

Thursday's Gossan Porphyry Copper-Gold Project – Diamond Drilling Update

Stavely Hits Significant Zone of Bornite for the First Time as Porphyry Search Gains Momentum

Current drill-hole SMD044 intersects ~110m zone of chalcopyrite mineralisation including an ~40m wide zone with trace-to-moderate chalcopyrite and bornite mineralisation – the best visual intercept to date at Thursday's Gossan

Highlights

- Recent drilling at Thursday's Gossan continues to provide strong support for the ongoing search for a well-mineralised copper-gold porphyry at depth.
- The current diamond drill hole – SMD044 – has intersected a broad zone of copper sulphide mineralisation from 584m to 697m down-hole.
- The interval from 645m to 689m contains disseminated chalcopyrite overgrown by later bornite and later anhydrite/chalcopyrite veins:
 - *The best developed chalcopyrite/bornite copper sulphide mineralisation is hosted in a high-magnesium basalt unit with intense chlorite alteration and is consequently interpreted as 'wall-rock mineralisation' which is not hosted in the target porphyry intrusion – which remains to be located.*
- Drill-hole SMD044 is located ~200m south of SMD028 which had, in a similar position, encountered much less impressive looking mineralisation without bornite, returning intercepts including:
 - 73m at 0.32% copper and 0.13g/t gold from 577m, including:
 - 6m at 1.12% copper, 0.44g/t gold and 12g/t silver from 577m;
 - 4m at 0.98% copper, 0.30g/t gold and 7.3g/t silver from 620m; and
 - 12m at 0.51% copper, 0.32g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver from 638m
- Drill-hole SMD044 is also drilling under SMD032, which intersected:
 - 63m at 0.84% copper and 0.11g/t gold, including:
 - 6m at 6.73% copper, 0.84g/t gold and 15g/t silver, including:
 - 1m at 22.8% copper, 0.91g/t gold and 48g/t silver; and
 - 2m at 2.43% copper, 0.28g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver
- The intensity of copper sulphide mineralisation and the significant ~40m intercept of mixed chalcopyrite and bornite mineralisation is visually the best-looking intercept seen to date at Thursday's Gossan.

Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX Code: SVY – “Stavely Minerals”) is pleased to advise that the current diamond drill-hole at the **Thursday's Gossan prospect**, part of its 100%-owned Stavely Copper-Gold Project, located in Western Victoria (Figure 1), has encountered a broad zone of copper sulphide mineralisation including the **first significant interval containing bornite mineralisation** – the best visual intercept returned from the Project to date.

This follows the re-orientation of the drilling angle based on the new interpretation of the potential location of the porphyry outlined recently (see ASX announcement, 18 January).

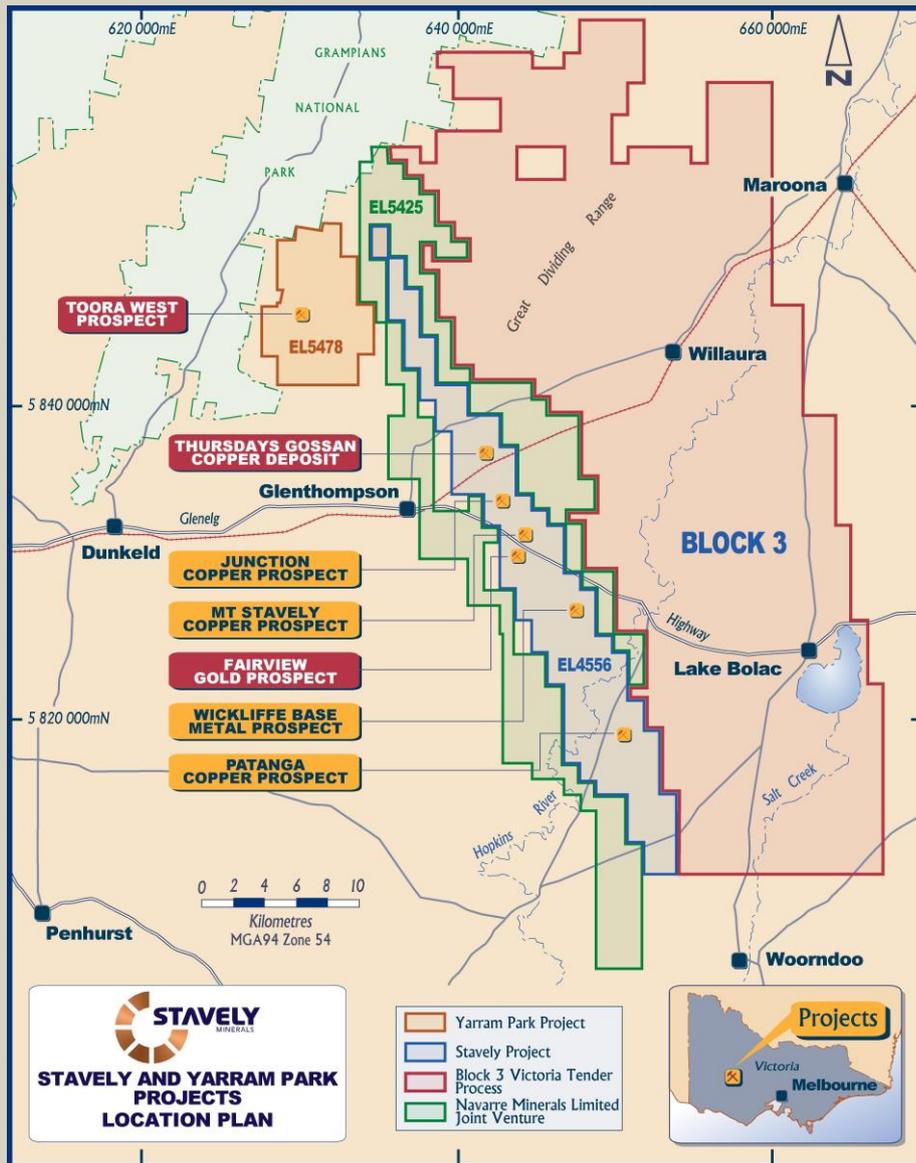


Figure 1. Stavely Project Location Map.

Stavely Minerals’ Executive Chairman Mr Chris Cairns said the broad zone of visual mineralisation observed in the latest drill-hole, SMD044, represented an exciting new development in the Company’s ongoing patient search for a world-class porphyry discovery.

“We are very excited to have intersected a significant interval of copper sulphide mineralisation, particularly as it contains the first significant zone of bornite we have ever seen at Thursday’s Gossan,” he said.

“This is clearly the best interval we have drilled to date and we are confident that the copper assays will reflect the better developed chalcopyrite and bornite mineralisation.

“The unknown factor, as we have been saying for some time now, is that we expect substantially better gold grades in zones of bornite mineralisation. How much better the gold grades are, will only be known once we get the laboratory assays in a few weeks. In the meantime, a new hole will be collared shortly to target what we believe may be the core of the porphyry intrusion to the south.”

Summary

The current drilling is aiming to progress into the hotter part of the mineralised porphyry system at Thursday's Gossan, where higher-grade copper and significantly higher-grade gold are expected to be located.

The current diamond drill-hole, SMD044, intersected copper sulphide mineralisation from 584m to 697m drill depth. The interval from 645m to 689m contains disseminated chalcopyrite overgrown by later bornite and then later anhydrite/chalcopyrite veins

Also, of note is that the chalcopyrite/bornite mineralisation is associated with hematite, specular hematite, magnetite and anhydrite, which is clearly a hotter assemblage within the system. However, the host of the best-developed mineralisation in SMD044 is a basalt and there is no potassic alteration noted.

Consequently, the mineralisation is considered to be 'wall-rock' mineralisation and the causative porphyry intrusion, which should contain the hottest and best-developed mineralisation, has not yet been seen. Given the increase in intensity of mineralisation from hole SMD028 to SMD044, Stavely now considers that the porphyry intrusion may be located to the south of SMD044 and will be targeted by the next hole, SMD045.

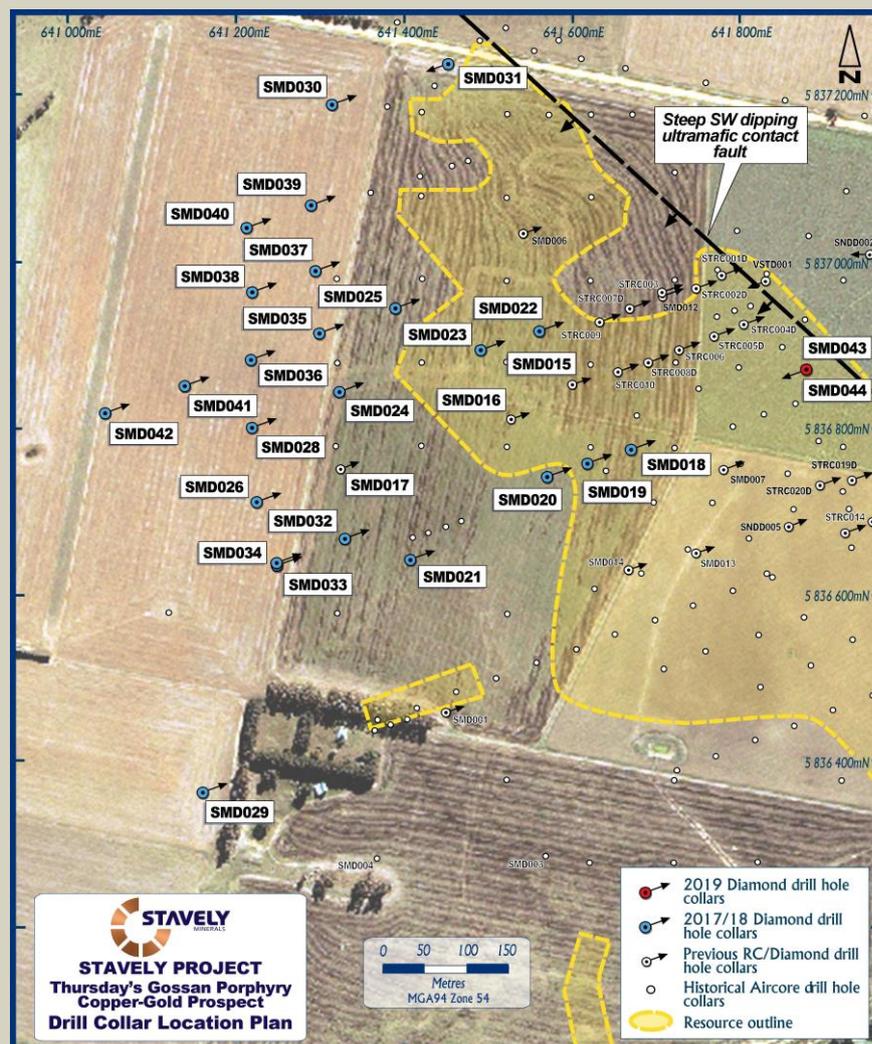


Figure 2. Thursday's Gossan drill collar location plan.

Technical Details

SMD044 was collared to test a target zone previously targeted by failed drill-holes SMD033 and SMD034. Stavely now believes that the difficult drilling conditions near surface in this area is caused by the abundant anhydrite veining seen at depth.

At shallower levels in the water table, the anhydrite is hydrated to gypsum and is then easily dissolved by groundwater, leaving abundant open fractures which are very difficult to drill as ‘broken ground’. Ironically, at depth these anhydrite veins can contain significant abundances of chalcopyrite. Consequently, SMD044 was drilled from the opposite direction thereby avoiding the zone of near-surface broken ground.

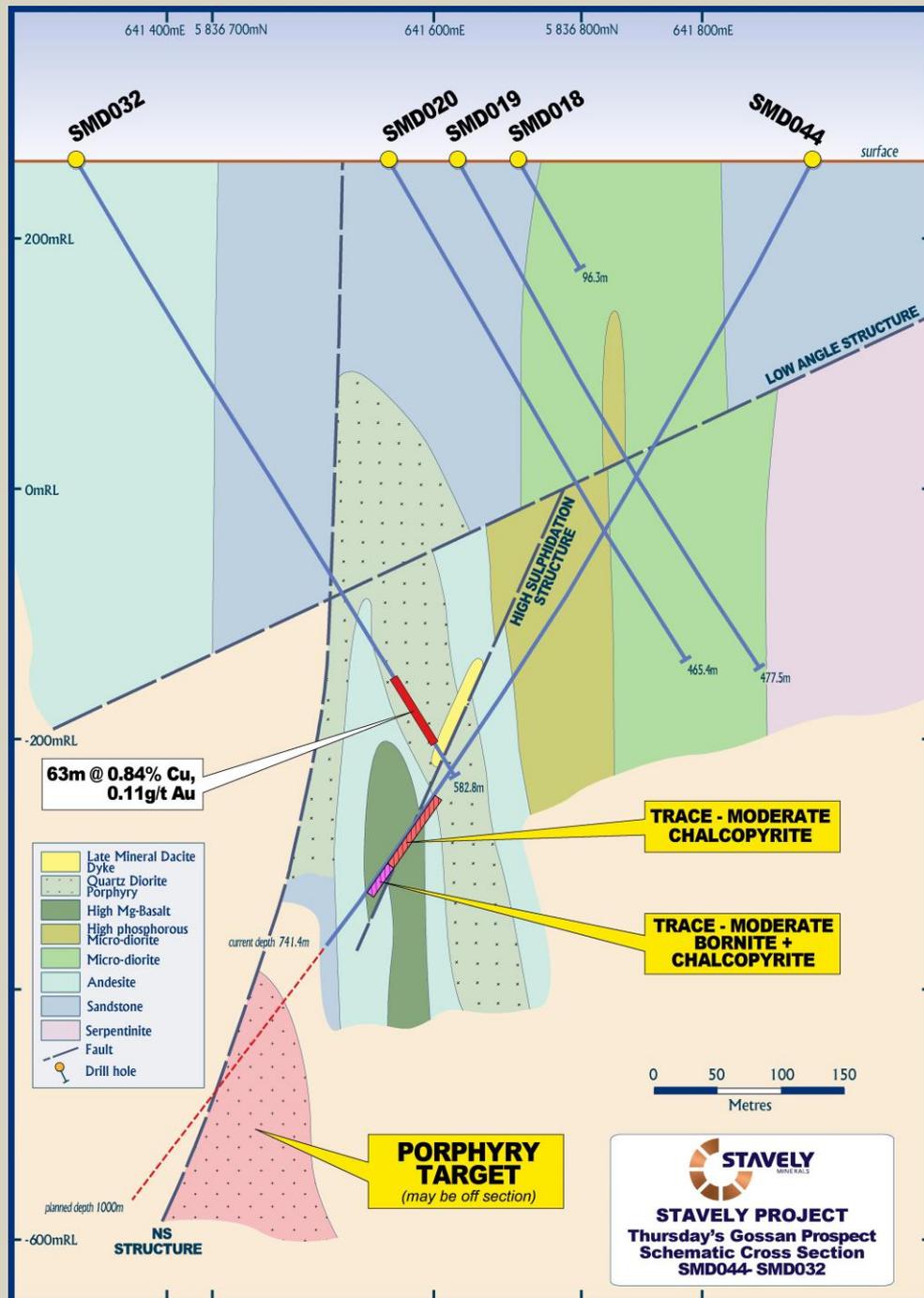


Figure 3. SMD044 Cross-section.

A summary drill log of SMD044 is as below (**highlights in bold type**) (Figure 3):

- 525-580.1 Quartz diorite porphyry. Trace hematite+magnetite alteration. Trace pinking (albite or hematite) of feldspar phenocrysts. Pervasive sericite alteration. Rare trace epidote alteration of ferromags. Trace disseminated chalcopyrite and very rare bornite. Disseminated chalcopyrite replacing mafic minerals. Trace quartz veins. Trace carbonate veins. Hornblende laths. (this unit is interpreted to be the same as that at the bottom of SMD032 beneath the high sulphidation mineralisation. Trace massive pyrite veins occur.
- 580.1-584.1 Possible high Mg basalt. Chlorite alteration of groundmass. Carbonate veining.
- 584.1-586.5 **Massive pyrite. Moderate chalcopyrite and chalcocite/bornite.** Trace hematite and silica alteration occurs.
- 586.5-598.8 Andesite. Fine grained volcanic. **Moderate anhydrite veining +/- sericite selvages with chalcopyrite/pyrite. Variable magnetite alteration occurs associated with weak to moderate disseminated chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite is the dominant sulphide.** Decreasing hematite content away from the massive pyrite vein.



Anhydrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein at 589m.



Andesite hosting well developed hematite/magnetite alteration and disseminated chalcopyrite at 592.3m.

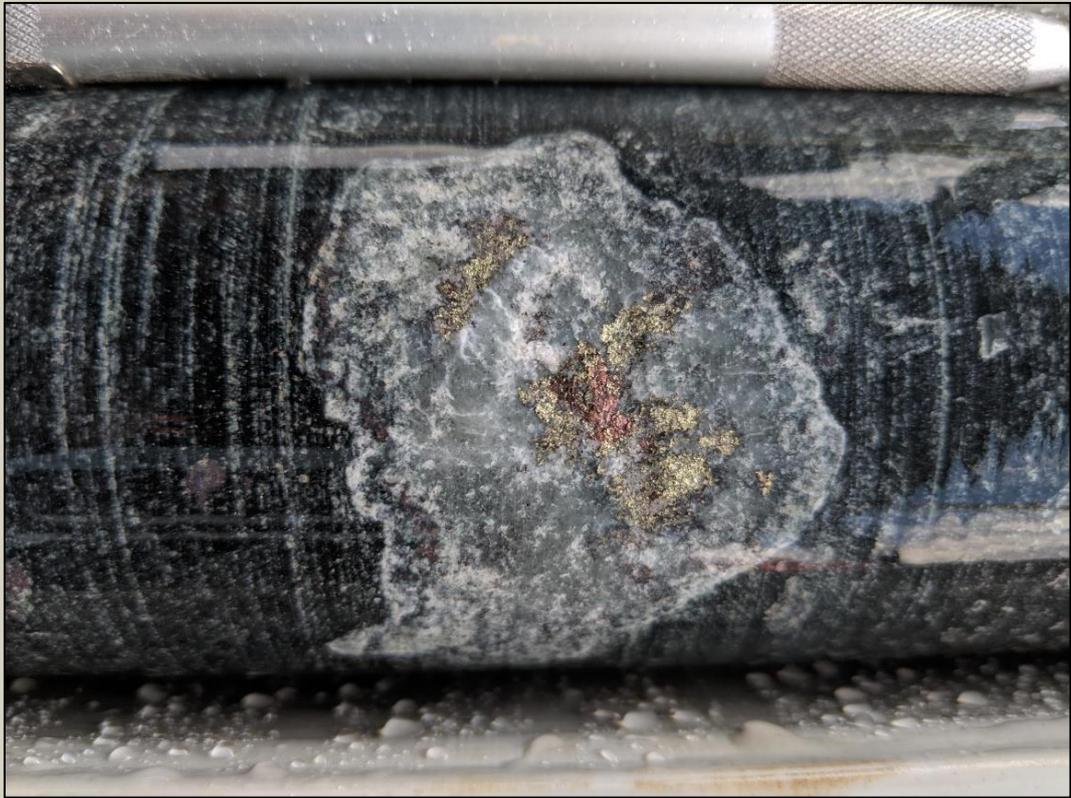
- 598.8-608.8 **Hydrothermal breccia. Siltstone with clasts of variably magnetite altered coarser sandstone units. Coarser units host well-developed magnetite alteration and associated intergrown chalcopyrite. Anhydrite veining +/- pyrite-chalcopyrite occur. Trace 1-3mm wide quartz vein host trace chalcopyrite +/- bornite.**
- 608.8-615.3 Possible high Mg basalt. Brecciated texture. Chlorite alteration of groundmass. **Variable weak to moderate magnetite/hematite alteration. Disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite and pyrite. Anhydrite-gypsum veins occur associated with hematite and sulphides. Trace A veins with rare chalcopyrite.**
- 615.3-618.3 Hydrothermal breccia. Similar to unit above.
- 618.3-623 Possible high Mg basalt. Chlorite alteration of groundmass. **Variable weak to moderate magnetite/hematite alteration. Disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite and pyrite. Trace A veins with rare chalcopyrite. Porphyry A veins are discordant in some places. Chalcopyrite has become less dominant than pyrite. Patchy cryptocrystalline quartz occurs.**



Anhydrite stockwork veining with well-developed chalcopyrite at 622.6m

- 623-630.4 Andesite or micro diorite. **Trace disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Anhydrite veining dominant. Trace porphyry A/B style vein occurs with a weakly developed chalcopyrite centreline.**
- 630.4-688.9 High Mg Basalt. Fine grained dark grey/green ultramafic volcanic rock. Brecciated in places. Well-developed talc veining occurs. **Chlorite alteration dominant with variable intensity magnetite +/- hematite alteration and small zone of epidote disseminated alteration. Variable intensity anhydrite/gypsum veins +/- pyrite - chalcopyrite. Cryptocrystalline quartz occurs. Trace porphyry A veins with rare chalcopyrite remain discordant. Disseminated bornite begins at 645.4m and remains variable in intensity from trace to small zones of moderate until 688.9m.**

Some zones contain dominantly bornite, transitioning to chalcopyrite or pyrite dominant assemblages. This interval remains of significant interest.



Bornite/chalcopyrite clot within a silica altered clast at 671.2m.

688.9-697.2 Breccia similar to unit above. Clasts of siltstone, sandstone and dacite porphyry. Red hematite? Alteration of clast margins. **Variable matrix of magnetite/chalcopyrite and siltstone. Weak disseminated and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite mineralisation. Both clasts and matrix with chalcopyrite mineralisation.**



Quartz Anhydrite vein with chalcopyrite mineralisation at 689.7.



Breccia with magnetite/hematite alteration and chalcopyrite mineralisation at 692m.

- 697.2-706.4 Fine grained micro diorite. Chlorite and minor epidote alteration. Moderate anhydrite veins with reduced sulphide content. Significantly less developed chalcopyrite/pyrite mineralisation. Sericite alteration increases near the contact.
- 706.4-716.7 Siltstone/sandstone. Trace D veins. Well-developed sericite alteration. Trace disseminated pyrite/chalcopyrite.
- 716.7-723.9 Micro diorite. Weak chlorite alteration. Trace disseminated pyrite/chalcopyrite. Trace to moderate anhydrite veining contains chalcopyrite.
- 723.9-724 Dacite porphyry intrusion. Sericite alteration. Chlorite alteration of plagioclase.
- 724-741.4 Sandstone siltstone. Interbedded possible Dacite. Well-developed sericite/ankerite alteration around a fault zone at 728.6m. Two massive pyrite+/- anhydrite lenses at 728.2-728.6 and 734.4-734.6. Green chrome minerals Pyrite is the dominant sulphide in this interval.



Massive pyrite vein with sericite / ankerite alteration at 734.4m.

Drilling of SMD044 continues with the north-south structure (NSS) expected to be intercepted around 900m drill depth.

SMD044 was drilled into a target zone located approximately 200m south of SMD028 below the low-angle structure (LAS). Below the LAS and east of the NSS, SMD028 returned the following intercepts (Figure 4) (see ASX announcement, 18 December 2018):

- **73m at 0.32% copper and 0.13g/t gold from 577m, including:**
 - **6m at 1.12% copper, 0.44g/t gold and 12g/t silver from 577m**
 - **4m at 0.98% copper, 0.30g/t gold and 7.3g/t silver from 620m, and**
 - **12m at 0.51% copper, 0.32g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver from 638m**

The higher-grade intercept of **6m at 1.12% copper and 0.44g/t gold** at the top of the broader interval is likely part of the NSS (Photo 2).

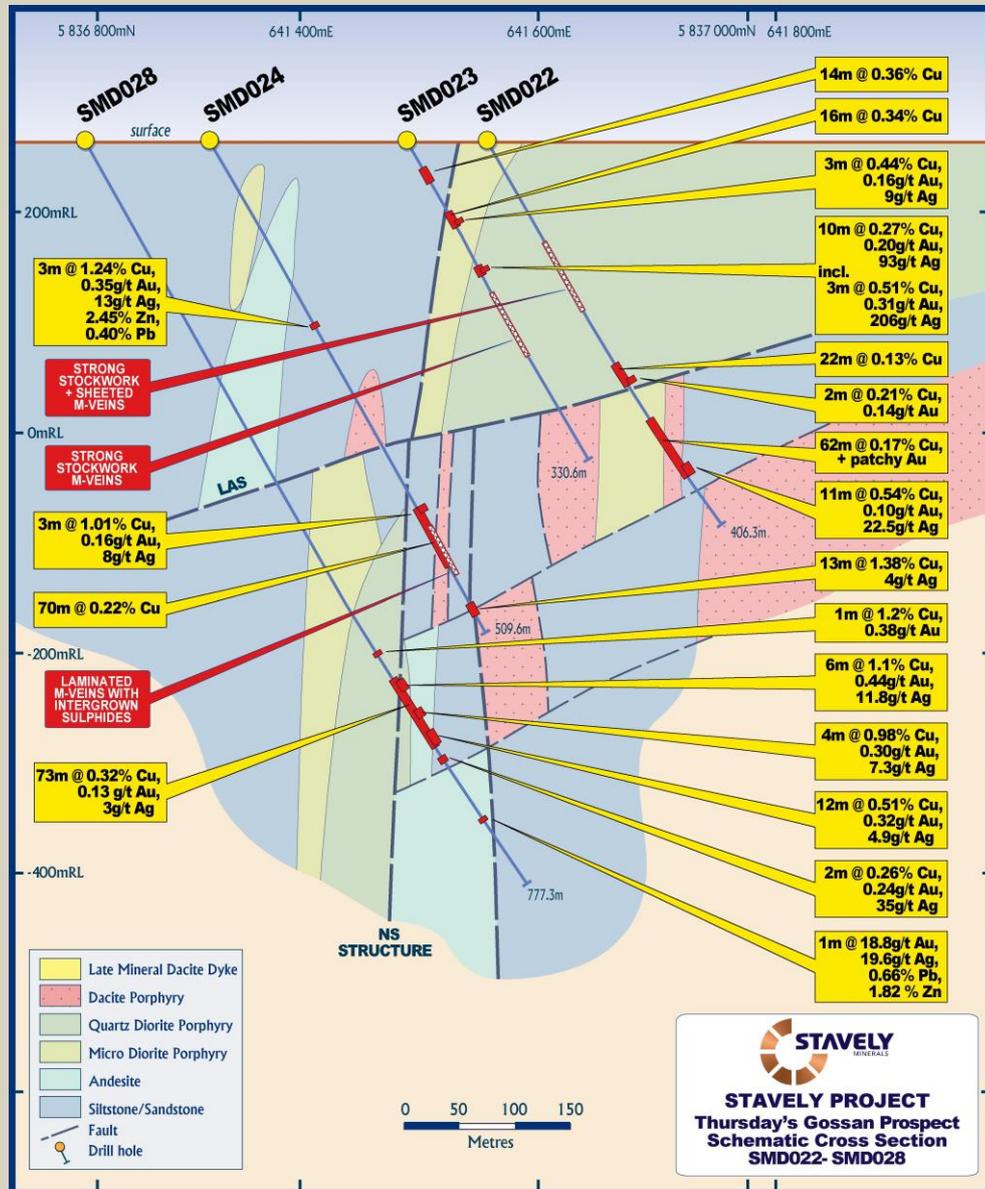


Figure 4. SMD028 Cross-section.

Of interest is that while the first ~25m of the intercept is hosted in andesite, the lower and more intense copper-gold mineralisation is hosted in sandstone and is manifest as chalcopyrite intergrown with magnetite on fracture surfaces.

The alteration is predominantly sericite-pyrite and it is likely that the chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralisation is a later prograde event overprinting an earlier retrograde phyllic alteration.

Drill-hole SMD028 also returned a very high-grade result of **1m at 18.8g/t gold, 20g/t silver, 0.66% lead and 1.82% zinc** from 730m, associated with quartz-carbonate (rhodochrosite) veins and is interpreted to represent an example of carbonate / base-metal / precious metal style of mineralisation as a lower temperature style of mineralisation expected to be located well above a porphyry system.

As with the high-sulphidation style of mineralisation intersected in SMD032, this high-grade gold intercept in SMD028 provides further evidence of the potential for significant 'telescoping' of mineralisation styles at Thursday's Gossan, with later, cooler styles overprinting earlier, hotter porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation.

This is considered to be a very positive attribute as it can result in significantly higher grades and is a characteristic of some of the best mineralised copper-gold porphyries globally.

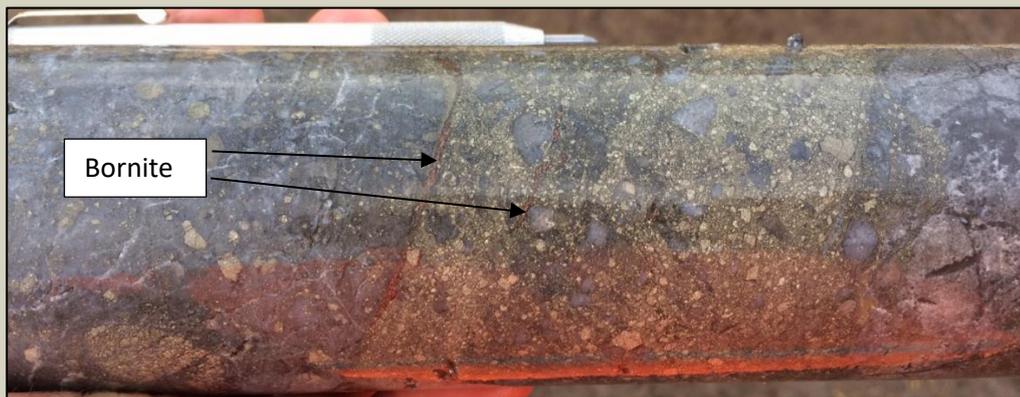


Photo 2. Structural breccia with pyrite clasts and later bornite veining at 580.8m in SMD028.

SMD044 was drilled to test a target zone below SMD032 below the LAS and on the east side of the NSS. On the east side of the NSS, SMD032 intersected the target quartz diorite porphyry but not the target M veins. On the contact with a dacite porphyry, the hole intersected a significant interval of basal high-sulphidation copper-gold-silver mineralisation including (Figure 3) (see ASX announcement, 5 October 2018):

- **63m at 0.84% copper and 0.11g/t gold from 517m, including:**
 - **6m at 6.73% copper, 0.84g/t gold and 15g/t silver from 538m, including**
 - **1m at 22.8% copper, 0.91g/t gold and 48g/t silver, and**
 - **2m at 2.43% copper, 0.28g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver from 551m**

The high-grade copper intercepts of **6m at 6.73% copper** and **2m at 2.43% copper** are separated by a late mineral dacite dyke that possibly intruded into and destroyed some 7m of high-grade copper-gold mineralisation between the current intercepts. Given the late network veining of chalcocite in the very high-grade interval of **1m at 22.8% copper, 0.91g/t**

gold and 48g/t silver, it is also possible that the late dacite dyke has remobilised and enriched the copper mineralisation in this interval.

The character of the mineralisation is massive to semi-massive sulphide with pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite-covellite and late hypogene chalcocite (Photo 3) and is interpreted to represent the basal portion of a high-sulphidation epithermal system with potential to target this system at shallower levels.

While this style of mineralisation has been encountered previously at shallower levels, the geometry and true thickness of the mineralisation is not known.

It is interpreted that SMD032, while drilled between SMD028 and SMD029W1, drilled above and over the target zone identified by those drill holes. Drill-holes SMD033 and SMD034 – drilled to test below SMD032 – both failed at shallow depth in broken ground conditions.



Photo 3. Basal high-sulphidation pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite-covellite-chalcocite mineralisation from 542.5m – note the chalcocite occurs as late network veins within the more massive sulphides.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Cairns
Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Cairns, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cairns is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cairns is the Managing Director of Stavelly Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Cairns 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 Cairns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Thursday's Gossan Prospect – Collar Table

MGA 94 zone 54							
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Comments
SMD017	DD	641325	5836750	-60/070	262	793.6	
SMD018	DD	641670	5836772	-60/070	264	96.3	Hole failed did not reach target depth
SMD019	DD	641620	5836755	-60/070	264	477.5	
SMD020	DD	641570	5836740	-60/070	264	465.4	
SMD021	DD	641410	5836640	-60/070	264	534.9	
SMD022	DD	641560	5836915	-60/070	264	406.2	
SMD023	DD	641490	5836895	-60/070	264	330.6	
SMD024	DD	641315	5836835	-60/070	264	509.6	
SMD025	DD	641390	5836940	-60/070	264	399.2	
SMD026	DD	641225	5836710	-60/070	264	796	
SMD028	DD	641220	5836800	-60/070	264	777.3	
SMD029/ SMD029W	DD	641164	5836363	-60/070	264	384/ 837.5	Hole wedged due to drilling problems in original hole
SMD030	DD	641315	5837185	-60/070	264	109.4	Hole failed did not reach target depth
SMD031	DD	641455	5837235	-60/250	264	409.5	Redrill of SMD030 from opposite direction
SMD032	DD	641330	5836665	-60/070	264	582.8	
SMD033	DD	641250	5836635	-60/070	264	121.2	Drilling issues resulted in hole being abandoned
SMD034	DD	641250	5836635	-60/070	264	150	Redrill of SMD033, hole failed did not reach target depth
SMD035	DD	641300	5836910	-60/070	264	615.3	
SMD036	DD	641220	5836880	-60/070	264	654.2	
SMD037	DD	641295	5836985	-60/070	264	485.9	
SMD038	DD	641220	5836960	-60/070	264	573.5	
SMD039	DD	641290	5837065	-60/070	264	471.4	
SMD040	DD	641215	5837040	-60/070	264	570.4	
SMD041	DD	641140	5836850	-60/073	264	850	
SMD042	DD	641044	5836815	-60/070	264	1001.5	
SMD043	DD	641880	5836870	-60/250	264	249.1	Was terminated due to hole deviating from target
SMD044	DD	641880	5836870	-63/245	264	In Progress	

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	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected in plastic bags and representative 1m split samples (12.5% or nominally 3kg) were collected using a cone splitter and placed in a calico bag. The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole and periodically during the drilling. The 1m split samples were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>The diamond core for intervals of interest, ie. those that contained visible sulphides as well as 5m above and below were sampled. PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.4m or greater than 1.2m.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/ testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches.</p>
	<i>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</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Stavelly work programme.</p> <p>PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m.</p> <p>The diamond drill samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Adelaide, SA. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>Diamond core samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Stavelly work programme.</p> <p>The 1m split samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>The RC samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Diamond drill holes were drilled by Titeline Drilling in 2014 (SMD001, SMD003 and SMD004) and 2017 (SMD006, SMD007, SMD008 and SMD012). Diamond tails were completed on drill holes STRC001D, STRC002D, STRC004D, STRC005D, STRC007D, STRC008D, STRC019D and STRC020D. Holes SMD013, SMD014 and SMD015 were drilled in 2017 by Titeline Drilling. Holes SMD016, SMD017, SMD018, SMD019, SMD020, SMD021 SMD022, SMD023, SMD024, SMD025, SMD026, SMD028, SMD029, SMD029W, SMD030, SMD031, SMD032, SMD033, SMD034, SMD035, SMD036, SMD037, SMD038, SMD039, SMD040, SMD041 and SMD042 were drilled in 2018 by Titeline Drilling. Hole SMD043 was drilled by Titeline Drilling in 2019 and SMD044 is in progress. For the diamond holes, drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 85mm (PQ) from surface until the ground was sufficiently consolidated and then core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ) was returned. For the diamond tails, drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ).</p> <p>Diamond drilling was standard tube. Diamond core was orientated by the Reflex ACT III core orientation tool.</p> <p>SMD003 was orientated at -60° towards azimuth 060° to a depth of 522.3m.</p> <p>SMD006, SMD007 and SMD008 were orientated at -60° towards azimuth 070° to depths of 353.3m, 355.6m and 240m respectively. SMD012 was orientated at -60° towards azimuth 065° to a depth of 206.6m.</p> <p>SMD013, SMD014 and SMD015 were orientated at -60° towards azimuth 070° to depths of 573.9m, 738.9m and 448.1m respectively. SMD016 was orientated at -60° towards azimuth 080° to a depth of 467.6m.</p> <p>The dips, azimuths and depths of holes SMD017 to SMD026, inclusive, and SMD028 to SMD044, inclusive, are provided in the Thursday's Gossan Prospect Collar Table.</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>The RC holes were drilled by Budd Exploration Drilling P/L. The RC percussion drilling was conducted using a UDR</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>1000 truck mounted rig with onboard air. A Sullair 350/1150 auxiliary compressor was used. 4" RC rods were used and 5¹/₄" to 5³/₄" drill bits. A Reflex Digital Ezy-Trac survey camera was used.</p> <p>The holes were oriented at -60° towards azimuth 070°.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD001, SMD003 and SMD007 was good. In general, the core recovery for SMD012 was good but there were several intervals where core was lost or there was poor core recovery.</p> <p>Core recoveries for SMD013, SMD014, SMD015, SMD016, and SMD017 were generally very good, with the vast majority of intervals returning +95% recovery and only a few intervals, mainly near the surface, returning poor (<50%) recoveries. Core recoveries for SMD018, SMD019, SMD020, SMD021, SMD022, SMD023 and SMD024 were good with the holes averaging above 92% recovery for the total hole. Core recovery for SMD025 averaged 84.5%. Core recovery for SMD026 and SMD028 was 91% and 95% respectively. Core recovery for SMD029 was 90% and for SMD029W was 93%. The core recovery for SMD030 was not good, at an average of 69%. SMD030 was abandoned at 109m. Core recovery for SMD031 averaged 92%. Core recovery for SMD032 averaged 93%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD033 was good averaging 91%, however the hole was lost at 121.2m.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD034 was good averaging 90%, however the hole was lost at 150m.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD035 was good averaging 94%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD036 was good averaging 93%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD037 was very good averaging 97%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD038 was very good averaging 96%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD039 was very good averaging 97%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD040 was very good averaging 96%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD041 was very good averaging 97%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD042 was very good averaging 97%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD043 was very good averaging 96%.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>RC sample recovery was good. Booster air pressure was used to keep the samples dry despite the hole producing a significant quantity of water. RC sample recovery was visually checked during drilling for moisture or contamination.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>The RC samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/or cross contamination.</p>
	<p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Not an issue relevant to diamond drilling.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>No analysis has been undertaken as yet regarding whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material and is not considered to have a material effect given the good sample recovery.</p>
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>Geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples including, but not limited to, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters.</p> <p>Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m RC and diamond core interval.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed then stored for future reference.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of the core by Stavelly Minerals' on-site geologist at the Company's core shed near Glenthompson.</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Stavelly Minerals' on-site geologist on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Quarter core for the PQ diameter diamond core and half core for the HQ diameter core was sampled on site using a core saw.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>Splitting of RC samples occurred via a rotary cone splitter by the RC drill rig operators. Cone splitting of RC drill samples occurred regardless of whether the sample was wet or dry.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included, but were not limited to, daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures.</p>
	<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>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>No second-half sampling of the diamond core or field duplicates for the RC drilling has been conducted at this stage.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>The core samples and 1m RC split samples were analysed by multielement ICPAES Analysis - Method ME-ICP61. A 0.25g sample is pre-digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 12.5mls. Elemental concentrations are measured simultaneously by ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for porphyry copper-gold systems.</p> <p>The core samples and 1m RC split samples were also analysed for gold using Method Au-AA23. Up to a 30g sample is fused at approximately 1,100°C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion process lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused mass is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at approximately 900°C. The lead oxidizes to lead oxide, being absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver (which is added as a collector) and other precious metals. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume. Gold content is determined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards. For samples which are difficult to fuse a reduced charge may be used to yield full recovery of gold. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for detecting gold mineralisation.</p>
	<p><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></p>	
	<p><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></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC involved the submission of standards and blanks. For every 20 samples submitted either a standard or blank was submitted.</p> <p>The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Stavelly Minerals.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Results from the CRM standards and the blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling Either Stavelly Minerals' Managing Director or Technical Director has visually verified significant intersections in the core and RC chips at Thursday's Gossan.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling Primary data was collected for drill holes using the OCRIS logging template on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<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>	Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan & Mount Stavelly Prospects Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling Drill collar locations were pegged before drilling and surveyed using Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Collar surveying was performed by Stavelly Minerals' personnel. This is considered appropriate at this early stage of exploration. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at approximately every 30m down-hole.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 54.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	At the Thursday's Gossan and Mount Stavelly prospect topographic control is achieved via use of DTM developed from a 2008 airborne magnetic survey conducted by UTS contractors measuring relative height using radar techniques. For Stavelly Minerals' exploration, the RL was recorded for each drill hole and soil sample location from the GPS. Accuracy of the GPS is considered to be within 5m.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill hole spacing is project specific, refer to figures in text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications apply to the exploration data being reported.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.4m or greater than 1.2m.</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>The RC and diamond drill holes were orientated at -60° toward 070° (or 080° for SMD016) to perpendicularly intercept the sulphide rich D veins within the low angle structure. SMD031 is oriented at -60° towards 150° to test a magnetic high in the aeromagnetic data.</p>
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan & Mount Stavelly Prospects Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine if any orientation sampling bias can be identified in the data.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling</p> <p>Samples in closed poly-weave bags were collected from the Company's Glenthompson shed by a contractor and delivered to either Ararat or Hamilton from where the samples are couriered to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, SA.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of the data management system has been carried out.

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	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>The diamond drilling and RC drilling at Thursday's Gossan and Mount Stavely are located on EL4556, which forms the Stavely Project.</p> <p>The mineralisation at Thursday's Gossan is situated within exploration licence EL4556.</p> <p>The Stavely Project was purchased by Stavely Minerals (formerly Northern Platinum) from BCD Resources Limited in May 2013. Stavely Minerals hold 100% ownership of the Stavely Project tenements. The Stavely Project is on freehold agricultural land and not subject to Native Title claims.</p> <p>New Challenge Resources Pty Ltd retains a net smelter return royalty of 3% in EL4556, although there is an option to reduce this to 1% upon payment of \$500k.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>A retention licence, RL2017, was applied for over the majority of EL4556 in May 2014.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Exploration activity became focused on Thursday's Gossan and the Junction prospects following their discovery by Pennzoil of Australia Ltd in the late 1970s. North Limited continued to focus on Thursday's Gossan in the 1990s. North's best drill result at Thursday's Gossan came from VICT1D1 which gave 161m of 0.26% Cu from 43m, including 10m of 0.74% Cu from 43m from a supergene-enriched zone containing chalcocite.</p> <p>The tenement was optioned to CRA Exploration between 1995 and 1997. CRAE drilled several deep diamond drill holes into Thursday's Gossan, including DD96WL10, which intersected 186m from 41m of 0.15% Cu and DD96WL11, which intersected 261.7m from 38.3m of 0.13% Cu.</p> <p>EL4556 was further explored by Newcrest Operations Limited under option from New Challenge Resources Ltd between 2002 and 2004. Their main focus was Thursday's Gossan in order to assess its potential as a porphyry copper deposit. One of their better intersections came from drill hole VSTD01 on the northern edge of the deposit which gave 32m at 0.41 g/t Au and 0.73% Cu from 22m in supergene-enriched material.</p> <p>The Stavely Project was optioned to Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2006 who flew an airborne survey and undertook an extensive drilling programme focused on</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>several prospects including Thursday's Gossan. One of their diamond drill holes at Thursday's Gossan, SNDD001, encountered zones with quartz- sulphide veins assaying 7.7m at 1.08 g/t Au and 4.14% Cu from 95.3m and 9.5m at 0.44 g/t Au and 2.93% Cu from 154.6m along silicified and sheared contacts between serpentinite and porphyritic intrusive rocks.</p> <p>Once Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd had fulfilled their option requirements, title of EL4556 passed to their subsidiary company, BCD Metals Pty Ltd, who undertook a gravity survey and extensive drilling at prospects including Thursday's Gossan. They also commissioned a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Thursday's Gossan.</p> <p>All work conducted by previous operators at Thursday's Gossan is considered to be of a reasonably high quality.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>In 2013 Stavely Minerals completed a regional ground gravity survey over the central portion of EL4556. Processing of the gravity data revealed a gravity low at Mount Stavely. Porphyry intrusions are commonly less dense than the surrounding country rocks and produce a gravity low. A co-incident 'low' was identified in the airborne magnetic data which is interpreted to reflect magnetite destructive hydrothermal fluid alteration.</p> <p>The inferred porphyry is in proximity to the marginal gold mineralisation at the Fairview gold prospect.</p> <p>In early 2014 Stavely Minerals commissioned an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey over the Mount Stavely prospect. A chargeability anomaly of up to 20mV/V is located slightly offset from the gravity low and truncates a regionally extensive serpentinite horizon. The chargeability feature is interpreted as reflecting disseminated pyrite associated with retrograde phyllic alteration overprinting earlier prograde potassic/ propylitic alteration. At Thursday's Gossan deep diamond drilling has shown there to be an excellent correlation between IP chargeability features and phyllic alteration.</p> <p>Geochemical soil sampling over the Mount Stavely prospect returned anomalous arsenic, molybdenum and gold values. One diamond drill hole was co-funded by the Victorian Government TARGET minerals exploration initiative, to test the co-incident geophysical and geochemical anomalism, which together with the prospective host rocks define an excellent porphyry copper-gold target. The drill hole did encounter the ultramafics which were expected from the aeromagnetic signature in the area. While no mineralisation or porphyry alteration signatures were observed in the drill core, a pebble dyke characterised by rounded milled clasts in a pyrite altered rock flour matrix has been identified. Pebble dykes are commonly used to vector towards porphyry mineralisation and its' presence is considered to be</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		extremely encouraging that there is a copper-gold porphyry in the Mount Stavely area.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan and Junction prospects are located in the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC). Intrusion of volcanic arc rocks, such at the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex, by shallow level porphyries can lead to the formation of porphyry copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits.</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan Chalcocite deposit (TGC) is considered to be a supergene enrichment of primary porphyry-style copper mineralisation. Mineralisation is characterised by chalcopyrite, covellite and chalcocite copper sulphide mineralisation within a sericite, illite and kaolin clay alteration assemblage. Copper mineralisation is within a flat lying enriched 'blanket' of overall dimensions of 4 kilometres north-south by up to 1.5 kilometres east-west by up to 60 metres thick with an average thickness of approximately 20 metres commencing at an average depth below surface of approximately 30 metres. The majority (circa 60%) of the Mineral Resources reside within a higher-grade zone of approximate dimensions of 1 kilometre x 300 metres by 35 metres thick.</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan area hosts a major hydrothermal alteration system with copper-gold mineralisation over a 10 kilometre long corridor. The Junction porphyry target is defined by a coincident magnetic high, strong soil copper geochemistry, RAB drilling copper anomalism. Stavely Minerals believes the technical evidence indicates there is significant porphyry copper-gold mineralisation potential at depth at Thursday's Gossan.</p> <p>Mount Stavely Prospect</p> <p>The Mount Stavely Copper-Gold prospect is located in the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC). Intrusion of volcanic arc rocks, such at the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex, by shallow level porphyries can lead to the formation of porphyry copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits. The Mt Stavely target comprises a coincident gravity and magnetic low with an induced polarisation chargeability feature and geochemical support within the prospective Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex.</p>
Drill hole Information	<i>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</i>	Included in the drill hole table in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <p>dip and azimuth of the hole</p> <p>down hole length and interception depth</p> <p>hole length.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	No material drill hole information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Exploration results are nominally reported where copper results are greater than 0.1% Cu over a down-hole width of a minimum of 3m.</p> <p>No top-cutting of high grade assay results have been applied, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by sum of interval length.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.</p>
	<p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a</p>	Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures in the text. A plan view of the drill hole collar locations is included.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>All copper and gold values considered to be significant for porphyry mineralisation have been reported. Some subjective judgement has been used.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures and discussed in the text.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Further deep diamond drilling has been planned to test the targeted high-grade copper-gold mineralisation below the low-angle structure using the gold bearing D veins as a vector.</p>