

More thick intervals of near-surface gold at Target 14 & Big Sky

- RC drilling at Target 14 and Big Sky continue to intersect thick shallow gold mineralisation. New intersections include:

Target 14

- 36m @ 2.9g/t Au from 12m (21MORC185), including:
 - 24m @ 4.1g/t Au from 24m

Big Sky

- 60m @ 1.0g/t Au from 42m (21MORC196), drilled 50m south of 21MORC101 (73m @ 1.4g/t Au)
- 6m @ 6.9g/t Au from 12m (21MORC157)
- 18m @ 1.1g/t Au from 36m (21MORC160)
- 12m @ 1.7g/t Au from 84m (21MORC189)
- Resource delineation drilling has commenced at Big Sky and along with infill drilling at White Heat and Target 14.
- The the extensive nature and continuity of the gold mineralisation at these targets provides strong potential to add to the Company's existing resource base at Cue
- Diamond and aircore drilling on the EVN JV at West Island and Austin North is continuing
- Assay results are pending for a total of 168 drill holes across the Cue Project

Musgrave Minerals Ltd (ASX: **MGV**) ("Musgrave" or "the Company") is pleased to report further strong assay results from reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at the Big Sky and Target 14 Prospects along the new gold corridor south-west of Lena and Break of Day on its 100% owned ground at its flagship Cue Gold Project in Western Australia's Murchison district (*Figure 1*). Recent assays from RC drillholes continue to define thick regolith gold mineralisation within the extensive 2.6km-long aircore gold anomaly at Big Sky. Gold mineralisation remains open down dip at Big Sky and infill resource definition RC drilling has commenced. Target 14 also remains open and further drilling to follow-up the recent intercept will commence in October.

Musgrave Managing Director Rob Waugh said: *“Big Sky and Target 14 are new and exciting discovery opportunities for the Company. Thick, near-surface, oxide gold mineralisation has been identified over broad intervals at Big Sky, which has the potential to add significant feed tonnes to a future operation focused at Break of Day and Lena. The potential addition of soft oxide mineralisation from Big Sky, together with the higher-grade Break of Day and Lena deposits only 2km to the north could significantly improve sustainability of production scheduling and help provide feed continuity over a longer potential operating term.”*

“Big Sky continues to deliver strong results for Musgrave. We are focusing on near-surface resource growth and exploring for both smaller high-grade deposits like White Heat in combination with larger near-surface but lower grade mineralisation like Big Sky. Both can potentially be mined by open pit methods and blended to maintain a steady rate of production.”

A 7,000m RC follow-up resource drilling program at Big Sky has commenced. The drilling will focus on three zones of between 600m and 200m of continuous mineralised strike (Figures 2 to 6), with the aim of defining a near-surface gold resource to grow the total resource inventory at Cue. Drilling is ongoing and we look forward to updating the market with further results as assays are received.”

Big Sky Prospect

RC drilling south-west of Lena within the new 7km-long gold corridor continues to intersect significant gold mineralisation below thin transported cover (1-10m) in areas not drilled by previous explorers. The Big Sky gold anomaly (Figures 1 & 2) is defined over 2.6km of continuous strike.

Infill resource definition RC drilling has commenced to test the continuity, grade and down dip extent of the mineralisation in oxide and fresh basement rock (Figures 1, 2, 3 & 6). The Big Sky Prospect is approximately 2km south-west of Break of Day.

A combination of Six-metre composite samples and one-metre individual samples have been received from a further 55 RC drill holes in the current program at Big Sky, with infill drilling underway to enable a maiden resource estimate in early 2022. Results for additional drilling are pending. Significant new intersections at Big Sky include:

- 60m @ 1.0g/t Au from 42m (21MORC196), 50m south of 21MORC101 (73m @ 1.4g/t Au)
- 6m @ 6.9g/t Au from 12m (21MORC157)
- 18m @ 1.1g/t Au from 36m (21MORC160)
- 12m @ 1.7g/t Au from 84m (21MORC189)
- 12m @ 1.6g/t Au from 48m (21MORC194)
- 6m @ 2.2g/t Au from 30m (21MORC191)

Drill hole and assay details are presented in Tables 1a,1b, 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b. All composite intervals assaying above 0.5g/t have been reported in this release and are considered significant where they occur over broad widths. One-metre samples from anomalous gold composites have been submitted for individual analysis with results expected in October. It is noted that a number of the deeper drill holes steepened from the planned dip and failed to intersect the projected target.

The ongoing focus is on the higher grade and thicker intervals of gold mineralisation intersected to date. The extensive nature and continuity of the gold mineralisation supports the view that the Big Sky prospect has the potential to add to the Company's existing resource base at Cue.

A single diamond drill hole to test the basement at Big Sky below drill hole 21MORC101 (73m @ 1.4g/t Au from 41m) (see *MGV ASX release 12 August 2021*), intersected mineralised, sheared porphyry from 99.3m on a sediment lithological contact (Figures 3 & 4) and returned:



- 62.7m @ 0.6g/t Au from 99.3m (21MODD021), including:
 - 6.7m @ 2.4g/t Au from 99.3m in lower saprolite; and
 - 7.0m @ 1.5g/t Au from 155m in fresh altered porphyry.

Further diamond drilling is required to define the plunge, extent and tenor of the mineralisation in fresh (basement) rock.

Target 14

At **Target 14**, 1.2km south-west of Break of Day (Figures 1 & 9) and 800m north of Big Sky, RC drilling continues to intersect significant regolith gold mineralisation including:

- 36m @ 2.9g/t Au from 12m (21MORC185), including:
 - 24m @ 4.1g/t Au from 24m
- 12m @ 1.7g/t Au from 84m (21MORC189)
- 6m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 30m (21MORC191)
- 12m @ 1.6g/t Au from 48m (21MORC194)

The primary source of this regolith mineralisation is not yet defined. Further drilling is being planned and will commence in October. Drill hole and assay details are presented in Tables 1a and 1b.

Target 14 & Big Sky One-metre resamples

One-metre resamples of previously reported six-metre composites from 15 RC drill holes at the Big Sky Prospect (Figures 1 & 2) have confirmed the results from the six-metre composite sampling. Mineralised intersections from one-metre resamples include:

- 16m @ 1.1g/t Au from 55m (21MORC103)
- 14m @ 1.9g/t Au from 43m (21MORC105)
- 9m @ 1.0g/t Au from 129m to EOH (21MORC113)
- 8m @ 3.3g/t Au from 86m (21MORC114)
- 8m @ 2.8g/t Au from 112m (21MORC115)
- 43m @ 0.9g/t Au from 44m (21MORC120), including:
 - 17m @ 1.1g/t Au from 44m
- 6m @ 4.8g/t Au from 108m (21MORC121), including:
 - 2m @ 11.9g/t Au from 108m

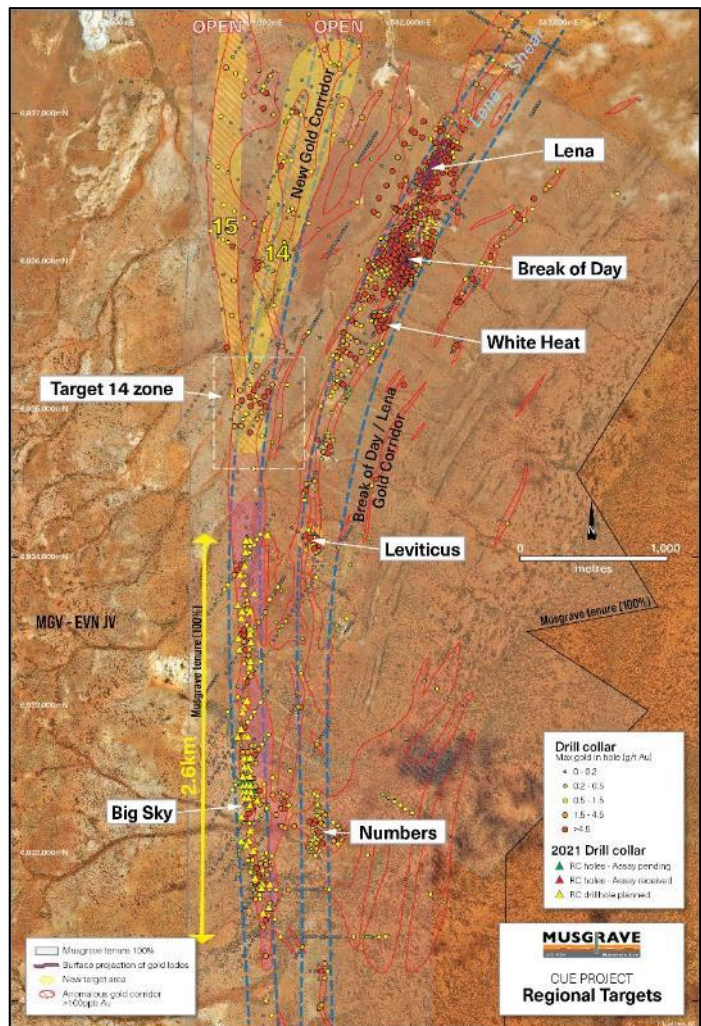


Figure 1: Regional plan showing drill hole collars and significant prospect locations



All drill hole and assay details are presented in Tables 2a and 2b. All intervals assaying above 1g/t have been reported in this release and are considered significant where they occur over broad widths. Drill hole locations are shown in Figures 3 to 8.

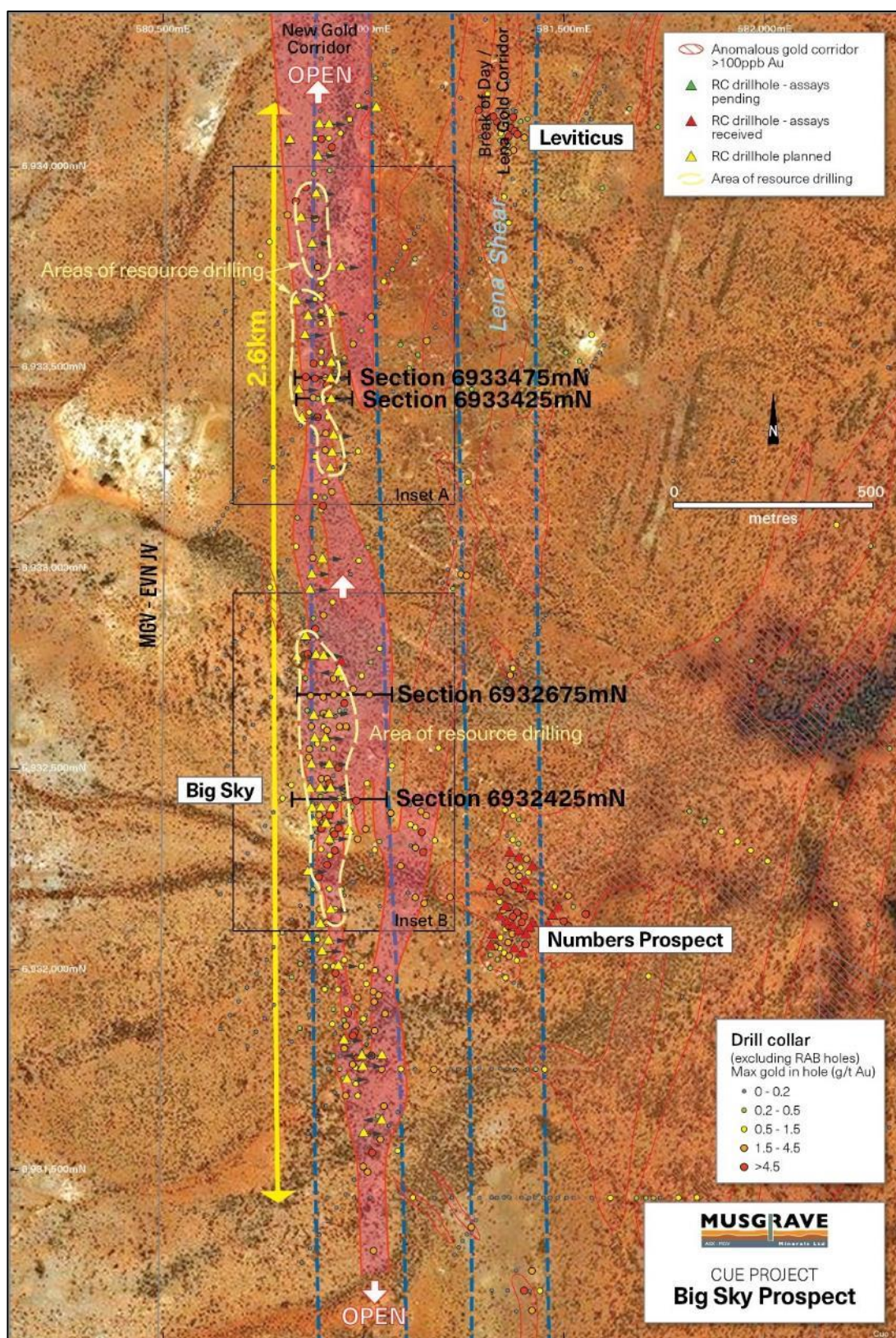
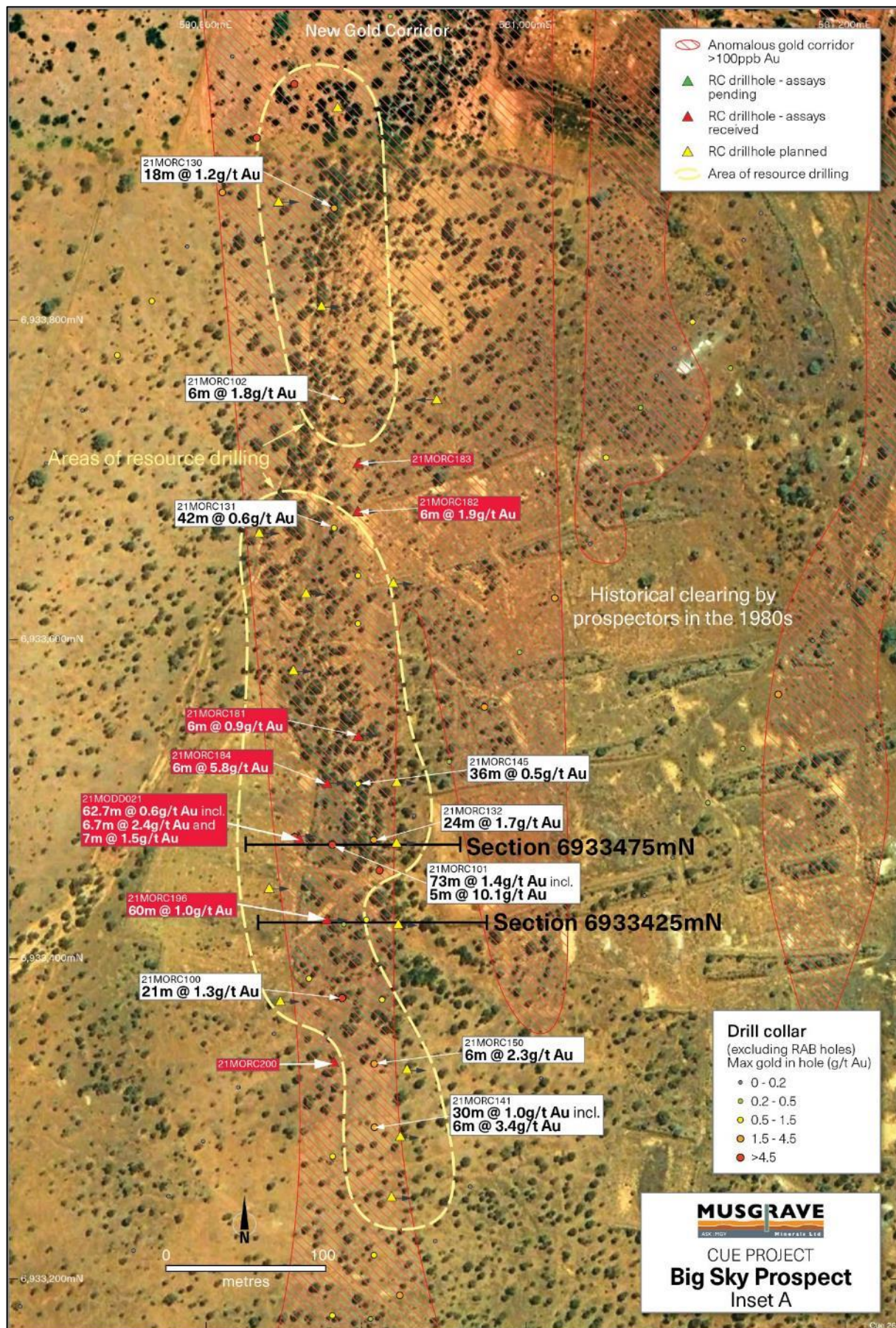


Figure 2: Plan showing Big Sky Prospect, drill hole collars and new areas of resource drilling follow-up. See inset plans A and B



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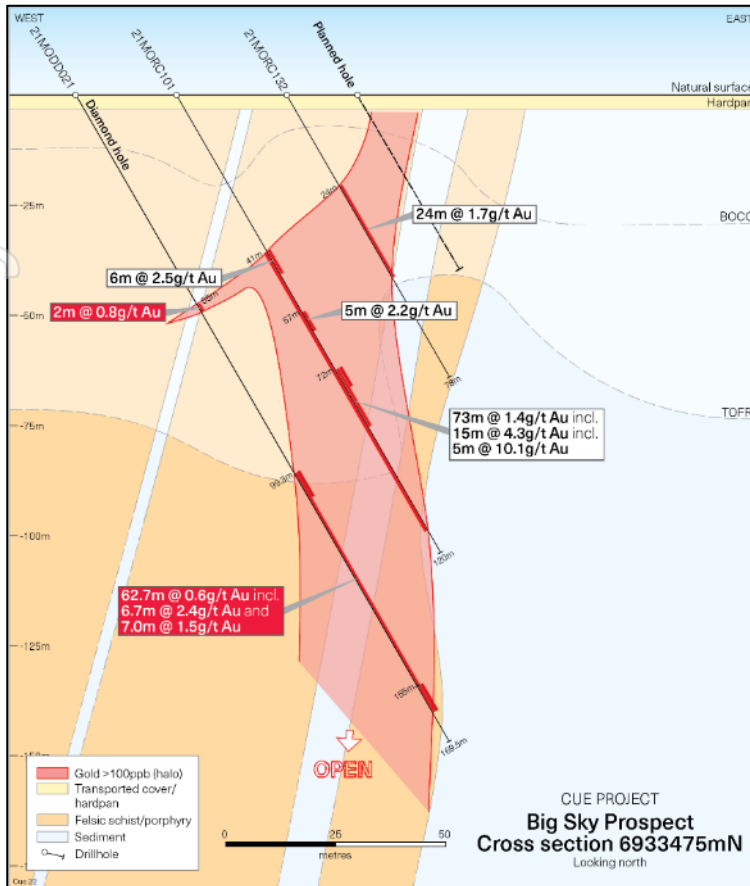


Figure 4: Cross-section 6933475mN showing RC drill traverse through Big Sky Prospect, central zone. Section 50m north of Figure 5 below

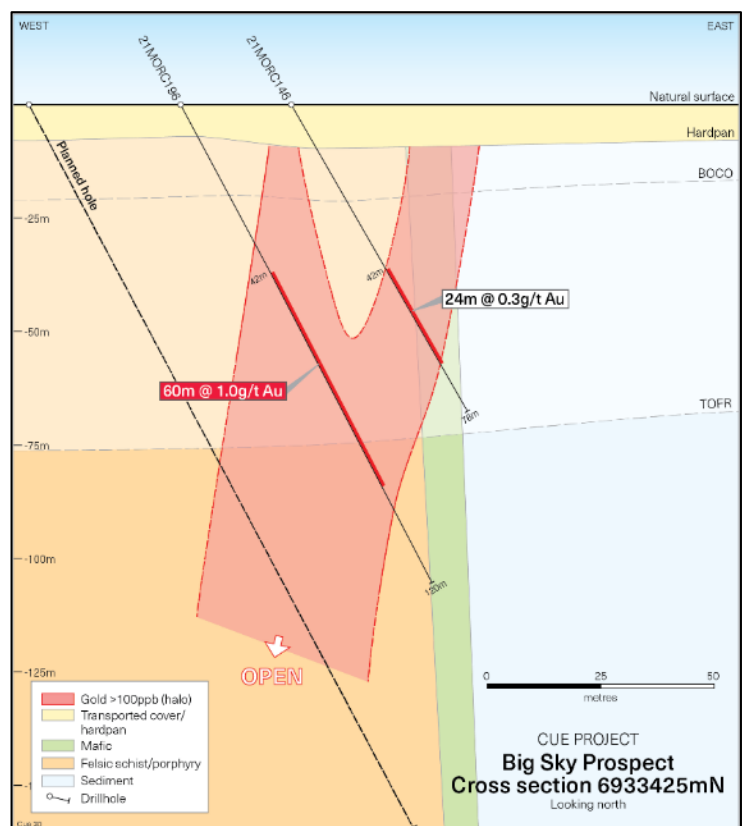


Figure 5: Cross-section 6933425mN showing RC drill traverse through Big Sky Prospect, central zone. Section 50m south of Figure 4 above



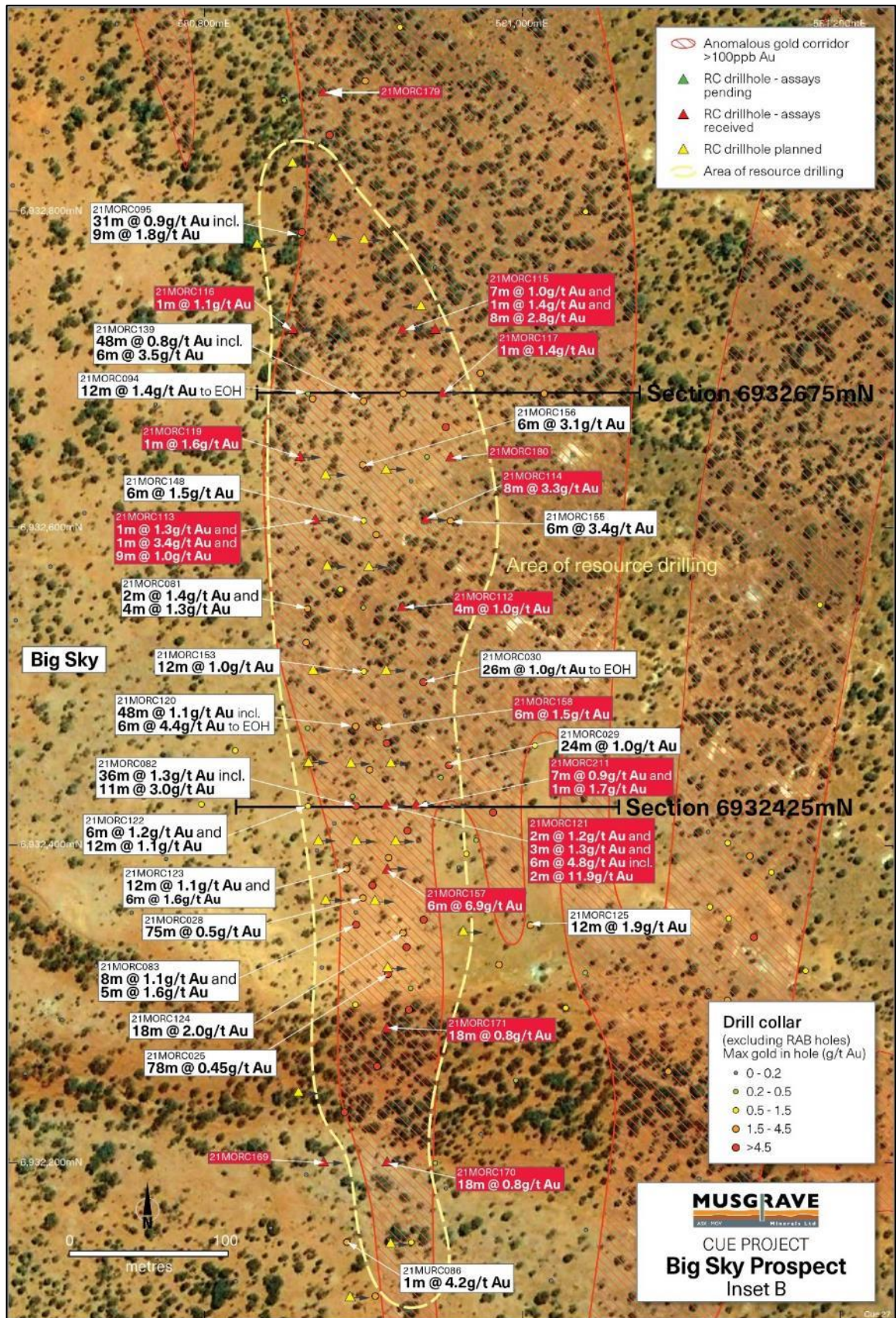


Figure 6: Inset plan B at Big Sky southern section of Big Sky Prospect, showing drill hole collars and new areas of resource drilling follow-up.



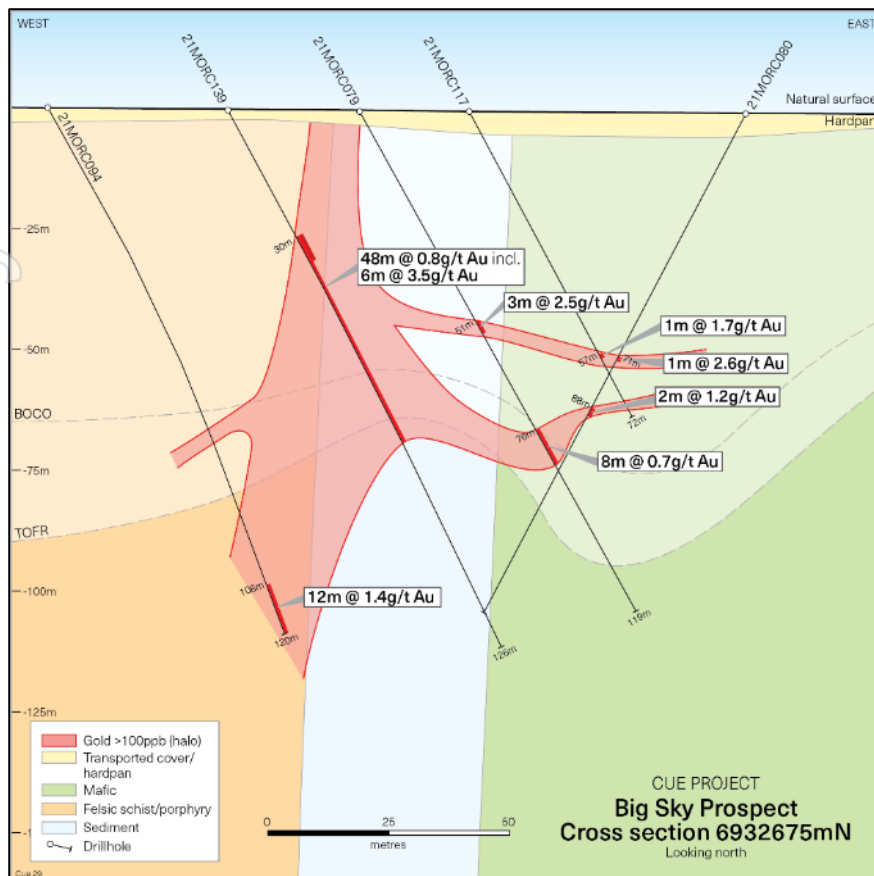


Figure 7: Cross-section 6932675mN showing RC drill traverse through Big Sky Prospect, southern zone. Section 250m north of Figure 8 below

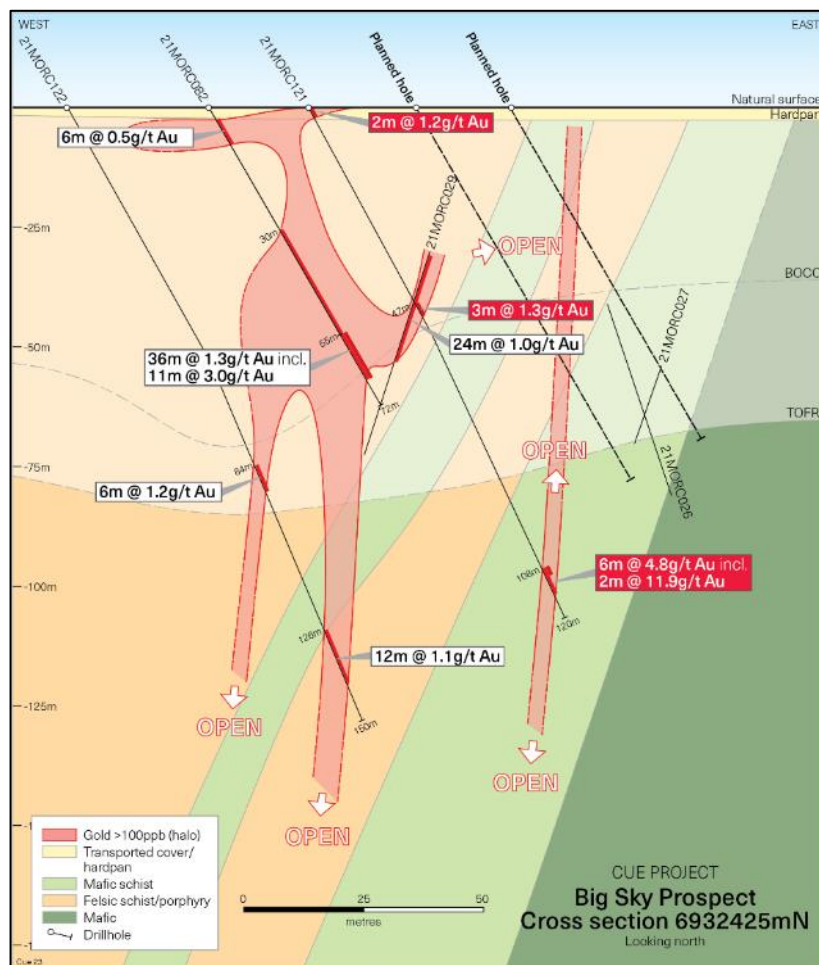


Figure 8: Cross-section 6932425mN showing RC drill traverse through Big Sky Prospect, southern zone. Section 250m south of Figure 7 above



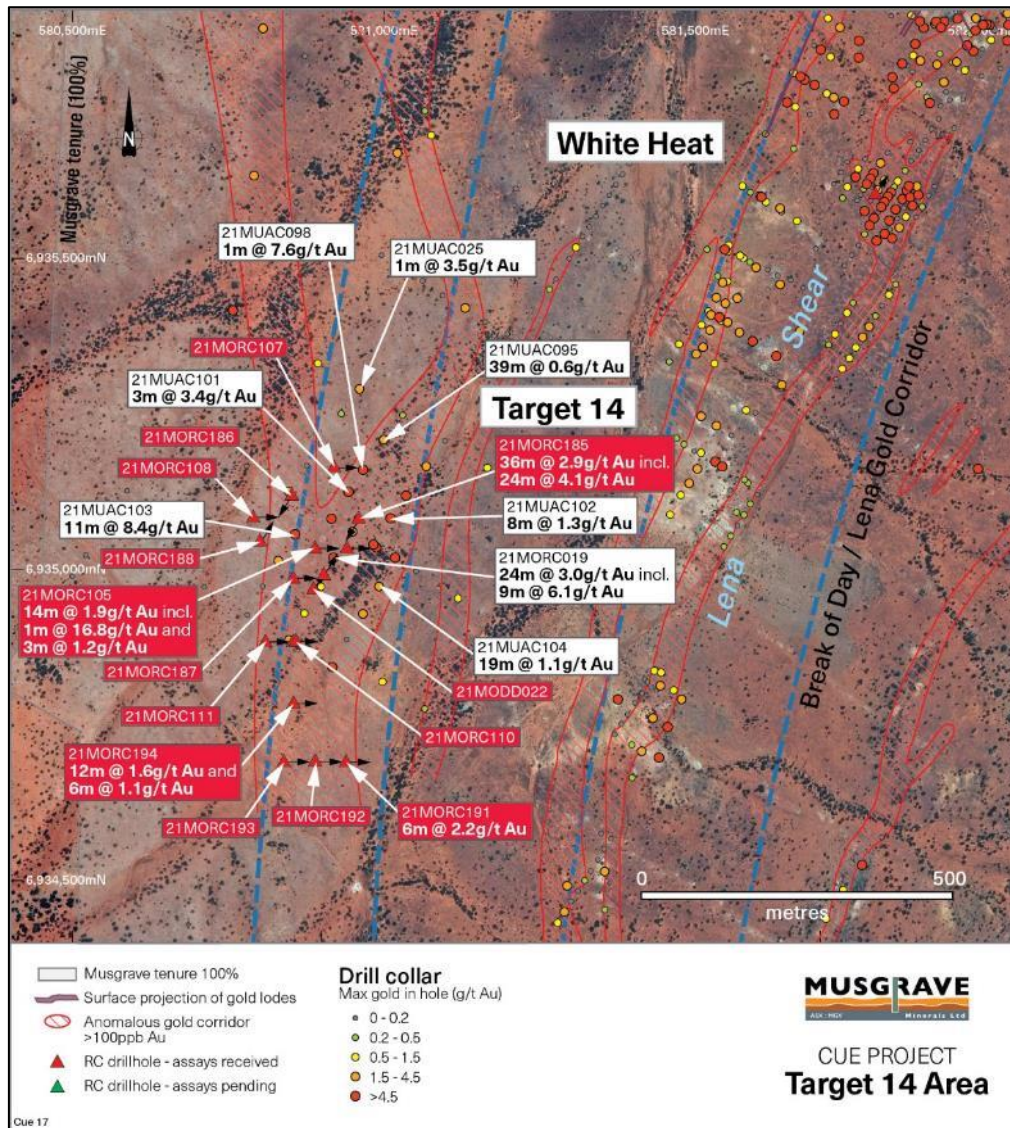


Figure 9: Target 14 Prospect, showing drill hole collars and new assay results.

Cue Project

The Cue Gold Project is located approximately 30km south of the township of Cue in the Murchison district of Western Australia. The Lena and Break of Day deposits are only 5km from the Great Northern Highway, approximately 600km north of Perth.

The current resource estimate for the Cue Gold Project totals 6.4Mt @ 3.2g/t Au for 659koz including the Break of Day deposit (797kt @ 10.2g/t Au for 262koz contained gold) and the Lena deposit (4.3Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 325koz contained gold) located 130m to the west of Break of Day (see *MGV ASX announcements dated 17 February 2020 and 11 November 2020*). The new gold discoveries at White Heat and Big Sky are both outside the existing resource areas.



Ongoing Activities

Musgrave 100% tenements

- Infill resource definition RC drilling at the Big Sky prospect has commenced. Assay results from this drilling are expected in November.
- Follow-up RC drilling to define the basement source of gold anomalism at Target 14 is currently being planned with drilling to re-commence in October.
- One-metre resamples from six-metre composites of approximately 80 RC drill holes from Big Sky and Target 14 are awaited. Results expected in 4-6 weeks.
- Follow-up extensional resource definition RC drilling at the White Heat prospect is underway with assays expected in November.
- Works to progress the prefeasibility level studies at Break of Day and Lena are continuing with additional metallurgical and geotechnical test work continuing. Analysis and reporting of the hydrological drilling completed in July is awaited.

Evolution JV

- Follow-up diamond drilling at the West Island and Austin North prospects on Lake Austin is continuing with seven holes completed in the current program. Assays are pending.
- The regional reconnaissance and infill aircore drilling program on Lake Austin to define additional targets for basement diamond drill testing is now 75% complete. Assays are pending.

Authorised for release by the Board of Musgrave Minerals Limited.

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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 project. Musgrave has had significant exploration success at Cue with the ongoing focus on increasing the gold resources through discovery and extensional drilling to underpin studies that will demonstrate a viable path to near-term development. Musgrave also holds a large exploration tenement package in the Ni-Cu-Co prospective Musgrave Province in South Australia.

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Additional JORC Information

Further details relating to the information provided in this release can be found in the following Musgrave Minerals' ASX announcements:

- 16 August 2021, "Bonanza gold grades at White Heat"
- 12 August 2021, "Big Sky delivers more near-surface gold"
- 4 August 2021, "Company Presentation – Diggers and Dealers Mining Forum"
- 30 July 2021, "Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report"
- 19 July 2021, "Significant gold intersections enhance Big Sky"
- 30 June 2021, "High-grade gold at West Island target – EVN JV, Cue"
- 18 June 2021, "Thick gold intersections in RC drilling at Big Sky"
- 25 May 2021, "Further RC drill results from White Heat and Numbers prospects"
- 17 May 2021, "Big Sky gold mineralisation strike length more than doubled"
- 21 April 2021, "New high-grade gold results at Target 14, Cue"
- 8 April 2021, "New Big Sky target extends high-grade gold anomaly to >1.2km"
- 19 March 2021, "High grades continue at White Heat, Cue"
- 8 March 2021, "New Gold Corridor Identified at Cue"
- 24 February 2021, "Outstanding high-grade gold at White Heat, Cue"
- 4 February 2021, "Appointment of Non-executive Director"
- 27 January 2021, "New basement gold targets defined on Evolution JV"
- 19 January 2021, "High-grade near-surface gold extended at target 5, Cue"
- 18 January 2021, "Results of SPP Offer"
- 12 January 2021, "Share Purchase Plan closes early"
- 18 December 2020, "Share Purchase Plan Offer Document"
- 14 December 2020, "\$18M raising to fund resource growth and commence PFS"
- 9 December 2020, "High-grade near surface gold at Target 17, Cue"
- 3 December 2020, "Scout drilling intersects high-grade gold and defines large gold zones under Lake Austin, Evolution JV"
- 23 November 2020, "New White Heat discovery and further regional drilling success"
- 19 November 2020, "AGM Presentation"
- 11 November 2020, "Break of Day High-Grade Mineral Resource Estimate"
- 4 November 2020, "Regional drilling hits more high-grade gold"
- 2 November 2020, "Exceptional metallurgical gold recoveries at Starlight"
- 16 October 2020, "Annual Report to Shareholders"
- 13 October 2020, "Starlight Shines – Diggers and Dealers Company Presentation"
- 8 October 2020, "Drilling hits high-grade gold at new target, 400m south of Starlight"
- 24 September 2020, "Infill drilling at Break of Day confirms high grades"
- 19 August 2020, "Starlight gold mineralisation extended"
- 28 July 2020, "Bonanza gold grades continue at Starlight with 3m @ 884.7g/t Au"
- 6 July 2020, "85m@11.6g/t gold intersected near surface at Starlight"
- 29 June 2020, "New gold lode discovered 75m south of Starlight"
- 9 June 2020, "Bonanza near surface hit of 18m @ 179.4g/t gold at Starlight"
- 5 June 2020, "Scout drilling defines large gold targets at Cue, Evolution JV"
- 3 June 2020, "12m @ 112.9g/t Au intersected near surface at Starlight"
- 21 April 2020, "High grades confirmed at Starlight"
- 1 April 2020, "More High-grade gold at Starlight Link-Lode, Break of Day"
- 16 March 2020, "Starlight Link-lode shines at Break of Day"
- 28 February 2020, "High-grade gold intersected Link-lode, Break of Day"
- 17 February 2020, "Lena Resource Update"
- 3 December 2019, "New high-grade 'link-lode' intersected at Break of Day, Cue Project"
- 27 November 2019, "High-grade gold intersected in drilling at Mainland, Cue Project"
- 9 October 2019, "High-grade gold intersected at Break of Day and ultra-high-grade rock-chip sample from Mainland, Cue Project"
- 17 September 2019, "Musgrave and Evolution sign an \$18 million Earn-In JV and \$1.5M placement to accelerate exploration at Cue"
- 28 May 2019, "Scout Drilling Extends Gold Zone to >3km at Lake Austin North"
- 16 August 2017, "Further Strong Gold Recoveries at Lena"

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.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Musgrave Minerals Limited's (Musgrave's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Musgrave operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Musgrave's future performance. When used in this document, words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Musgrave believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Musgrave and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Table 1a: *Summary of new RC drill hole assay intersections from the Big Sky & Target 14 Prospects*

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Sample Type	EOH	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
21MORC157	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	72	12	6	6.9	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC158	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	60	24	6	1.5	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC159	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	60	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC160	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	72	36	18	1.1	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC161	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	144	48	6	1.6	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC162	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	54	42	12	0.8	Anomalous gold in regolith
21MORC163	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	60	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC164	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	60	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC165	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	78	18	12	0.8	Anomalous gold in regolith
			including		54	6	1.1	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC166	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	72	42	6	1.8	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC167	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	60	48	6	1.1	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC168	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	72	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC169	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	144	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC170	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	60	36	18	0.8	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC171	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	60	30	18	0.8	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC178	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	138	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC179	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	102	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC180	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	72	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC181	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	72	42	6	0.9	Anomalous gold in regolith
21MORC182	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	78	36	6	1.9	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC183	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	78	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC184	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	120	114 to EOH	6	5.8	Gold mineralisation in fresh rock to EOH
21MORC185	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	114	12	36	2.9	Gold mineralisation in regolith
			including		24	24	4.1	
21MORC186	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	120	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC187	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	146	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC188	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	126	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC189	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	120	84	12	1.7	Gold mineralisation in lower regolith
21MORC190	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	144	6	6	0.7	Anomalous gold in upper regolith
21MORC191	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	102	30	6	2.2	Gold mineralisation in upper regolith
21MORC192	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	102	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC193	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	102	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC194	RC	Target 14	6m Composite	150	48	12	1.6	Gold mineralisation in regolith
			and		114	6	1.1	
21MORC195	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	120	18	6	0.7	Anomalous gold in upper regolith
21MORC196	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	120	42	60	1.0	Anomalous gold in upper regolith
21MORC197	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	114	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC198	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	126	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC199	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	150	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC200	RC	Big Sky	6m Composite	132	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC201	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	150	69	1	1.2	Gold mineralisation in regolith

			and		81	1	1.0	
21MORC202	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	44	1	1.2	Gold mineralisation in regolith
21MORC203	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	69	1	1.2	Anomalous gold in regolith
21MORC204	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC205	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	68	1	1.0	Anomalous gold in regolith
21MORC206	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC207	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	104	1	1.7	Anomalous gold in regolith
21MORC208	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC209	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC210	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	NSI			No assay above 1g/t Au
21MORC211	RC	Big Sky South	1m Individual	120	67	7	0.9	Gold mineralisation in regolith
			and		119 to EOH	1	1.7	

Table 1b: *Summary of new MGV drill collars from current RC drill program with assay results in the table above*

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Assays
21MORC157	RC	Big Sky	580915	6932385	090	-60	418	60	Reported above
21MORC158	RC	Big Sky	580910	6932475	090	-60	418	78	Reported above
21MORC159	RC	Big Sky	581035	6931635	030	-60	418	66	Reported above
21MORC160	RC	Big Sky	580985	6931685	090	-60	418	72	Reported above
21MORC161	RC	Big Sky	580955	6931685	090	-60	418	144	Reported above
21MORC162	RC	Big Sky	580980	6931715	090	-60	418	54	Reported above
21MORC163	RC	Big Sky	580980	6931755	090	-60	418	54	Reported above
21MORC164	RC	Big Sky	580980	6931795	090	-60	418	64	Reported above
21MORC165	RC	Big Sky	580955	6931900	090	-60	418	78	Reported above
21MORC166	RC	Big Sky	580955	6931860	090	-60	418	72	Reported above
21MORC167	RC	Big Sky	580925	6932008	090	-60	418	60	Reported above
21MORC168	RC	Big Sky	580935	6931950	090	-60	418	72	Reported above
21MORC169	RC	Big Sky	580875	6932200	090	-60	418	144	Reported above
21MORC170	RC	Big Sky	580915	6932200	090	-60	418	60	Reported above
21MORC171	RC	Big Sky	580915	6932285	090	-60	418	60	Reported above
21MORC178	RC	Big Sky	580925	6931785	090	-60	418	138	Reported above
21MORC179	RC	Big Sky	580875	6932875	090	-60	418	102	Reported above
21MORC180	RC	Big Sky	580955	6932645	090	-60	418	72	Reported above
21MORC181	RC	Big Sky	580895	6933540	090	-60	418	78	Reported above
21MORC182	RC	Big Sky	580895	6933680	090	-60	418	78	Reported above
21MORC183	RC	Big Sky	580895	6933710	090	-60	418	78	Reported above
21MORC184	RC	Big Sky	580875	6933510	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC185	RC	Target 14	580960	6935081	210	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC186	RC	Target 14	580852	6935119	210	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC187	RC	Target 14	580855	6934985	090	-60	418	146	Reported above
21MORC188	RC	Target 14	580801	6935045	030	-60	418	126	Reported above
21MORC189	RC	Target 14	581100	6936663	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC190	RC	Target 14	581140	6936613	360	-60	418	144	Reported above
21MORC191	RC	Target 14	580940	6934690	090	-60	418	102	Reported above
21MORC192	RC	Target 14	580890	6934690	090	-60	418	102	Reported above
21MORC193	RC	Target 14	580840	6934690	090	-60	418	102	Reported above
21MORC194	RC	Target 14	580855	6934785	090	-60	418	150	Reported above
21MORC195	RC	Big Sky	580895	6934270	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC196	RC	Big Sky	580875	6933425	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC197	RC	Break of Day	581990	6935805	090	-60	418	114	Reported above
21MORC198	RC	Break of Day	582040	6935890	030	-60	418	126	Reported above
21MORC199	RC	Break of Day	582090	6935680	030	-60	418	150	Reported above
21MORC200	RC	Big Sky	580880	6933335	090	-60	418	132	Reported above
21MORC201	RC	Big Sky	581025	6931000	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC202	RC	Big Sky	581065	6930900	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC203	RC	Big Sky	581005	6930900	090	-60	418	120	Reported above

21MORC204	RC	Big Sky	581040	6930800	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC205	RC	Big Sky	581120	6930700	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC206	RC	Big Sky	581060	6930700	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC207	RC	Big Sky	581100	6930600	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC208	RC	Big Sky	581070	6930500	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC209	RC	Big Sky	581130	6930500	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC210	RC	Big Sky	581120	6930400	090	-60	418	118	Reported above
21MORC211	RC	Big Sky	580933	6932425	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC212	RC	Big Sky	580956	6932425	090	-60	418	54	Assays pending
21MORC213	RC	Big Sky	580932	6932425	090	-60	418	96	Assays pending
21MORC214	RC	Big Sky	580864	6932474	090	-60	418	178	Assays pending
21MORC215	RC	Big Sky	580892	6934139	090	-60	418	120	Assays pending
21MORC216	RC	Big Sky	580894	6934201	090	-60	418	120	Assays pending
21MORC217	RC	Big Sky	580956	6934354	090	-60	418	120	Assays pending
21MORC218	RC	Big Sky	580816	6933965	090	-60	418	120	Assays pending

Notes to Tables 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, and 3a and 3b

1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of the mineralisation are unconfirmed at this time.
2. In Aircore and RC drilling six metre composite samples are collected and analysed for gold together with selected 1m intervals on visual geology while individual one metre samples are collected and analysed pending composite results. Composite samples assaying >0.1g/t Au are re-analysed at one metre intervals.
3. All samples are analysed using either a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit) by Genalysis-Intertek in Maddington or Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA, Western Australia or a 500g sample by Photon Assay at MinAnalytical in Canning Vale.
4. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NSI (no significant intercept)
5. Higher grade intersections reported here are generally calculated over intervals >0.5g/t gram metres where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 6m < 0.5g/t Au. Bulkier thicker intercepts may have more internal dilution between higher grade zones.
6. All drill holes referenced in this announcement are reported in Tables 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b.
7. Drill type; AC = Aircore, RC = Reverse Circulation, Diam = Diamond.
8. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z50.

Table 2a: Summary of 1m resamples from RC drill hole gold intersections from the Big Sky & Target 14 Prospects

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Sample Type	EOH	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
21MORC103	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	125	39	32	0.8	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 30m @ 0.7g/t Au
			including		55	16	1.1	
21MORC105	RC	Target 14	1m Individual	126	43	14	1.9	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 18m @ 1.2g/t Au
			including		50	1	16.8	
			and		80	3	1.2	
21MORC107	RC	Target 14	1m Individual	120	60	1	1.2	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 6m @ 0.9g/t Au
21MORC108	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	150	141	1	1.1	Not previously reported
21MORC110	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	125	28	1	1.7	Previously reported 6m composites assayed 6m @ 3.9g/t Au from 24m
			and		77	3	1.0	
21MORC111	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	113	68	2	1.5	Previously reported 6m composites assayed 6m @ 1.0g/t Au from 66m
			and		107	3	0.8	
21MORC112	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	138	14	4	1.0	Previously reported 6m composites assayed 6m @ 0.5g/t Au from 12m
21MORC113	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	138	32	1	1.3	Not previously reported
			including		64	1	3.4	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 6m @ 1.3g/t Au
			and		129 to EOH	9	1.0	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 6m @ 1.8g/t Au to EOH
21MORC114	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	120	86	8	3.3	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 12m @ 1.9g/t Au
21MORC115	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	138	9	7	1.0	Not previously reported
			including		24	1	1.4	Not previously reported
			and		112	8	2.8	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 12m @ 1.9g/t Au

21MORC116	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	138	80	1	1.1	Not previously reported
21MORC117	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	72	57	1	1.4	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 6m @ 0.5g/t Au
21MORC119	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	138	81	1	1.6	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 6m @ 0.5g/t Au
21MORC120	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	138	44	43	0.9	Previously reported 6m composite assayed 48m @ 1.1g/t Au
			including		44	17	1.1	
21MORC121	RC	Big Sky	1m Individual	120	0	2	1.2	Previously reported 6m composites assayed 6m @ 0.7g/t Au from 0m
			and		47	3	1.3	Previously reported 6m composites assayed 6m @ 1.7g/t Au from 42m
			and		108	6	4.8	Previously reported 6m composites assayed 6m @ 4.5g/t Au from 108m in fresh rock
			including		108	2	11.9	

Table 2b: Summary of MGW drill collars from current RC drill program at the Big Sky & Target 14 Prospects associated with assay results above in Table 2a

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Assays
21MORC103	RC	Big Sky	580895	6934068	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC105	RC	Target 14	580890	6935035	090	-60	418	126	Reported above
21MORC107	RC	Target 14	580920	6935165	090	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC108	RC	Target 14	580790	6935085	090	-60	418	150	Reported above
21MORC110	RC	Target 14	580855	6934885	090	-60	418	125	Reported above
21MORC111	RC	Target 14	580810	6934885	090	-60	418	113	Reported above
21MORC112	RC	Big Sky	580925	6932550	090	-60	418	138	Reported above
21MORC113	RC	Big Sky	580870	6932605	090	-60	418	138	Reported above
21MORC114	RC	Big Sky	580940	6932605	270	-60	418	120	Reported above
21MORC115	RC	Big Sky	580925	6932725	270	-60	418	138	Reported above
21MORC116	RC	Big Sky	580855	6932725	270	-60	418	138	Reported above
21MORC117	RC	Big Sky	580950	6932685	090	-60	418	72	Reported above
21MORC119	RC	Big Sky	580860	6932645	090	-60	418	138	Reported above
21MORC121	RC	Big Sky	580915	6932425	090	-60	418	120	Reported above

Table 3a: Summary of new diamond drill hole assay intersections

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Sample Type	EOH (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
21MODD021	Diamond	Big Sky	Geological	169.5	55.0	2.0	0.8	Anomalous gold in regolith
			Geological		99.3	62.7	0.6	Anomalous gold zone
			including		99.3	6.7	2.4	Gold mineralisation in lower regolith
			and		155	7.0	1.5	Gold mineralisation in basement
21MODD022	Diamond	Target 14	Geological	153.4	77.0	2.0	0.8	Gold mineralisation in regolith Hole did not test target

Table 3b: Summary of new MGW drill collars from current diamond drill program with assay results in the table above

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Assays
21MODD021	Diamond	Big Sky	580858	6933475	090	-60	418	169.5	Reported above
21MODD022	Diamond	Target 14	580887	6934968	030	-60	418	153.4	Reported above

---ENDS---

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><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></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>MGV sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices including the use of duplicates and standards at regular intervals. A Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser is available on site to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported.</p> <p>Historical sampling criteria are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.</p> <p><u>Current RC and aircore drill programs</u></p> <p>RC and aircore samples are composited at 6m intervals using a stainless-steel scoop with all composite intervals over 0.1g/t Au resampled at 1m intervals using a cyclone splitter. Individual 1m samples are submitted for initial gold assay where significant obvious mineralisation is intersected (e.g. quartz vein lode within altered and sheared host) and are split with a cyclone splitter. Diamond samples were collected at geologically defined intervals (minimum sample length 0.25m, maximum sample length 1.5m) for all drill holes in the current program. Samples are cut using an automated diamond saw and half core is submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Individual samples weigh less than 5kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and drill hole collars have been surveyed by GPS to an accuracy of 0.5m.</p>
	<p><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></p>	<p><u>Current drill programs</u></p> <p>RC and aircore drill samples are composited at 6m intervals using a stainless-steel scoop with all composite intervals over 0.1g/t Au resampled at 1m intervals using a cyclone splitter. Individual 1m samples are submitted for initial gold assay where significant obvious mineralisation is intersected and are split with a cyclone splitter (e.g. quartz vein lode within altered and sheared host). The 3kg samples are pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with ICP-MS finish for gold.</p> <p>All 1m samples are sampled to 1-3kg in weight to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage.</p> <p>The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>Some samples are sent to the Genalysis – Intertek laboratory in Maddington or Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA, where they are pulverized to 85% passing -75um and analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit).</p> <p>Some samples are sent to the NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via PhotonAssay technique (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples and duplicates. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and a 500g linear split taken for PhotonAssay (method code PAP3512R).</p> <p>The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>RC drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling Pty Ltd utilising a KWL350 with an 350psi/1100 cfm on board compressor with a 1000cfm auxiliary. RC holes were drilled with a 5.75-inch hammer.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The diamond drilling program reported here was undertaken by West Core Drilling Pty Ltd utilising a LF90D drill rig. PQ, HQ and NQ core is obtained.</p>

Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC 6m composite samples are collected and re-assayed at 1m intervals where comps are above 0.1g/t Au. Sample weights, dryness and recoveries are observed and noted in a field Toughbook computer by MGv field staff. Diamond core samples are considered dry. The sample recovery and condition is recorded every metre. Generally, recovery is 98-100% but occasionally down to 70% on rare occasions when ground is very broken.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	MGV contracted drillers use industry appropriate methods to maximise sample recovery and minimise downhole contamination including using compressed air to maintain a dry sample in aircore drilling. Historical sampling recovery is unclear for pre 2009 drilling.
	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.	No significant sample loss or bias has been noted in current drilling or in the historical reports or from other MGv drill campaigns.
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.	All geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database. Air core holes would not be used in any resource estimation, mining or metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of core or RC/aircore chips is undertaken on a routine 1m basis or on geological intervals for diamond core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full on completion.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All diamond core samples are routinely kept dry. Pre 2009 drilling results noted in this report are historical and not reported in detail. As such these details are unknown.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are taken from 1m sample piles and composited at 6m intervals using a stainless-steel scoop, with all intervals over 0.1g/t Au resampled at 1m using a stainless-steel scoop. Diamond samples were collected at geologically defined intervals (minimum sample length 0.25m, maximum sample length 1.5m) for all drill holes in the current program Samples are cut using an automated diamond saw and half core is submitted for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill sample preparation and precious metal analysis is undertaken by registered laboratories (Genalysis – Intertek, Bureau Veritas and MinAnalytical). Sample preparation by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	MGV field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1:50), duplicates (~1:30) and blanks at appropriate intervals for early-stage exploration programs. High, medium and low gold standards are used. Where high grade gold is noted in logging, a blank quartz wash is inserted between individual samples at the laboratory before analysis. Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.
	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.	Sampling is carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry practice. Duplicate samples are inserted (~1:30) and more frequently when in high-grade gold veins, and routinely checked against originals. Duplicate sampling criteria is unclear for historical pre 2009 drilling. Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for grain size of sample material to give an accurate indication of gold mineralisation. Samples are collected from full width of sample interval to ensure it is representative of sample complete interval.
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.	On composite and 1m Aircore samples, analysis is undertaken by Intertek-Genalysis (a registered laboratory), with 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish undertaken for gold. Some RC samples are sent to Intertek, Bureau Veritas or the NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via PhotonAssay technique. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and a 500g linear split taken for PhotonAssay (method code PAP3512R). 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>	MGV field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1:50), duplicates (~1:30) and blanks (1:50) at appropriate intervals for early-stage exploration programs. Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	MGV samples are verified by the geologist before importing into the main MGV database (Datashed).
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes have been drilled by Musgrave Minerals Ltd during this program.
	<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.
Location of data points	<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 ± 2 metres.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Drill hole and sample site co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and historical drill holes are converted from local grid references.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All current aircore drill hole collars are planned and set up using hand-held GPS (accuracy ± 2 m).
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Variable drill hole spacings are used to complete 1 st pass testing of targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data together with historical drilling information. For the reported drilling drill hole spacing was approximately 20m along traverse lines.
	<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>	No resources have been calculated on regional drilling targets as described in this release due to the early-stage nature of the drilling
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	6m composite samples are submitted for initial analysis in most cases. Composite sampling is undertaken using a stainless-steel scoop at one metre samples and combined in a calico bag. Where composite assays are above 0.1g/t Au, individual 1m samples are submitted for gold assay. One metre individual samples may be submitted without composites in certain intervals of visibly favourable gold geology.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 on current interpretation whilst allowing for some minor access restrictions and mitigating safety risks. Most drill holes are designed at a dip of approximately -60 degrees.
	<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 can be confirmed at this time and true widths are not yet known.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by MGV 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, Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale or MinAnalytical in Canning Vale). When at the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis (e.g. Lab-Trak system at Genalysis-Intertek).
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been completed on sampling techniques and data due to the early-stage nature of the drilling

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.	Musgrave Minerals secured 100% of the Moyagee Project area in August 2017 (see MGV ASX announcement 2 August 2017: "Musgrave Secures 100% of Key Cue Tenure"). The Break of Day, Starlight, Lena and White Heat prospects are located on granted mining lease M21/106 and the primary tenement holder is Musgrave Minerals Ltd. Regional targets including Big Sky and Numbers are located on M21/106 and E58/335. The Cue project tenements consist of 38 licences. The tenements are subject to standard Native Title heritage agreements and state royalties. Third party royalties are present on some individual tenements. The Mainland prospects are on tenements P21/731, 732, 735, 736, 737, 739, 741 where MGV has an option to acquire 100% of the basement gold rights on the tenements (not part of the EVN JV). A new Earn-in and Exploration Joint Venture was executed with Evolution Mining Ltd on 16 September 2019 covering Lake Austin and some surrounding tenure but excludes all existing resources including Break of Day and Lena (see MGV ASX release dated 17 September 2019, "Musgrave and Evolution sign a \$18 million Earn-in JV and \$1.5 million placement to accelerate exploration at Cue") and the new Mainland option area.
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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, Lena and Mainland historical exploration and drilling has been undertaken by a number of companies and at Break of Day and Lena most recently by Silver Lake Resources Ltd in 2009-13 and prior to that by Perilya Mines Ltd from 1991-2007. Musgrave Minerals has undertaken exploration since 2016.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth and hole length.	All RC drill hole collars with assays received for the current regional drill program at Cue and reported in this announcement are in Tables 1a and 1b of this announcement. All relevant historical drill hole information has previously been reported by Musgrave, Perilya, Silver Lake Resources and various other companies over the years.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant assay intervals are recorded above 1g/t Au with a minimum internal interval dilution of 2m @ 0.5g/t Au. No cut-off has been applied to any sampling.
	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 cut-off has been applied to any sampling. Reported intervals are aggregated using individual assays above 1g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution <0.5g/t Au for any interval. Short high-grade intervals are tabulated in Table 1a.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths are not confirmed at this time although all drilling is planned close to perpendicular to interpreted strike of the target lodes at the time of drilling.

<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 historical data can 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All older MGCV drilling data has previously been reported. Some higher-grade historical results may be reported selectively in this release to highlight the follow-up areas for priority drilling. All data pierce points and collars are shown in the diagrams within 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 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.