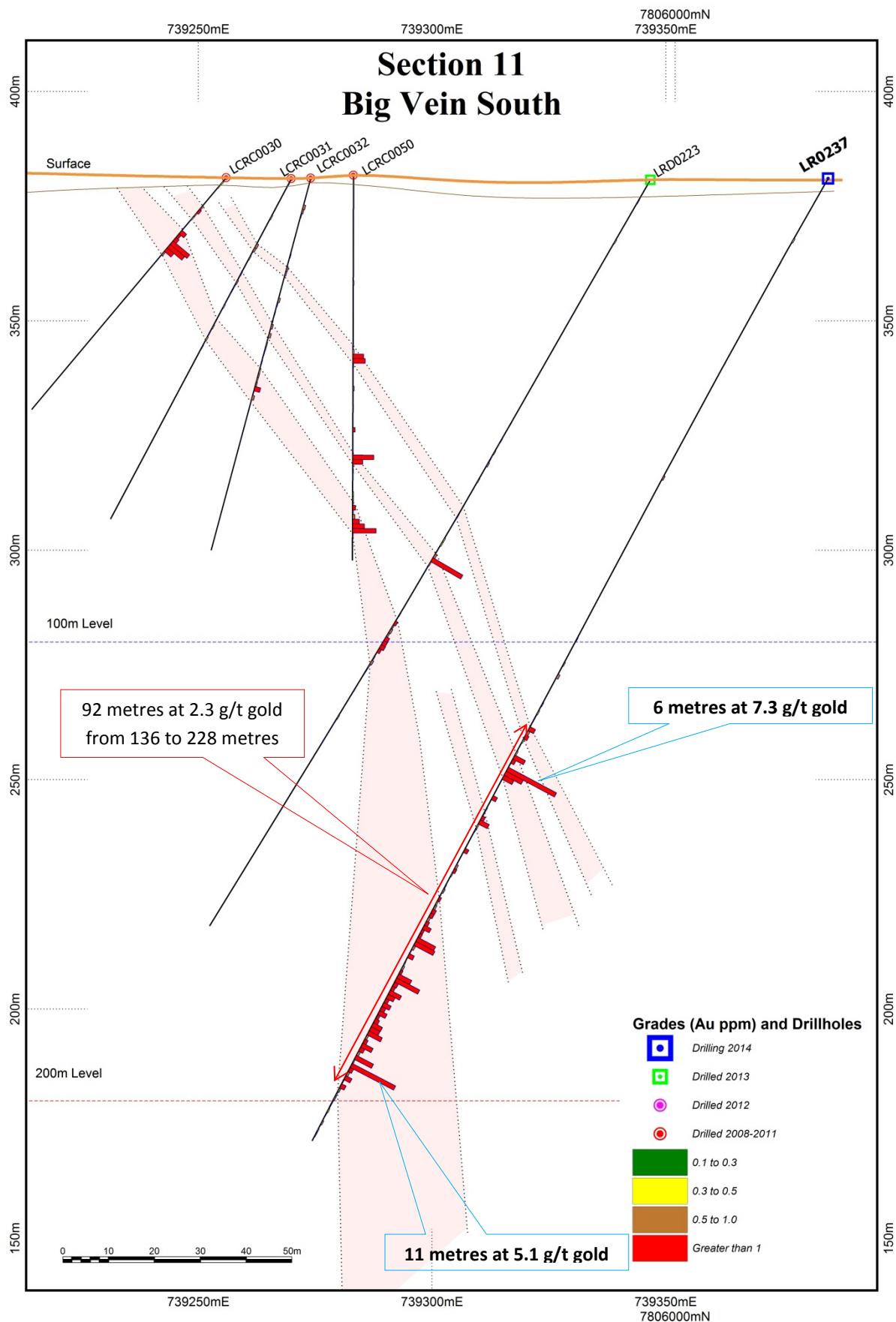


Figure 1: Section 11 showing LR0237 gold histogram values and interpreted mineralised envelopes. This section demonstrates the apparent separation of the hangingwall and footwall mineralisation.

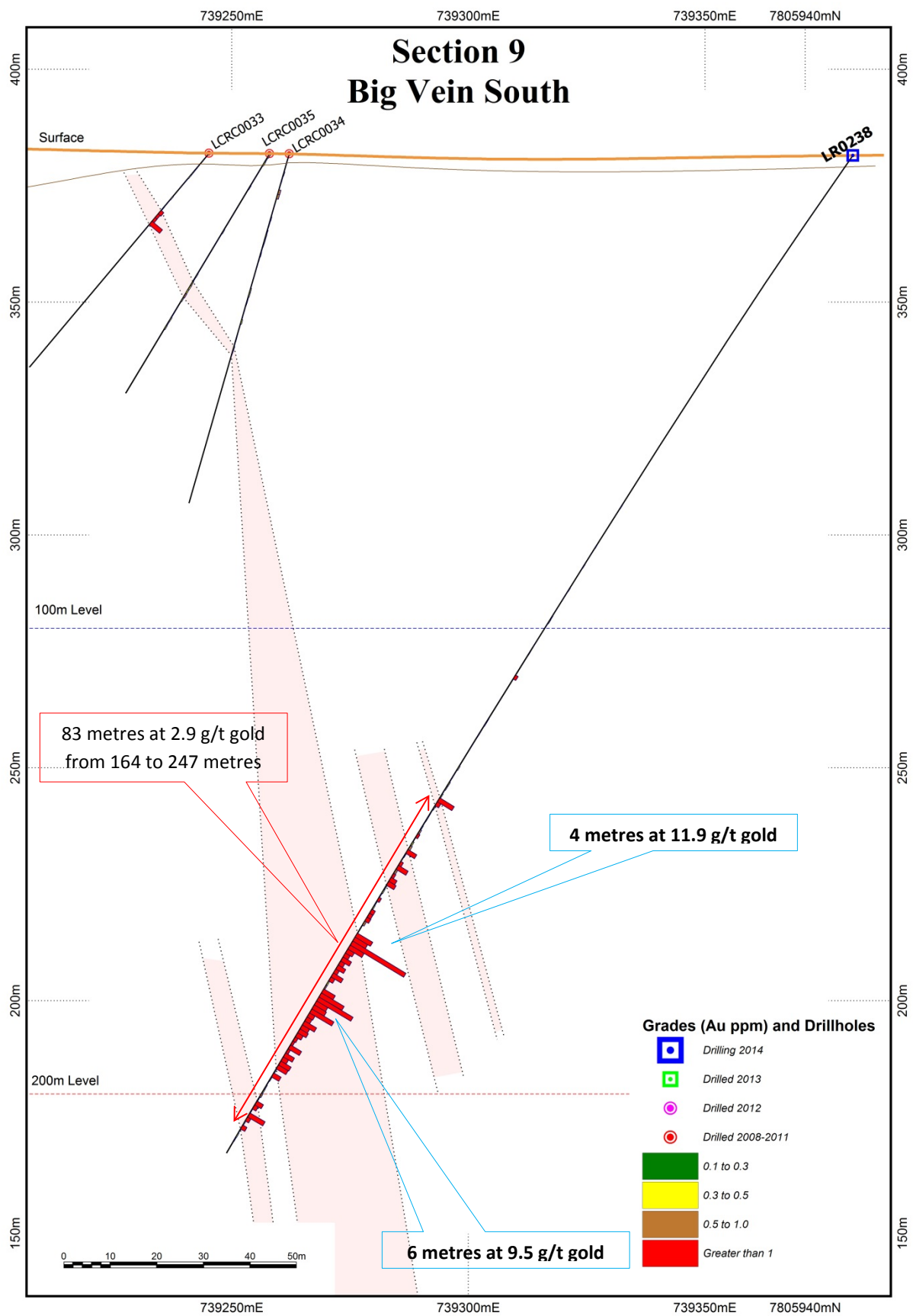


Figure 2: Section 9 showing LR0238 gold histogram values and interpreted mineralised envelopes.

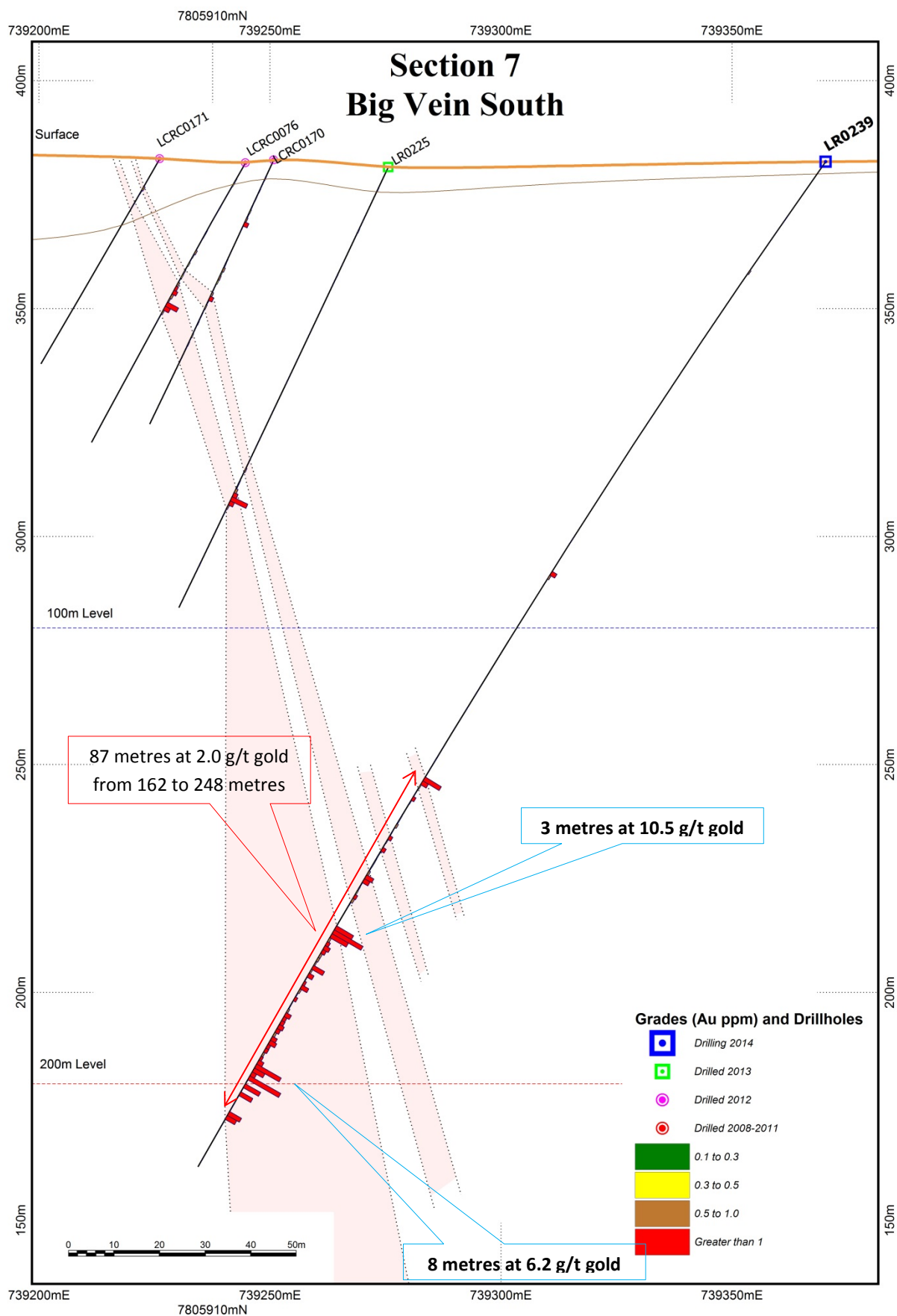


Figure 3: Section 7 showing LR0239 gold histogram values and interpreted mineralised envelopes.

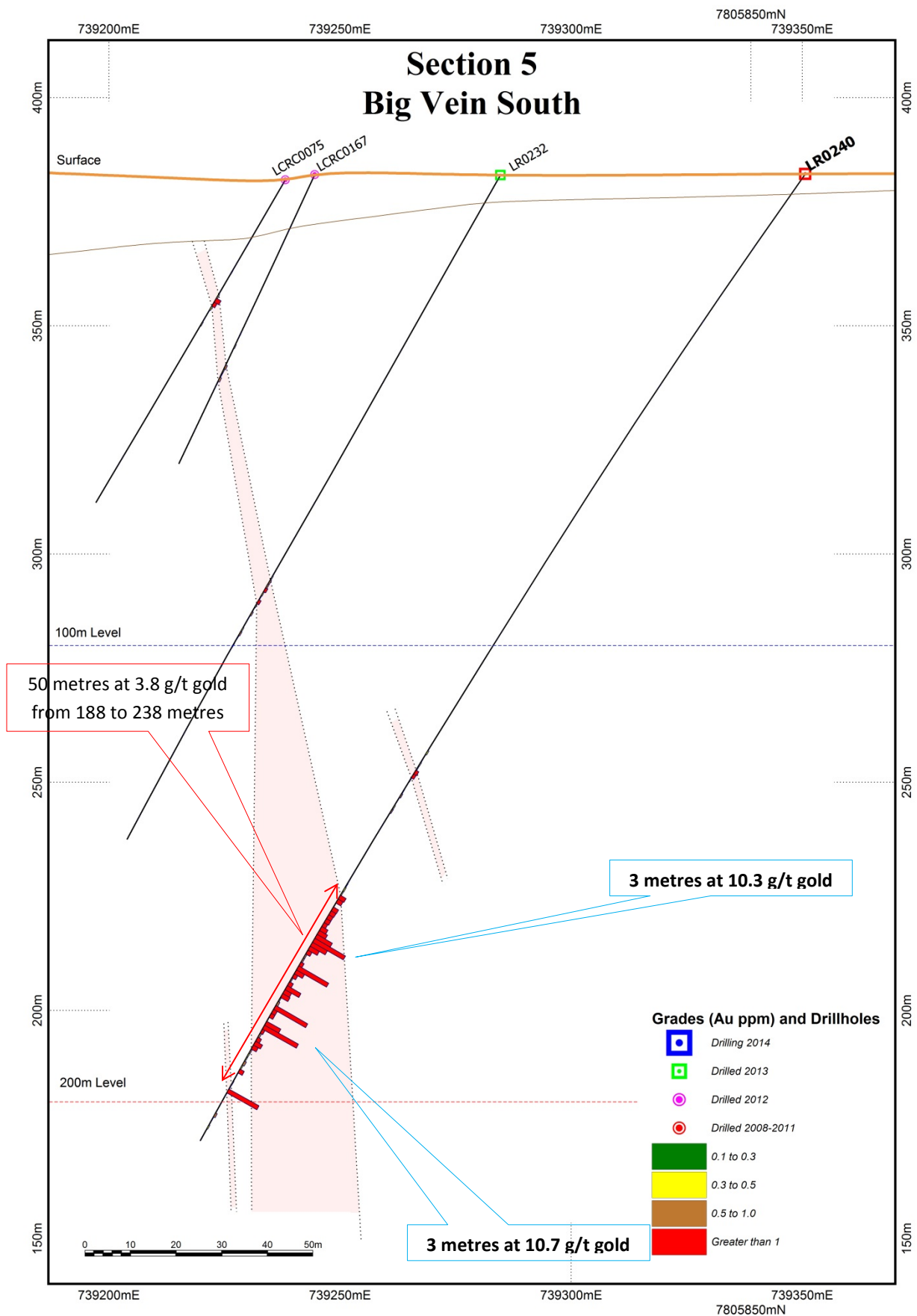


Figure 4: Section 5 showing LR0240 gold histogram values and interpreted mineralised envelopes.

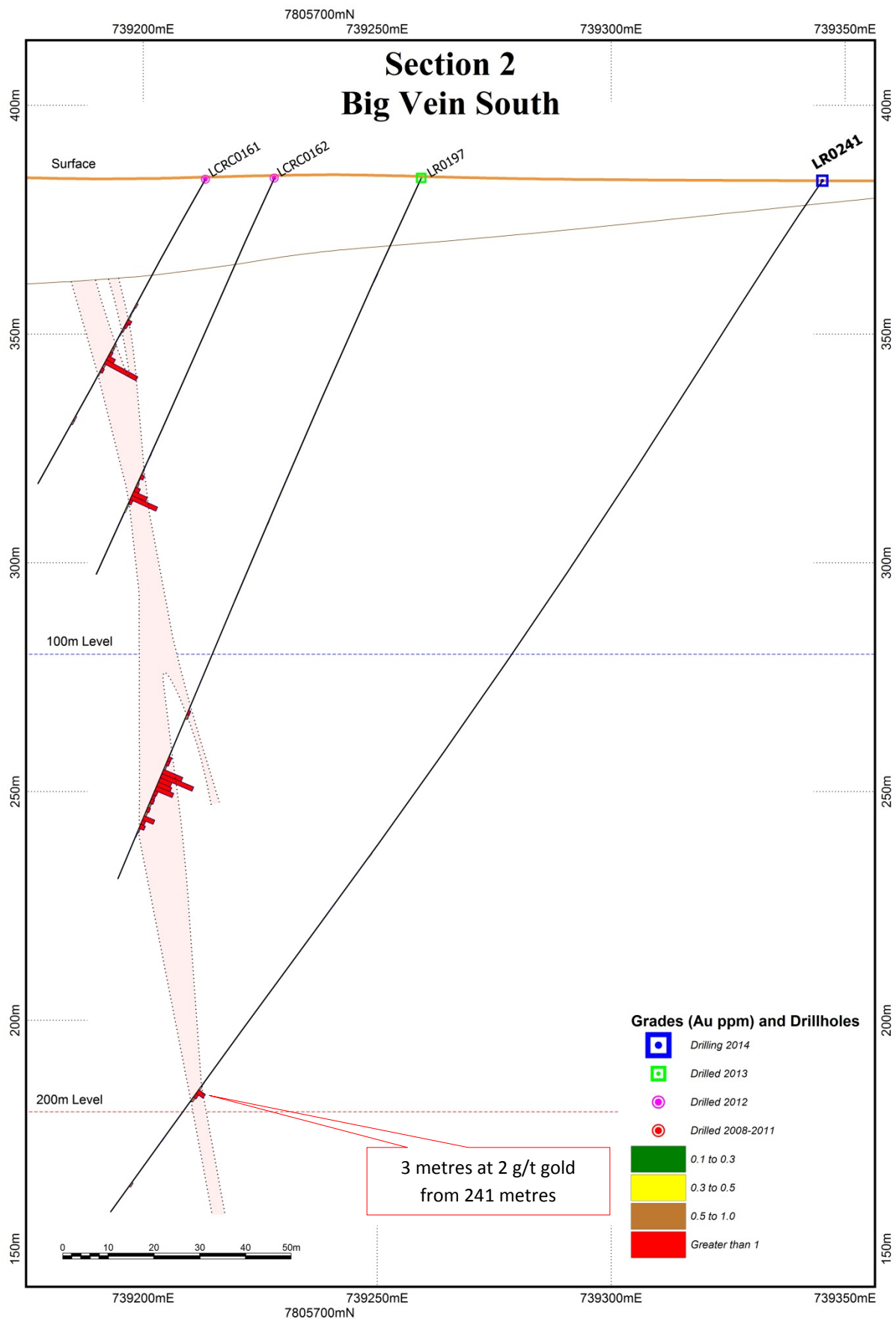


Figure 5: Section 2 showing LR0241 gold histogram values and interpreted mineralised envelopes.

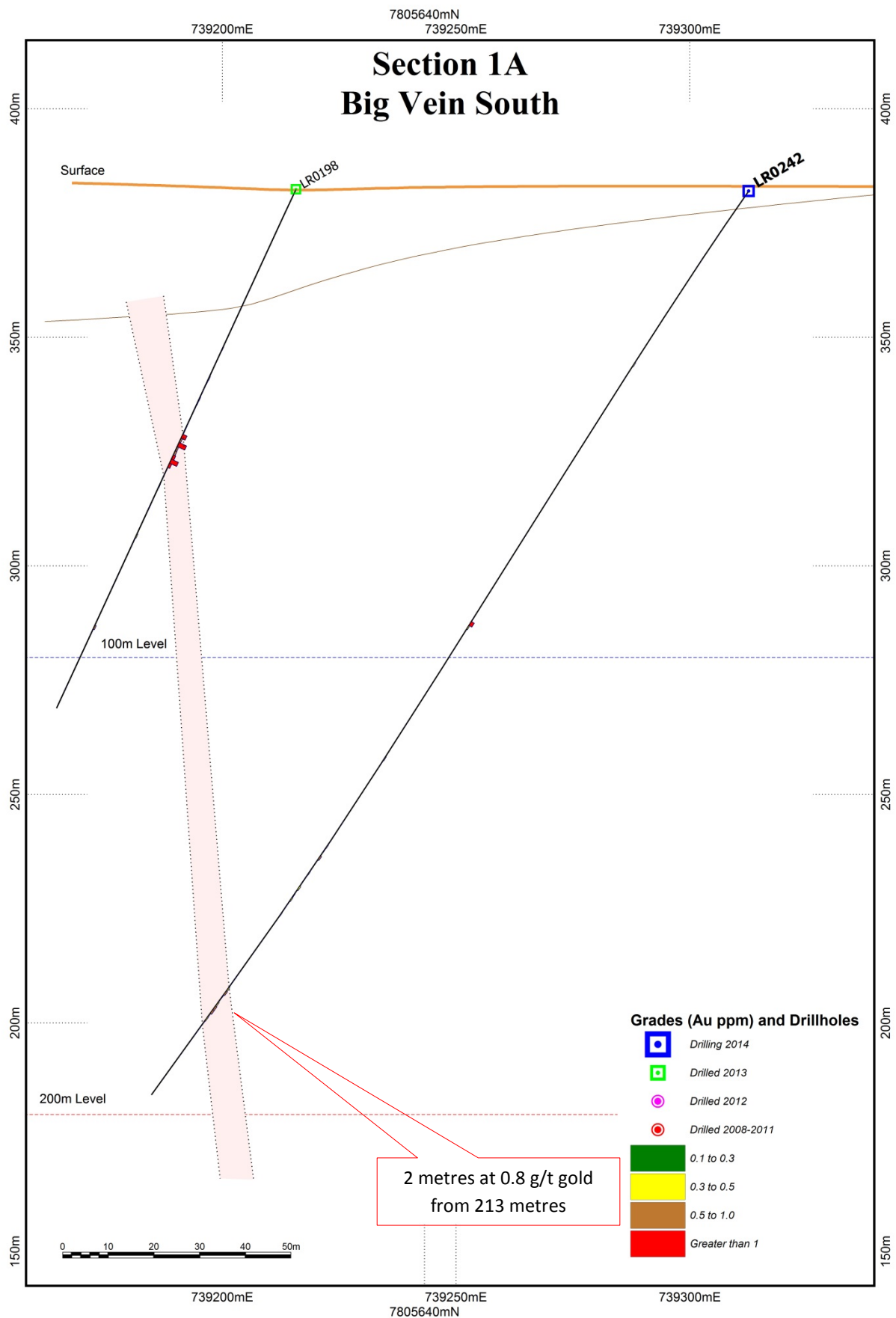


Figure 6: Section 1A showing LR0242 gold histogram values and interpreted mineralised envelopes.

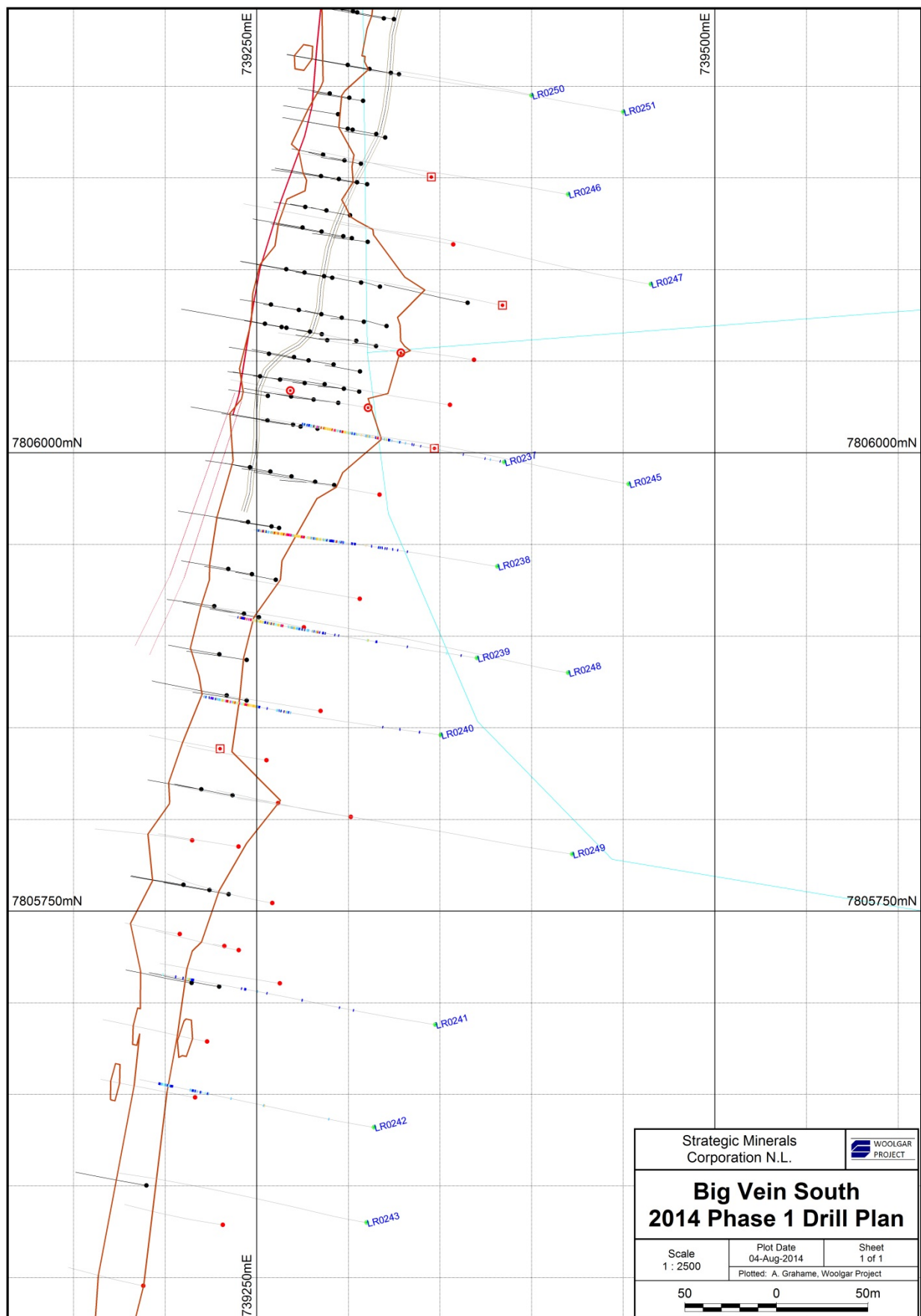


Figure 7: Plan of BVS showing the Phase 1 drillholes and a simple outline of mineralisation prior to this program.

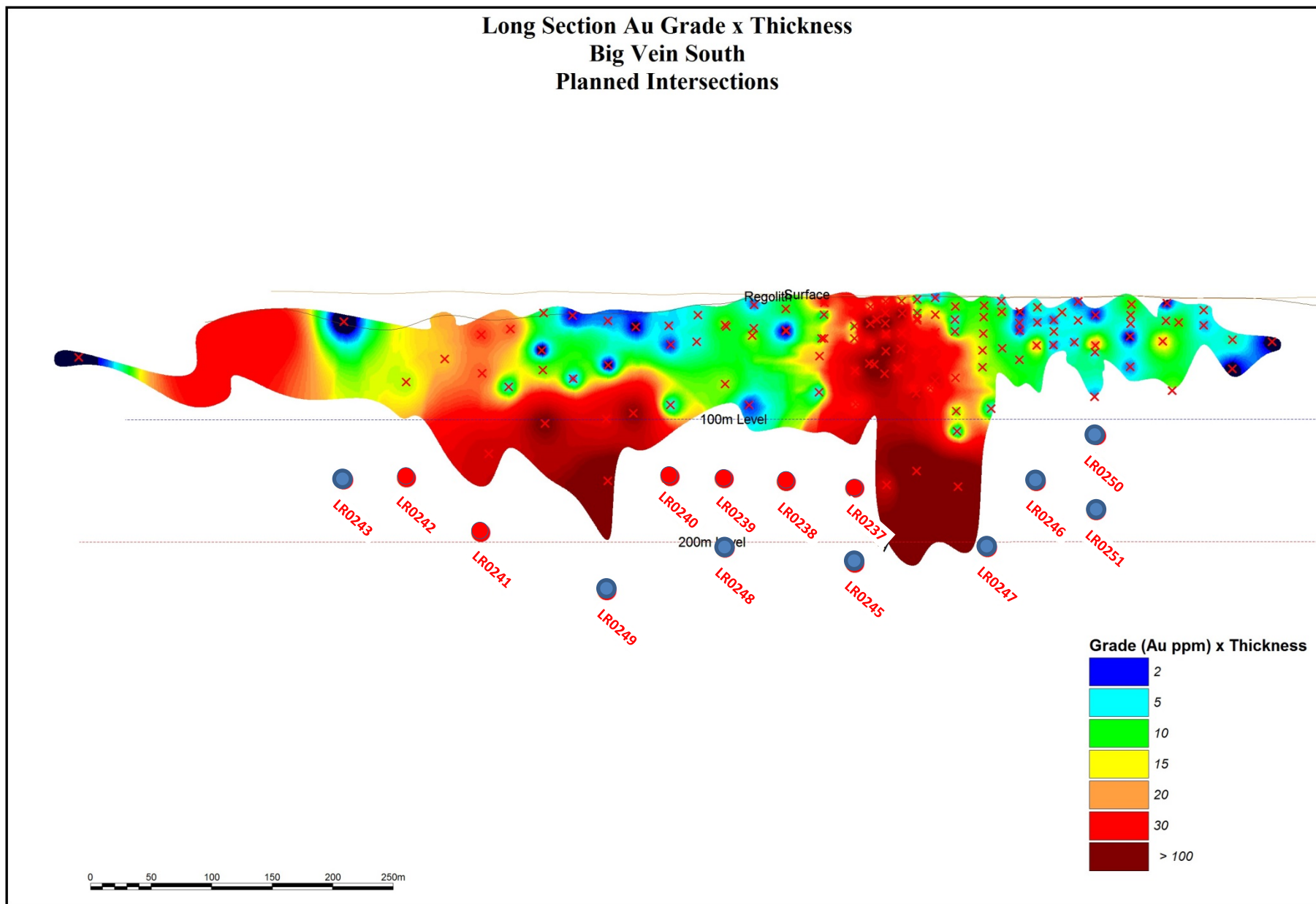


Figure 8: Long Section of BVS showing the gold grade x thickness (g/t x m), previous drill intersections (red crosses) and the drillhole intersections from the current program (red dots).

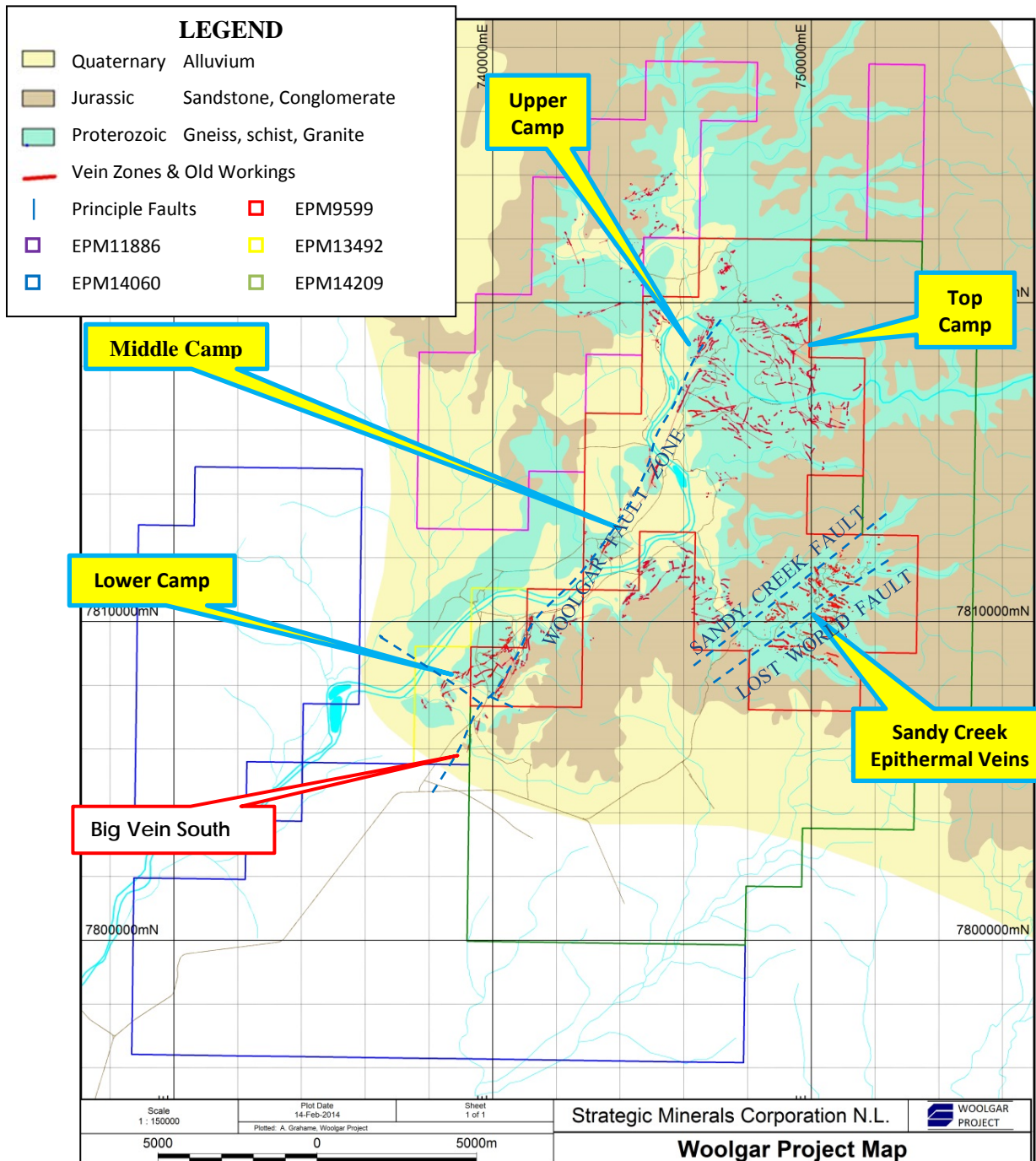


Figure 9: Simplified geological map of the Woolgar Project, highlighting the five main sectors (camps) and the Big Vein South target prospect in first phase of 2014 drilling.

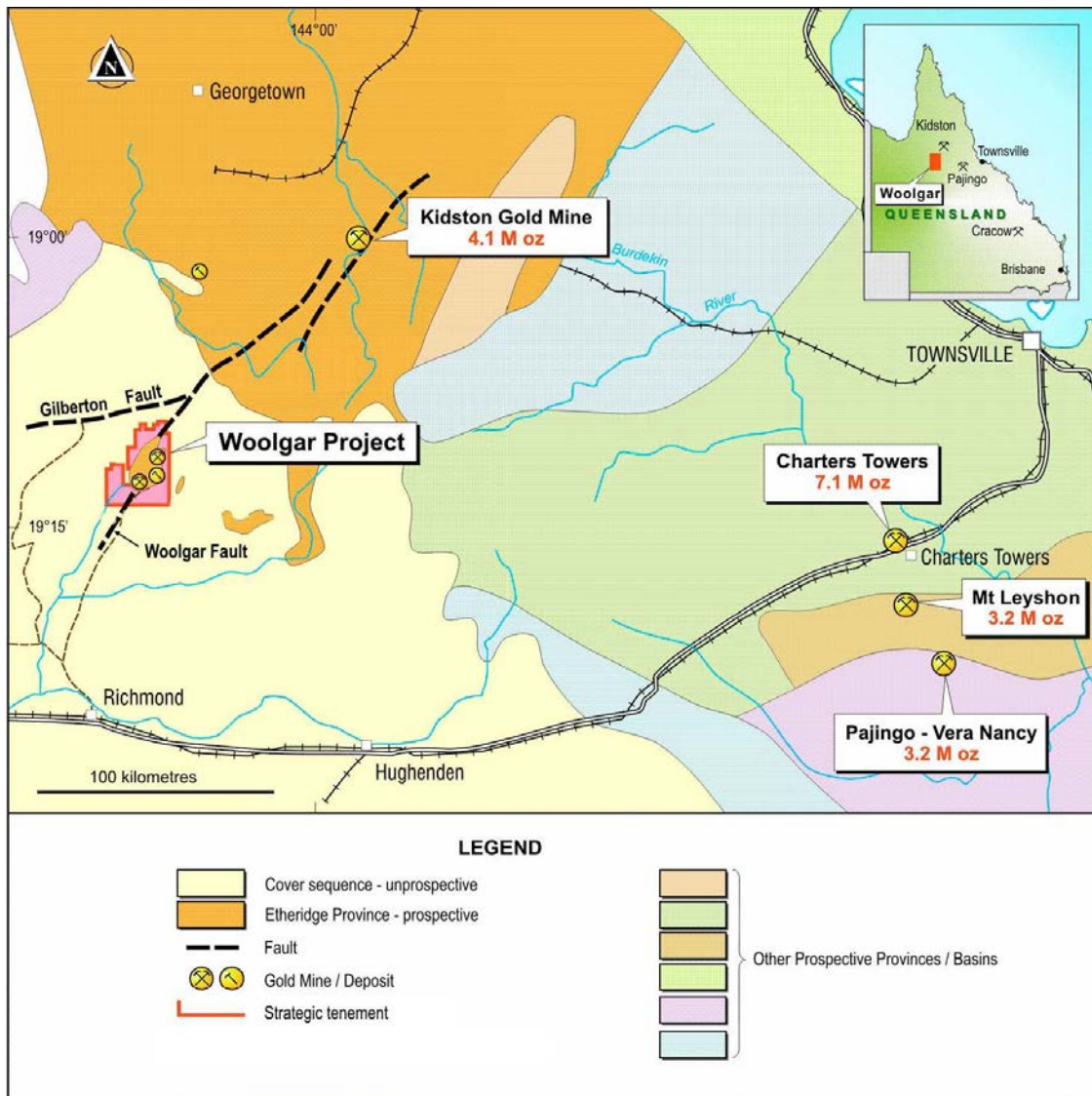


Figure 10: Location map of Woolgar, showing the regional provinces of northeast Queensland and significant gold deposits.

Appendix Two

Summary of Significant Intersections, Phase 1, 2014, Big Vein South.

Notes: ¹ All Azimuths are reported in degrees relative to the grid (GDA94). Orientation data presented in Appendix 1 represents collar data.

² All coordinates are reported in GDA94 and surveyed using navigators. Estimated error is <10 metres and not considered material for this announcement. A Differential GPS survey is underway.

³ All intersection widths are length weighted averages. All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation.

⁴ Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones up to 6 metres are included in overall intercepts (**bold**). Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the secondary intersections as per 2013 announcements for comparative purposes. No upper cut-off was applied.

Table 1:	Big Vein South				Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade							
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth ¹	Easting ² (metres)	Northing ² (metres)	Altitude ² (metres)	Sample Method	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width ³ (metres)	Gold Grade ⁴ (ppm)
LR0237	BVS	238	-60	273	739385	7805995	381	RC	136	228	92	2.28
including								RC	143	149	6	7.30
and								RC	176	228	52	2.81
including								RC	188	202	14	3.58
and								RC	209	220	11	5.05
LR0238	BVS	253	-55	273	739381.3	7805938	382	RC	164	247	83	2.92
including								RC	189	234	45	4.22
including								RC	198	202	4	11.92
and								RC	212	218	6	9.47
LR0239	BVS	260	-55	273	739370.2	7805888	382	RC	161	248	87	1.99
including								RC	199	242	43	3.04
including								RC	199	202	3	10.50
and								RC	234	242	8	6.19
LR0240	BVS	250	-55	273	739350.4	7805846	383	RC	188	238	50	3.77
including								RC	188	233	45	3.83
including								RC	198	201	3	10.25
and								RC	219	222	3	10.69
LR0241	BVS	274	-55	273	739347.5	7805688	384	RC	241	244	3	1.99
LR0242	BVS	237	-55	273	739314	7805632	382	RC	213	215	2	0.76

Appendix Three

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling with face hammer. Sample intervals were 1.0m. RC sampling was carried out by the drill contractor using a cone-splitter integral with the recovery cyclone. 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay and 35 element ICP.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was noted on the sample control sheet. Any anomalies were brought to the drillers attention. Samples collected in the integral recovery cyclone and cone splitter. Duplicates were taken manually using a riffle splitter and selected on geological criteria. There is no obvious relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of RC chips logged on site using a qualitative system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC was cone split integrally to the cyclone. Duplicates were selected on geological criteria and taken manually using a riffle splitter. • All sample preparation and methods were appropriate for exploration purposes. • 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse banks and field duplicates were used throughout the program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were prepared and assayed at the ALS Minerals Division - Geochemistry ("ALS") laboratory in Townsville; an ISO-9001:2013 certified facility. Methods used were: gold by fire assay, AA finish (50 gram charge); and other elements by aqua regia ICP-AES (35 elements). Samples returning greater than 100 g/t gold were automatically re-assayed using a dilution analyses. • 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse banks and field duplicates were used throughout the program. All standard and blank results appear acceptable. The field duplicates show minor variation which may be due to coarse gold or the different splitting method. Gravimetric re-analysis of selected higher-grade values is underway to assess this.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent verification has been conducted at this stage. • This is prospective not definition work. • Data entry on site by employee logging. All data backed up daily and stored in separate locations. Senior geologist verifies data entry. • No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collars are located using a navigator. A Differential GPS survey is underway. Errors estimated at <10m and will be corrected prior to resource calculations. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a Reflex single-shot camera at 18m and subsequent 50 metre intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned intercept spacings were approximately 50m where stepping back. Width between sections was 50m at shallower levels and 100m where deeper.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>This is considered suitable for the exploratory nature of this program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compositing was used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging between 50 and 70° near surface and approximately vertical at depth. There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were sealed in sacks and loaded into pallet containers for transport to Townsville by a private courier. A paper trail, including the contents of individual sacks was maintained.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample technique is reviewed frequently. The use of standards and blanks was optimized for this program. On-site weighing of samples suffered from defective equipment and is being reviewed prior to further drilling.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Woolgar project is comprised of 5 EPMs, 8 MLs and an ML application. These are wholly owned by Strategic Minerals.There is no known impediment to operations in the area.				
		License No	Date Granted	Area	Interest	Comments
		ML 2728	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2729	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2739	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2642	01/02/89	405 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2793	08/08/91	146.4 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 90044	27/04/95	29.2 Ha	100%	Granted
		EPM 9599	01/09/93	145 sq km	100%	Granted
		ML 90122	02/09/04	350.90 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 90123	18/11/04	124.70 Ha	100%	Granted
		MLA 90238		883.5 Ha	100%	Application
		EPM 11886	21/04/04	316 sq km	100%	Granted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>EPM 14060 21/04/04 489 sq km 100% Granted</p> <p>EPM 14209 21/04/04 307 sq km 100% Granted</p> <p>EPM 13942 09/11/06 15 sq km 100% Granted</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little recent work has been carried out in the Lower Camp area prior to the previous two RC programs by SMC. The new project management reviewed these and found it acceptable as a basis for exploration.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lower Camp is a mesothermal style of mineralisation. It is shear hosted within the regional-scale Woolgar Fault Zone. It consists of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, mineralised tectonic breccias, stockworks and veinlets. Gold mineralisation is associated with disseminated pyrite, and lesser galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite, that occur within strongly phyllic altered, sheared and brecciated schists, silicified breccias and veins. The hostrocks are a strongly deformed schist with granitic layers locally. These are intruded by granodiorite and minor dolerites, and is postulated to be overlying and plutons of the granite batholiths exposed in the district.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For drilling data, see Appendix Two of this report. None of this information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intersection widths are length weighted averages. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones up to six metres width were included in the overall intersections. In the secondary intersections, low-grade zones less than two metres width were included as per 2013 announcements for comparative purposes. No upper cut-off was applied. Details of intersections and higher-grade lens are included below and in graphic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>sections, see Appendices One and Two.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections in Appendix One with histogram graphics representing gold grades show the true spread of grades through the aggregate intercepts. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging between 50 and 70° near surface and approximately vertical at depth. LR0237 has a dip of -60°. All other drillholes dip -55°. All holes are drilled 280°, which is perpendicular to the estimated average strike of the mineralisation. There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location and prospect maps, cross-sections for all six drillholes, and a long-section showing peirce points compare to the existing grade-thickness plot are included in the main body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary intercepts of all six holes returned to date are included, including those with minimal intercepts representing the southern limit of target orebody. All eight further holes will be published once received and checked.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent geophysical and soil surveys have been reported previously. Detailed analysis and interpretation of these results is underway. RC sample reject material has been set aside for potential metallurgical work. Work has started on planning a comprehensive metallurgic program. No appraisal has been made of the geotechnical data. No deleterious technical, statutory or social issues are known.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further RC drilling is planned this year. This is expected to commence with continued stepbacks where possible and extension drilling to assess the overall potential. This will also include drilling on neighbouring Big Vein Central prospect. Diamond drilling would only be conducted if the exploratory phase is successful. Further geophysical work is also likely. Probably extension and infill on the recent Ground Magnetometry survey and possibly some electrical techniques if considered suitable.