



ASX RELEASE

ABN: 45 116 153 514

7 October 2020

ASX: TMX

Wild-viper Gold Exploration Project Update

Terrain Minerals Limited (ASX: TMX) is pleased to update the market on field exploration works and first pass maiden drilling results from its Wild-viper Gold Project (WV). The primary aim of the program was to test the regional potential for gold mineralisation along the Bundarra lineament trend within Terrain Minerals tenements. Drilling and rock chip sampling has successfully highlighted this. Project review and planning for the next stage of exploration is now underway.

Drilling Update:

Significant Intercepts (above 0.5 g/t) from First Pass Drilling (refer to diagram 2 & Table 1):

- 1m @ 2.09 g/t from 59m & 1m @ 0.61 g/t from 65m in hole WVRC018
- 2m @ 0.89 g/t from 93m & 2m @ 0.65 g/t from 100m in hole WVRC017

Multiple significant intercepts (Diagram 3) were returned from holes WVRC017 and WVRC018 on the easternmost line which are 2.3km from Great Western ML37/54. **The significant intercepts in hole WVRC017 form part of a broader anomalous zone (above 0.1 g/t) of 10m at 0.46 g/t (WVRC017 from 93m).** These results are in an area of very limited exploration under shallow transported alluvial cover. Anomalous gold (above 0.1 g/t) was also identified in holes WVRC010 (failed to reach target) and WVRC011 in the westernmost drill line (680m from Great Western - ML 37/54) and 1.6km from gold mineralisation identified in WVRC017 & WVRC018 (Diagram 4).

The RC drilling holes were selected based on visual geological observations. The drill lines were widely spaced approximately 480-500m apart, with the individual drill holes having 36-40m gaps between the top and the bottom holes (not drilled top to tail). A total of 18 holes for 1,302 meters have been drilled consisting of; 6 Aircore holes for 137 meters and 12 RC holes for 1,165 meters. The unsubmitted samples are being held in storage and may be selectively assayed once a full assessment has been carried out of the drilling program.

Best Rock Chip Results (refer to Diagram 1 & Table 2):

- 17.1g/t from mineralised vein in shaft
- 7.95g/t from mineralised vein in shaft
- 4.38g/t from mineralised vein in shaft

Rock chips were taken within historic workings and confirm mineralisation within the western area of the tenement, where the surface is predominantly shallow alluvial transported material. Rock chip results continue to highlight the broad extent of gold mineralisation in this area.

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Terrain will now look at the next phase of exploration in this area, which is likely to follow up the new zones of mineralisation with drilling and a systematic air core program over the western areas.

Tenement Renewal: Wild-viper E37/1214 had reached its first five-year anniversary date and due to the ongoing and systematically exploration activities conducted over the area, the tenement has recently been renewed for further 5 years.

Smokebush Drilling Update: Drill samples were selectively sampled in the field by the onsite geologist. Partial results have been received back and the data has been merged with the historic drilling data set over Monza. It was decided that all outstanding samples need to be processed. These samples were submitted on the 28th of September 2020 with laboratories currently experiencing high demand and sample turnover has been slower than normal. Terrain's geologist is now back from four weeks of annual leave and is currently reviewing the combined data.

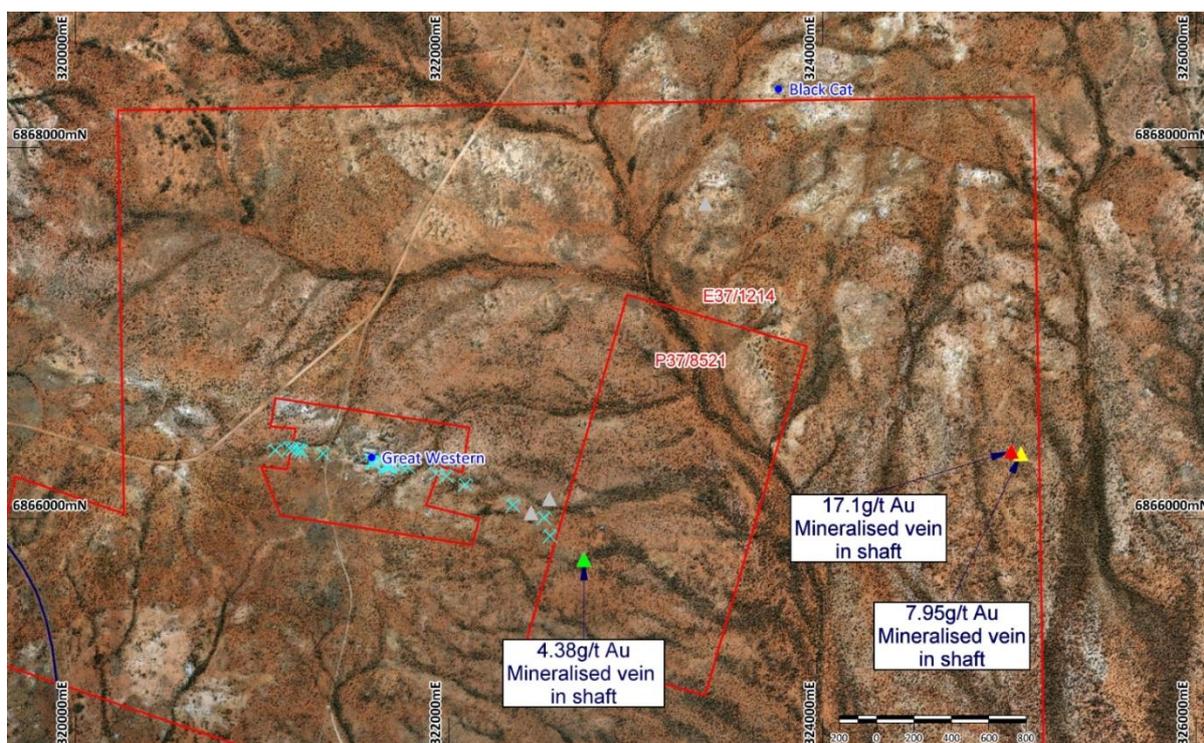


Diagram 1: Location of recent high-grade rock chip samples.

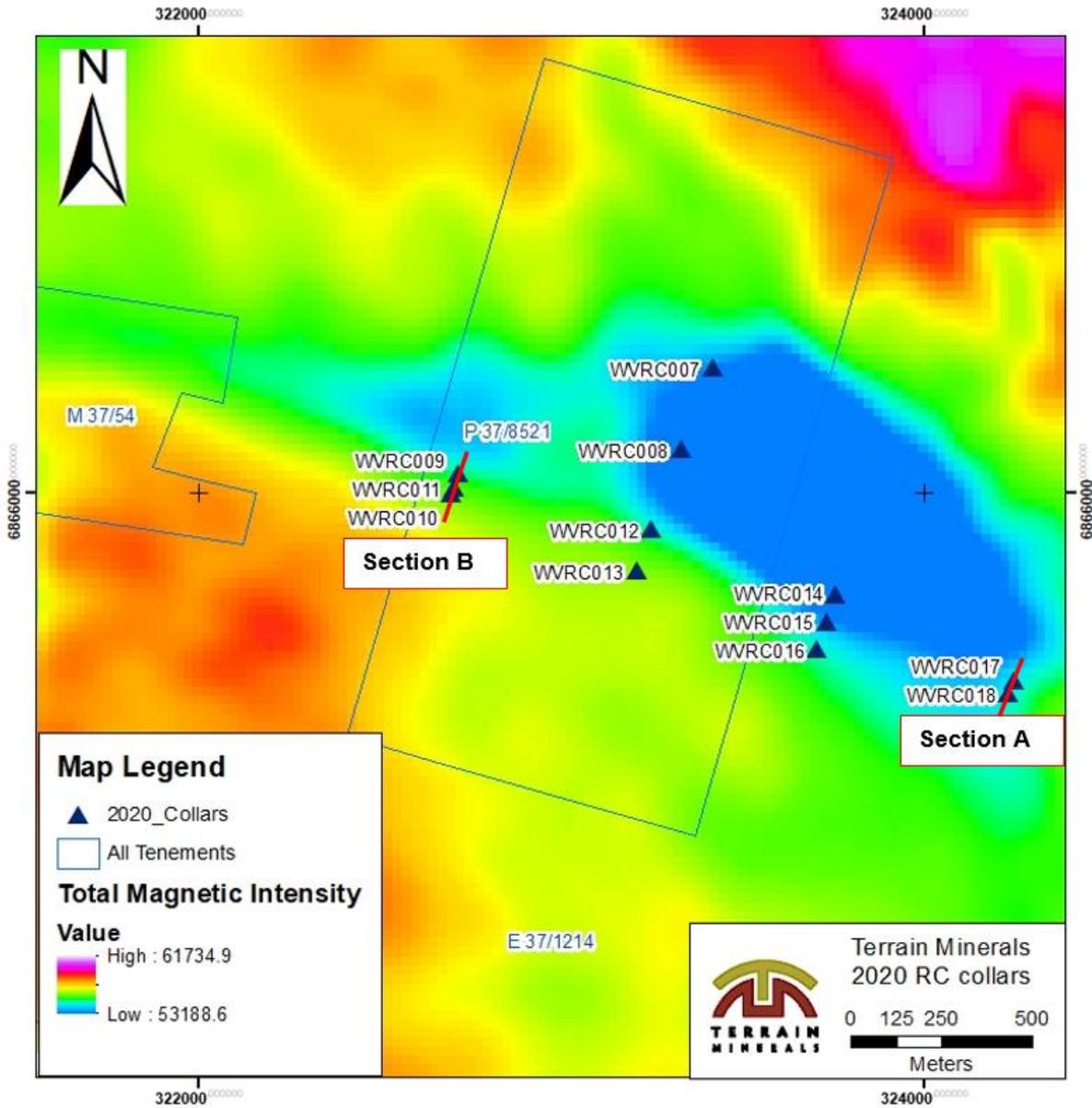


Diagram 2: Location of Drill collars from 2020 RC Drilling.

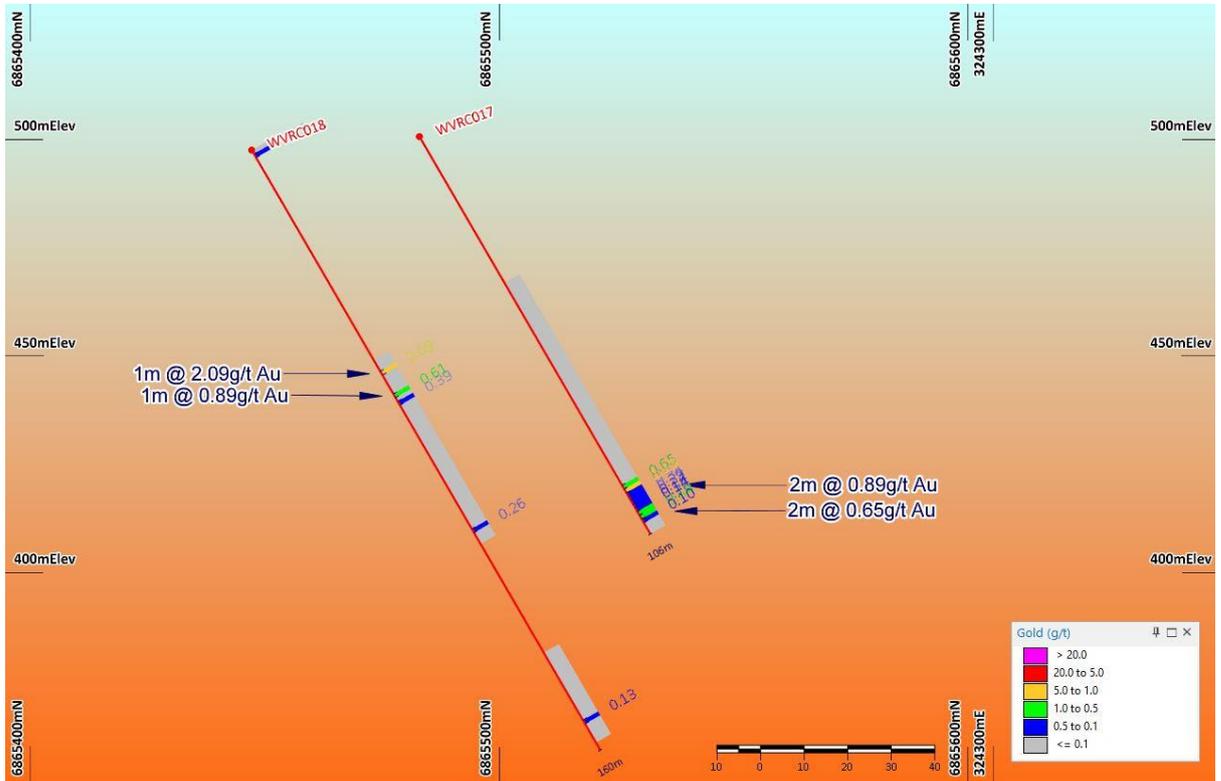


Diagram 3: Section A - RC drilling at Wild-viper. Red areas with no other colour next to it that as indicated in the key/table highlight the areas yet to be analysed. These untested zones are now being considered as the exploration review begins. Onsite geologist used visual techniques and selectively sorted the first batch of samples that where sent off for processing.

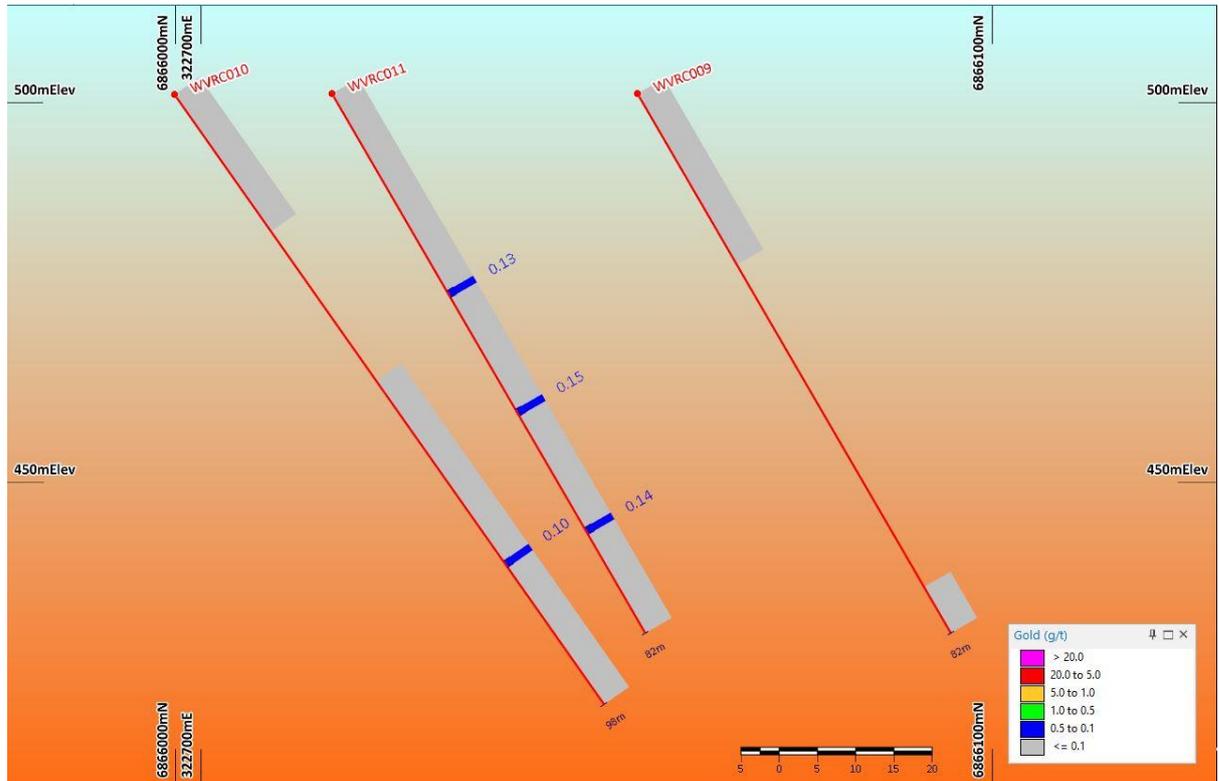


Diagram 4: Section B - RC drilling at Wild-viper. Red areas with no other colour next to it that as indicated in the key/table highlight the areas yet to be analysed. These untested zones are now being considered as the exploration review program begins.

Justin Virgin

Executive Director

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ABOUT TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED:

Terrain Minerals Limited (ASX: TMX) is a minerals exploration company with a Western Australian based asset portfolio consisting of:

- **Wild-viper** - WA gold exploration Project 100% owned – Key strategic land holding secured know as Wilson Patch (WP). Wild-viper tenement package is strategically located and also surrounds Red5 Ltd - Great Western Project (GW) as well as being adjacent to Saracen's (ASX: SAR) Bundarra gold deposits. As of the date of this announcement Terrain held 3.5 million Red5 shares (ASX: RED) from the GW sale. During the quarter a ~1,300m, maiden first pass and widely spaced drill program was executed. See above release for further details.
- **Smokebush** - WA gold exploration Project JV to earn 80% – Terrain has identified multiple drill targets along with several other prospective areas that require additional work. Terrain executed its maiden ~981m RC drill program at Smokebush, that followed up on historic drilling which Terrain believes failed to comprehensively test these targets. Results are pending. Refer to the above release for update.
- **Project Review** - Terrain Minerals is currently searching and has been assessing potential projects: Gold, Copper, Nickel and industrial minerals in Australia. Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions all regions outside of WA as well as foreign jurisdictions are still being considered but are becoming more problematic as due diligence cannot be carried out and staff safety cannot be guaranteed. All economic commodities are being considered as indicated in previous Quarterly reports.
- **Due to the COVID-19 Situation** - Terrain has been concentrating on WA based opportunities, due to the current travel restrictions that are in place. The board will continue to monitor advice from the relevant authorities (WHO and Australian Government) about the virus and the factors effecting the health and safety of all Terrain's stake holders, as well as the current travel restrictions.

Compliance Statement:

The Company notes that within the announcement all the information is referenced directly to the relevant original ASX market releases of that technical data.

Terrain would like to confirm to readers that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of the estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Disclaimer:

Information included in this release constitutes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue" and "guidance" or other similar words, and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, staffing and litigation.

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Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management's assumptions made in good faith relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that exist and effect the company's business operations in the future. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements are only current and relevant for the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which such statement is based.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relating to the exploration activities are based on information compiled by Mr. S Nicholls, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and full time employee of Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. Mr Nicholls has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Nicholls consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1. Wild Viper drill hole collar locations with significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t Au.

Hole Id	Type	Prospect	Easting (GDA94z51)	Northing (GDA94z51)	Elev (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)			
WVAC001	AC	Black Cat	323891	6868113	501	22	-60	025	NSA					
WVAC002			323885	6868094	506	24	-60	020						
WVAC003			323885	6868127	510	16	-60	070						
WVAC004			324202	6868226	515	23	-60	020						
WVAC005			324189	6868201	515	24	-60	020						
WVAC006			324180	6868181	516	28	-60	020						
WVRC007	RC	Wilson Patch	323423	6866353	501	81	-60	020						
WVRC008			323336	6866126	511	68	-60	020						
WVRC009			322721	6866056	501	82	-60	020						
WVRC010			322699	6866000	501	98	-55	020						
WVRC011			322707	6866019	501	82	-60	020						
WVRC012			323254	6865903	501	70	-60	020						
WVRC013		Wild-viper	323212	6865789	500	124	-60	020						
WVRC014			323762	6865720	502	130	-60	020						
WVRC015			323736	6865645	498	88	-60	020						
WVRC016			323710	6865568	498	76	-60	020						
WVRC017			324253	6865482	501	106	-60	020				93	2	0.89
												100	2	0.65
WVRC018		324238	6865447	498	160	-60	020	59	1	2.09				
								65	1	0.61				

NSA – No significant Assays

Table 2. Wild Viper Rock chips locations

Sample Id	Easting (GDA94z51)	Northing (GDA94z51)	Elev (m)	Description	Au (g/t)
WVGS012	323372	6867698	510	Manganese gossan	-0.01
WVGS013	325061	6866351	509	Mineralised vein in shaft	7.95

WVGS014	325010	6866364	510	Mineralised vein in shaft	17.1
WVGS015	322722	6865782	506	Mineralised vein in shaft	0.48
WVGS016	322722	6865780	506	Mineralised vein in shaft	4.38
WVGS017	322439	6866033	507	Vein on shallow pit.	-0.01
WVGS018	322537	6866108	503	Vein on shallow pit.	0.04

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Wild Viper Table 1

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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were collected from visibly mineralized outcropping, subcropping or localised float from areas of interest on the project. The rock chip sample weights were approximately 1-3 kg. Rock chip samples were collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. Rock samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. Drilling was conducted on the Wild Viper Project, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill holes on the project included 12 reverse circulation (RC) holes and 6 AC holes. Samples were collected in one-metre intervals from a rig-mounted cone splitter for the RC drilling and 4m composites for the AC drilling. The sample weights were approximately 3 kg in size.
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"> The drilling was conducted by Orlando Drilling of South Perth Atlas Copco E220 track mounted RC drill rig with auxiliary compressor and Topdrive Drillers Australia using a Hydco 150 drill rig with 1350cfm/500psi air capacity. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. The AC holes were drilled to blade refusal. A hammer was affixed to the AC drill rods where necessary to penetrate hardpan duricrust or silcrete close to surface.

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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"> Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.
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 intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples and sample locations were qualitatively logged for lithology and regolith type, and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. RC and AC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were collected between 1-3 kg and were of sufficient size to represent the outcrop area of interest. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on the style of mineralization, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth for analysis. The samples have been sorted and dried. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. The whole sample has then been pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser to 85% passing 75um. The RC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals through a cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone. The samples were collected as approximately 3 kg sub-sample splits. AC chip samples were collected with a scoop in four-metre composite intervals and were approximately 2-3 kg in size. Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples to test split efficiency and laboratory accuracy, insertion of standards to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prepared rock chip samples and RC drill samples were analysed by 40-gram Fire Assay and gold was determined by Atomic absorption spectrometry (40g FA). The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The Bureau Veritas lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest.
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"> Rock chip samples, RC and AC drilling samples were collected by Apex Geoscience Australia field geologists. Apex Geoscience Australia are independent geological consultants. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralization encountered. The assay results of rock samples, RC and AC chip samples are comparable with the observed mineralogy. The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release. No twin drilling was completed, due to these drillholes being exploration focused and were not situated near any historic drill holes.
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"> Rock sample locations and AC/RC drill collars were determined by handheld Garmin GPS, which is considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. There were no downhole surveys completed for the AC & RC drilling. Collar orientation was established via compass and clinometer. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 51 datum GDA94. Topographic elevations were generated using the hand held GPS, which is considered to be accurate to ± 10 m.
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 Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reported rock sampling is of a reconnaissance nature, and thus, only visibly mineralized rocks were targeted for sampling. The reported surface sampling data is insufficient to support or establish any resource definition. The Wild Viper RC drill holes were planned on 500 m line spacing and 20 to 120 m between holes. There was typically two to four holes per drill line. The AC drilling was completed 300 m line spacing with 20 to 30 m spacing along the drill lines. The RC drilling completed by Terrain are to a sufficient standard to establish geological and grade continuity which is sufficient for JORC compliant mineral resources. The project is not sufficiently drilled at this stage to define a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of possible outcrop mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>type.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No orientation bias has been identified in the data. The AC/RC drill holes at the Wild Viper prospect were angled to the northeast (020°), which is roughly across strike of the stratigraphy/Great Western mineralised strike. No orientation bias has been identified in the Wild Viper data. Drill holes targeting anomalous surface samples and tested for possible strike extensions to the Great Western mineralised structure on P 37/8521 and E 37/1214.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample security consisted of the rock and AC/RC samples being collected from the field into numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wild Viper project comprises two granted tenements; E37/1214 & P37/8521. Terrain Minerals wholly own these tenements. P37/8521 has a royalty of \$1.92 per tonne ore milled as per ASX announcement, "Strategic Acquisition at Wildviper Gold Project" 19/06/2020. The tenement E 37/1214 was granted on 23/09/2015 and is set to expire on 22/09/2020. This is the first term of this tenement and can be renewed for a further five years. Tenement P37/8521 was granted on the 09/06/2015 and has been extended for another 4 year term. It is due to expire on the 8/6/2023. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic production from the main-reef line commenced in 1896 and ceased in 1940, during which time 12,121 ounces of gold was produced from 27,095 tons at an average grade of 13.7g/t. Balmoral Resources NL (1981 – 1985) completed the drilling of diamond holes GW1-4 beneath the 4 level workings of the Main Shaft. Dewatering of the Main shaft workings and mapping and chip sampling of the lower

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		<p>exposed workings was completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P D Green (1997-1998) conducted auger sampling and sampling of underground fill material. Kanowna Lights NL (1999 – 2000), following purchase of M37/54 from P D Green in April 1999, conducted a program of targeted RC drilling testing the main reef line for mineralisation adjacent to previous historic underground workings and at depth below and down plunge from the old workings. Thirty holes (GWRC01-30) were drilled for 2,743 metres. • During 1992 - 1996 Mt Edon Gold Mines (Aust) Pty Ltd (“Mt Edon”) consolidated a number of tenements and carried out exploration. In 2006 Terrain acquired the Bundarra and Great Western (and also the Black Cat) tenements. Airborne magnetics and two programs of RC drilling was carried out. At Celtic, 7 holes for 1,342m were drilled to test down plunge extensions (with generally poor results). In 2007-2008 Terrain continued further surface drilling at the Celtic Deposit, Bluebush, Wonder North and Great Western. Following this in 2009 Mineral Resource estimates were prepared for Wonder North, Bluebush and Great Western projects. Open pit optimisation studies were carried out for Celtic, Wonder North and Great Western. The potential for underground mining at Wonder North and Great Western were also assessed. • In 2010 a Scoping Study was prepared for open pit mining at Celtic, Great Western and Wonder North, and possible underground mining at Great Western. The study showed that the Celtic pit could be deepened by 15m to recover 59,000t at 3.5g/t for 6,670oz of gold. • In 2011 updated Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by Datageo Consultants for Bluebush and Great Western prospects. A scoping study for the Bundarra Project was completed with preliminary optimization results showing; a total project cash flow (undiscounted) of ~\$88.M recovering 156,000oz of gold at an average grade of 2.25g/t; A total life of mine of ~9 years with a total material movement of ~26Mt (24Mt waste and 2Mt ore); the projects discounted cash flow was estimated at ~\$62M. • During 2015 ownership of tenement M37/54 reverted to Terrain Minerals, Terrain then applied for and was granted tenement E37/1214. In December 2016 an RC drill program comprising 18 holes for 1,008m was undertaken. • During May 2017, an orientation soil sampling programme was completed on E37/1214.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is located on the western margin of the Bundarra granitoid. The stratigraphic succession is dominated in the east by granitoids of the Bundarra Batholith, which hosts numerous partially assimilated greenstone rafts. Further west near the granitoid margin syeno-granite porphyries and basaltic to gabbroic units occur. From this point the greenstone sequence is continuous to the west comprising the northern extension of the Teutonic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Bore felsic volcanic-tuff sequence overlying a thick succession of basalt with minor dolerite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The eluvial-colluvium areas form flat mulga covered plains with abundant surficial quartz and ironstone gibbers. These features represent a series of Cainozoic weathering and depositional events superimposed after peneplanation of the Archaean basement. The tenement area is underlain by Archaean rocks of granitoid affinities and includes scattered xenoliths of meta-dolerite, meta-basalt and felsic tuffs at various stages of assimilation. Basement outcrop is limited to areas of moderately to locally highly weathered granite, interspersed with greenstone. Shallow colluvium, eluvium and alluvium blankets cover approximately 70% of the tenement.
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"> All drill holes and their significant intersections have been included in Table 1 of the release.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted intersections have been reported in the above-mentioned Table of the release. No high cuts have been applied. Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralization 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 mineralization 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"> Drill holes at Wild-viper are angled at between 55° to 60° and to the north east, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the interpreted mineralized strike of Great Western mineralisation and Black Cat workings, which dips at approximately 80 to 85° to the south west. As such reported intersections are likely to be close to true width intersections.
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"> An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> A table containing anomalous RC chip results to date has been included in the release. All locations are shown on the attached plans.
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"> An exploration plan from the AC/RC drilling has been included in the release.
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"> Future work may include follow up AC drilling testing beneath the +5g/t rock chip samples and the possible extensions to this under cover. A desktop review of the RC drilling will be completed by the Terrain geologists to determine the effectiveness of the drilling and determine if additional drilling is warranted.