MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

ASX Release

Attractive gold assays from Chameleon Deposit, Kalgoorlie

Highlights

- Positive results returned from infill drilling program at Chameleon gold deposit, near Kalgoorlie
- Standout assay results include:
  - 11m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 75m downhole in hole 16RCCM005; including 5m @ 7.5 g/t Au from 80m
  - 5m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 170m downhole in hole 16RCCM011
- Gold mineralisation occurs in structurally controlled shear-hosted lodes
- Mineralisation open down-plunge

Gold assays have been received from 12 holes recently drilled at the Chameleon gold deposit, testing approximately 275m of strike length to 150m below surface. Assays were also returned from one historic core hole (LSGD0010 drilled by Scotia Nickel Ltd in 2005) that was previously only partially sampled; this hole intersected the Chameleon gold zone at approximately 200m below surface.

Figure 1: Core from hole 16RCDCM012, interval from 171.19m to 172.25m, reported 8.0g/t Au (Au grade rounded to one decimal)

Drill Results and Analysis

Of the 12 drill holes, 1 hole (16RCCM010) was abandoned before reaching full target depth due to unfavorable ground conditions. 5 holes returned attractive assay results for gold (Figure 2). Historic hole LSGD0010 also returned positive gold values over a 2m interval. Results below are given as downhole intercepts and use 0.5g/t Au cut-off. Detailed drillhole information is presented in Table 1.

Three holes intersected gold in the oxide zone, as follows:

- 16RCCM002: 5m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 32m
- 16RCCM005: 11m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 75m; *including 5m* @ 7.5 g/t Au from 80m
- 16RCCM006: 3m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 84m

Three holes intersected gold in the fresh zone, as follows:

- 16RCCM011: 5m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 170m
- 16RCDCM012: 1.06m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 171.19m
- LSGD0010: 2m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 228m

Gold mineralisation primarily occurs within a steeply dipping shear zone between ultramafic and mafic volcanic units hosting quartz veining and silicification (Figure 3). The better gold grades and widths are mostly developed in the central portion of the deposit where the mineralisation is relatively coherent and remains open down-plunge to the south (Figure 2).

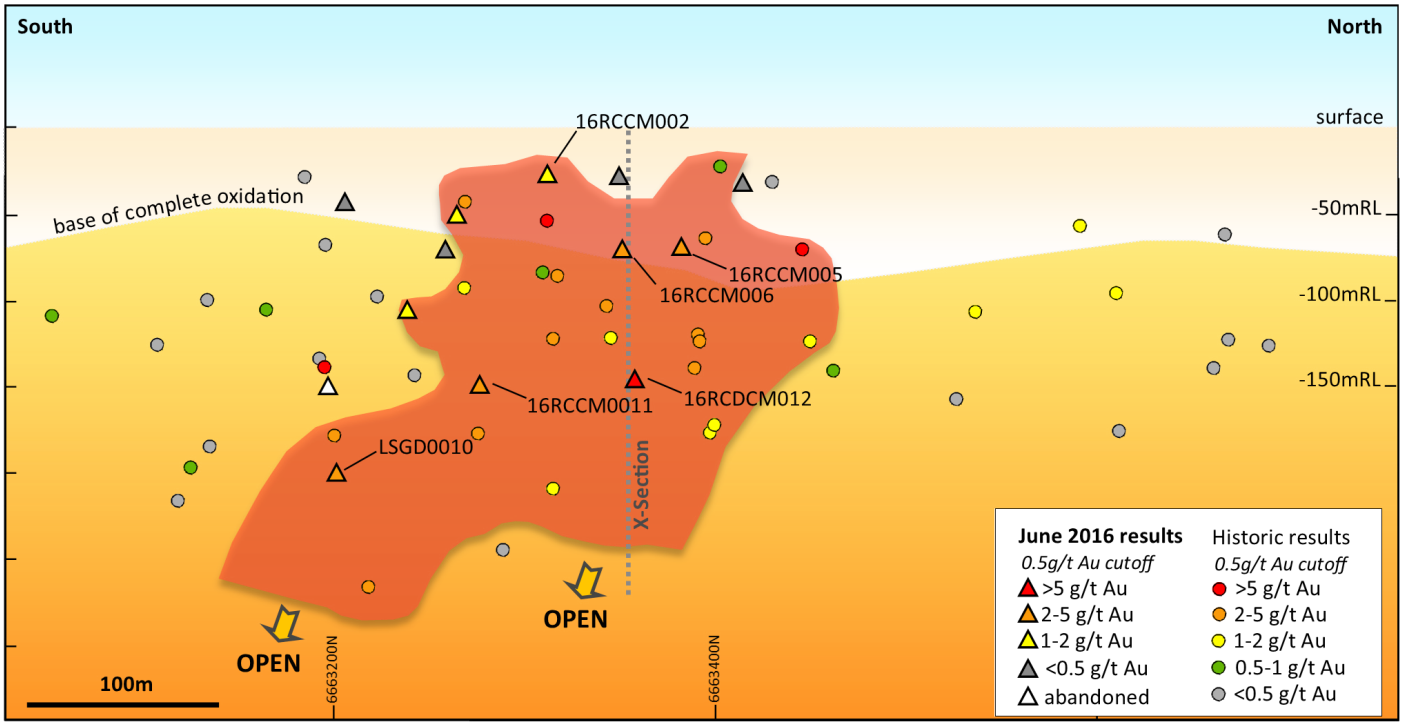

Figure 2: Chameleon gold deposit long section (looking west). The Central gold zone, above 0.5g/t Au, is shown in brown and is open down-plunge. Labelled drill holes relate to intersections described in text above.

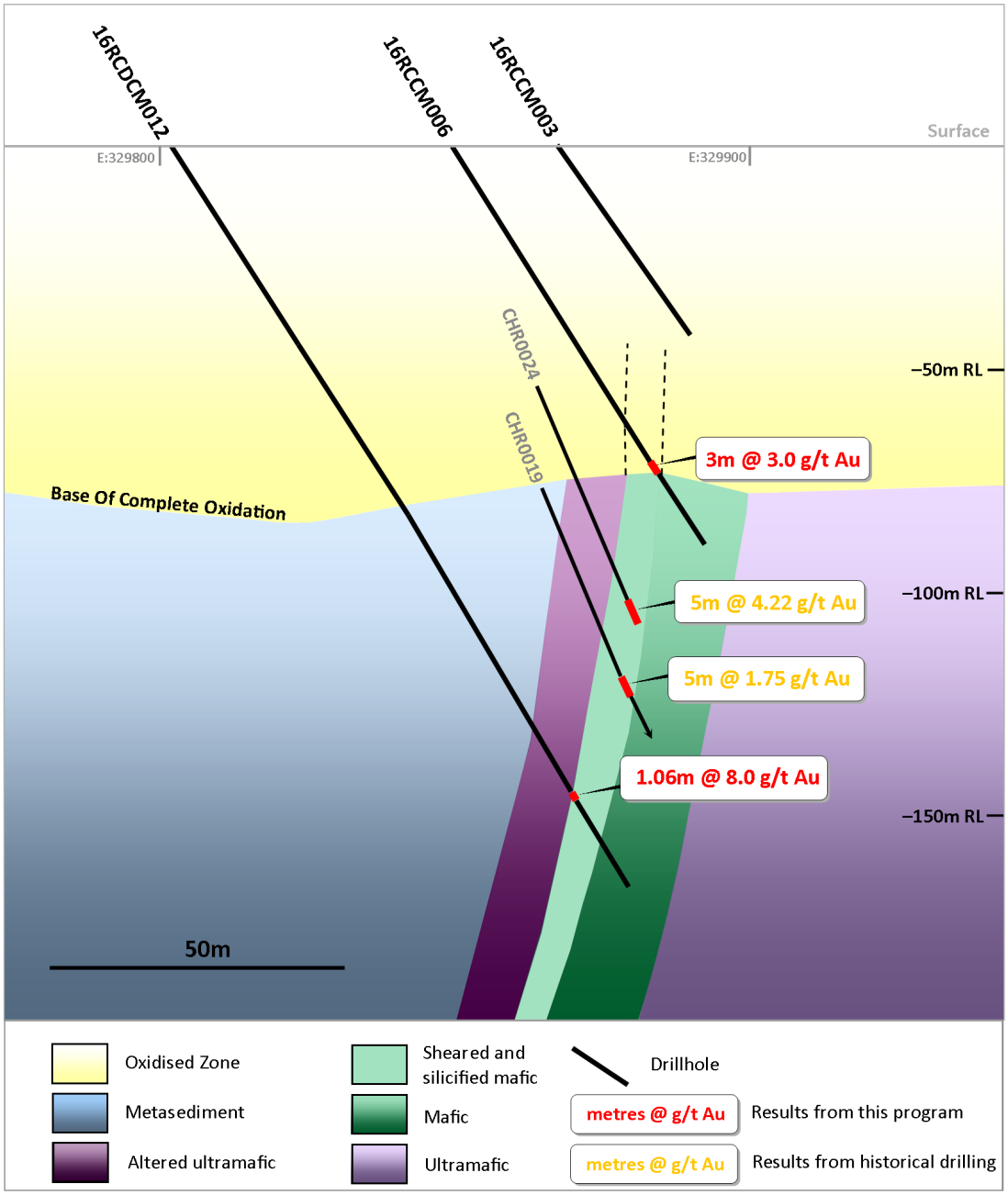

Figure 3: Chameleon gold deposit cross section (looking north). Drill intersections are at 0.5g/t Au cut-off

Next Steps

These encouraging drill results confirm internal continuity of the lodes and down-plunge extrapolation potential. Results are being incorporated into the database with the objective that an inaugural JORC 2012 standard resource estimate may be published by the end of July 2016.

About the Chameleon Deposit

The Chameleon deposit is within E29/661, part of the Scotia group of tenements (Figure 3) held by Minotaur Gold Solutions Ltd (MinAuSol), a controlled subsidiary of Minotaur Exploration Ltd (Minotaur 73%, GFR 27% and diluting).

Past exploration programs by a number of operators established the presence of high-grade gold lodes at Chameleon, extending from near surface to about 200m depth within a steeply dipping, narrow but coherent zone of gold mineralisation, as has now been confirmed by Minotaur.

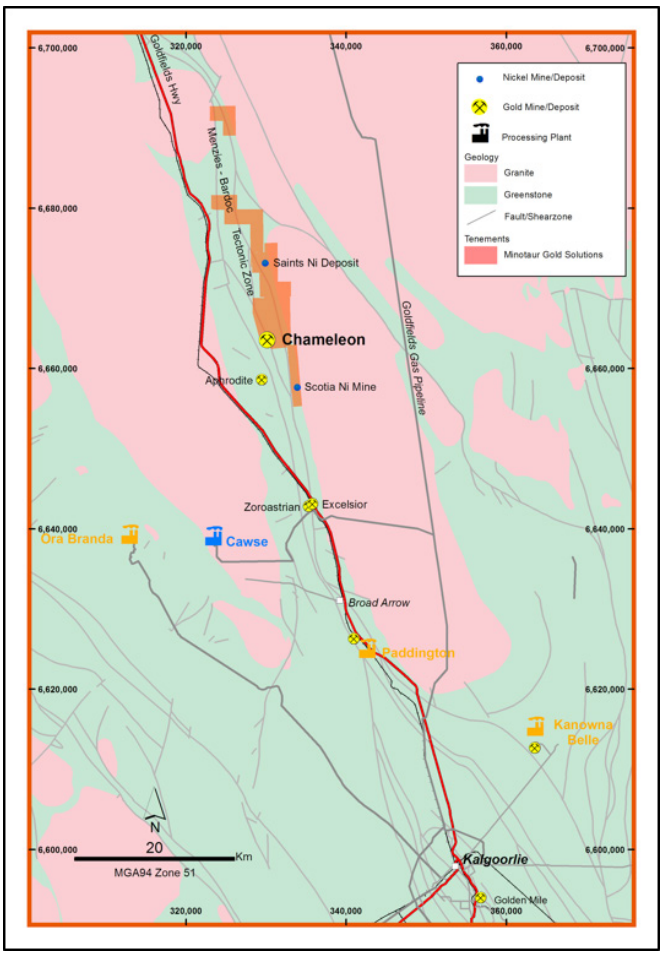

Figure 3: Location of the Chameleon gold deposit relative to the Goldfields Highway and Scotia group tenements.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Mr Glen Little, who is a full-time employee of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Little has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 (JORC Code). Mr Little consents to inclusion in this document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Drillhole	East	North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)
16RCCM001	329952	6663286	-60	244	64	RC	62	63	1	1.72
16RCCM002	329894	6663323	-60	097	58	RC	31	32	1	0.54
16RCCM002							32	33	1	5.02
16RCCM002							33	34	1	0.06
16RCCM002							34	35	1	0.45
16RCCM002							35	36	1	0.37
16RCCM002							36	37	1	3.68
16RCCM003	329871	6663338	-56	045	52	RC				nsi
16RCCM004	329811	6663392	-60	047	82	RC				nsi
16RCCM005	329823	6663351	-60	048	100	RC	75	76	1	4.92
16RCCM005							76	77	1	2.5
16RCCM005							77	78	1	2.72
16RCCM005							78	79	1	0.83
16RCCM005							79	80	1	0.81
16RCCM005							80	81	1	5.97
16RCCM005							81	82	1	3.23
16RCCM005							82	83	1	3.63
16RCCM005							83	84	1	17.7
16RCCM005							84	85	1	7.08
16RCCM005							85	86	1	1.71
16RCCM005							86	87	1	0.16
16RCCM005							87	88	1	0.1
16RCCM005							88	89	1	0.91
16RCCM005							89	90	1	0.13
16RCCM005							90	91	1	0.12
16RCCM005							91	92	1	0.1
16RCCM005							92	93	1	0.05
16RCCM005							93	94	1	0.26
16RCCM005							94	95	1	1.08
16RCCM006	329851	6663325	-60	048	106	RC	84	85	1	3.99
16RCCM006							85	86	1	3.72
16RCCM006							86	87	1	1.24
16RCCM007	329903	6663251	-60	064	100	RC				nsi
16RCCM008	329899	6663226	-60	064	130	RC	88	90	2	2.65
16RCCM008							90	123	33	nsi
16RCCM008							123	124	1	1.73
16RCCM009	329938	6663204	-60	064	94	RC				nsi
16RCCM010	329876	6663182	-60	076	160	RC				nsi
16RCCM011	329845	6663246	-60	064	178	RC	170	171	1	5.13
16RCCM011							171	172	1	6.34
16RCCM011							172	173	1	2.42
16RCCM011							173	174	1	6.1
16RCCM011							174	175	1	1.82
16RCDCM012	329802	6663285	-58	042	196.5	RC/DD	171.19	172.25	1.06	7.97
LSGD0010*	329836	6663208	-60	090	262	DD	228	229	1	3.48
LSGD0010*							229	230	1	2.53

*Table 1: Chameleon drill collar details and Au assays. All coordinates refer to GDA94 datum, Zone 51. Azimuths are true bearings. *LSGD010 drilled by Scotia Nickel Ltd in 2005. Significant intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au) for drillhole samples from 16RCCM001-16RCCM011, 16RCDCM012 and LSGD010 by ALS Global (fire assay and AAS for Au).*
Note: Depths are downhole depths.

APPENDIX A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	• Drill holes 16RCCM001 to 16RCCM011 were drilled from surface with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling technique. Drill hole 16RCDCM012 was drilled from surface with RC and Diamond Coring techniques from 106m. The RC drill bit size of 5 5/8" was employed for all holes and HQ3 drill bit size was used for coring. Both bits sizes are considered appropriate to indicate degree and extent of mineralisation from the samples obtained. Samples were also taken from an historic cored hole LSGD0010 that was drilled NQ in size. • For the RC drilling 2m composite samples were taken with a 50mm PVC spear from 1m samples in calico bags taken off the cyclone splitter for drilled intervals outside the target zone. 1m samples were taken using the same technique but from individual bags from the target zones where mineralisation was expected. Average sample weight was 0.8kg. • For the core samples, samples were generally 1m but varied in some instances due to sampling to specific geological boundaries. For hole 16RCDCM012 core was sampled as half core. For the historic drill core from hole LSGD0010 cored was sampled as quarter core in areas that had been sampled previously (4 samples) or as half core where no previous sampling had occurred (25 samples). Average sample weight for 16RCDCM012 half-core HQ was 3.5kg. Average sample weight for LSGD0010 half-core NQ was 2.5kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Regular air- and manual cleaning of the cyclone was conducted at the end of each drill rod or more regularly if required to remove material that may have been hung up in the cyclone. When required the cyclone was also cleaned with high pressure water. Field duplicates of RC samples were taken regularly, at least one duplicate per RC hole, approximately 1 field duplicate per 35 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• All new drill core have been geologically logged in detail and core orientation determined where possible, all drill core trays photographed. Select lithologies and zones of mineralisation were photographed where important. RC drill chips were logged every 1m. The historic drill hole LSGD0010 was previously logged in detail. • RC samples were collected every 2m outside of expected zones of mineralisation and at 1m intervals where mineralisation was expected. Core was generally sampled at 1m intervals but some intervals were slightly longer or shorter and were dependent on specific geological boundaries.
	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.	• 2m metre composite samples were considered appropriate for areas where mineralisation was not expected and 1m samples (or as close as reasonable based on geological contacts) were considered appropriate for the core samples. • All samples, as described above, were sent to ALS Chemex laboratory in Kalgoorlie for industry standard sample preparation and geochemical analysis.
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).*	• Drill holes 16RCCM001 to 16RCCM011 were drilled from surface with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling technique. Drill hole 16RCDCM012 was drilled from surface with RC and Diamond Coring triple tube techniques from 106m. The RC drill bit size of 5 5/8" was employed for all holes and HQ3 drill bit size was used for coring. Both bit sizes are considered appropriate to indicate degree and extent of mineralisation from the samples obtained. Samples were also taken from an historic cored hole LSGD0010 that was drilled NQ in size.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC drill sample recovery was assessed by comparing drill chip sample volumes in sample bags for individual metres. Overall good sample recovery was achieved however some samples were wet with reduced volumes documented in the sample ledger. Downhole depth was checked at the end of each rod change (6m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rods used). • Triple tube was used for the cored portion of hole 16RCDCM012 and sample recovery was recorded prior to placement in the core tray. Down hole depths on core blocks were checked against the core recovered and with no discrepancies.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For RC drilling regular air- and manual cleaning of the cyclone was conducted at the end of each drill rod or more regularly if required to remove material that may have been hung up in the cyclone. When required the cyclone was also cleaned with high pressure water. Wherever possible during drilling, if water was encountered downhole, the hole was cleared of water to ensure sample loss was minimized in those zones. • For core drilling of 16RCDCM012, triple tube was used to maximize sample recovery and to allow accurate recording of any sample loss when it did occur. • Core samples from historic drill hole LSGD0010 were in some instances strongly degraded however the sample relating to the results presented in this report are in good condition with full core recovered.
	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.	• There is no obvious bias or relationship between sample loss and gold grade for the intervals reported here.
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.*	• Logging of chips from the RC drilling was conducted at 1m intervals by the Senior Geologist onsite as drilling progressed. Data was input into a laptop computer onsite using Minotaur's database field collection logging system. • Drill core from hole 16RCDCM012 was transported from the drill site to Kalgoorlie and logged by senior Minotaur personnel; geological, structural and geotechnical logging was conducted. Check logging only was conducted on historic hole LSGD0010, as detailed logging conducted by the previous operator was found to be accurate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging was qualitative. Drill core from both holes was photographed in the core trays with zones of interest photographed in more detail where considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		important to understanding the mineralisation.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 100% of the RC and new diamond core drilling was logged in sufficient detail to make informed assessment of the geology and subsequent assay results.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core from drill hole 16RCDCM012 was sawn using an automated core saw and sampled as half core. Core from historic hole LSGD0010 was mostly sawn using an automated core saw and sampled mostly as half core. 4 samples were quarter cored where previous sampling has occurred. Some samples from hole LSGD0010 had to be hand-split using a chisel due to the degraded nature of the core; none of the hand-split samples carry gold and are not reported here.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples passed through a rotary cone splitter and were then speared with a PVC spear. Some wet samples were obtained and these intervals were recorded.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• 1m and 2m samples for the RC and 1m samples, or as close as reasonable, for the core is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• 1m logging of the geology for the RC samples and detailed logging of the cored samples was conducted to ensure sufficient detail to maximize the representivity of the samples when deciding on sample intervals.
	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.	• Duplicate samples from the RC drilling were included for all sampling at the rate of 1 field duplicate per 35 alpha samples. Geochemical standards and blanks were also used for QA/QC (see section below).
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• RC samples submitted to the laboratory weighed on average 0.8kg and are considered appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation tested. Where possible ½ core samples (average sample weight 3.5kg for HQ core and 2.5 kg for NQ core) were submitted for both cored holes. Some quarter core sampling was conducted (4 samples only) over

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intervals that aren't presented in this report.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS Chemex laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analyses. Samples were crushed if required (e.g. for the drill core samples), pulverized with 85% passing 75 microns, then analyses for Au by fire assay method Au-AA25 using a 30g sample size, and for multi-element analyses using an aqua regia digest GEO-AR01 with a ICPAES and ICPMS finish using method ME-MS41. Note: the multi-element data is not finalised and therefore not presented in this report.
	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.	• No other instruments outside of the ALS Chemex laboratory were used for analyses of the samples.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Commercial reference materials (standards) and blanks were inserted in the analytical sequence with all samples (RC chips and core). In addition, field duplicates were included at a frequency of approximately 1 duplicate per 35 RC drill samples. Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 15 with RC samples and at a rate of approximately 1 in 10 with core samples. Some issues arose with some of the standard results therefore all samples in the areas of interest, as reported here, were re-assayed for gold with standards and blanks applied at the rate 1 standard per 6 samples and 1 blank per 18 samples respectively. • For the laboratory results received and reported in the body of this Report an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been confirmed by Minotaur's QAQC protocols.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All drilling data including collar coordinates, hole orientation, total depth, sampling intervals and lithological logging were recorded using OCRIS Mobile logging software with inbuilt data validation. This was completed by the Minotaur staff who conducted the drill program. Significant intersections have been verified by Minotaur's project geologists and database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Drill hole 16RCCM005 although not a direct twin of historical drillhole DR_GG382 effectively scissors the mineralised zone intersected in drillhole DR_GG382. Au Assays from hole 16RCCM005 are of a similar width and grade and confirm historic assays from hole DR_GG382.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All data relating to the drill logging and sampling has been uploaded and validated using Minotaur data entry procedures.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
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.*	• Drillhole collar locations were determined using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m, which is considered appropriate level of accuracy at this stage. Checks were also made against historic drill collars from the prospect area that were surveyed using differential GPS which showed the handheld GPS to be within 2-3m. • Downhole surveys were conducted using an Axis Mining Technology – Champ Navigator north seeking gyro for both the RC and Diamond drillholes. Downhole surveys were conducted every 18m for the RC and approximately every 15m for the diamond.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• GDA94, MGA Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• A DTM was created using collar data from historic drill holes that were accurately surveyed using differential GPS. Relative Levels (RL) from this surface were applied to the current drill program hole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data spacing of down hole drill samples of 1m, or as close as reasonably possible to 1m, was used for all samples from the targeted mineralised zone.
	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.	• This report does not relate to a mineral resource estimation, however data spacing down hole and between holes, when combined with other historic drill data that is available, is expected to be sufficient for estimating a maiden resource in due course.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied
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.*	• Drill hole orientation was optimized, as far as reasonably practical, to intersect the centre of the targeted mineralised structure perpendicular to the interpreted strike orientation of the mineralised zone.
	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.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill samples were stored at a secure location during drilling and delivered to the Laboratory for analysis by Company personnel. Remnant drill core has been permanently retained, as will be laboratory pulps and residues from both the core and RC samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent audit or review has been undertaken

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 Chameleon deposit is within E29/661, part of the Scotia group of tenements (Figure 3) held by Minotaur Gold Solutions Ltd (MinAuSol), a controlled subsidiary of Minotaur Exploration Ltd (Minotaur 73%, GFR 27% and diluting). • Norilsk Nickel retains a 2.5% NSR on E29/661 • There are no material issues with regard to access.
	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 tenement is secure at the time of the report being submitted and no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant exploration drilling has been conducted previously by a number of other parties at the Chameleon prospect, including aircore, RC and diamond core drilling. This data has been reviewed in detail by Minotaur and was used to assist with the planning of the current drill program as reported here. Whilst Minotaur acknowledges this work has been important, and is likely to form part of any data used if a gold resource is to be estimated in the future, it has limited bearing on the drill results presented is this report which is from work completed by us.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Chameleon Au deposit is regarded as an Archaean lode-Au type deposit. The deposit occurs within the Menzies-Bardoc tectonic zone on a shearzone splay of the Bardoc shearzone. The mineralisation style is vein hosted Au mineralisation within sheared and altered mafic and ultramafic lithologies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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* ▪ *hole length.*	• Full drill collar details, including location coordinates, orientation and final depth are provided in the Table 1 of the body of this Report. • Significant gold assay results, material to this report, are presented in Table 2 of the body of this Report.
	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.	• Some drill assay data has been omitted from this report as it is not considered material. Assay data from outside of the mineralised zones presented in Table 2 typically returned gold values at or near background levels only.
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.*	• No weighted averages have been used in presenting assay data in this report. • All assays presented in the text of the report are above 0.5g/t Au but no maximum cut-off has been applied.
	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.	• No short lengths of high-grade gold have been aggregated with longer lengths of low-grade gold
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalent values have been used in this report
Relationship between	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All depths and intervals are reported as downhole measurements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• True widths are estimated to be approximately 50-55% of downhole intercept widths which is to be used a guide only.
	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').	• All depths and intervals are reported as downhole measurements
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.*	• Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for a long section and cross section respectively that are a good representation of the geology and scale of the prospect. A plan view is not included but drill hole collar locations are presented in Table 1.
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.*	• Some drill assay data has been omitted from this report as it is not considered material. Assay data from outside of the mineralised zones presented in Table 2 typically returned gold values at or near background levels only. Reference is made to the cross section presented in Figure 2 that shows the main zone of mineralisation. Outside this zone there is no known gold mineralisation of any significance.
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.*	• No significant exploration data have been omitted
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Minotaur is currently reviewing the drill data to determine if further drilling is warranted. If it is determined that additional drilling is required Minotaur will announce such plans in due course.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• No other diagrams are required at this time.