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Hillside Resource up 33% to 2Mt of Copper ahead of Pre-feasibility

- **New high-grade component of 116Mt @ 0.9% copper (1.2% CuEq)**
- **Total Mineral Resource: 330Mt @ 0.6% copper, 0.16g/t gold & 13.7% iron (0.8% CuEq)**

A 33% increase in the contained copper to 2 million tonnes (4.4 billion pounds) has reaffirmed Rex Minerals 100% owned Hillside copper project on the Yorke Peninsula, South Australia as one of the largest and best copper discoveries in Australia in recent decades. This is the fourth Resource update in two years with further growth anticipated from extensions that are interpreted to exist at depth and to the north of the existing resource.

The JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimate released today consists of 330Mt @ 0.6% copper, 0.16g/t gold and 13.7% iron, for a copper equivalent (CuEq*) grade of 0.8%. This equates to a total of 2Mt of copper, 1.7Mozs of gold and 44Mt of iron ore**. This new Resource highlights three important features;

- **High Grade Zones:** Approximately a third of the Resource (116Mt) averages 0.9% copper (1.2% CuEq).
- **Shallow High Grade zones:** 29Mt @ 0.9% copper (1.2% CuEq) lies from 20m to 200m beneath the surface.
- **Increased Resource Confidence:** The higher confidence Indicated category has increased 400% from 0.2Mt copper to 0.8Mt copper.

Rex's Managing Director Mr Steven Olsen said today "Hillside has seen unparalleled growth over the past 2 years to become Australia's largest undeveloped open pit copper project outside of Olympic Dam. In particular, over the past 12 months, we have discovered an important high grade zone to Hillside which will play a key role in the upcoming pre-feasibility study."

"With the increased scale of the Resource the mine plan can now extend to 15 years and beyond. When combined with the significant logistical advantages, which included close access to port, power and water, Hillside is in a unique position. We look forward to completing the pre-feasibility study later this year which will highlight the compelling economic advantages at Hillside compared to other new large scale copper projects across the globe." Mr Olsen said.

The drilling results included in this Resource update were extended to include all assay results received up to 13 July 2012. This was considered important to allow a number of significant high grade intersections (and their corresponding assay results) to be included in the Resource update. Over the coming months, this Mineral Resource will be used in the open pit design and production schedule, with the results for the pre-feasibility study due later this year.

For Comment and Further Details

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*refer to the Assessment and Reporting Criteria table for the commodity prices and recoveries used to estimate the CuEq grade.

** refer to the Assessment and Reporting Criteria table for the formula used to estimate the amount of available iron ore in the Mineral Resource.

Hillside Mineral Resource Statement - July 2012

At a copper cut-off of 0.2%, the total Mineral Resource at Hillside has increased by more than 33% from the previous July 2011 estimate and now stands at 330Mt @ 0.6% copper, 0.16g/t gold and 13.7% iron, equating to approximately 2.0 million tonnes (4.4 billion pounds) of copper, 1.7 million ounces of gold and 44 million tonnes of iron ore.

Since the announcement of the previous Hillside Mineral Resource (217Mt @ 0.7% copper, 0.2g/t gold and 12.4% iron, reported on 27th July 2011) additions to the Mineral Resource have been on the back of two drilling programs, both of which were completed over the past 12 months. The first program was designed as an infill drilling program, on a 50m x 50m hole spacing to delineate the extent of the high grade component of the Hillside Mineral Resource, whilst also upgrading material from the Inferred to Indicated categories. The second drilling campaign was designed as an extensional drilling program on nominal 100m x 100m spacing's and was designed to substantially grow the Inferred Mineral Resource at the northern end of the Hillside deposit (Figure 3). Both drilling programs were successful in meeting their designed objectives.

The updated Resource – the fourth in two years - includes all drilling results received up to 13 July 2012 inclusive of 431 diamond holes and 234 RC holes for a total of 212,000 metres.

Table 1: Hillside Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource Summary Table – July 2012

Zone	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Iron (%)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Iron ore (t)
Oxide Copper	Indicated	21	0.54	0.23	12.81	113,400	155,288	2,549,400
	Inferred	1	0.5	0.1	12.1	5,000	3,215	111,100
Secondary Sulphide	Indicated	12	0.58	0.20	13.72	69,600	77,162	1,609,200
	Inferred	1	0.7	0.1	11.0	7,000	3,215	95,900
Primary Sulphide	Indicated	101	0.62	0.16	13.66	626,200	519,556	13,515,278
	Inferred	193	0.6	0.1	13.8	1,164,000	623,724	26,345,200
Total		330	0.6	0.16	13.7	1,980,000	1,697,559	44,154,000

Copper Resources reported above 0.2% cut-off grade.

Indicated Resources are rounded to two significant figures and Inferred Resources are rounded to one significant figure.

Table 2: Hillside Global Mineral Resource Summary at various cut-off grades - July 2012

Cut-off Grade (% Copper)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade				Contained Metal		
		Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Iron (%)	CuEq (%)	Copper (t)	Gold (oz)	Iron Ore (t)
0.20%	330	0.6	0.16	13.7	0.8	1,980,000	1,697,559	44,154,000
0.30%	285	0.6	0.17	14	0.9	1,710,000	1,557,704	39,358,500
0.40%	226	0.7	0.18	14.1	0.9	1,582,000	1,307,892	31,527,000
0.50%	165	0.8	0.19	14.2	1.0	1,320,000	1,007,926	23,248,500
0.60%	116	0.9	0.20	14.2	1.2	1,044,000	745,897	16,344,400

** For the Iron Ore tonnage calculation, please refer to the Assessment and Reporting Criteria Table at the end of this announcement.*

New High Grade Zones

On top of the substantial 33% increase to the contained metal, Rex has for the first time delineated a high grade component to the Mineral Resource. This newly reported high grade component contains 116Mt @ 0.9% copper (1.2% CuEq) and is estimated to contain 1.0 million tonnes (2.2 billion pounds) of copper, 0.7 million ounces of gold and 16 million tonnes of iron ore (Table 2). The high grade component is spread throughout the orebody, however a significant portion of this material is contained within the top 200m (29Mt @ 0.9% copper or 1.2% CuEq) and is likely suitable for extraction as part of an early stage open pit mine plan.

Metallurgical test work and mining studies are well advanced to investigate the economic recovery of copper, gold and iron ore and these results will be reported within the pre-feasibility study. Furthermore, iron ore test work has indicated that an iron ore concentrate produced at Hillside will be of a high quality and will possess very low impurities. Consequently, Rex has incorporated iron ore when calculating the copper equivalent (CuEq) grade. A summary of the copper equivalent (CuEq) metrics is provided in the Assessment and Reporting Criteria table at the back of this release.

The copper mineralisation at Hillside is closely associated with the mineral magnetite and the project area has been broadly defined by a magnetic anomaly. The Mineral Resource occupies approximately 90% - 95% of the total target area that is defined by the magnetic anomaly down to an average depth of 400m and a maximum depth of just over 700m beneath the surface (Figures 1 & 2).

Northern zone continuity and Resource extension potential

The Resource extensional drilling program at Hillside demonstrates the orebody is open at depth and has also revealed a significant body of copper mineralisation at the northern tip of the Hillside orebody. This mineralisation (which was previously an exploration target), was drilled throughout the first half of 2012, and has identified a broad, thick zone of copper mineralisation. Interestingly, the results indicate the mineralisation in this area plunges towards the north which provides significant potential for further Resource growth over the coming year (Figure 3).

Furthermore, this new discovery implies that the copper mineralisation could also continue well beyond the boundaries of the magnetic anomaly, and as a consequence, further discoveries in this location could have a substantial effect on the global Mineral Resource and the long term mining options at Hillside. Further drilling is planned in this area over the coming 12 months.

Over the past 12 months, Rex has conducted an extensive infill diamond drilling program. This has successfully identified broad, high grade copper zones that continue for hundreds of meters along strike. Combined with earlier shallow and high grade copper results, the infill drilling program has strengthened the project economics and the development options for Hillside including commencing production from a shallow higher grade open pit. Such options will be detailed in the pre-feasibility study.

The string of high-grade copper intersections returned since July 2011 are contained within the Dart, Zanoni, Parsee and Songvaar structures and extend over broad areas of up to 1km. Copper mineralisation is predominantly seen as blebby to disseminated chalcopyrite with occasional zones of massive chalcopyrite observed.

Since July 2010, Rex has steadily upgraded the Hillside Mineral Resource to the point where the total global number has reached 2Mt of contained copper. Of this, just under 50% is now classified as Indicated, which is a substantial increase from July 2011. Rex is confident of discovering further copper mineralisation, both towards the northern end of the magnetic anomaly and at depth, and consequently continues to have an aggressive growth target.

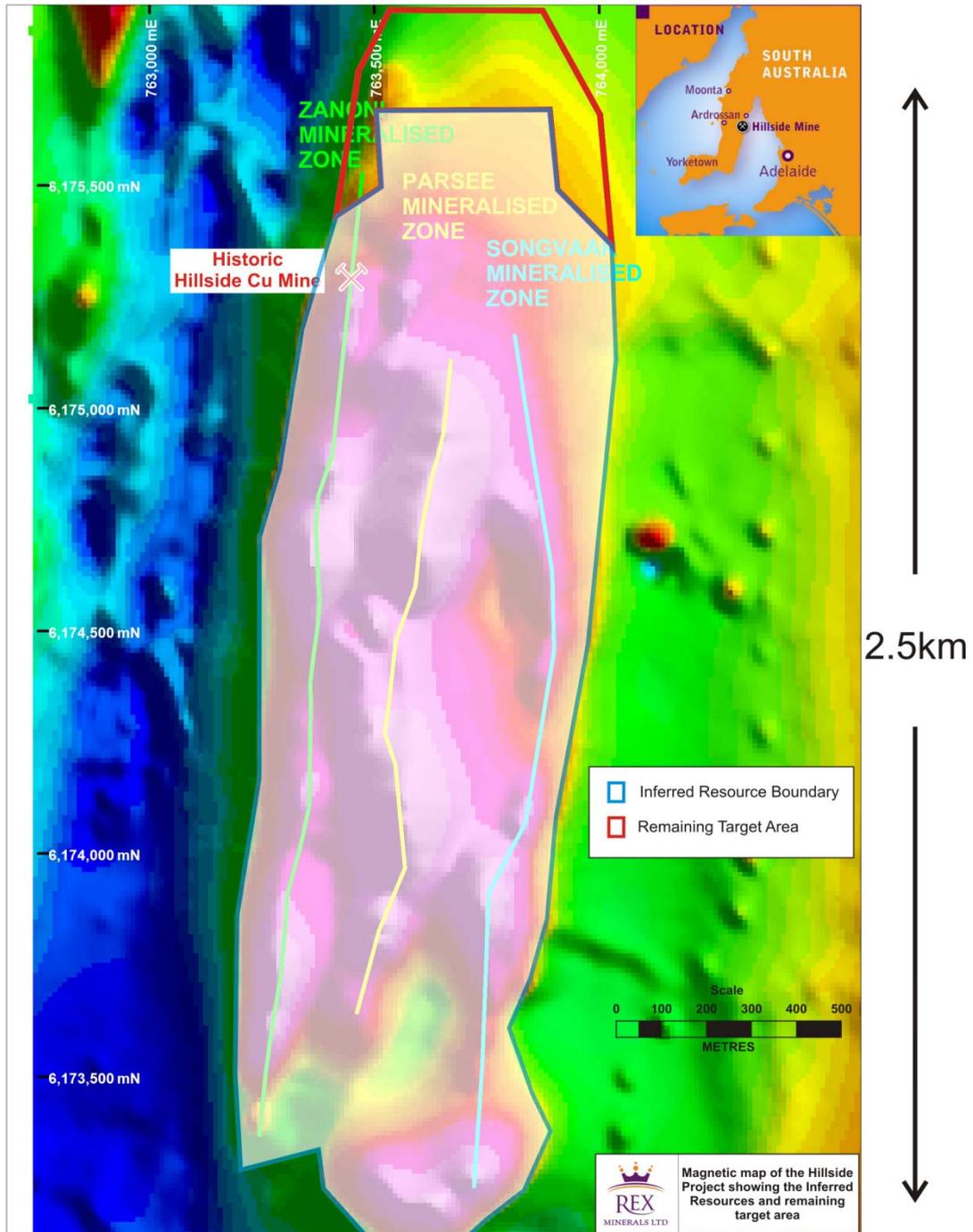


Figure 1: Magnetic map of the Hillside project, showing the location of the Indicated and Inferred Resources and remaining areas to be targeted over the coming year.

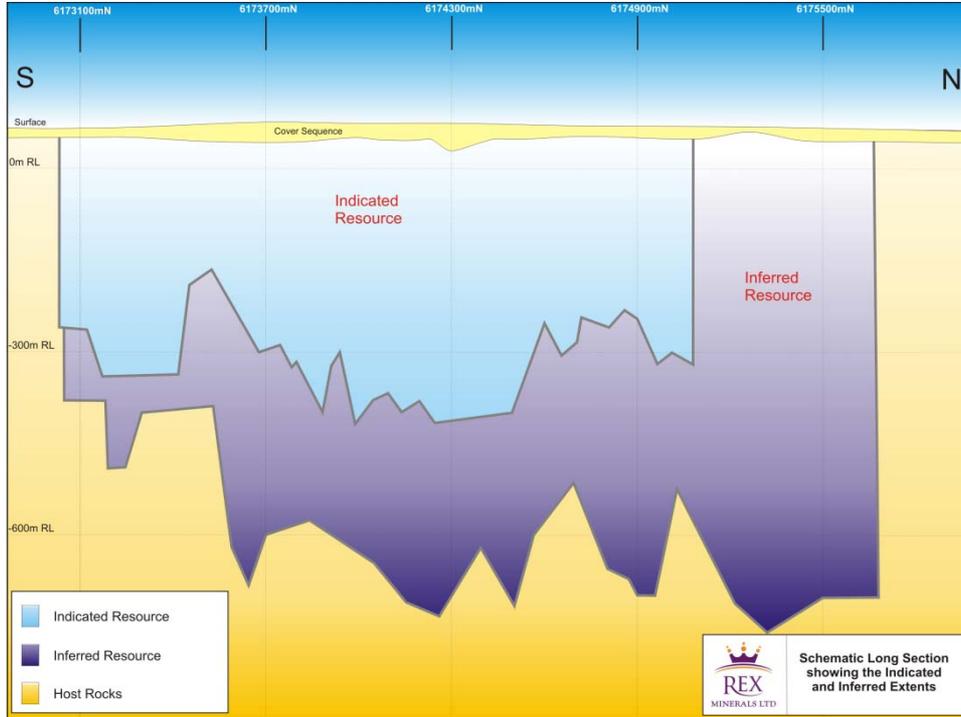


Figure 2: Schematic long section showing the location of the Indicated and Inferred Resources. View looking to the west.

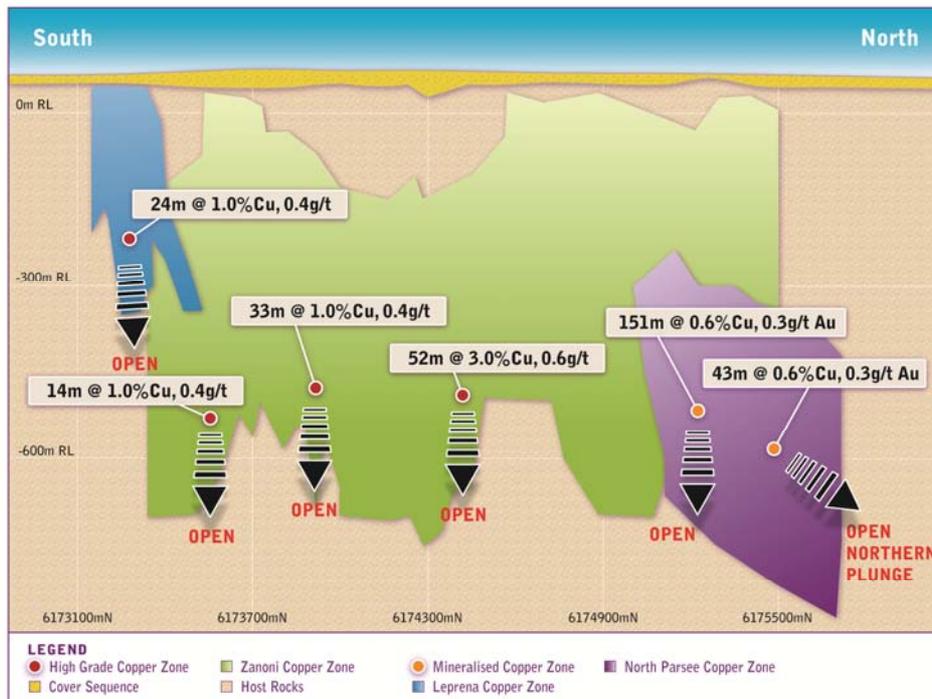
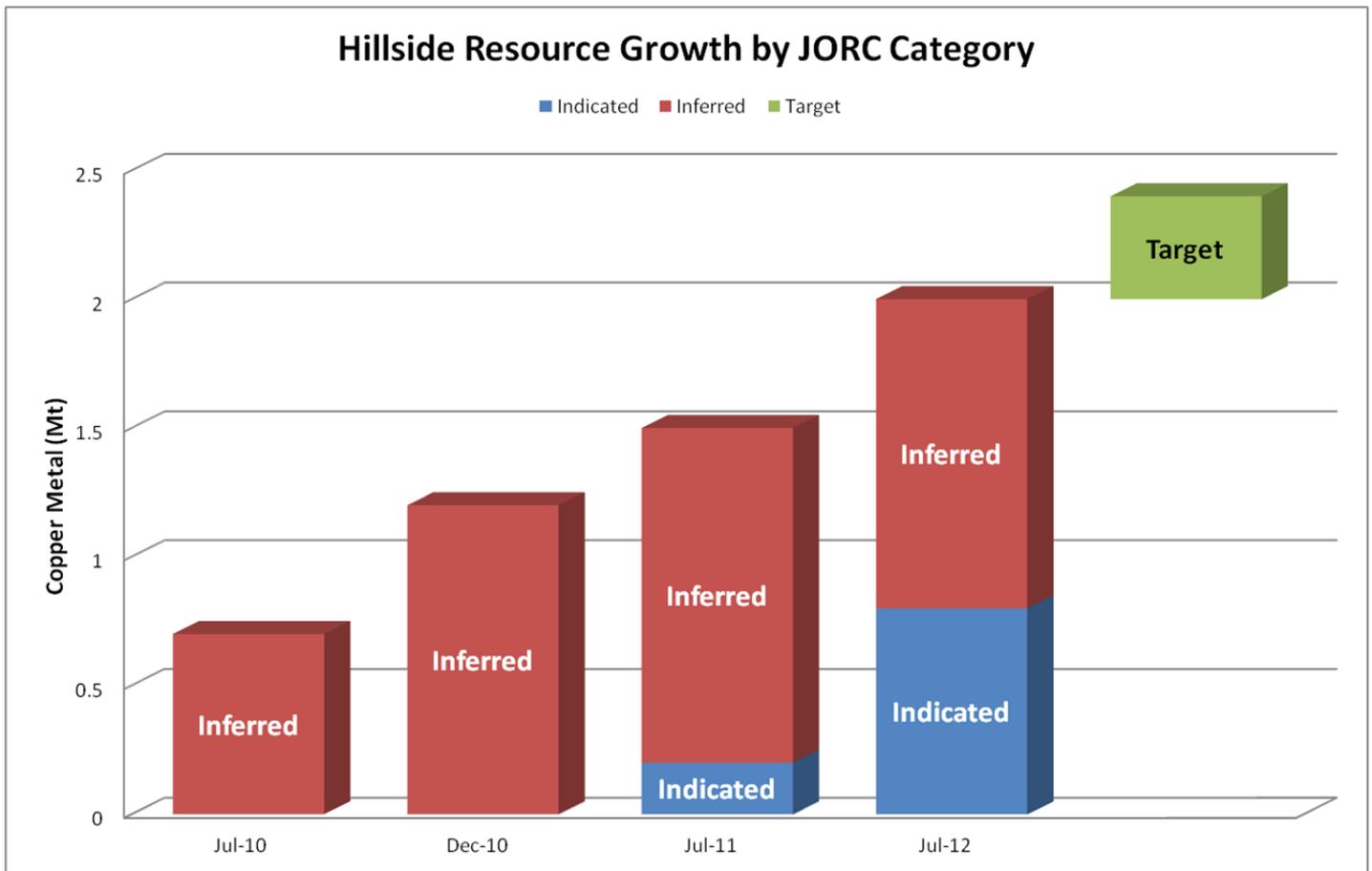


Figure 3: Schematic long section of the Hillside orebody showing the depth extent of Copper Mineralisation on the Leprena, Zanoni and Northern Parsee Structures. View looking to the west.

Graph 1 below shows the growth of the Hillside Resource between July 2010 and July 2012, as well as the anticipated target range expected from further exploration at Hillside. The range identified as the total target for the Hillside Project is based on the sum of the existing Mineral Resource, plus the exploration target range associated with the remaining magnetic anomaly (and potential mineralisation at depth) that is yet to be drill tested¹.



Graph 1: Hillside Resource growth in copper metal (Mt) and total target range.

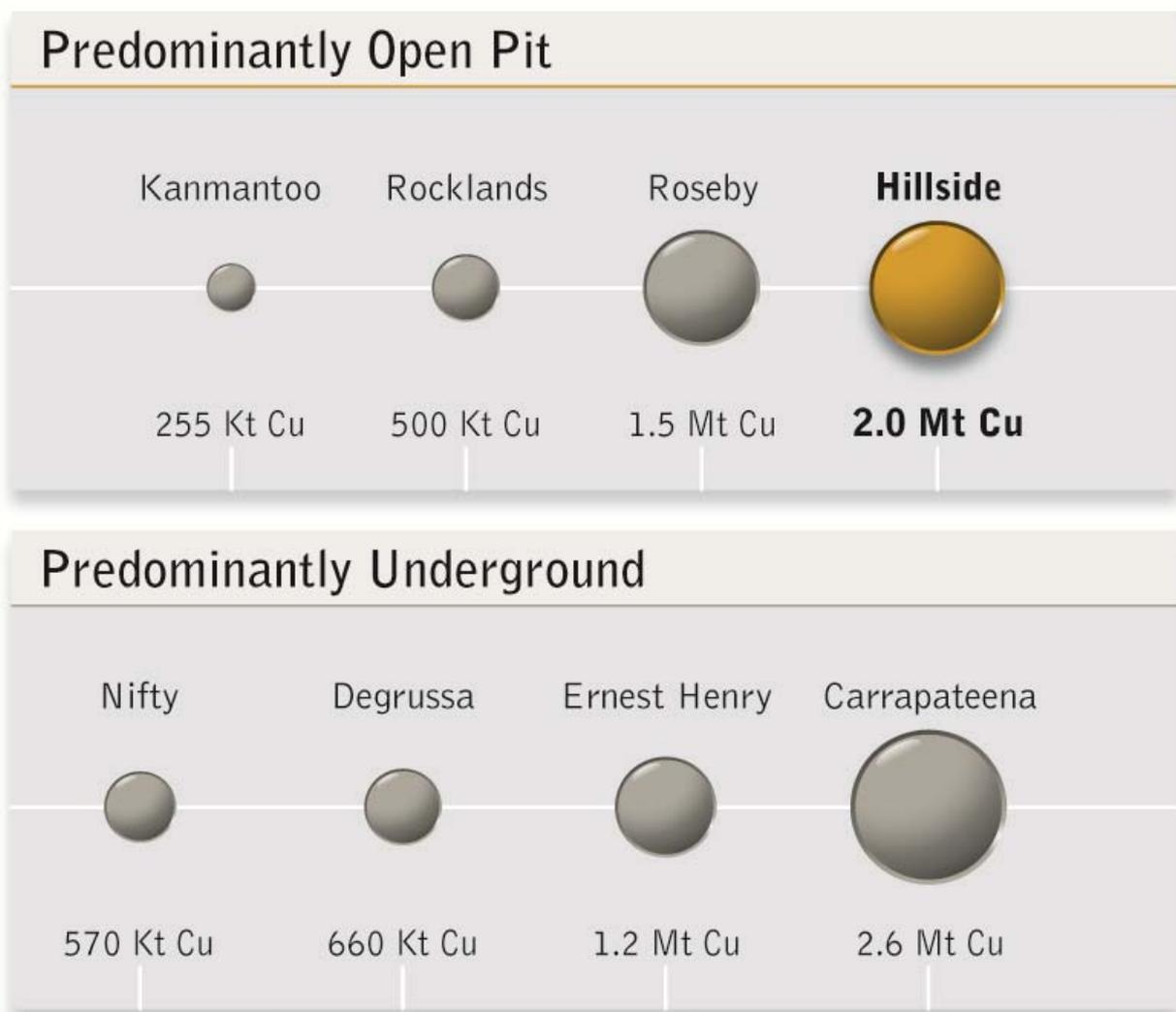
¹The total potential and grade is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource in excess of that currently announced, and while Rex has confidence in this target range statement, it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of additional Mineral Resources.

How Does Hillside Compare to other Copper Projects?

The Hillside project is one of Australia's largest copper discoveries in the past decade. The Mineral Resource is open at depth and towards the north and the recent identification of copper mineralisation at the northern end of the orebody suggests significant upside potential remains.

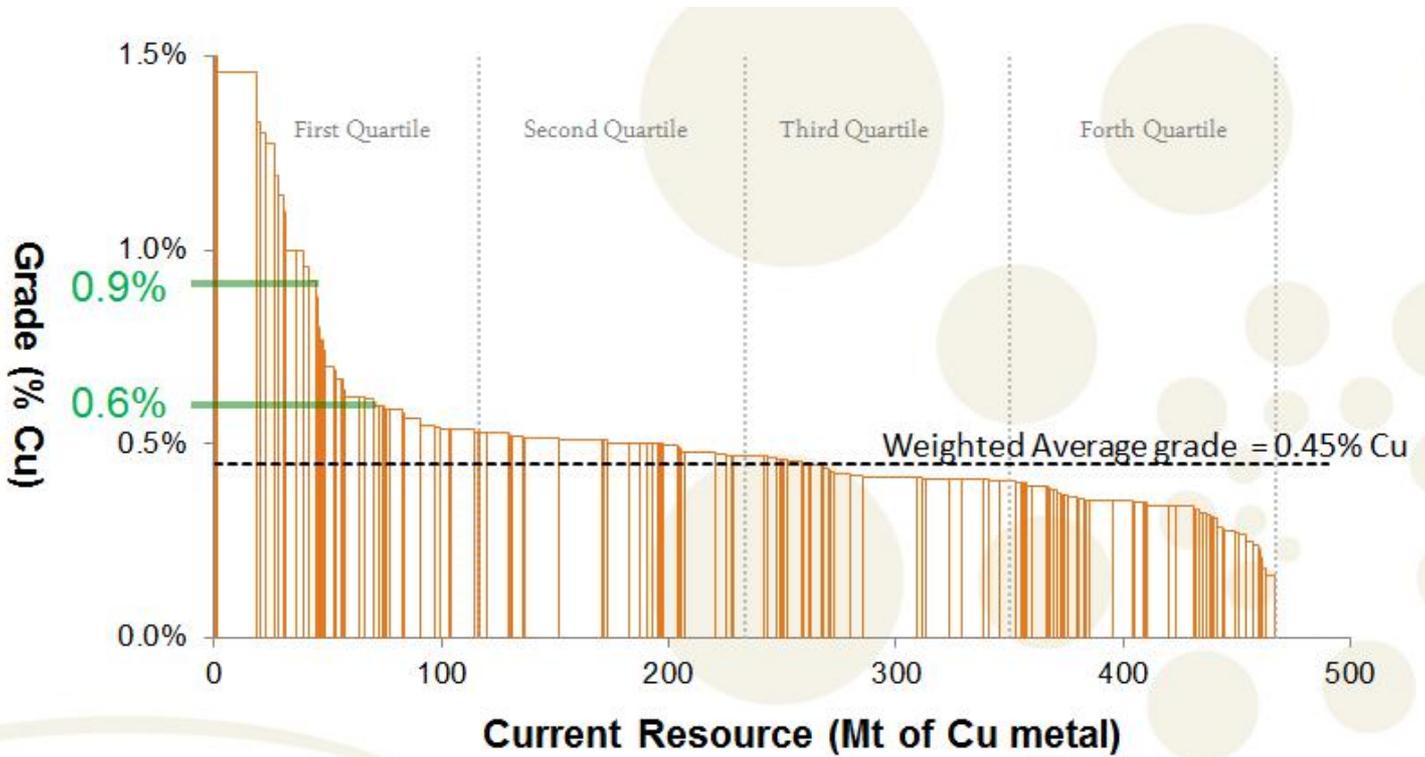
A comparative analysis of the Hillside deposit to other Australian copper projects in the exploration or development phase, highlights Hillside as being the largest undeveloped open pit project in Australia excluding the enormous Olympic Dam deposit in South Australia. (see Graph 2). Furthermore, Hillside's Resource size, quality and logistical advantages provide an enviable strategic advantage compared with many other copper projects world-wide.

In terms of the average grade of the Hillside deposit, it is also significant to note that Hillside ranks in the top quartile of undeveloped open pit copper project across the globe (see Graph 3).



Graph 2: Comparison of existing undeveloped (or under development) copper projects in Australia to Hillside.

*Source: Publically available data as at 23 July 2012



Graph 3: Grade distribution of undeveloped (defined as projects in the exploration and feasibility stage that contain more than 500kt of copper) open pit copper projects world-wide, highlighting the position of the copper grades within the Hillside Mineral Resource at various cut-off grades. The global copper grade at Hillside is at 0.6% copper which increases to 0.9% copper at a higher copper cut-off grade. This range of copper grade exists within the top quartile of new open pit copper projects around the world. The X axis of the graph represents the cumulative tonnage of each copper project, with the thickness of each bar reflecting the total tonnage of copper in each project. *Source: MinEx consulting, July 2012.

About Rex Minerals and the Hillside project:



Rex Minerals is an exploration company focussed on the development of its 100% owned flagship project at Hillside. The Hillside project is situated 12km south of the township of Ardrossan on the Yorke Peninsula, South Australia. The Hillside deposit is a recent discovery hidden by a rock sequence which is approximately 20m thick, covering the copper, gold, and iron ore mineralisation beneath.

The Hillside project is one of many potential large-scale copper-gold projects on the Yorke Peninsula within Rex's 100% owned exploration licences on the Yorke Peninsula. The copper-gold targets in the area are typically defined using detailed gravity and magnetic surveys.

The Hillside project and the other copper targets on the Yorke Peninsula have a number of key advantages compared to many other new copper development opportunities around the world. These include:

- ✓ **Infrastructure** - The Hillside project is connected by a major highway (within a 2 hour drive) to the city of Adelaide (population 1.2 million).
- ✓ **People and Equipment** - The Hillside project has the potential to draw most of the required skilled labour and equipment from Adelaide and the surrounding country towns close to the project.
- ✓ **Power** - The area is connected to the State's main power grid.
- ✓ **Port and Town** - The Hillside project is 12 kms from the Port and Town of Ardrossan. Ardrossan is a community familiar with mining given that an open cut dolomite mine is nearby and this mine ships its product through the Port.
- ✓ **Freehold Land** - Rex has purchased freehold land which covers in excess of 70% of the known and potential copper mineralisation at the Hillside.

Rex's vision is to establish a new large-scale and long life copper mine in South Australia. The combined attributes of a large Resource base and key logistical advantages position Hillside in a unique and financially attractive position compared with other new copper developments across the globe.

Competent Persons Report

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Patrick Say who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full time employee of Rex Minerals Ltd. Mr Say has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Say consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Assessment and Reporting Criteria Table

The following table provides a summary of important criteria related to the assessment and reporting of the Hillside Mineral Resource.

Criteria	Status
Hillside - Sampling Techniques and Data	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond (HQ3 and NQ2) standard tube drilling and reverse circulation (RC) was used for geological interpretation.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was good with an average of 99% recovered throughout the deposit.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to December 2011, core was logged into an Excel spreadsheet logging system with drop down list pick fields. Post December 2011, core was logged into proprietary software developed by Rex with drop down list pick fields. Core was photographed prior to being logged by the geologist. All core is stored at the Hillside core shed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is orientated along the bottom of hole and then half-core samples are taken using a diamond core saw. Bulk density was measured using "Archimedes Principle". Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cu grades were determined by nitric/perchloric acid digest ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry determination (ALS ME-ICP61 method). Au grades were determined by 30g Fire Assay (at ALS Perth). Assay data quality was determined through submission of field and laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates which were inserted at a nominal rate of 1 each per 25 drill samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umpire laboratory checks were completed during 2011 and 2012 and no issues were identified that would prevent the classification of the Cu, Au and Fe Mineral Resources. A total of 31 pairs of twinned holes were drilled at Hillside and their results are detailed in Rex's internal Mineral Resource Estimate report.
Location of Data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were surveyed and recorded in the Rex SQL database. All drill-holes have magnetic down-hole surveys taken at approximate 24m intervals using a single shot down-hole survey instrument. An azimuth adjustment of +8 degrees was applied for the conversion to MGA Zone 53 (GDA 94) for all magnetic surveys. In addition to the magnetic down-hole surveys, 297 diamond holes and 169 RC holes were surveyed using a Reflex North Seeking Gyro, and prior to December 2010, 29 drill holes were surveyed using a North Seeking Gyro (NSG).

<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling has been completed on nominal east-west 50m – 100m sections. • A total of 430 diamond holes and 219 RC holes directly intersected the main mineralisation envelopes. A total of 435 diamond holes and 245 RC holes were used within and around the Mineral Resource Estimate volume. • Approx 69% of drilling was angled at approximately 60-70 degrees to the west, approx 29% of drilling was angled at approximately 60-70 degrees to the east and approx 2% of drilling was angled at approximately 60-70 degrees to the north or south. • Drilling is predominantly concentrated between 6173100N and 6175700N and between 60RL and -650RL.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of drilling has been completed on nominal east-west sections which intersect the strike of the orebody. • A total of 60 holes have been drilled on north – south sections intersecting the strike of the Leprena domain and to check for bias in the geological interpretation and orebody continuity. • There is no expected bias due to the continuity of the orebody along strike. • The drill hole intersection angle is between 60 and 75 degrees through the 4 main mineralised structures. (Dart, Zanoni, Parsee and Songvaar).
<p>Estimating and Reporting of Hillside Mineral Resources</p>	
<p>Database integrity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hillside database is a SQL system. • Prior to December 2011, core was logged into an Excel spreadsheet logging system with drop down list pick fields. • Post December 2011, core was logged into proprietary software developed by Rex with drop down list pick fields. • Logging is completed on portable computers. • Validation checks are written into the SQL database and these are activated via database and user triggers to ensure the data is correct with respect to fundamental quality issues.
<p>Geological interpretation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralization at Hillside forms part of a large regional alteration system. Interpretation and geochronological analysis of drill samples from Hillside suggests a genesis related to the Gawler Range Volcanic / Hiltaba volcano-plutonic event (ca. 1570-1590Ma). • The Hillside ore system is built on regional N-S trending mineralizing structural channels which carried copper and gold bearing hydrothermal fluids. Copper-gold mineralization is hosted by a sequence of intensely altered metasediments and skarns. • The geology at Hillside is categorized into the following lithologies and structural zones from west to east: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hangingwall Package: a relatively unaltered package of metasediments and sediments. • Pine Point Fault (PPF): representing the western boundary of the Hillside copper and gold mineralisation, containing rubble to milled fault breccias in a north-south trending zone of 2-10 metres true thickness. It separates the hangingwall package from the skarn/metasedimentary package and is unmineralised. • Skarn/metasedimentary package: a sequence of intensely altered metasediments and skarns belonging to the Wallaroo Group (Moonta Subdomain), which are intruded by MesoProterozoic granitoids within the main mineralised area. The intrusions comprise variable width dykes of micro granite to micro diorite (plus occasional coarser phases). The sequence is also intruded by micro-gabbro which may represent late stage

	<p>Carramulka Gabbro equivalents or early sills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footwall Package: a significant stock/pluton of granite which lies in the eastern sector of the deposit. • Primary copper-gold mineralization occurs in vertical to sub-vertical magnetite and hematite rich lenses within the skarn/metasedimentary package. • Secondary copper-gold mineralisation occurs within a shallow sequence of weathered basement rocks. Secondary mineralisation is found throughout the deposit.
Hillside Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary mineralisation zones within the Hillside deposit are sub-parallel to the lithostratigraphic architecture. • Primary Hillside mineralisation strikes approximately north-south and has variable steep dips (70 to 80 degrees) to the west and occasionally east. Leprena mineralisation strikes approximately east-west and dips (60 – 70 degrees) to the north. • Secondary mineralisation strikes approximately north-south and tends to be steeply dipping immediately above primary mineralisation and in zones grading to flat lying to shallow dipping dispersion zones (on average 10 to 30 degrees). • Mineralisation has so far been observed from 6173130N to 6175500N, 763150E to 764000E and 60RL to -710RL. Approximately 90% - 95% of the total target size has been tested and the deposit remains open in all directions and at depth.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polygons and hence triangulations are based on interpretations completed on 50m - 100m northing sections. • Triangulated interpretations have been domained into the following constrained bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 400 (Dart) ○ 500 (Zanoni) ○ 700 (Parsee) ○ 800 (Songvaar) ○ 850 (Leprena) ○ 930 (Primary Gold only) ○ 940 (Secondary Gold only) ○ 950 (Supergene Cu) • In addition to these mineralised domains, lithological domains, (+/- Cu/Au mineralisation), have also been constructed. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hangingwall lithologies ○ Footwall lithologies ○ Pine Point Fault ○ Barren zones within mineralised domains ○ Base of Saprolite ○ Base of Oxidation ○ Base of Transition ○ Cover Sequence • A priority system of 22 domains was set up to account for overlapping mineralisation, intrusive rock shapes and cover sequence lithologies. • The block model was constructed with parent blocks of 25mE by 25mN by 12mRL. • Ordinary kriging (OK) to the parent block size was used to estimate Cu, Au, Ag, U, Fe, S, Co and Cl grades separately. • Up to three estimation passes with increasing search neighbourhood size were run for all

	<p>domains. The range of estimation passes used for the estimation of mineralised domains was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pass 1 – (18m to 39m) by (3m to 43m) by (2m to 9m) ○ Pass 2 – (111m to 498m) by (78m to 260m) by (23m to 155m) ○ Pass 3 – (220m to 990m) by (150m to 520m) by (46m to 134m) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A minimum of 4 and maximum of 32 composites were used per estimate for Pass 1 and Pass 2 with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 32 composites used for Pass 3. ● An Octant based search limited composites to a maximum of 4 composites per octant. ● 1m assay composites were used. A small number of composites were retained with a length of less than 1m. ● Estimation applied composite length weighting.
Quantitative Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quantitative analysis was undertaken to assess the most appropriate combination of variables and parameters for each Hillside domain.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Copper Mineral Resources have been reported above a 0.2% Cu block grade cut-off.
CuEq Grade - Commodity Prices and Recoveries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Copper price used = 2.80 US\$/lb ● Gold price used = 1200 US\$/ounce ● Iron ore price used = 100 US\$/tonne: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$100 equates to the industry benchmark at 62% iron ○ Plus \$20 premium for a concentrate grade of 67% at Hillside ● Testing has confirmed conventional processing options ● Total Cu grade is used in the CuEq calculation ● Gold recoveries estimated at 77% ● Iron recoveries estimated at 54% recovered from Fe oxides (from metallurgical test work) ● Iron Oxides grade = Total iron % – % iron with Cu – % iron with pyrite – % iron in non-sulphide gangue. ● Iron ore concentrate grade = 67%
Calculation of the amount of iron ore in the Mineral Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Iron Ore Tonnes = <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes x Fe Grade of Recovered Iron (%) ● Fe Grade of Recovered Iron (%) = <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fe Grade (%) – Fe in other minerals (%) / Fe % in iron Oxides ● Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fe % in other minerals assumed to be 4.2% after analysis by Rex ○ Fe % in iron oxides = 71%. (Average of Magnetite = 72.4% Fe, Hematite = 69.9% Fe)
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approximately 71% of all sampled core has been measured for density. ● The method used the entire air-dried core sample weighed in air and water, which was used to estimate the density. ● Ordinary kriging (OK) to the parent block size was used to estimate bulk density. Where blocks were not estimated for bulk density, the average density for the domain was assigned.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of geological and grade continuity confidence. ● Inferred Mineral Resources have an average spacing of up to 150mN by 150mRL whilst

	Indicated Mineral Resources have an approximate average spacing of up to 50mN by 50mRL.
Block Model Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An Inverse Distance (ID) block model was run as a comparison check to the Ordinary Kriged (OK) July 12 block model. This comparison was satisfactory.• Swath plots were generated per domain along all east – west sections and block grade compared favourably with composite grade. Swath plots were also generated along north – south sections and in plan view as verification tools.
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An audit and review of sampling techniques, data collection, modelling parameters, geostatistical evaluation, block grade creation and grade estimation for Hillside was undertaken by AMC Consultants Pty Ltd in April of this year. No matters were noted that would impair the validity of the Mineral Resource Estimate.