31 July 2014

June 2014 Quarterly Report ASX release

Highlights for the Quarter

- **Settlement occurred on the initial 49% project divestment with $1.5M in cash and 17,678,472 Pacific Niugini Limited ("PNR") shares received, currently worth $1.1 Million.**

  PNR
  - **has commenced project management role**
  - **is sole funding the project going forward up to $4 million**
  - **has updated existing resource to JORC 2012 standards**
  - **is fast tracking all mining and processing approvals, based on a revised and dominantly underground mining operation**

- **Board and management changes – Mr Paul Poli and Mr Robert Martin have joined the Bulletin board**

Path forward for Bulletin

- **Bulletin's cash and liquid investments total approximately $2.0M (subsequent to settlement) with no immediate direct project expenditure requirements going forward.**
- **Company strategy remains firmly focussed on the resources industry and has actively commenced the search for a new project,.**
- **Bulletin currently retains 51% of the Halls Creek Project, however this could be reduced to a 20% equity as Pacific Niugini advances the project. At some future point in time, within 4 years or after total expenditure of $4.0M, Bulletin will be required to elect to co-fund its remaining 20% equity in the project or further divest this final equity as per the agreement.**

The Board of Bulletin Resources (ASX: BNR, Bulletin) provides the following Quarterly Report for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2014.

Halls Creek Gold Project
Bulletin 51%, PNR 49% and earning up to 80%
PNR – Project Manager

Settlement of the initial 49% project divestment occurred under the agreement with Pacific Niugini (ASX: PNR) (refer to ASX releases "Settlement of Halls Creek Sale & Joint Venture Agreement" dated 11 April 2014 and "Final payment – Sale and JV agreement" dated 14 May 2014).

On settlement, Bulletin received a total of $1.5M in cash (including the previously received $0.6M deposit) and a total of 17,678,472 fully paid shares in Pacific Niugini, representing a 6% holding in PNR.

The board and management have continued to further reduce its corporate and administration costs in line with the partial divestment and change of management of the Halls Creek Project.

Pacific Niugini is responsible for the sole funding of the project for the next 4 years or until an aggregate of $4.0M expenditure.

Bulletin has also finalised the transition of project information and the day to day tasks across to the incoming project manager Pacific Niugini.

Activities for the Quarter – Halls Creek Project
Please refer to Appendix A, representing an extract from the Project Manager Pacific Niugini Limited's (ASX: PNR) June 2014 Quarterly Report, dated 28 July 2014.

Tenement Holdings and Movements for the Quarter

Refer to Appendix B.

Subsequent to Quarter end – Withdrawl from Option agreements

In July 2014, the Company has given notice that with effect immediately, that it would be terminating its option agreements with JML Resources Pty Ltd (E80/4599) and Peter Romeo Gianni (E80/4473). This decision was made on the basis that PNR did not wish to include these assets as part of the joint venture.

Financial

As of the 30 June 2014, Bulletin's cash position was $847,000, and was also holding 17,678,472 PNR shares ($1.2 Million).

Board Changes

On 25 June 2014, the Company announced a restructure to the Board;

- Mr Paul Poli appointed as the non-executive director and new Chairman of the Board
- Mr Rob Martin has been appointed as a non-executive director of the Board effective
- Mr Andrew Beckwith stepped down to focus on his other business interests and after successfully overseeing the recent partial sale of the Halls Creek Project
- Mr Frank Sibbel and Mr Michael Fitzgerald both remain as non-executive directors

The changes to the board composition reflect the Company's next stage as it seeks new opportunities to develop shareholder value.

Path forward for Bulletin

The Board's strategy remains firmly focussed on re-building the assets of the company through investment in the resources industry. To achieve this, the company has actively commenced the search for a new project. The criteria for any new project will be the need to demonstrate high potential to substantially add value for shareholders.

Bulletin currently retains 51% of the Halls Creek Project, however this is could be reduced to a 20% equity as Pacific Niugini advances the project. At some future point in time, within 4 years or after total expenditure of $4.0M, Bulletin will be required to elect to co-fund its remaining 20% equity in the project or further divest this final equity as per the agreement.

Importantly, Bulletin is now in a position where there is little to no direct project holding or commitment expenditure requirements enabling the Company to preserve cash until a suitable new project can be sourced.

For further information please contact:
Paul Poli (Chairman) or Craig Nelmes (Company Secretary/CFO)
Bulletin Resources
+61 (0) 8 9388 6921
admin@bulletinresources.com

Appendix A -Halls Creek Project Progress for the June 2014 Quarter

The Halls Creek Project includes the Lamboo (or Nicolson's) Prospects, (35km South West of Halls Creek) and the Golden Crown Project located near Halls Creek in the Kimberly Region of Western Australia.

Pacific Niugini had specialist mining and resource consultants, Optiro Limited ("Optiro") complete Mineral Resource estimates at its Lamboo Project. Optiro concluded an indicated and inferred resource of 1.45 Mt @ 5.6g/t for 260,000 ounces (See ASX release 20/5/2014) existed at the project.

The previous owner had also estimated resources at the Golden Crown project using the JORC 2004 code, however Pacific Niugini has not yet evaluated the project under the requirements of the JORC 2012 code.

The area has been sporadically explored over the years. Prospecting has shown significant potential in the immediate area, which remains sparsely explored with minimal drill testing of targets outside of the existing resources (beneath and immediately adjacent to the existing open pit). Pacific Niugini's exploration objective is to increase the near mine resources at the Lamboo Project while developing and extending the current resource base immediately beneath and down plunge of the existing open pit.

Pacific Niugini is currently increasing its ownership to 80% (from 49%) and the parties are operating under an unincorporated joint venture with Pacific Niugini as the sole manager. Pacific Niugini will earn 80% of the project as follows:

- A mandatory requirement for Pacific Niugini to earn an additional 16% (to a total of 65% ownership) by sole funding expenditure of $1.2 million in the first 12 months of the Joint Venture;
- An option for Pacific Niugini to earn an additional 15% (to a total of 80% ownership) by sole funding expenditure of $2.4 million (inclusive of the initial $1.2 million) in the first 24 months of the Joint Venture.

Pacific Niugini is required to maintain the tenements in good standing until a minimum of $4 million has been spent, or four years has elapsed from commencement of the agreement, whichever comes first. Following the initial $4 million expenditure, the vendor is required to elect whether it will contribute its 20% interest.

If the vendor does not elect to maintain its interest, Pacific Niugini will acquire the remaining 20% by either paying $2million in cash or shares, or by granting the vendor a 1% Net Smelter Royalty to a maximum value of $4 million.

Quarterly Progress – Halls Creek

Pacific Niugini progressed its development strategy during the quarter, planning for a new mine development. Significant progress in estimating the budget and works schedule for various elements of the project was made during the quarter. Some of the key tasks to be completed before development to commence are:

Diamond drilling – Pacific Niugini is planning a short diamond drilling program to be undertaken in the ensuing quarter with three main purposes which include upgrade of the existing resource, confirmation of intercept widths and grade (diamond versus RC hole twinning) and to obtain additional information to be used in mine planning and costing. A Program of Work for the drilling program has been submitted, and several drilling companies have indicated their availability to undertake the program.

Details of the finalised program will be communicated to the market in due course.

Project permitting – as previously reported, the project already has a works approval in place for the bulk of the work elements required for the mine restart. In order to commence the works, a Mining Proposal needs to be approved by the Department of Mines and Petroleum.

Environmental specialists, Clarke, Lindbeck and Associates (CLA) have been appointed to complete the permitting process. CLA have completed all of the baseline environmental work for the project, and are of the opinion that all required environmental works have been completed. The project team is working with CLA to update the project plan with the intention of submitting the project Mining proposal and Mine Closure Plan during the ensuing quarter. It is understood that approvals times are currently relatively short due to a reduced number of projects being submitted for approval.

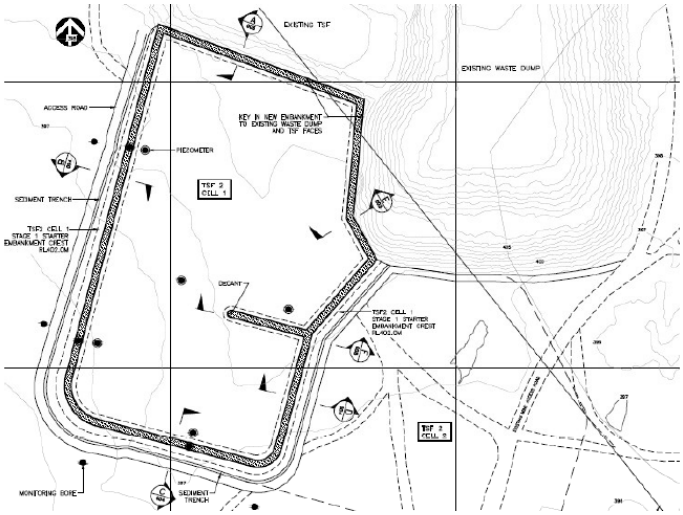
Processing plant refurbishment – An assessment of the key plant components requiring replacement or refurbishment is being advanced. Detailed refurbishment requirements and costing are planned to be completed during the ensuing quarter. The existing processing facility has a name plate capacity of 120,000 tonnes per annum, and Pacific Niugini intends to commence operations at that rate.

Detailed budget and works scheduling for this task is being completed by Cad Group Pty Ltd and Interpower Australia Pty Ltd. Interpower were closely involved with the original construction and operation of the existing plant.

Existing Processing plant

Mine Design – Intermine is completing the initial underground mine design using the existing resource. It is planned to develop a decline portal at the base of the existing Nicolson's find open pit. The initial focus of work will be on the first 150m beneath the open pit, in the indicated category of the resource, concentrating on high-grade zones within the global resource.
A pit optimisation reviewing the merits of a small cut back of the existing pit is also being undertaken.

Tailings facility design– Tailscon Projects are completing an amended tailings facility design. The amended design is focussed on reduction of initial and overall capital requirements associated with the previous designs. The revised design is expected to be completed in July 2014.



Tailings facility design modification works underway

Project Infrastructure and project delivery – Pacific Niugini has retained a small project team made up of specialist contract employees to deliver the site infrastructure and works requirements for the project. The Project manager has recent experience in a number of greenfields start-ups, including mines in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Site infrastructure planning is underway

Consultation has commenced with various stakeholders within the local community, and feedback towards the project has been positive. There are a number of local service providers well qualified to assist with development of the project, further improving overall logistics.

The company expects to be in a position to progress project funding arrangements after the completion of planning works and when a clear timeline for statutory approvals is available.

Halls Creek Tenements – Mineral Reporting

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Glacken, who is a full-time employee of Optiro. Mr Glacken 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 described by the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)". Mr Glacken consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix B : INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS
As at 30 June 2014

Tenement	Holder	Bulletin Holding %	Granted	Expiry	Status	Area (Ha)	Area (Blocks)	Annual Expenditure
Lamboo Project								
E80/2601	Bulletin	51	29/07/2002	28/07/2013	Renewal		8	$70,000
E80/3861	Bulletin	51	30/01/2008	29/01/2018	Granted		7	$50,000
E80/4458	Bulletin	51	26/03/2012	25/03/2017	Granted		1	$10,000
E80/4459	Bulletin	51	26/03/2012	25/03/2017	Granted		1	$10,000
L80/0070	Bulletin	51	30/08/2012	29/08/2017	Granted	14.7		
L80/0071	Bulletin	51	30/08/2012	29/08/2017	Granted	51.3		
M80/0343	Bulletin	51	24/06/1992	23/06/2034	Granted	197.4		$19,800
M80/0355	Bulletin	51	25/01/1993	24/01/2014	Granted	125.4		$12,600
M80/0359	Bulletin	51	7/07/1993	6/07/2014	Granted	199.95		$20,000
M80/0362	Bulletin	51	31/08/1993	30/08/2014	Granted	79.3		$10,000
M80/0471	Bulletin	51	2/04/1998	1/04/2019	Granted	121.5		$12,200
M80/0503	Bulletin	51	17/11/2000	16/11/2021	Granted	451.95		$45,200
Biscay Project								
E80/2394	Bulletin	51	15/07/2002	14/07/2013	Grantedl		6	$70,000
M80/0624	Bulletin	51			Application	178.7		
E80/4473	GIANNI	**Note 1**	28/07/2011	27/07/2016	Granted		32	$32,000
E80/4599	JML	**Note 2**	1/10/2013	30/09/2018	Granted		70	$69,000
E80/4781	Bulletin	**Note 3**			Application		20	

Note 1: E80/4473 was managed by Bulletin Resources Limited under a 3 year option agreement with Peter Gianni, but a decision to withdraw was made subsequent to the end of the June 2014 quarter.
Note 2: E80/4599 is managed by Bulletin Resources Limited under a 3 year option agreement with JML Resources Pty Ltd, but a decision to withdraw was made subsequent to the end of the June 2014 quarter.
Note 3: E80/4781 application was withdrawn subsequent to the end of the June 2014 quarter.

Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Halls Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	The Nicolson's deposit has been sampled predominantly by RC and minor historical RAB about the Nicolson's open pit area. The Wagtails and Rowdies deposits were sampled mainly by RC with follow-up aircore. Holes were sampled on 1 m increments, or 3 m increments above the known mineralisation. Anomalous intercepts from the 3 m increments were re-split into 3 1 m increments.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Measures taken to ensure sample representivity include the presence of a geologist at the rig whilst drilling, cleaning of the splitter at the end of every 3 m drill string, confirmation that drill depths match the accompanying sample interval with the drilling crew and the use of duplicate and lab/blank standards in the drilling programme.
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC and aircore drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 - 3 kg was crushed and sub-split to yield 250 for pulverisation and then a 40 g aliquot for fire assay. Upper portions of deeper holes were composited to 3m sample intervals and sub-split to 1 m intervals for further assay if an anomalous composite assay result was returned. For later drilling programmes all intervals were assayed.
Drilling techniques	*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.*	RC drilling was completed with several rigs. All RC rigs used face sampling hammers with bit size of 140 – 146mm. Historical holes used a 130 mm bit size). Aircore drilling was completed by the RC rig with an aircore bit assembly. RAB drilling (20 holes only in the Nicolson's pit area) is historical and details are unknown. HQ triple tube Diamond drilling was conducted for geotechnical and metallurgical data and does not form part of the resource estimate. Diamond holes were oriented using a Reflex orientation tool. Diamond holes were geologically and geotechnically logged.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All holes were logged at the rig by a geologist. Recovery and sample quality were visually observed and recorded. Recovery for older (pre Bulletin) holes is unknown.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	All drilling was completed within rig capabilities. Rigs used auxiliary air boosters when appropriate to maintain sample quality and representivity. Where aircore drilling could not provide sufficient penetration an RC drilling set-up was used.
	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 known relationship between recovery and grade. Diamond drilling of oxide and transitional material noted high core loss in mineralised zones. No core loss was noted in fresh material.

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.*	Geological logging parameters include: depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, quartz content, veining, and general comments. Geotechnical logging of diamond holes included the recording of recovery, RQD, structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha and beta angles, shape, roughness and fill material of fractures
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	All drill chips were logged on 1 m increments, the minimum sample size. A subset of all chip samples is kept on site for reference. Diamond drilling was logged to geological boundaries. Core was photographed wet and dry. All mineralised core intervals were consumed in geotechnical and metallurgical testing.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drilling has been logged apart from diamond drill pre-collars.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were consumed in entirety for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes and not used for geological grade estimation.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC drill chip samples were collected with either a three-tier, rotary or stationary cone splitter depending on the drill rig used. Aircore drill samples were subset using a 3 tier riffle splitter. Most (> 95%) of samples are recorded as being dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All RC and aircore sample splitting was to 12.5 % of original sample size or 2 – 3 kg, typical of standard industry practice. Samples greater than 3 kg were split on site before submission to the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The cyclone and splitter were cleaned every rod string and more frequently when requested by the geologist. In the case of spear sampling for re-splitting purposes, several spears through the entirety of the drill spoil bag were taken in a systematic manner to minimise bias.
	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 were taken every 20 m from a second cut of the splitter in the case of a cone splitter, or from a reject split in the case of a riffle splitter. Certified standards were inserted into the sample batch at a rate of 1 in 20 throughout all drilling programmes.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Gold at Hall's Creek is fine- to medium-grained and a sample size of 2 – 3 kg is considered appropriate.
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.*	The Bureau Veritas lab in Perth has ISO-9001 and ISO14001 certification. Gold assays are determined using fire assay with 40g charge and AAS finish. Other elements were assayed using acid digest with ICP-MS finish. The methods used approach total mineral consumption and are typical of industry standard practice.
	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 geophysical logging of drilling was performed. This is not relevant to the style of mineralisation under exploration.
	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	Lab standards, blanks and repeats are included as part of the QAQC system. In addition the laboratory had its own internal QAQC comprising standards, blanks and duplicates. Sample preparation checks of pulverising at the laboratory include tests to check that the standards of 90% passing 75 micron is being achieved. Follow-up re-assaying is performed by the laboratory upon company request following review of assay data. Acceptable bias and precision is noted in results given the nature of the deposit and the level of classification. Early drilling shows a pronounced negative bias with several of the external certified standards.
Verification of sampling	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	Significant intersections are noted in logging and checked with assay results by

and assaying	*alternative company personnel.*	company personnel. Some significant intersections have been resampled and assayed to validate results. Diamond drilling confirms the width of the mineralised intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes are limited to a few diamond holes for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes. Detailed assaying of the twin intervals was not completed as the core was consumed for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All primary data is logged on paper and later entered into the database. Data is visually checked for errors before being sent to an external database manager for further validation and uploaded into an offsite database. Hard copies of original drill logs are kept both onsite and in the Perth office.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drilling is surveyed using DGPS with accuracy of ± 0.3m. Downhole surveys are conducted during drilling using single shot cameras at 10 m then every 30 m thereafter. Later drilling was downhole surveyed using a Reflex survey tool. Mine workings (open pits) were surveyed by external surveyors using RTK survey equipment. A subset of historical holes was surveyed to validate collar coordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project lies in MGA 94, zone 52. Local coordinates are derived by conversion: GDA94_EAST =NIC_EAST * 0.9983364 + NIC_NORTH * 0.05607807 + 315269.176 GDA94_NORTH = NIC_EAST * (-0.05607807) + NIC_NORTH * 0.9983364 + 7944798.421 GDA94_RL =NIC-RL + 101.799
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control uses DGPS collar pickups and external survey RTK data and is considered adequate for use.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing at Nicolson's is generally between 10 m by 10 m and 30 m x 30 m in the upper areas of the deposits and extends to 50 m x 50 m at depths greater than 200 m. The drill spacing at Wagtail and Rowdies is generally 20 m x 20 m with some areas of 10 m x 20 m infill.
	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.	The Competent Person is of the view that the drill spacing, geological interpretation and grade continuity of the data supports the resource categories assigned.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing to 3 m occurred in holes above predicted mineralised zones. Composite samples were re-assayed in their 1 m increments if initial assay results were anomalous.
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.*	Drilling is predominantly at 270^{o} to local grid at a dip of -60^{o}. Local structures strike north-south on the local grid and dip at 60^{o}E. No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation.
	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.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	The chain of custody is managed by Bulletin employees. Samples are stored on site and delivered in bulk bags to the lab in Perth. Samples are tracked during shipping.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	A review of the resource was carried out by an independent consultancy firm as part of the reserve estimate. No significant issues were noted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Result – Halls Creek

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.*	Tenements containing Resources and Reserves are 100% held by Bulletin. They are: M80/343, M80/355, M80/359, M80/362, M80/503 and M80/471. The tenements lie on a pastoral lease with access and mining agreements and predate native title claims.
	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.*	The deposits were discovered by prospectors in the early 1990s. After an 8,500 m RC program, Precious Metals Australia mined 23 kt at an estimated 7.7g/t Au from Nicolson's Pit in 1995/96 before ceasing the operation. Rewah mined the Wagtail and Rowdy pits (5 koz at 2.7g/t Au) in 2002/3 before Terra Gold Mines (TGM) acquired the project, carried out 12,000 m of RC drilling and produced a 100 koz resource estimate. GBS Gold acquired TGM and drilled 4,000 m before being placed in administration. Review of available reports show work to follow acceptable to standard industry practices.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Gold mineralization in the Nicolson's Find area is structurally controlled within the 400 m wide NNE trending dextral strike slip Nicolson's Find Shear Zone (NFSZ) and is hosted within folded and metamorphosed turbiditic greywackes, felsic volcaniclastics, mafic volcanics and laminated siltstones and mudstones. This zone forms part of a regional NE-trending strike slip fault system developed across the Halls Creek Orogen (HCO). The NFSZ comprises a NNE-trending anastomosing system of brittle-ductile shears, characterised by a predominantly dextral sense of movement. The principal shear structures trend NNE to N-S and are linked by NW, and to a lesser extent, by NE shears. Individual shears extend up to 500m along strike and overprint the earlier folding and penetrative cleavage of the HCO. The overall geometry of the system is characterized by right step-overs and bends/jogs in the shear traces, reflecting refraction of the shears about the granite contact. Within this system, the NW-striking shears are interpreted as compressional structures and the NE-striking shears formed within extensional windows. Mineralization is primarily focussed along NNE trending anastomosing systems of NNE-SSW, NW-SE and NE-SW oriented shears and splays. The NNE shears dip moderately to the east, while the NW set dips moderately to steeply to the NE. Both sets display variations in dip, with flattening and steepening which result in a complex pattern of shear intersections.. Mineralisation is strongly correlated with discontinuous quartz veining and with Fe-Si-K alteration halos developed in the wall rocks to the veins. The NE shears are associated with broad zones of silicification and thicker quartz veining (typically white, massive quartz with less fracturing and brecciation); however, these are typically poorly mineralized. The NW-trending shears are mineralized, with the lodes most likely related to high fluid pressures with over-pressuring and failure leading to vein formation. Although the NE structures formed within the same shear system, the quartz veining is of a different generation to the mineralized veins. Individual shears within the system display an increase in strain towards their centres and comprise an anastomosing shear fabric reminiscent of the pattern on

		a larger scale. (Adapted from Robertson(2003))
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Table 1 and Figures 1 - 3 summarise all drilling used in the resource estimation. Drillholes used in the Nicolson's Resource estimate included 242 RC and 20 RAB holes for a total of 1,338m within the resource wireframes. Rowdies drilling included 36 RC and 2 aircore holes (AC) for a total of 241 m of intersection within the resource wireframes. Wagtail North comprised 84 RC and 6 AC holes for 553 m of intersection with the resource wireframes. Wagtail South comprised 23 RC and 20 AC holes for 203 m of intersection within the resource wireframes.
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.*	Drill results as reported are composited intersections within the interpreted mineralisation wireframes which form the basis of the resource. Intercepts are composited from 1 m sample increments and no weighting other than length is applied. The Lower cut-off grade is a nominal 0.5g/t Au with a minimum 2m downhole length above 200 mRL and a nominal 1.0g/t Au with a 1 m minimum downhole length below 200 mRL. Top cuts for Nicolson's lodes were 40 g/t and 45g/t Au for different domains dependent upon the lode grade distribution. Rowdies, Wagtail North and Wagtail South had top cuts of 20g/t, 45g/t and 50g/t Au respectively.
	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.	All sample intervals within the interpreted wireframe shells were used in the grade estimation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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').*	Drilling is predominantly at 270^{o} to local grid at a dip of -60^{o}. Local structures strike 0^{o} to the local grid and dip at 60^{o}E (i.e. having a 60^{o} intersection angle to lode structures). Deeper holes have some drillhole deviation which decreases or increases the intersection angle, but not to a significant extent. Downhole lengths are reported and true widths are approximately 60 – 90% of down-hole length.
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.*	See Figures 1 – 3.
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.*	All drillhole intercepts comprising the resource are reported in Table 1.
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;*	Groundwater is largely confined to fault structures, typical of fracture rock systems with low yields and able to be controlled with air pressure while drilling. Metallurgical and geotechnical work studies have been completed as part of feasibility studies in support of ore reserves with no significant issues noted. No

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	significant deleterious substances have been noted.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Lateral step outs and infill diamond drilling are potential further work programs which have been planned at Nicolson's Find and nearby deposits.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Halls Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Data input has been governed by lookup tables and programmed import of assay data from lab into database. The database has been checked against the original assay certificates and survey records for completeness and accuracy.
	Data validation procedures used.	Data was validated by the geologist after input. Data validation checks were carried out by an external database manager in liaison with Bulletin personnel. The database was further validated by external resource consultants prior to resource modelling.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Competent Person has visited site and has confirmed drilling and mining locations; drill programmes were devised from this visit.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Confidence in the geological interpretation is generally proportional to the drill density. Surface mapping confirms some of the orientation data for the main mineralised structures.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Data used for the geological interpretation includes surface and trench mapping and drill logging data.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	An alternative interpretation (steeper lodes) of deeper portions of the deposit was modelled and provides no material change to the resource estimate. In general the interpretation of the mineralised structures is clear.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Geological interpretation of the data was used as a basis for the lodes which were then constrained by cut-off grades.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Geology and grade continuity is constrained by quartz veining within the NFSZ and by parallel structures for the other prospects.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Refer to Figures 1 - 3
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Separate block models were generated for Nicolson's, Rowdies and Wagtail North and South. Individual mineralised structures were domained separately. Models contain grade estimates and attributes for blocks within each domain only. Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Surpac software was used to generate the resource estimates. Variography of gold grades from drilling data provides a maximum grade continuity of 50 m down plane plunge, 20 m perpendicular to plunge and 5 m across plunge for Nicolson's Find; 90 m down plunge, 55 m perpendicular to plunge and 5 m across plunge for Nicolson's South and 20.5m down plunge, 14.5 m perpendicular to plunge and 12, across plane for Wagtail South. Rowdies and Wagtail North have a strike-dip control on mineralisation. Rowdies grade continuity was 60 m down-dip, 50 m along strike and 4 m across the plane. Wagtail North parameters were 50 m along strike, 30 m down-dip and 4 m across the plane.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine	A number of resource estimates by Bulletin's consultants, Optiro have been

	production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	generated with previous resource estimates reconciled to later upgrades. Reconciliation of the Nicolson's open pit resource model with mine records provides a difference of -6% in tonnes, +15% in grade and +9% in gold metal compared to the resource model; however, the open pit area is only a small proportion of the current resource extents. Production figures from Rowdies and Wagtails are low in confidence and have not reconciled to the resource model.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	By products are not included in the resource estimate.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No deleterious elements exist or have been estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Models were interpolated with a block model cell size of 10 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL, with sub-celling for volume representation only to 0.3 m. Estimation used 4 passes at Nicolson's and 3 passes elsewhere. At Nicolson's Find, the 1st pass used a search radius of 50 m with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 32 samples. Nicolson's South estimation used a 90m radius for the 1st pass with a minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 samples. The search radius was increased by 1.5 for second pass and the minimum number of samples was decreased to 4 for the 3rd pass. The search radius was increased by a factor of 3 and the minimum number of samples decreased to 1 for the 4th pass at Nicolson's.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	The size of the blocks was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis in conjunction with the assumption of a relatively selective mining approach for both open pit and underground operations.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Only gold has been estimated.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Geological interpretation constrained initial resource wireframes; these were oriented along trends of grade continuity and were constrained further by cut-off grades.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Grade distribution statistics were used to generate top cuts, along with the analysis of distribution graphs and disintegration analysis.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Models were validated visually and by statistical comparison to input data both on a whole-of-domain and on a sectional basis using continuity or swathe plots.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	Tonnage was estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	Cut-off grades for reporting were based on notional mining cut-off grades for open pit (0.6 g/t Au) and underground operations (3 g/t Au).
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	An optimised pit shell was used to constrain material described as open pit with material outside this shell assigned to a potential underground operation. The minimum downhole intersection width of 2m for material above 200m and 1 m below 200m is considered to represent minimum mining widths for selective open pit and underground operations respectively.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical testwork has shown acceptable (> 95%) gold recovery using CIP technology. No factors from the metallurgy have been applied to the estimates.

Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The deposits are on granted mining leases with existing mining disturbance and infrastructure present.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density measurements of ore were calculated from drill core using the water displacement method and data from historical mining. Pit data provided 29 samples and drilling provided 91 samples. Bulk density estimates used were: Oxide All: 2.0 t/m^3 Transitional All: 2.4t/m^3 Fresh Rowdies and Wagtails: 2.7t/m^3 Fresh Nicolson's: 2.9t/m^3
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	Indicated material is defined where geology and grade continuity was evident and supported by drill spacing of less than 30 m by 30 m with at least 2 intercepts in the quartz lode. Inferred material is defined where lodes are supported by less than 3 holes and drill spacing was greater than 30m x 30m.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	Input data is considered sufficiently comprehensive for the level of confidence assigned to the resource estimate by the Competent Person.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	An audit of the estimate was carried out by an independent consultant. No significant issues were noted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The statement reflects local estimates at the block size.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The resource model produced a 9% oz Au undercall against recorded production for the Nicolson's Find pit. This amount is considered to be within acceptable limits for the classification of the resource. Moreover, the open pit mining represents a small fraction of the existing resource area.