

## VULCAN AND GOODINS TARGETS UPGRADED AT DOOLGUNNA

- **Vulcan and Goodins Cu/Au Prospects upgraded by Sandfire’s massive sulphide intersection at Monty Prospect. Previous ENT copper intersections in shallow RC holes along Goodin Fault now assume greater importance.**
- **High-powered ground EM followed by deep RC/DC drilling and downhole EM now required.**

Enterprise Metals Limited (“Enterprise” or “the Company”, ASX: ENT) advises that it has re-appraised its previous copper-gold intersections in the general Vulcan area in light of Sandfire Resources NL’s recent EM and drill results at the Monty Prospect, NE of Vulcan along the Goodin Fault.

Between 2009-13, Enterprise focussed on numerous shallow high grade gold intersections in aircore drill holes along the Vulcan trend. Several isolated but highly anomalous copper intersections at Vulcan and along the Goodin Fault zone (“Goodins”) have now assumed greater importance, and warrant follow up with EM surveys and deeper RC and diamond drilling.

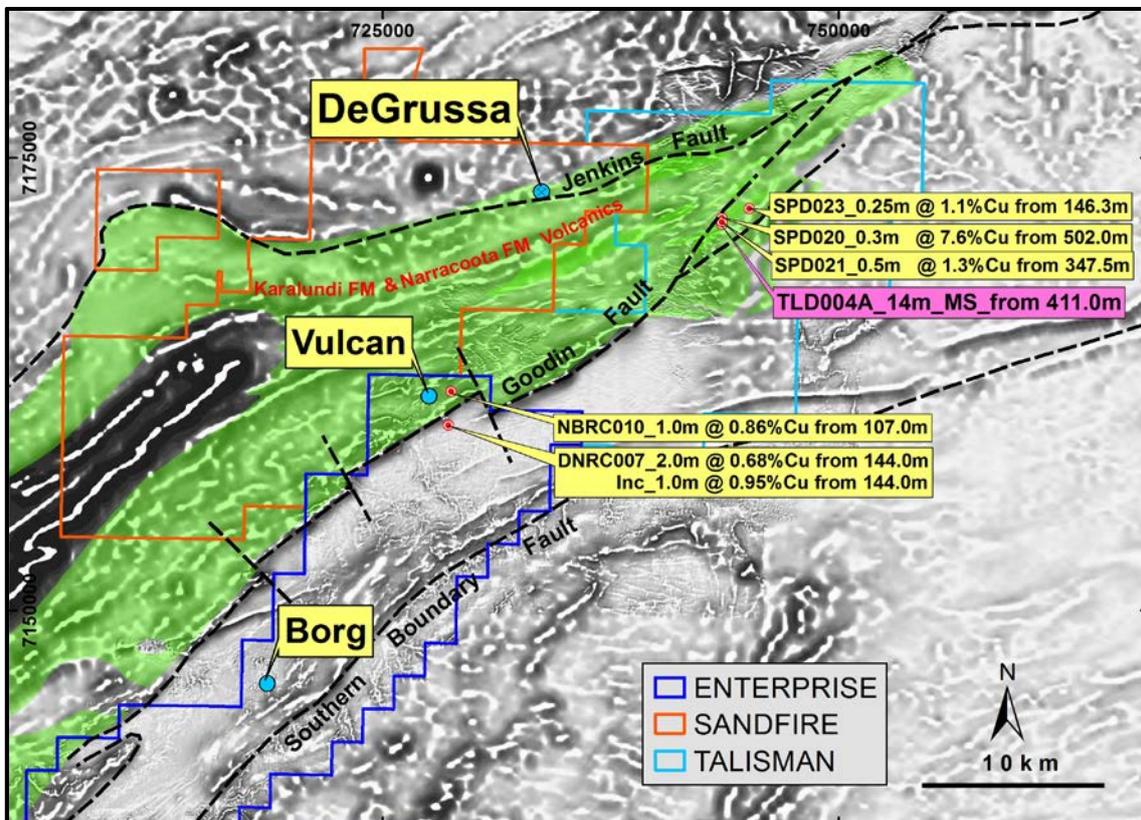


Figure 1. Geology, regional structures and drilling results superimposed on 1<sup>st</sup> VD magnetic Image

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## Background

The 14 metres of massive sulphide discovered by Sandfire Resources NL's ("Sandfire", ASX:SFR) deep drill hole TLD004A (SFR ASX release 17 June 2015) while following up Talisman Mining Ltd's (ASX: TLM) earlier shallow copper results at Monty's Prospect, provides evidence that mafic volcanics and sediments of the Narracoota Formation (along the Goodin Fault) are also highly prospective for copper rich massive sulphides.

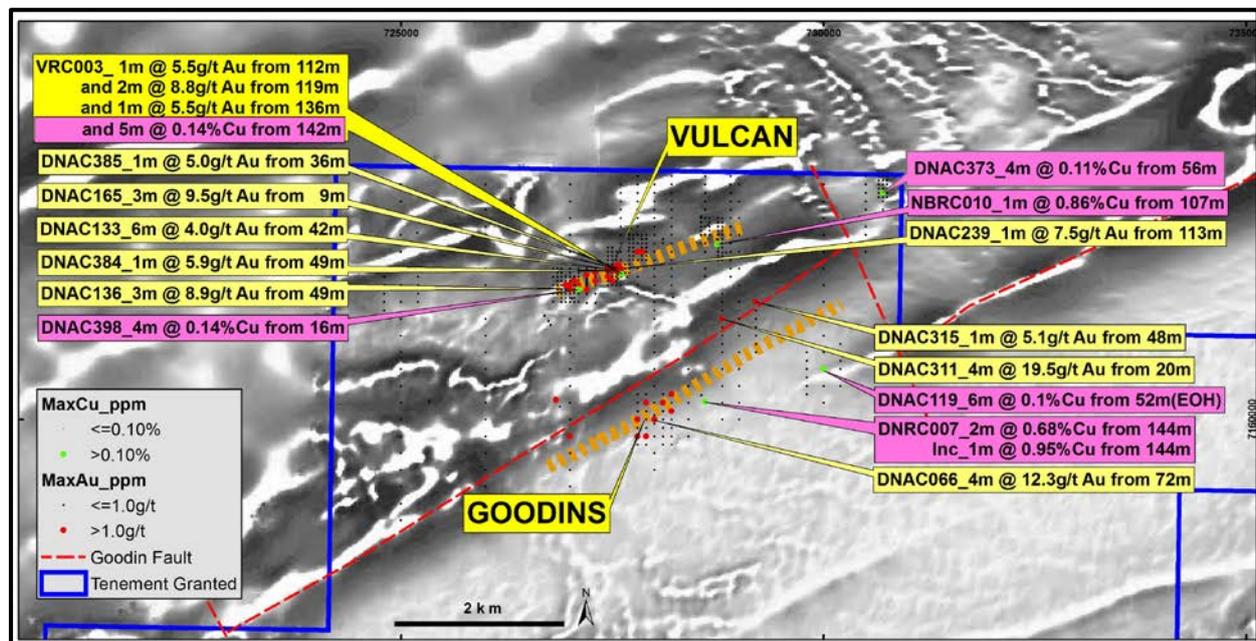
Given the similarity of Enterprise's copper intersections on the **Vulcan and Goodins trends** with the earlier Talisman results at Monty's, both within the Narracoota Formation, and their proximity to the Goodin Fault, Enterprise is now planning to implement high-powered ground EM surveys to be followed by deeper RC and diamond core drill testing and downhole EM.

Following the discovery of DeGrussa by Sandfire in 2009, Enterprise undertook several reconnaissance Induced Polarisation (IP) lines over the Narracoota Formation immediately north of the Doolgunna Homestead. Several scout RC holes were also drilled to follow up IP anomalies and historic copper intersections from a 1971 WMC percussion drilling program.

With the discovery of gold nuggets at **Vulcan**, and in the absence of outcrop, Enterprise undertook a substantial shallow aircore drilling program in 2012 which confirmed the presence of weathered mafic volcanics and sedimentary units belonging to the Narracoota and Karalundi Formations. Selective infill aircore drilling was undertaken in 2013.

The Vulcan aircore drilling programs produced encouraging shallow oxide gold intersections which were followed up with five +100m RC drill holes in late 2013, but Enterprise's focus changed to larger SEDEX copper targets within the Doolgunna Formation in 2014.

Enterprise now considers that Sandfire's new discovery at Monty's Prospect justifies a return to active exploration at Vulcan and Goodins.



**Figure 2. Vulcan & Goodins Gold and Copper drilling results over 1st VD Magnetic Image**

*Refer Table 1 overleaf for drill hole collar data.*

The location of Enterprise's Vulcan and Goodins with respect to Sandfire's new massive sulphide copper discovery (Hole TLD004A) is shown below in Figure 3.

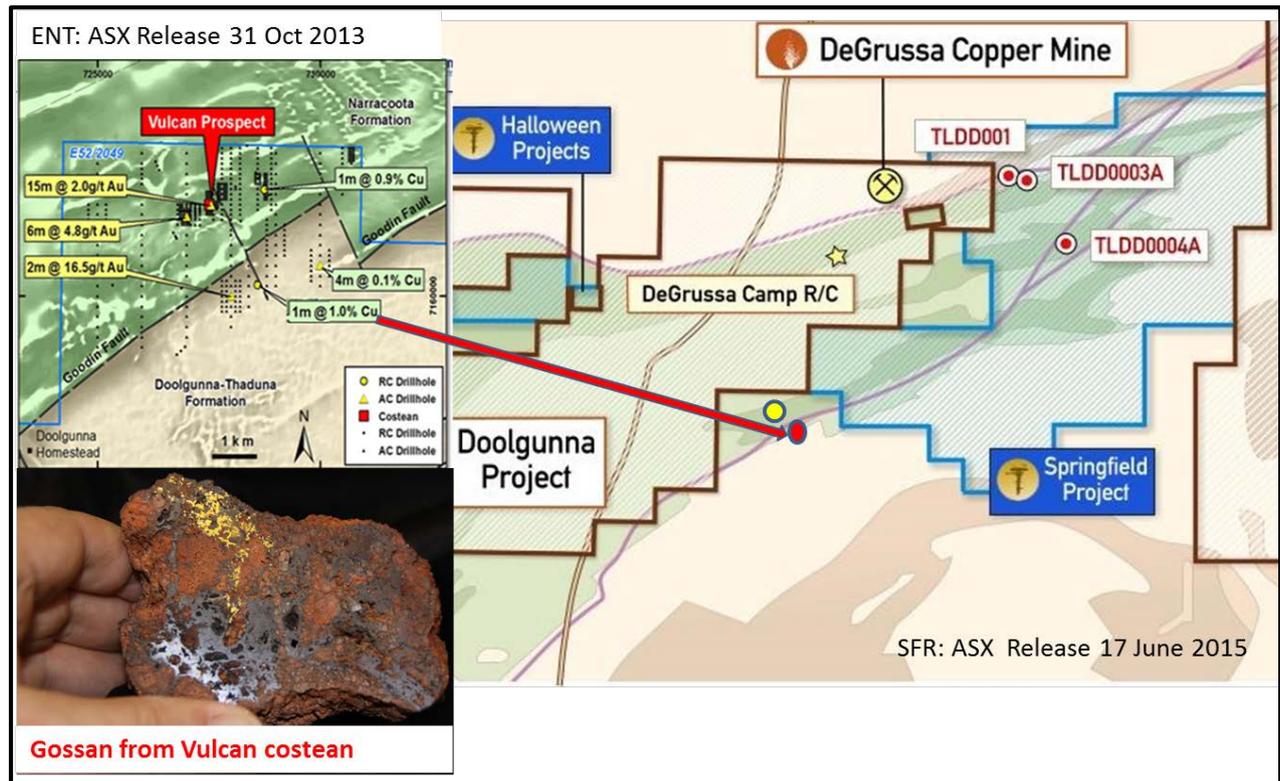


Figure 3. SFR Figure 1 (SFR ASX Release 17/6/2015), with Enterprise Insets (ENT ASX 31/10/2013)

Table 1. Drill Hole Collar Data For Results in Figure 2

Hole ID	Max Depth (m)	GDA North	GDA East	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Year
NBRC010	234	7162084	728744	570	-60	135	2009
DNRC007	200	7160213	728593	572	-60	330	2011
DNAC066	102	7160000	728000	569	-90	0	2012
DNAC109	78	7160200	728400	571	-90	0	2012
DNAC133	121	7161781	727550	568	-60	256	2012
DNAC136	63	7161550	727000	567	-90	0	2012
DNAC165	93	7161800	727550	568	-90	0	2012
DNAC239	138	7161800	727600	567	-90	0	2012
DNAC311	65	7161200	728800	573	-90	0	2012
DNAC315	93	7161400	729200	572	-90	0	2012
DNAC373	64	7162700	730700	583	-90	0	2012
DNAC384	87	7161775	727525	568	-90	0	2012
DNAC385	120	7161800	727575	568	-90	0	2012
DNAC398	38	7161550	727100	568	-90	0	2013
VRC003	282	7161733	727611	569	-60	348	2013



**Dermot Ryan**  
**Managing Director**

**Competent Persons statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Dermot Ryan, who is employed as the Managing Director of the Company through geological consultancy Xserv Pty Ltd. Mr Ryan is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ryan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*Drilling results referenced in this Report were previously reported to the ASX under the 2004 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Additional information regarding the Vulcan and Goodins drilling now appears overleaf in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1.*

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## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report for ASX Release 24 June 2015

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling at Vulcan and Goodins was initially sampled at 4m intervals with 3kg pulverised to give a 50g sample for aqua regia digest and ICP-MS and OES analysis. Anomalous intervals were re-sampled at 1m and subjected to 4 acid digest and 40g analysed. Elements assayed were Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Sn, Tl, Te, W.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling to date has been a combination of Reverse Circulation(RC) and Aircore (AC) drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample recoveries not measured, poor samples commented on in logs.</li> <li>Samples were collected in polythene bags for RC drilling. For AC drilling, samples collected in buckets and laid on the ground with sufficient space to minimise cross contamination.</li> <li>Recovery was not measured. All wet samples have been logged and recorded in the database accordingly.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological logging of drill chip samples has been recorded for each drillhole including lithology, mineralisation, grainsize, texture, oxidation, weathering, colour and wetness.</li> <li>Logging is qualitative. For RC drilling every 1m interval was collected, sieved and a sample retained in a plastic chip tray. For AC drilling only the final metre interval was collected in this way.</li> <li>All drillholes were logged for the full extent of each hole.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No core was sampled</li> <li>RC and AC samples were collected using a spear when dry and a scoop if wet from bulk drill samples.</li> <li>The sample preparation of drill chip samples follows industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crush, sieve -80# sufficient for a 40 or 50g aqua regia/four acid digestion.</li> <li>QC procedures involve the review of laboratory supplied certified reference materials, field duplicates and appropriate standards inserted at irregular intervals. These quality control results are reported along with sample values in the final analysis report. Selected intervals are assayed at other laboratories for comparison at times.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The analytical techniques used aqua regia digest multi element suite with ICP-MS finish suitable for reconnaissance as a first pass. Re-split samples were dissolved with a four acid digest for the same elements and gold was assayed by fire assay in these samples this method is a full digest.</li> <li>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage.</li> <li>Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house process.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to Enterprises' in-house database manager for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.</li> <li>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample sites surveyed by a modern hand held GPS unit with an accuracy of 5m which is sufficient accuracy for the purpose of compiling and interpreting the results.</li> <li>Topographic control is by NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM).</li> <li>The grid system is MGA GDA94 Zone 50.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore drill spacing was initially established to test soil geochemical anomalies and enable bedrock to be characterised. The spacing was progressively reduced to test resulting Cu and Au anomalism.</li> <li>No additional sample compositing was used apart from the standard 4m composite sampling.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AC drill lines were oriented N-S to cut across the main Goodin Fault and sub-parallel zones.</li> <li>RC drill hole orientation was determined by the optimal direction of intersection into the interpreted mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear mark up and secure packaging to ensure safe arrival and accurate handling at assay facility.</li> <li>Assay Pulps retained until final results have been evaluated.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular internal reviews occurred, but no external reviews have been undertaken.</li> </ul>

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report for ASX Release 24 June 2015

### Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulcan is wholly within Enterprise's 100% owned, granted Exploration Licence 52/2049. The tenement is on the Department of Parks &amp; Wildlife (DPaW) owned Doolgunna Pastoral Lease. The tenement sits within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claim.</li> <li>E52/2049 expires on 26 October 2018. The tenement is in good standing and there are no existing impediments to exploration or renewal at expiry date.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior exploration consisted of several shallow percussion drill holes at No. 2 Bore by WMC (1971).</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E52/2049 covers an interval of the Goodin Fault, a major reactivated reverse fault that separates siliciclastic and mafic units of the Yerrida Group in the south, from mafic Narracoota Formation volcanics of the Bryah Group to the north. A second major fault zone; named the Southern Boundary Fault, parallels the Goodin Fault some 7km to its south, also partly within E52/2049.</li> <li>The principal exploration targets are Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphides (VHMS) and structurally controlled base metal (copper) deposits with associated gold mineralisation.</li> </ul>

### Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Database integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enterprise employs SQL as the central data storage system using Datashed software front end. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions. Only the Database Manager can overwrite data.</li> <li>Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database.</li> <li>The selected SQL databases are backed-up to disk with "Backup Exec" each day and then transferred to external discs for offsite storage. This allows for recovery to time of last backup.</li> <li>The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables, triggers and stored procedures. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected until it is corrected.</li> <li>Database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control and specialist queries.</li> </ul>
<b>Site visits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competent Person for this update is Dermot Ryan who undertakes regular site visits to ensure industry standards for the Exploration &amp; Mineral Resource estimation process.</li> </ul>
<b>Geological Interpretation, Dimensions and Modelling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as no resource estimation at present time</li> </ul>