

Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Break of Day

- RC drill hole at the Break of Day Prospect on the Cue Project intersects 8m @ 4.9g/t gold from 132m down hole
- Mineralisation occurs approximately 40m down dip of 5m @ 14.7g/t intersected in 11MORC063 and remains open down dip and down plunge
- A DHEM survey has commenced at the recent Mt Eelya copper discovery
- Assay results for the remaining five RC drill holes from Musgrave’s maiden drill program are awaited

Musgrave Minerals Ltd (“Musgrave” or “the Company”) (ASX: MGV) is pleased to confirm an extension of the gold mineralisation at Break of Day in the Moyagee area on the Cue Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia (Figure 1). Assay results returned 8m @ 4.9g/t gold from 132m to 140m down hole in 16MORC001 (Table 1 and 2). Sampling was undertaken on four metre composites. Individual one metre samples will be resubmitted for gold fire assay.

Musgrave drilled a single reverse circulation (“RC”) drill hole at Break of Day as part of an initial drill program on the Cue Project, testing six individual targets including gold targets at Moyagee and Hunky Dory and copper targets at Hollandaire West and Mt Eelya (Figure 1 and 4). The drill program consisted of 11 drill holes for a total of 1,493m (Figure 4, Table 1). All drill samples have been submitted for assay with results received for only six of the drill holes to date. Drilling at the Leviticus and Vostok prospects did not intersect any significant gold mineralisation.

The Cue Project (“The Project”) is a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Silver Lake Resources Limited (“Silver Lake”) (ASX: SLR) where Musgrave can earn up

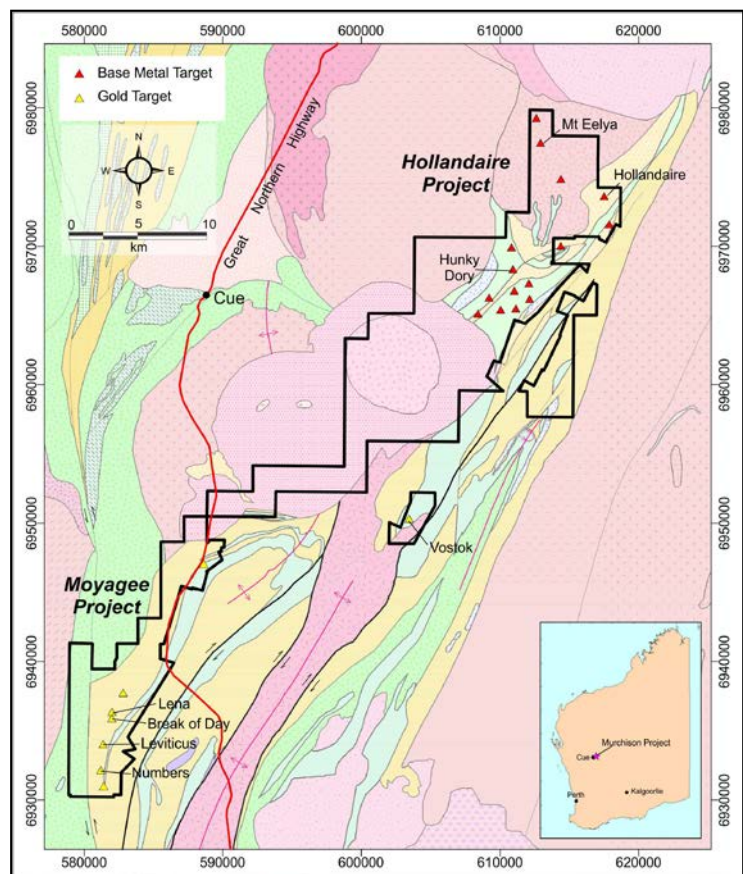


Figure 1: Cue Project location plan comprising Hollandaire and Moyagee projects and showing the location of the Break of Day Prospect

to an 80% interest. The Project includes the Moyagee Gold and Hollandaire Copper Resources. The Moyagee Project hosts a combined JORC (2012) and JORC (2004) compliant Mineral Resource of 1.93Mt @ 2.0g/t Au for 126,900oz contained gold within four separate deposits; Lena, Leviticus, Numbers and Break of Day. Break of Day has a JORC 2004 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 335,700t @ 1.91g/t for 20,600oz of contained gold (refer Table 3 and SLR ASX announcement 28 August 2015: "Mineral Resources-Ore Reserves - August 2015").

The mineralisation at Break of Day is steeply dipping (Figure 3) quartz vein gold mineralisation with minor (1-2%) pyrite hosted within a basaltic stratigraphic sequence. The mineralisation was intersected approximately 40m down-dip from a historical intersection of 5m grading 14.7g/t gold in 11MORC063 (Figure 3). It remains open down dip and can be traced over a fault offset distance of approximately 400m (Figure 2). Further drilling is currently being planned for Break of Day.

Musgrave Managing Director Rob Waugh said, "This is a good first result at Break of Day and an encouraging start to our gold exploration on the Cue Project. The gold mineralisation at Break of Day has the potential to extend over a strike length of more than 400m and is open down dip. Musgrave is working towards growing the gold resource at Break of Day. Assay results for the remaining RC drill holes at Cue are expected over the next 7-10 days."

At Mt Eelya where Musgrave recently reported the discovery of massive sulphide mineralisation (see MGV ASX release 3 March 2016, Copper-Gold Mineralisation Confirmed at Mt Eelya) a down hole electromagnetic survey ("DHEM") has commenced. DHEM will be undertaken on five drill holes from the recently completed RC drill program including 16EHRC001 at Mt Eelya. Further drilling is planned at Mt Eelya pending the results of the DHEM survey and follow-up surface geochemistry to track the potential extent of the copper-gold mineralisation.

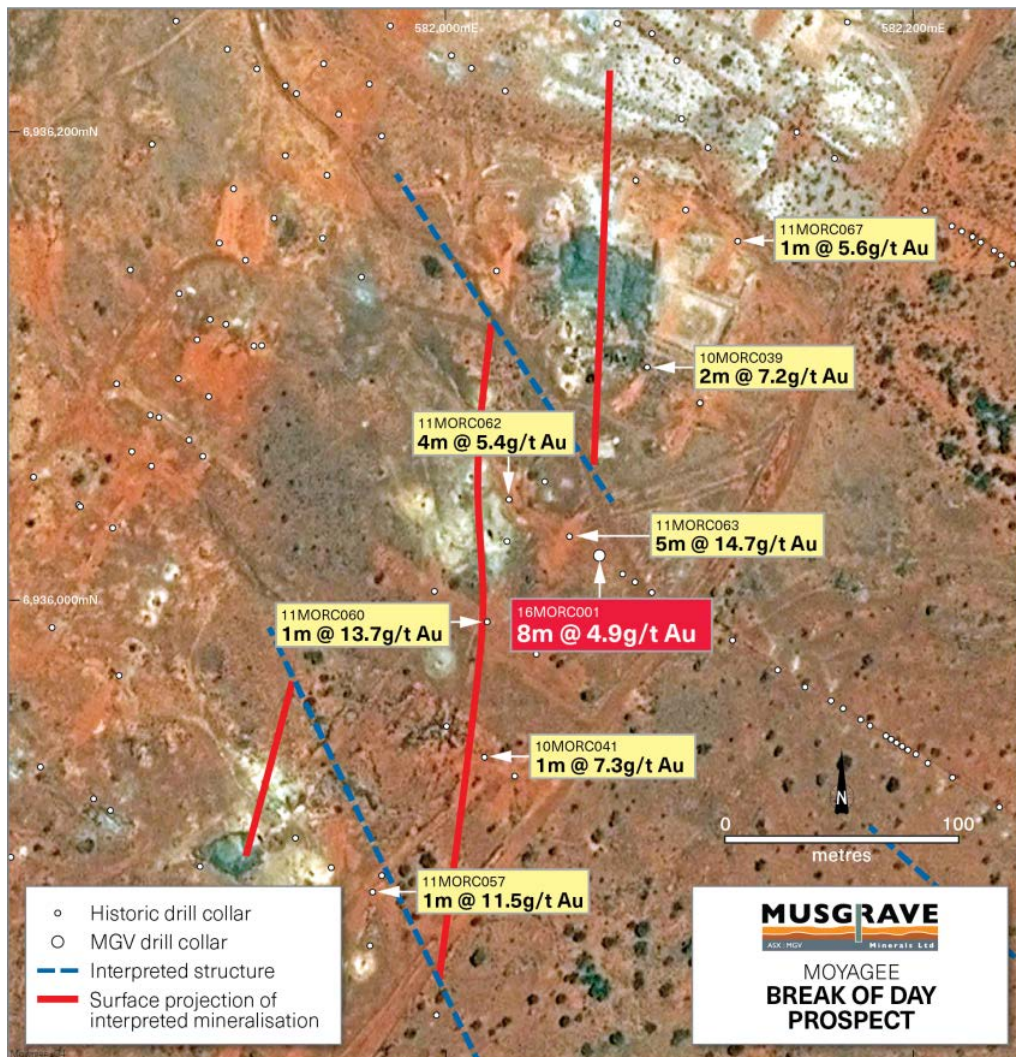


Figure 2: Plan of Break of Day drill hole collar locations showing projected surface trace of mineralisation, interpreted fault offsets and high grade intersections

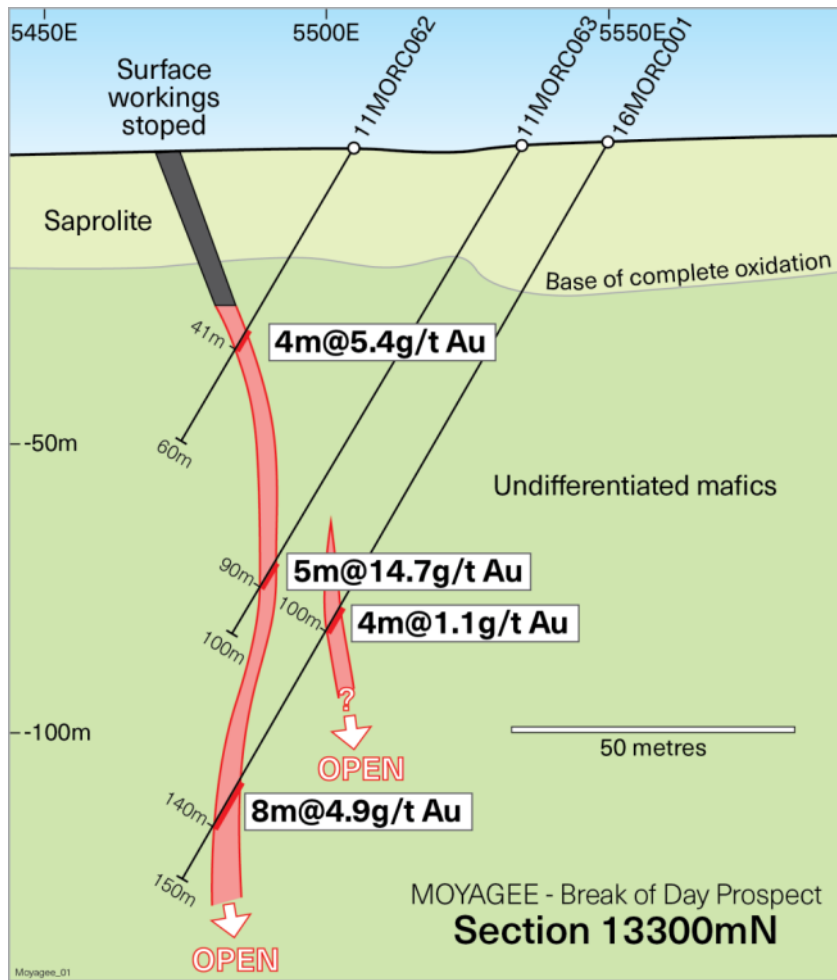


Figure 3: Break of Day cross section showing RC drill hole 16MORC001 drilled by Musgrave Minerals on section 13300mN (local grid)



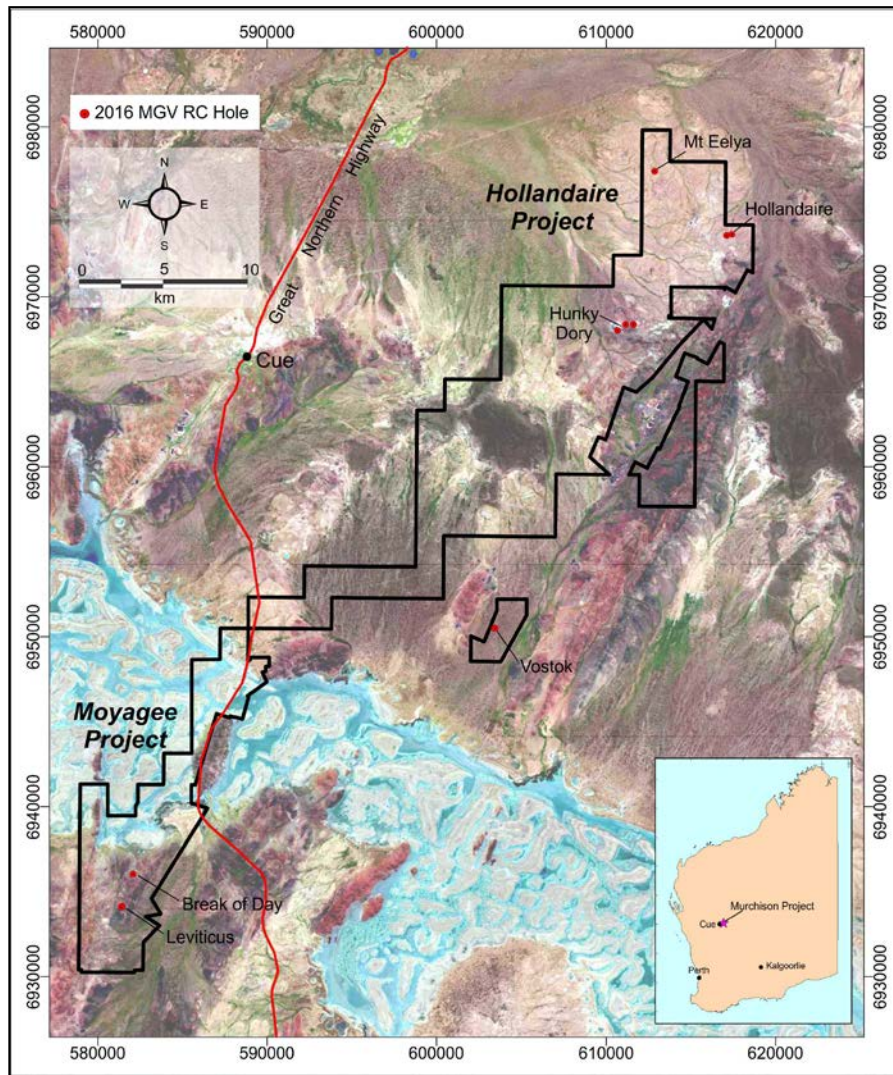


Figure 4: Musgrave RC drill hole locations on false colour landsat image

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About Musgrave Minerals

Musgrave Minerals Limited is an active Australian gold and base metals explorer. The Cue Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia is an advanced gold and copper project. Musgrave's focus is to increase gold and copper resources through discovery and extensional drilling to underpin studies that will demonstrate a viable path to development in the near term. Musgrave also holds the highly prospective Mamba Ni-Cu sulphide project in the Fraser Range of Western Australia and an active epithermal Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu project in the prospective silver and base metals province of the southern Gawler Craton of South Australia and a large exploration footprint in the Musgrave Province in South Australia. Musgrave has a powerful shareholder base with four mining and exploration companies currently participating as cornerstone investors.

**Competent Person's Statement
 Exploration Results**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or thoroughly reviewed by Mr Robert Waugh, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Waugh is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Musgrave Minerals Ltd. Mr Waugh has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 Waugh 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: Summary of Drill Hole Locations and Significant Assay Intervals

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
16EHRC001	RC	Mt Eelya	612890	6977410	040	-60	454	141	115	8	1.59	0.56	4.5
16MORC001	RC	Break of Day	582065	6936019	300	-60	418	150	132	8	-	4.90	-
16MORC002	RC	Leviticus	581392	6934112	294	-60	431	146	NSA				
16MORC003	RC	Leviticus	581359	6934054	300	-60	430	80	NSA				
16VORC001	RC	Vostok	603400	6950500	270	-60	449	84	NSA				
16VORC002	RC	Vostok	603460	6950500	270	-60	449	104	NSA				
16HDRC001	RC	Hunky Dory	610691	6968026	302	-60	462	224	Assays pending				
16HDRC002	RC	Hunky Dory	611180	6968400	320	-55	464	170	Assays pending				
16HDRC003	RC	Hunky Dory	611640	6968380	320	-55	464	201	Assays pending				
16HORC001	RC	Hollandaire (West)	617155	6973639	0	-58	476	153	Assays pending				
16HORC002	RC	Hollandaire (Main)	617459	6973698	10	-60	476	40	Assays pending				

Table 2: Individual Assay Data for Break of Day Drill Hole 16MORC001

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
16MORC001	132	136	4	2.64
16MORC001	136	1401	4	7.17

Notes to Appendix 1 and 2

1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is not yet confirmed although it could be 35-75% of the intersection width
2. 4 metre composite samples were submitted for analysis
3. All analysis was undertaken by Genalysis-Intertek using aqua regia digest and ICP-OES multi-element analysis and 10g AAS (0.01ppm) gold analysis
4. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), X = below detection limit
5. NSA (No Significant Assay) – No gold assay above 1g/t

Competent Person's Statement

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources that relate to the Hollandaire deposit based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Karl, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Karl is a full-time employee of Silver Lake Resources Limited. Mr Karl has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 Karl consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All other information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled and/or thoroughly reviewed by Mr Antony Shepherd, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Shepherd is a full-time employee of Silver Lake Resources Limited. Mr Shepherd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 Shepherd consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 3: Summary of JORC Resources and Reserves for the Project

Resources

Gold Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2015

30 June 2015	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Deposit	Ore tonnes '000s	Au Grade g/t	Total oz. Au '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Au Grade g/t	Total oz. Au '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Au Grade g/t	Total oz. Au '000s
Moyagee									
Lena	433.4	2.0	27.6	839.3	1.8	48.6	1,272.7	1.86	76.2
Leviticus				42.2	6.0	8.1	42.2	6.00	8.1
Numbers				278.0	2.5	22.0	278.0	2.46	22.0
Break of Day				335.7	1.9	20.6	335.7	1.91	20.6
Total Moyagee	433.4	2.0	27.6	1,495.1	2.1	99.3	1,928.5	2.05	126.9
Eelya									
Hollandaire	473.0	1.4	20.9	44.6	1.1	1.6	517.6	1.35	22.5
Rapier South				171.3	2.2	11.9	171.3	2.15	11.9
Total Eelya	473.0	1.4	20.9	215.9	1.9	13.4	688.9	1.55	34.3

Copper Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2015

30 June 2015	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Deposit	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade %	Total Tonnes Cu '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade %	Total Tonnes Cu '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade %	Total Tonnes Cu '000s
Hollandaire									
Copper	1,891.3	2.0	37.1	122.4	1.4	1.7	2,013.7	1.9	38.8

Silver Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2015

30 June 2015	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Deposit	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade g/t	Total oz. Ag '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade g/t	Total oz. Ag '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade g/t	Total oz. Ag '000s
Hollandaire									
Silver	1,925.4	6.2	386.5	728.2	4.6	108.8	2653.6	5.8	495.3

Reserves

Copper Mineral Reserves as at 30 June 2015

30 June 2015	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Total Reserves		
Deposit	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade %	Total Tonnes Cu '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade %	Total Tonnes Cu '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade %	Total Tonnes Cu '000s
Hollandaire									
Copper				441.8	3.3	14.7	441.8	3.3	14.7

Silver Mineral Reserves as at 30 June 2015

30 June 2015	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Total Reserves		
Deposit	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade g/t	Total oz. Ag '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade g/t	Total oz. Ag '000s	Ore tonnes '000s	Grade g/t	Total oz. Ag '000s
Hollandaire									
Silver				574.0	8.2	150.9	574.0	8.2	150.9

Notes to Table 3:

The Lena Mineral Resource at Moyagee is produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code of Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).

The remaining Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimates were first prepared and disclosed in accordance with the 2004 Edition of the Australian Code of Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2004) and have not have not been updated since to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

For further details refer to SLR ASX announcement 28 August 2015: "Mineral Resources-Ore Reserves - August 2015".

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JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices including the use of duplicates and standards at regular intervals. All Reverse circulation (RC) samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through a cyclone splitter. A Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser is available on site to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and have been either surveyed or measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ± 5 metres.
	<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 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	RC samples were collected as 4m composites for all drill holes with the exception of the sulphide intersection at Mt Eelya which was sampled at 1m intervals through the mineralisation. All samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through a cyclone splitter which is air blasted clean at the end of each 6m rod. Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Samples are sent to the Genalysis – Intertek laboratory in Maddington. Samples are pulverized to 85% passing -75um and analysed using a four acid digest with 30 element ICP-OES multi-element analysis and 10g AAS gold assay .
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	An 11 hole RC drilling program was undertaken by Challenge Drilling with a 5 ¼ inch hammer. Only one RC hole was drilled at Break of Day and Mt Eelya. Historically Silver Lake Resources Ltd (SLR) undertook RC drilling at Break of Day with a number of companies intermittently drilling prior to 2008. A combination of historical RAB, aircore, RC and diamond drilling has been utilised by multiple companies over a thirty year period across the broader project area.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC bulk sample weights are observed and noted in a field Toughbook computer by MGV field staff.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drillers use industry appropriate methods to maximise sample recovery and minimise downhole contamination. A cyclone splitter was utilised to split 1-3kg of sample by weight. The splitter is air blasted clean at the end of each 6m rod.
	<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>	No significant sample loss or bias has been noted.
Logging	<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>	All geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or castean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, colour and other features of core or RC chips is undertaken on a routine 1m basis. Photography of diamond core is undertaken prior to cutting and sampling.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are logged in full on completion.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No diamond drilling was undertaken during this program.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples are routinely cyclone split and kept dry by the use of pressurised air. Wet samples are speared using a PVC sampler.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Drill sample preparation and base metal and precious metal analysis is undertaken by a registered laboratory (Genalysis – Intertek). Sample preparation by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1:50), duplicates (1:50) and blanks (1:50) at appropriate intervals for early stage exploration programs.
	<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>	Sampling is carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry practice. Duplicate samples are inserted (1:50) and routinely checked against originals.

	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for grain size of sample material to give an accurate indication of base metal anomalism at Mt Eelya. Sample is collected from full width of sample interval to ensure it is representative of samples lithology.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Drill sample analysis is undertaken by a registered laboratory, multi element analysis by four acid digest and ICP-OES (Ag, As, Al, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn) to acceptable detection limits. Standard 10g AAS analysis is undertaken for gold. Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. This methodology is considered appropriate for base metal mineralisation and gold at the exploration phase.
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages. Musgrave utilise a Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser to aid geological interpretation.
	<i>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.</i>	Standards, duplicates, blanks, and repeats are utilised as standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted are inserted at regular intervals.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Samples are verified by the geologist before importing into the main database (Datashed).
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Few twin holes have been drilled and none by Musgrave Minerals Ltd.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is collected using a standard set of templates. Geological sample logging is undertaken on one metre intervals for all RC drilling with colour, structure, alteration and lithology recorded for each interval. Data is verified before loading to the database. Geological logging of all samples is undertaken.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data reported.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	All maps and locations are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and have been surveyed or measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ± 5 metres. Down hole surveys are undertaken at nominal 30m intervals using a digital down hole camera and spear.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Drill hole and sample site co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and converted from local grid references.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Historical drill hole collars and RL's are surveyed by qualified surveyors in most instances in the resource areas. Hand held GPS is used for exploration drill holes including at Break of Day and Mt Eelya with an accuracy of ± 5 metres.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Variable drill hole spacings are used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data together with historical drilling information. Historical drill hole spacings at Break of Day are variable although SLR drilled a number of holes at approximately 20m intervals on 50m sections in 2011-12.
	<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>	There is a current JORC 2004 mineral resource at Break of Day defined by Silver Lake Resources. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimate at Break of Day was first prepared and disclosed in accordance with the 2004 Edition of the Australian Code of Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2004) and have not have not been updated since to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information had not materially changed since it was last reported. For further details refer to SLR ASX announcement 28 August 2015: "Mineral Resources-Ore Reserves - August 2015".
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Four metre sample compositing has been undertaken within the ore zone in hole 16MORC001 at Break of Day. All other prospects and drill holes were also sampled utilising 4m composites and spear sampling with the exception of 16EHRC001 at Mt Eelya which was sampled at 1m intervals through the ore zone.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	Drilling is designed to cross the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Most drill holes are designed at a dip of approximately 50-60 degrees, however, the Lena mineralisation dips at ~ 85 degrees and the Hollandaire mineralisation dips at ~ 35 degrees. The mineralisation at Break of Day is interpreted to dip between 70 degrees to the east and sub vertical.

	<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>	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport company to a registered laboratory in Perth (Genalysis-Intertek at Maddington). When at the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis (Lab-Trak system).
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits or reviews of modelling techniques and data have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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>	The Break of Day prospect is located on granted mining lease M21/106 and the primary tenement holder is Silver Lake Resources Ltd. The Mt Eelya prospect is located on granted exploration licence E20/608 and the primary tenement holder is Silver Lake Resources Ltd. Musgrave minerals commenced a Farm-In and Joint Venture on the project on 24 November 2015 (see MGV ASX announcement 25 November 2015: "Musgrave Secures Advanced Gold and Copper Project". The Cue project tenements consist of 39 licences (Lena is M21/106 and Hollandaire E20/699) as outlined in the Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement. The tenements are subject to standard Native Title heritage agreements and state royalties. Third party royalties are present on some individual tenements.
	<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>	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historical drilling, soil sampling and geophysical surveys have been undertaken in different areas on the tenements intermittently by multiple third parties over a period of more than 30 years. At Break of Day historical exploration and drilling has been undertaken by a number of companies and most recently by Silver Lake Resources Ltd in 2010-11.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Geology comprises typical Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt lithologies and granitic intrusives. Two main styles of mineralisation are present, typical Yilgarn Archaean lode gold and volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) base metal and gold mineralisation within the Eelya Felsic Complex.
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: eastings 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.</i>	All relevant historical drill hole information has previously been reported by SLR. All new drill holes completed by MGV are referenced in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	All significant new drill hole assay data are reported in this release. No cut-off has been applied to any sampling.
	<i>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.</i>	All significant new drill hole assay data are reported in this release. No cut-off has been applied to any sampling.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been reported.

<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>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').</i>	All significant new drill hole assay data are reported in this release. True widths are not known but all drilling is planned close to perpendicular to interpreted targets.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Diagrams referencing new data can be found in the body of this release. Some diagrams referencing historical data can also be found in the body of this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	All assays received from Musgrave's drilling are reported in this release.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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 new meaningful data is reported in this release. All material results from geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling related to these prospects has been reported or disclosed previously.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	A range of exploration techniques will be considered to progress exploration including additional surface sampling and drilling.
	<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>	Refer to figures in the body of this announcement.

