18 June 2014

Fraser Range East and Dingo Range Update

- **Newexco has completed the first stage Moving Loop Electro Magnetic Survey (MLEM) at the Dingo Range Project and the Fraser Range East Project.**
- **Preliminary results warrant a follow up drill programme on both projects**
- **Concurrent Mobile Metal Ion Soil Sampling results at Fraser Range East still to be assayed**

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX:MPJ) ("the Company") is pleased to announce that Newexco have completed the first stage of the Moving Loop Electro Magnetic Survey at MPJ's 100% owned Fraser Range East Project and subsequently at the Dingo Range Project. The Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) programme was designed to test for the presence of bedrock conductors which may be associated with nickel mineralisation and to further understand the geological structures. The preliminary results have been received from Newexco and are outlined below.

Managing Director Mr Joshua Wellisch commented "It is early stages in the development of these recently acquired projects and it is very encouraging to have progressive results."

Fraser Range East Project

The first stage Moving Loop Electromagnetic survey MLEM programme highlighted in Figures 1 and 2 was conducted during May 2014 at the Balladonia Prospect, Fraser Range East Project. A total of 94 stations were observed along 7 profiles (Figures 1 & 2) encompassing a total of 18.2 line kilometres.

A broad anomaly has been recorded in the mid-time response of the three westernmost lines; Figures 1 and 2. The anomalous response was recorded over a strike-length of 800 m although it should be noted that the anomaly is open in both directions. The large wavelength of the anomaly suggests the source is laterally extensive.

Best modelling results were achieved using three plate models with low to moderate conductance to represent the source. A reasonable fit to observed data can also be achieved using a single plate. A single best modelled result gives a plate that has a shallow dip to the west and gentle plunge to the north. The three plates were used to account for variations within the unit along strike.

The plates are modelling at a depth of between 50-70m depth and the source of the anomaly is unclear as it may be related to conductive overburden or shallow bedrock responses. Newexco have noted that more geological information could improve and constrain the interpretation. Assay results and interpretation of the MMI soil samples over the area are in progress and will assist in the interpretation of the MLEM results.

Director Neil Hutchison commented "As this is the first orientation program completed over the Fraser Range tenements we are encouraged by the effectiveness of the survey over a very small area of MPJs tenement package. We await the result of the MMI soil sampling to assist in the interpretation of the anomaly so MPJ can determine the extent and most effective method for the follow-up exploration work."

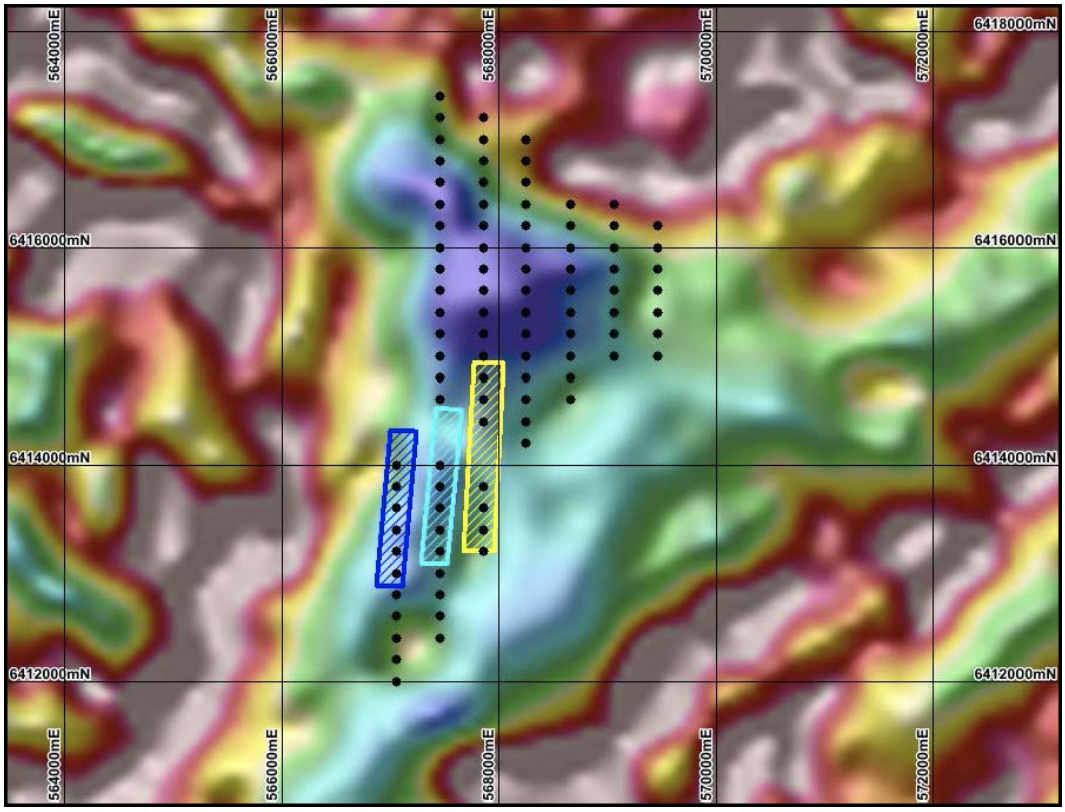

Figure 1: Fraser Range East, Balladonia MLEM stations, channel 20 (6.09 ms) raster image and Maxwell plate models overlaid on TMI RTP image.

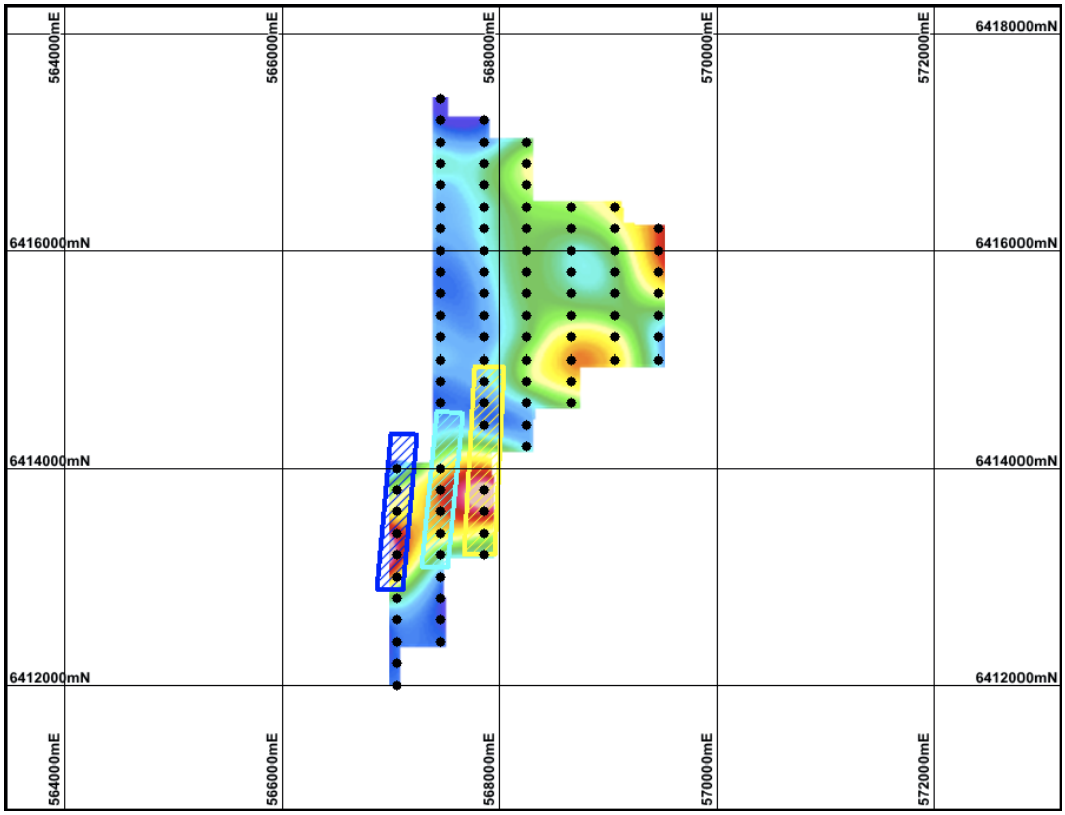

Figure 2: Fraser Range East MLEM stations over MLEM channel 20 (6.09 ms) raster image overlaid by Maxwell plate models.

Dingo Range Project

The first stage Moving Loop Electromagnetic survey MLEM and follow-up Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) survey programme highlighted in Figures 3, 4 and 5 was carried out at the Dingo Range Project during June 2014. A total of 438 stations were observed along 34 profiles encompassing a total of 39.4 line kilometres. Due to time constraints the MMI soil sampling was not completed.

The MLEM data covers 12 kilometres of strike along variably magnetic source rocks which are presently interpreted to indicate the presence of volcanic, possibly mafic/ultramafic rock beneath pervasive cover. The MLEM indicates that the cover conditions increase in either thickness or conductivity to the northwest. Profiles presented in Figure 4 show the elevated response on the northern lines to the west consistent with an overburden response.

Central to the survey a number of weak anomalous responses have been identified. The FLEM survey on line 7053500 covers the strongest of these which confirmed the presence of locally strong conductive cover. Modelling accurately constrained the source to surface as represented by a blue plate in Figure 3.

Further weak anomalous responses were identified proximal to this source, which remain to be followed-up. However, further geological information is required to put these sources in context. The presence of conductive cover warrants a follow up drill programme to establish the depth of cover, bedrock geology and determine the effectiveness of the MLEM survey.

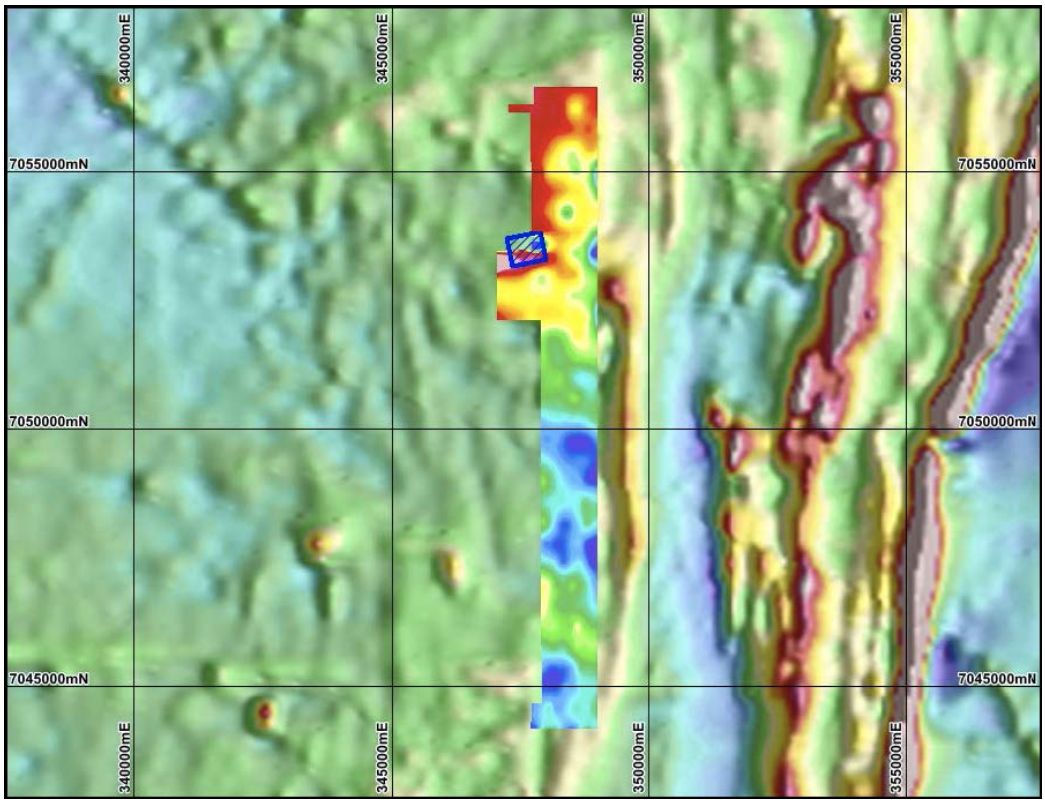

Figure 3: Dingo Range MLEM channel 10 (1 ms) raster image overlaid on TMI RTP raster image including Maxwell model plate of conductive cover generated from the FLEM data.

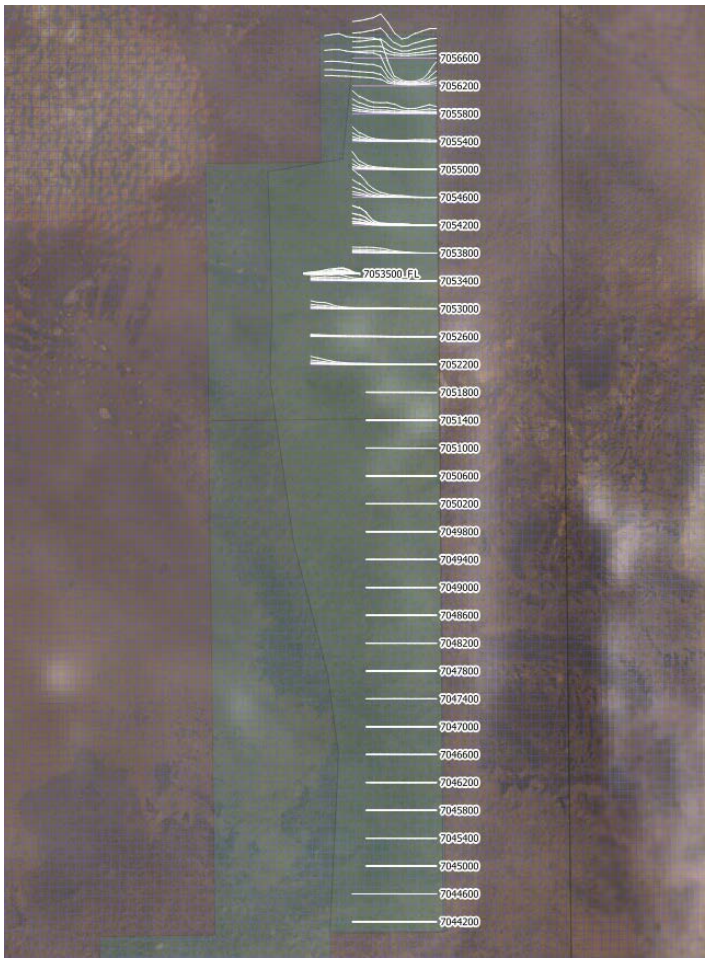

Figure 4: Dingo Range MLEM and FLEM profiles channels 20 to 24 (6 – 15 ms).

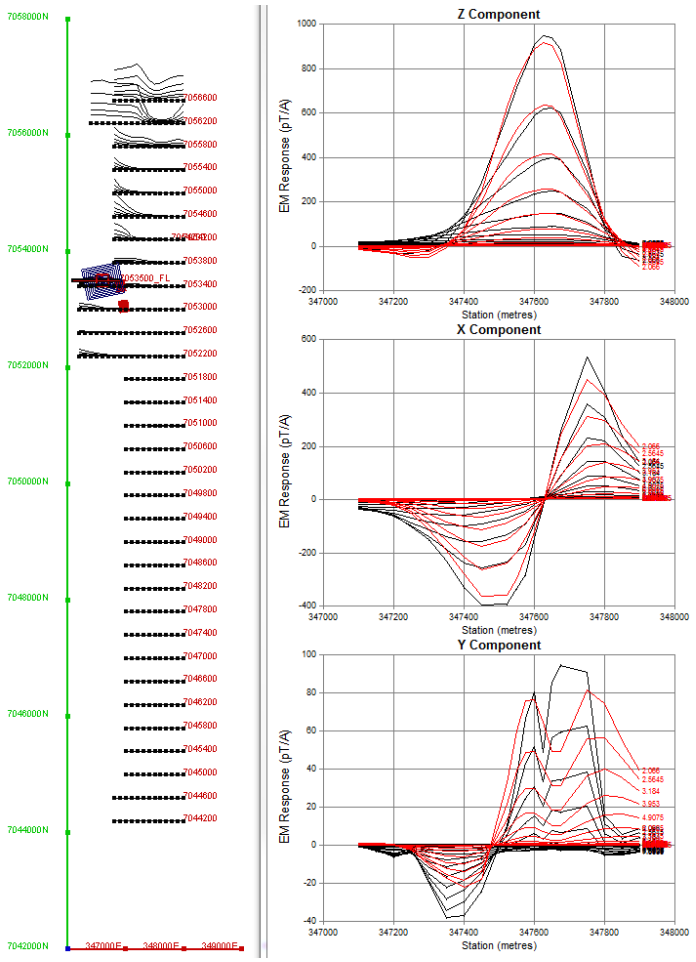

Figure 5: Dingo Range FLEM line 7053500 modelling of interpreted conductive cover (blue plate) which is extensive along the northwestern margin of the MLEM survey. Black and red

Summary

The work carried out by Newexco was the first stage of geophysical exploration completed on both the Fraser Range East and Dingo Range Projects. The Company is very encouraged with the quality of the work and the progressive results received ahead of schedule.

Following the receipt of a final report and the assay results from the MMI soil sampling the Company looks forward to establishing a drilling proposal to continue the exploration on both projects.

ENDS

For further information please contact:

Mr Joshua Wellisch
Managing Director
Mining Projects Group Limited

For online Information visit: www.miningprojectsgroup.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT:

Competent Person: *The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr N Hutchison, who is a Non-Exec Director for Mining Projects Group and who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists.*

Mr Hutchison has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Hutchison has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Fraser Range – Table 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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Moving in-loop ground EM survey carried out at 400m line spacing using a SMARTem V system by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. • EMIT Fluxgate sensor recording 3 orthogonal components: Bz, Bx and By. • Survey done at ground level. • SMARTEM standard window times used for a transmitter frequency of 0.5 Hz. • 200m x 200m transmitter loop producing a loop dipole moment for ~1200000 Am^2. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• N/A
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• N/A
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, 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 accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Data acquired using SMARTem V receiver system. • Data were delivered by Bushgum Geophysics on a daily basis. • Data were subject to QA/QC by consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd on a daily basis. QA/QC was achieved using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technolgy Pty Ltd. • Newexco Services Pty Ltd backs up all data daily, weekly and monthly with data held off-site. No changes are made to primary data.
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.*	• Data were check and validated on a daily basis using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technolgy Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Locations were planned using a combination of GIS software packages. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m. • All data points were located using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 projection.
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.*	• At least 2 readings were recorded per station. • Stations were spaced 200m along line. • Line spacing was 400m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Survey was oriented with N-S. Target geology is sub-circular – no optimal line direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data were acquired by Bushgum Geophysics and reported to the company director. • Data were forwarded from Bushgum Geophysics to consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

Fraser Range - 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 MLEM survey was completed on granted exploration license E69/3082 near Balladonia. Mining Projects Group owns 100% interest in the tenement following the acquisition of the holder Epienergy Pty Ltd • The tenement sits within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC1999/002). • The tenement is secure and in good standing at the time of writing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No knowledge of previous exploration has been completed in the area
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The global geological setting is a Proterozoic aged gabbroic intrusion(s) within metasediments situated in the Albany Fraser mobile belt. It is a high grade metamorphic terrane. The deposit style sought after is analogous to the recent Nova Ni-Cu-Co mafic hosted nickel-copper deposits.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• N/A
Data aggregation methods	• *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*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the announcement
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.*	• N/A
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; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. • Moving in-loop Transient Electromagnetic surveying was completed by Bushgum Geophysics. • Geophysical surveying employed a SMARTem V receiver system, an EMIT Fluxgate magnetic field sensor, Zonge ZT-30 transmitter and 200m x 200m transmitter loops. Survey stations were spaced 200m along line and lines were spaced 400m. • Interpretation of the Electromagnetic data was undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd.
Further work	• *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.*	• Further work to be determined following a detailed review of the results • May included further MLEM surveying and MMI soil sampling over other target areas within the tenement as well as and follow-up Aircore/RC drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Dingo Range – Table 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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Moving in-loop ground EM survey carried out at 400m line spacing using a SMARTem V system by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. • Single line of Fixed loop ground EM survey carried using a SMARTem V system by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. • EMIT Fluxgate sensor recording 3 orthogonal components: Bz, Bx and By. • Survey done at ground level. • SMARTEM standard window times used for a transmitter frequency of 0.5 Hz. • 200m x 200m transmitter loop producing a loop dipole moment for ~1200000 Am^2. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• N/A
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, 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 accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Data acquired using SMARTem V receiver system. • Data were delivered by Bushgum Geophysics on a daily basis. • Data were subject to QA/QC by consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd on a daily basis. QA/QC was achieved using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technolgy Pty Ltd. • Newexco Services Pty Ltd backs up all data daily, weekly and monthly with data held off-site. No changes are made to primary data.
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 were check and validated on a daily basis using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technolgy Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to 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.*	• Locations were planned using a combination of GIS software packages. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m. • All data points were located using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 projection.
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.*	• At least 2 readings were recorded per station. • MLEM Stations were spaced 100m along line. • FLEM Stations were spaced 50m along line. • Line spacing was 400m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Survey was oriented with E-W, perpendicular to geology.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data were acquired by Bushgum Geophysics and reported to the company director. • Data were forwarded from Bushgum Geophysics to consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

Dingo Range - 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 MLEM survey was completed on granted exploration licenses E53/1732 and E53/1733 near Wiluna. Mining Projects Group owns 100% interest in the tenement following the acquisition of the holder Coal First Pty Ltd • The tenement is secure and in good standing at the time of writing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited work has been completed in this area due to overburden cover
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted deposit style is Archaean komatiite-related nickel mineralisation
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• N/A
Data aggregation methods	• *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*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the body of the announcement
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.*	• N/A
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; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. • Moving in-loop nad Fixed loop Transient Electromagnetic surveying was completed by Bushgum Geophysics. • Geophysical surveying employed a SMARTem V receiver system, an EMIT Fluxgate magnetic field sensor, Zonge ZT-30 transmitter and 200m x 200m transmitter loops. • Interpretation of the Electromagnetic data was undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd.
Further work	• *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.*	• Further work to be determined following a detailed review of the results • May included MMI soil sampling and follow-up Aircore/RC drilling