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12th May 2017

Company Announcement Officer
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

BASE METALS RICH SEMI-MASSIVE SULPHIDE ZONES EXTENDED

Highlights

- **Wide intervals of silver rich mineralisation intersected on the Bundarra lens and semi-massive sulphide zone at depth from hole BD17004.**
- **BD17004 is mineralized from 100 to 421 metres depth with a combined interval of:**
  - **321 metres @ 27g/t silver, 0.85g/t zinc, 0.40% lead (69g/t silver equivalent).**
- **Results extending / infilling Bowdens style mineralisation include;**
  - **38 metres @ 31g/t silver, 1.27% zinc, 0.89% lead (116g/t silver equivalent) from 105 metres down hole.**
  - **16 metres @ 168g/t silver, 1.09% zinc, 0.43% lead (218g/t silver equivalent) from 162 metres down hole.**
  - **40 metres @ 57g/t silver, 0.64% zinc, 0.24% lead (86g/t silver equivalent) from 189 metres down hole including:**
  - **22 metres @ 80g/t silver, 0.80% zinc, 0.29% lead (117g/t silver equivalent) from 202 metres down hole.**
- **Results from base metal rich semi-massive sulphide zone:**
  - **16 metres @ 29g/t silver, 3.24% zinc, 1.38g/t lead, 0.21g/t gold (182g/t silver equivalent) from 295 metres down hole.**
- **Extends the previously announced semi-massive sulphide zone a further 25 metres north.**
- **Drilling is on-going with three rigs operational.**

Drill Program

Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) ("Silver Mines" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has received drill assay results from BD17004 at the Bowdens Silver project located near Mudgee in New South Wales.

BD17004 was designed as both a resource definition hole in the western part of the system referred to as "Bundarra" and to test for potential extensions of the massive sulphide zone intersected in hole BD170011 (refer to company announcements dated 15th March 2017 and 11th April 2017).

The results from BD17004 from 105 metres to 229 metres, significantly increase confidence in this area of the Bowdens Silver resource. In addition, BD17004 intersected a base metal rich zone at depth which extends the recently discovered massive to semi-massive sulphide zone by a further 25 metres north and, with other intervals above and below, potentially extends the resource to more than 150 metres below the existing resource model. The massive to semi-massive sulphide zone remains open in several directions.

This hole shows a progression from silver rich mineralisation in the upper parts of the hole to base metal rich in the lower parts. As such, the Company has, in this release, also reported a combined interval based on a 30g/t silver equivalent cut-off. This interval of 321 metres averaging 69g/t silver equivalent demonstrates the large vertical scale to this system, and in particular on its western flank at Bundarra.

Please refer to Table 1, Figure 1 and Appendix 1 for further details.

Table 1: Drill hole intersections using 1. a minimum 1% combined lead + zinc cut-of over a minimum 5 metre interval with up to 2 metre internal dilution or 2. a minimum 30g/t silver cut-off over 10 metre interval and up to 10 metre internal dilution or 3. A minimum 60g/t silver cut-off over 5 metre interval and up to 5 metre internal dilution. 4. a minimum 30g/t silver equivalent cut-off and up to 10 metre internal dilution.

Hole	Cut off	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (Metres)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver Equivalent (g/t) [1]
Combined interval (30g/t Ag Eq)	**4**	**100**	**421**	**321**	**27**	**0.85**	**0.40**	**n/a**	**69**
BD17004	2	105	143	38	31	1.27	0.89	n/a	116
Incl.	3	105	112	7	67	1.31	1.09	n/a	147
	2	**162**	**178**	**16**	**168**	**1.09**	**0.43**	**n/a**	**218**
incl.	3	163.1	178	14.9	181	1.12	0.43	n/a	232
	2	**189**	**229**	**40**	**57**	**0.64**	**0.24**	**n/a**	**86**
incl.	3	202	224	22	80	0.80	0.29	0.01	117
	1	241	253	12	28	1.22	0.86	0.08	97
	1	**295**	**311**	**16**	**29**	**3.24**	**1.38**	**0.21**	**182**
	1	324.5	344	19.5	12	1.62	0.27	0.14	75
	1	380	400	20	5	0.91	0.16	0.16	41

1.Bowdens silver equivalent calculated using metal prices of US$20 per ounce silver, US$1.00 per pound zinc and US$1.00 per pound lead and recoveries of 81% for silver, 82% for zinc and 81% for lead. n/a=not assayed.

The current drill program involves infill drilling to convert inferred resources to measured and indicated resource categories as well as testing for potential extensions of the known mineralisation. The total program, consisting of 178 holes for 38,000 metres of drilling is a combination of diamond core and reverse circulation drilling.

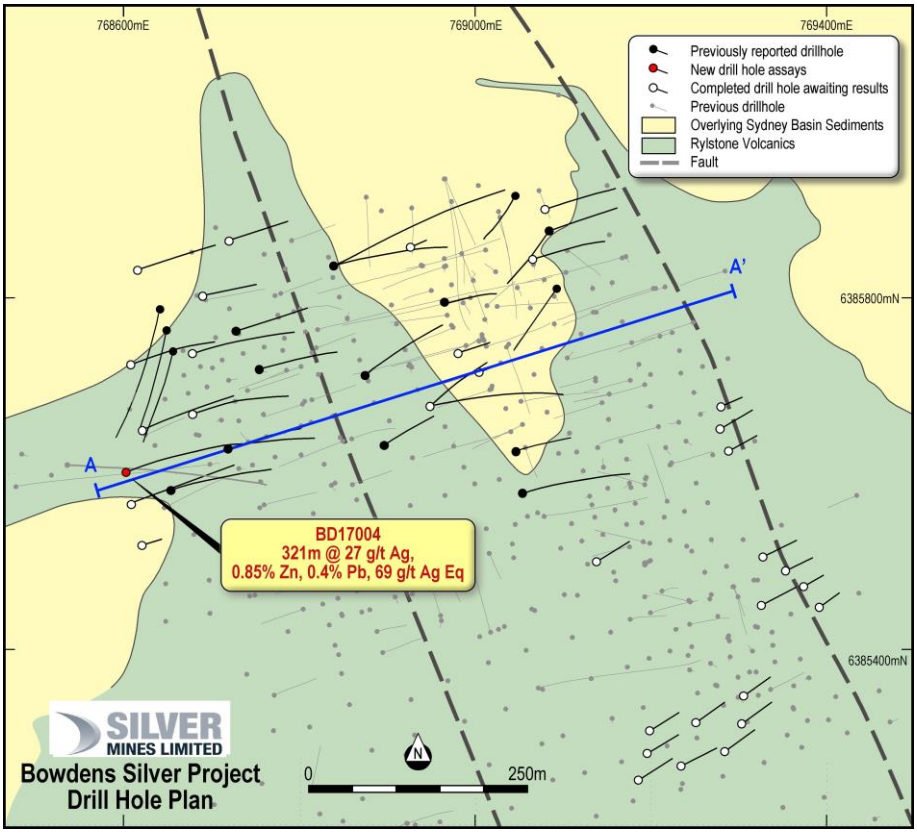

Figure 1. Bowdens Silver location of drill hole BD17004.

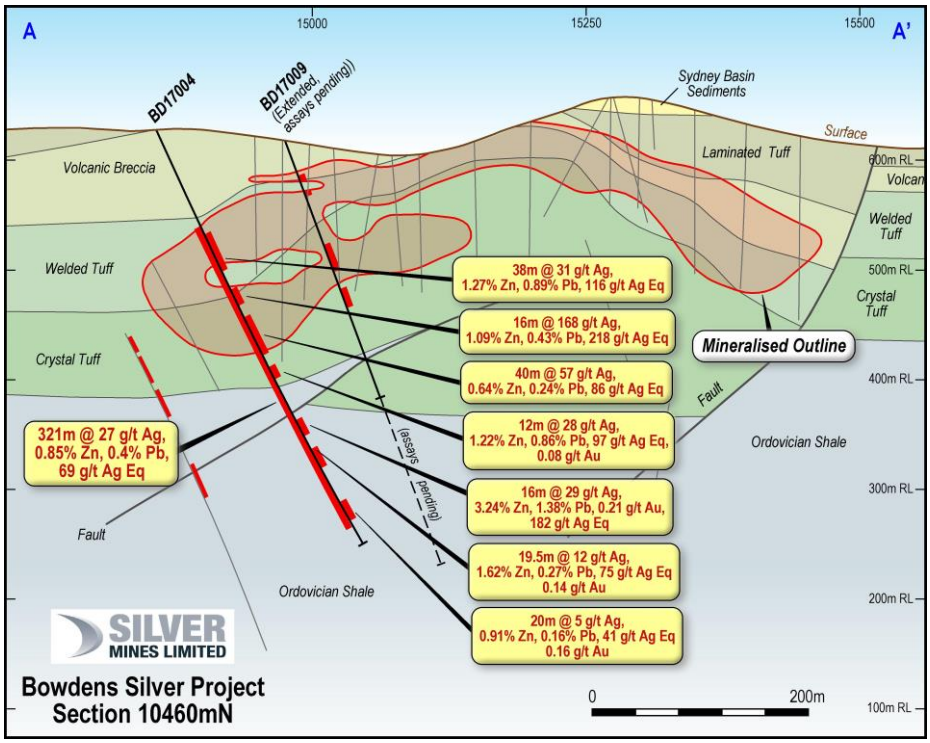

Figure 2. Bowdens Silver cross section of drill hole BD17004.

Exploration Update

A total of 8 widely spaced reverse circulation holes for 1625 metres have been completed at the Gumarooka porphyry target. These holes were designed to test different parts of a magnetic anomaly interpreted to be an intrusion. An intermediate to mafic intrusion with porphyry textures was intersected directly beneath the Sydney Basin sediments at between 20 and 40 metres depth. Most holes exited the intrusion at between 150 metres and 195 metres depth and entered Rylstone Volcanics. The intrusion contains several zones ranging from 1 metre to 10 metres wide with alteration and quartz veins, however, no sulphide other than pyrite was observed. The intrusion is interpreted to be a late-stage intrusive event related to a deeper-seated heat-source of the Bowdens epithermal mineralisation. In two holes hydrothermal breccia and alteration with increased sulphide content between 3 and 10 metres wide was observed in Rylstone Volcanic sequences. Samples have been submitted to the laboratory with results pending.

The exploration drill rig has now moved on to the Plines target approximately 200 metres southwest of the Bowdens deposit. The Plines target consists of a lead and zinc soil anomaly in Rylstone Volcanics. On excavating the drill pads a hydrothermal breccia was exposed. Zinc sulphides (sphalerite) and silver sulphides (argentite) are observed in the breccia. In hand specimen the breccia is visually comparable to some high-grade parts of the Bowdens Silver deposit.

Figure 3. Hydrothermal breccia with zinc and silver sulphide minerals exposed in excavating drill pads at the Plines target

About the Bowdens Silver Project

The Bowdens Silver Project is located in central New South Wales, approximately 26 kilometres east of Mudgee (Figure 4). The recently consolidated project area comprises 1,654 km^2 (408,000 acres) of titles covering approximately 80 kilometres of strike of the highly mineralised Rylstone Volcanics. Multiple target styles and mineral occurrences have potential throughout the district including analogues to Bowdens Silver, high-grade silver-lead-zinc epithermal and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) systems and copper-gold targets.

Bowdens Silver is the largest undeveloped silver deposit in Australia with substantial resources and a considerable body of high quality technical work already completed. The projects boast outstanding logistics for future mine development.

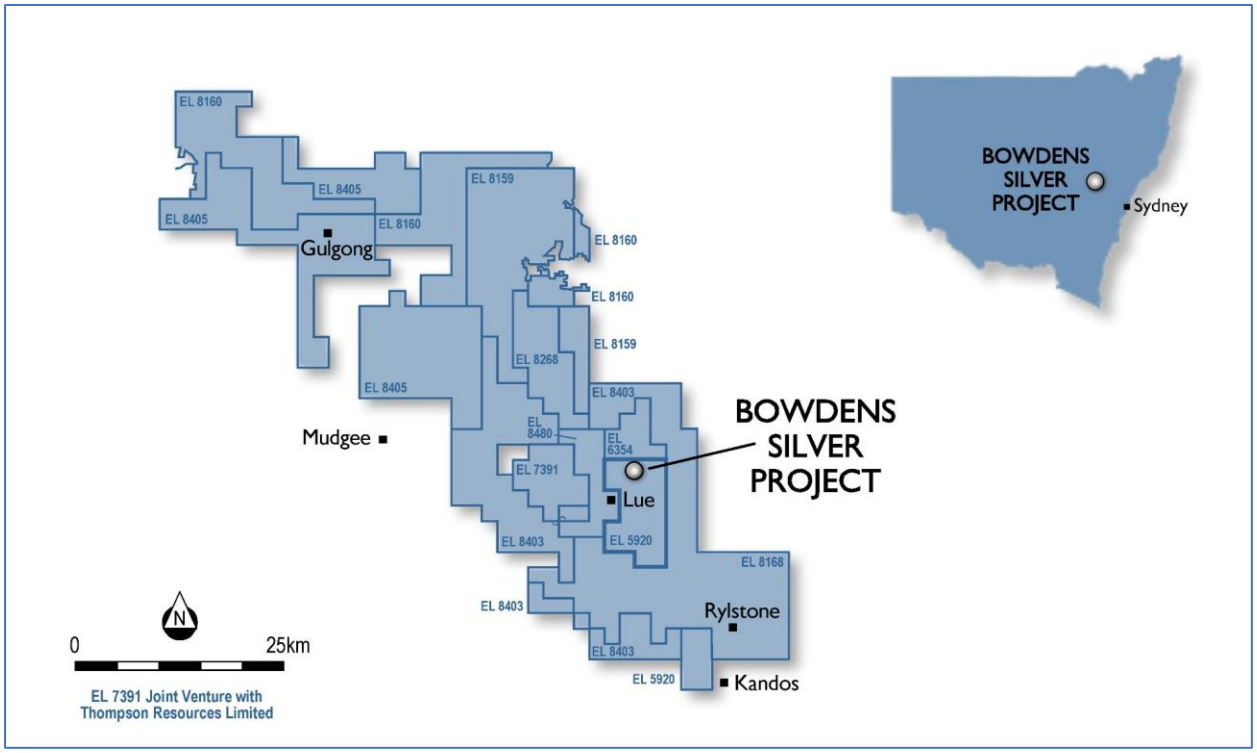

Figure 4. Bowdens Silver tenement holdings in the Mudgee district.

Yours faithfully
Silver Mines Limited

Trent Franklin
Company Secretary

About Silver Mines Limited

The Silver Mines strategy has been to consolidate quality silver deposits in New South Wales and to form Australia's pre-eminent silver company.

The Company's goal is to provide exceptional returns to shareholders through the acquisition, exploration and development of quality silver projects and by maximising leverage to an accretive silver price.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration drill results from Bowdens is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Scott Munro who is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Munro is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and 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' (JORC code). Mr Munro consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results from Gumarooka and Plines is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Darren Holden who is an employee of GeoSpy Pty Ltd and an adviser to Silver Mines. Mr Holden is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and 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' (JORC code). Mr Holden consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	EOH (m)	Comment
BD16001	769092	6385810	640	-75	200	342.9	assays received
BD16002	769084	6385876	631	-75	200	300.9	assays received
BD16003	768640	6385787	629	-70	180	456.7	assays received
BD16004	768647	6385763	626	-70	180	348.9	assays received
BD16005	769045	6385916	643	-75	200	351	assays received
BD16006	768655	6385740	621	-70	180	315	assays received
BD16007	768965	6385795	660	-80	60.5	342.8	assays received
BD16008	768874	6385712	621	-65	40.5	252.6	assays received
BD16009	768895	6385633	614	-65	45.5	162.7	assays received
BD16010	769053	6385578	637	-65	60.5	279.6	assays received
BD16011	768838	6385837	620	-53	53.5	354.7	assays received
BD16012	768838	6385837	620	-61	65.5	279.8	assays pending
BD16013	768948	6385677	636	-70	40.5	249.8	assays pending
BD16014	768948	6385677	636	-55	70	267.6	assays pending
BD16015	769046	6385626	650	-75	60.5	267.7	assays received
BD16016	769079	6385901	635	-65	60.5	192.4	assays pending
BD17001	768925	6385858	651	-85	60.5	210.9	assays pending
BD17002	768753	6385718	609	-70	60.5	261.3	assays received
BD17003	768980	6385737	658	-75	60.5	147.8	assays pending
BD17004	768601	6385602	629	-66	64.5	477.7	assays received
BD17005	769004	6385715	658	-75	58.5	117.4	assays pending
BD17006	769065	6385843	641	-72	60.5	264.8	assays pending
BD17007	768607	6385724	628	-70	60.5	282.8	assays pending
BD17008	769084	6385876	632	-65	60.5	192.7	assays pending
BD17009	768718	6385628	616	-70	60.5	252.8	partial assays
BD17010	768619	6385518	645	-85	60.5	240.8	assays pending
BD17011	768652	6385581	631	-75	60.5	444.8	assays received
BD17012	768678	6385668	615	-75	60.5	363.7	assays pending
BD17013	768727	6385762	613	-70	60.5	249.8	assays pending
BD17014	768606	6385566	633	-78	60.5	516.8	assays pending
BD17015	768615	6385831	637	-74	60.5	339.8	assays pending
BD17016	768720	6385865	614	-70	60.5	210.8	assays pending
BD17017	768621	6385650	618	-75	60.5	414.8	assays pending
BD17018	768690	6385803	619	-74	60.5	219.3	assays pending
BD17019	768671	6385692	612	-75	60.5	309.8	assays pending
BD17020	768662	6385716	614	-70	60.5	321.7	assays pending
BRC17001	769279	6385676	606	-68	60.5	72	assays pending
BRC17002	769277	6385649	604	-65	60.5	84	assays pending

BRC17003	769288	6385626	603	-65	60.5	90	assays pending
BRC17004	769256	6385537	608	-65	60.5	27	assays pending
BRC17005	769323	6385454	602	-65	60.5	102	assays pending
BRC17006	769327	6385508	599	-66	60.5	72	assays pending
BRC17007	769353	6385490	599	-65	60.5	90	assays pending
BRC17008	769371	6385469	597	-65	60.5	84	assays pending
BRC17009	769300	6385342	618	-65	60.5	180	assays pending
BRC17010	769247	6385325	623	-65	60.5	180	assays pending
BRC17011	769198	6385309	630	-65	60.5	180	assays pending
BRC17012	769302	6385316	620	-65	60.5	102	assays pending
BRC17013	769389	6385448	598	-65	60.5	78	assays pending
BRC17014	769283	6385284	623	-65	60.5	144	assays pending
BRC17015	769233	6385268	626	-65	60.5	150	assays pending
BRC17016	769184	6385252	632	-65	60.5	168	assays pending
BRC17017	769194	6385282	633	-65	60.5	162	assays pending

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – ANNEXURE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling taken from NQ & HQ diamond core and from reverse circulation (RC) drill chips. • NQ size core - all samples taken as nominal 1 metre intervals from half-cut core and from the same side of the core. • HQ size core - all samples taken as nominal 1 metre intervals from quarter-cut core and from the same side of the core. • RC samples collected on a 1m interval from a rotary cone splitter. • Each sample represents approximately 2 kilograms of material • Each sample was sent for multi-element assay using ICP techniques with the entire sample pulverized and homogenized with a 50g extract taken for assay. • Assays are considered representative of the sample collected.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Diamond drilling undertaken using HQ & NQ diamond core rig with standard tube. • All core, where unbroken ground allows, is oriented by drilling team and an orientation line along the base of the hole. • RC drilling using a 139mm hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Core recovery is estimated at greater than 95%. • Some zones (less than 10%) were broken core with occasional clay zones where some sample loss may have occurred. However this is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	not considered to have materially affected the results. • RC samples are weighed for each metre and assessed for recovery, contamination and effect of water if present.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes are logged using lithology, alteration, veining, mineralization and structure including geotechnical structure. • All core is photographed using both wet and dry photography. • The entire hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core were 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.*	• Minor selective sub-sampling based on geology to a maximum size of 1.3m and a minimum of 0.3m. • All core is cut using a Corewise core saw with core rotated 10 degrees to the orientation line to preserve the orientation for future reference. • The half (NQ) or quarter (HQ) of the core without the orientation line is removed, bagged and sent to the laboratory for assay. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type, style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and assay ranges expected at Bowdens. • RC samples are collected from a rotary cone splitter at a 6% split. The cyclone/splitter system is checked periodically throughout each hole and cleaned when necessary. To assess the representation of material sampled a second duplicate sample is collected from a sub-sample chute on the opposite side of the rotary cone splitter at the rate of 1/20.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Samples dispatched to ALS Global laboratories in Orange NSW for sample preparation and gold analysis Au-AA25. 33 multi-element analysis completed at ALS Brisbane using method ME-ICP61. • Site Standards are inserted every 20 samples to check quality control and laboratory standards and blanks every 25 samples to further check results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections calculated by site-geologists and verified by an independent geological consultant. • All geological logging is entered digitally before inputting into a Maxwell Geoservices database schema. • Primary assay data is sent electronically from the lab to the SVL database administrator and then entered into the geological database before validation. • All assays matched with the logging sheets and loaded directly from the output provided by the laboratory with no manual entry of assays undertaken. • No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The collar position is surveyed using hand-held GPS with accuracy of +- 5 metres • Down hole surveys collected every 30 metres using an electronic downhole reflex survey camera. • The terrain includes steep hills and ridges and with a topographical model on 2 metre accuracy. • All collars recorded in MGA94 zone 55 and also re-projected to a locally defined mine-grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• This drilling is designed as both infill and extensional to the overall mineral resource envelope. The nominal drill hole spacing is 25m (northing) by 50m (easting) in the core of the deposit. • The current drill program includes extensional and infill drilling and will enable the mineral resource estimate to be updated including conversion of inferred resources to indicated resources and new zones to be included in inferred resource.
Orientation of data in relation	• *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*	• Drill orientation was designed to intersect the projection of breccia zones and zones of veins within an overall mineralized envelope. • An interpretation of the mineralization has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples bagged on site under the supervision of two senior geologists with sample bags tied with cable ties before being driven by site personnel to the laboratory in Orange, NSW (~200km from the site)
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The drilling campaign and drill work includes on-going internal auditing with advice taken on process from external advisors - OmniGeox Ltd, GeoSpy Pty Ltd and AMC Consultants.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Bowdens Resource is located wholly within Exploration Licence No EL5920, held wholly by Silver Mines Limited and is located approximately 26km east of Mudgee, New South Wales. • The tenement is in good standing. • The project has a 2.0% Net Smelter Royalty which reduces to 1.0% after the payment of US$5 million over 100% of the EL5920. • The project has a 1.85% Gross Royalty over 100% of EL5920.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Bowdens project was previously managed by Kingsgate Consolidated and Silver Standard Ltd, however the new drilling reported under this table is based on work conducted solely by Silver Mines/Bowdens Silver.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bowdens Deposit is a low sulphidation epithermal base-metal and silver system hosted in Permian Volcanic rocks. • Mineralisation includes veins, shear veins and breccia zones within tuff and ignimbrite rocks. • Mineralisation is overall shallowly dipping (~15 degrees to the north) with high-grade zones preferentially following a volcanic dome. There

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are several vein orientations within the broader mineralized zones including some areas of stock-work veins.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole;* ○ *down hole length and interception depth; and* ○ *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.*	• All information is included in Appendix 1 of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Intersection calculations based on 1% combined lead + zinc cut-off for low-grade results or a minimum 30 g/t silver with maximum 10 metre internal dilution and a minimum 60g/t silver with maximum 5 metre internal dilution for high-grade results. • The silver equivalent values calculated using metal prices of US$20 per ounce silver, US$1.00 per pound zinc and US$1.00 per pound lead and recoveries of 81% for silver, 82% for zinc and 81% for lead. • Ag equivalent formula = *Ag g/t + ((Pb% + Zn%)*33.2))*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is both stratabound and vein hosted. The stratigraphy dips moderately to the north while the majority of mineralised veins dip west. Some individual veins intersected were sub-parallel (~10 degrees to core axes). The drilling width is estimated to be 120% of true-width for stratabound mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of*	• Maps and cross-sections provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results received and compiled to date are reported in this release. Drilling is ongoing with further results expected to provide a more detailed assessment of the mineralised zones.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics and potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• This report relates to drill data reported from this program.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• This report relates to a drill program that totals 38,000 metres of drilling with drilling on-going and further results pending.