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Great Western – Additional Disclosures on Soil Programme

Terrain Minerals Limited (ASX: TMX) wishes to provide the following additional disclosures in relation to the geochemical soil programme that was undertaken on area surrounding its Great Western Gold Project.

As disclosed in the Quarterly Activities Report dated 27 July 2017, during the June 2017 quarter an orientation surface geochemical soil programme was undertaken on E37/1214 that wholly surrounds the Great Western Deposit. A total of 46 samples were collected on a nominal 800x100m spacing. The aim of the programme was to complete a first pass test of structural trends identified from geophysics for potential mineralisation in the eastern portion of the tenement. Results confirmed multiple trends of low level (>10ppb gold) anomalism. The results are considered encouraging and a more detailed follow up soil programme will be designed to further delineate the trends.

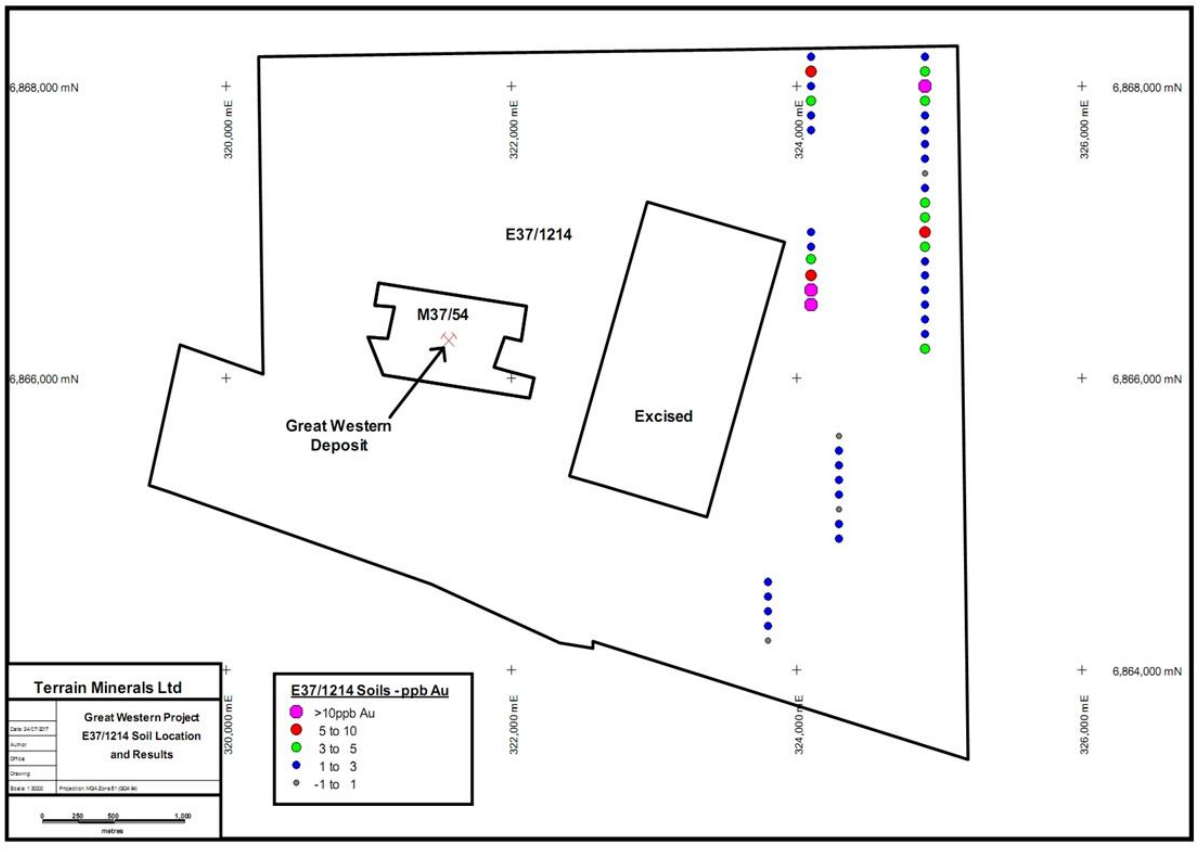

Figure 1: Orientation Surface Geochemical Soil Programme at Great Western

In compliance with the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"), further disclosures relating to the soil programme are set out Schedule 1 to this announcement.

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Competent Person Disclosures

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. G. Purcell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Terrain Minerals Limited. Mr Purcell 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Purcell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Schedule 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Soil samples were collected from between 0.1-0.4m from surface and sieved to a -1.5mm fraction. Samples of approximately 1kg were then sent to the laboratory where a 50g subsample was taken for low level fire assay analysis for gold with an ICP/MS finish. QA/QC protocols include the insertion of field duplicates and appropriate commercial standards. Statistical analyses of the results suggest the samples are representative.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	N/A
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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.	N/A
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample preparation follows industry best practice and was undertaken at Intertek (Perth) where all samples were dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying followed by total pulverisation in grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and representative of the material being sampled.

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. 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. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The laboratory used a 50g fire assay method with an ICP/MS finish, suitable for this style of early stage exploration. The method is considered total dissolution. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. QAQC samples were included in the sample run. Both field and internal laboratory standards and duplicates reported within expected tolerances. No major discrepancies with the initial results were identified from this work.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Assay results were checked by the consultant geologist and validated by company personnel. Primary data was entered into excel spreadsheets and then into the company database. No adjustment has been made to the 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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Soil sample positions were located using handheld GPS to ~3m accuracy in UTM grid GDA94 Zone 51(S).
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The work completed is early stage exploration comprising soil geochemistry and is not relevant for mineral resource considerations. No resources or reserves are being quoted from this drilling. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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.	At this early stage and nature of the geochemical sampling, the orientation is determined to provide indications of anomalous area. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected by the Company's consultant and delivered directly by the consultant to the assay laboratory.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent audits or review has been undertaken at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The 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 Great Western Project tenure comprises one granted Mining Licence M37/54 and on granted Exploration Licence E37/1214, both held 100% by Terrain Minerals Limited.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical production from the main-reef line commenced in 1896 and ceased in 1940, during which time 12,121 ounces of gold was produced from 27,095 tons at an average grade of 13.7g/t. Since 1980 exploration has been undertaken by various companies and individuals, including BF Anderson and C R Young, Balmoral Resources NL, V Taylor, Stonyfell Mining NL, P D Green, Kanowna Lights Ltd. More recently Terrain Minerals Ltd undertook exploration from 2007-2011 and Bligh Resources from 2011-2014 before the projected was returned to Terrain Minerals.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Great Western Project is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal quartz veining related to a shear zone at the contact of basalts and granites.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length • 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.	Geochemical sample locations and results are presented in the body of this report. No topography control was used for the surface sampling. All samples were taken between 0.1 and 0.4m from surface. No information is excluded.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No averaging techniques are used, any reported grades are is simply the result reported by the laboratory.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The results are single point soil data. No areas of mineralisation are established.
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.	Relevant diagrams are included in the main body of text.
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 results have been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All interpretations are consistent with observations made with historic exploration and mining at the Project.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	Future work at the Project will likely include additional soil sampling, geological mapping and rock chip sampling.