Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**

Tips to SUCCESSFUL applications
Co-funded Drilling Program

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Contents

1. General information

Assessors only assess on the information provided in the application. The final mark of an application depends on the information provided IN that application and not any external information that may be available (e.g. applicants home web pages).

Assessors assess an application based ONLY on the text entered into the form fields, they will not read multiple pages of text in attached reports/journal articles/PowerPoint presentation/ASX releases.

The Assessors will always ask "Is this fulfilling the EIS criteria (greenfields, expanding regional knowledge etc.), or is it just natural extension of good exploration by an applicant along strike from already known (near-by) geology and mineralisation. The latter scenario will not receive a high total mark.

Ask yourself, if you had to assess 80 applications, what is going to make your application relevant, informative, read well and 'hit' all the EIS requirements.

Application rounds are highly competitive, it is recommended that applications are checked by a co-worker to ensure they are as complete and comprehensive as they need to be.

2. Text answers

2.1 Successful applications
Successful applications usually have answers with the following characteristics:

- Answers are clear and concise and avoid repetition.

- Answers are focused and relevant and are not replicated from other form sections.

- Answers avoid unsubstantiated claims and observations.

- If the data being discussed have been modelled, this is made clear.

- The results of modelled data are shown in diagrammatic form and their relevance to the EIS drilling made clear.

- Where several models could explain the target/mineralisation, an applicant has focussed/explained the most preferred model. This in turn explains the method of drilling chosen etc.

- If the proposed method of drilling is not what would be expected for the stage of exploration, an explanation has been provided. Particularly when 1 or 2 diamond holes are proposed and there has been little or no RC or RAB drilling.

2.2 Common pitfalls

A common pitfall of applications is the absence of adequate explanations e.g:

- The application presents a model but does not explain how the model was derived or the data used to create it.

- The application claims to be innovative but does not explain how it departs from normal exploration.

- The application mentions historical data but fails to explain how it supports the drill targeting/model.

3. Figures

 GOOD FIGURES STRONGLY DISTINGUISH GOOD APPLICATIONS FROM POOR ONES.

3.1 Tips for all figures
- Number and label the figures with short appropriate and informative titles. E.g., Fig.1_Location.

- Reference the figure by number within the application text so that they can be referred to appropriately and easily.

- Compile the figures for your application rather than cropping them from reports or presentations. This helps reduce irrelevant or illegible information.

- Ensure all information on the figure can be read, numbers and coordinates are not cut off, labels and legends are clear not small or blurry.

- Where an applications deal with surface geology, inclusion of geological maps is strongly recommended.

- Include maps/cross sections

    o Location map with respect to the region. This immediately helps the assessors identify the likely tectonic setting and mineralisation styles (e.g., Archean basement, or sedimentary basin?)

    o Plan of previous drilling/sampling with respect to the target in the proposal

    o Proposed collar locations and/or drill traces of the EIS holes. If numerous auger holes then a plan with the extent of drilling vs the geology, rather than every hole.

- Include cross section(s), especially if doing diamond drilling of modelled anomalies at depth. Show that proposed collar location, dip and proposed length will intersect the target.

3.2 Tips for maps

Good applications will show the spatial setting for the application in context, from state-wide to local. Figures will include state-wide insets and tenement-scale maps.

Maps/cross section need to have a number of key elements in order for them to be useful, every map should have:

- a grid,

- a north point,

- a SCALE that is appropriate for the information being shown.

- a relevant legend. On geological maps, the rock type legend should be captioned with rock names (e.g., granodiorite, Moondana, Monzogranite) not acronyms (e.g., AgM_Pty).

3.3 Tips for cross sections

Strong applications will provide cross sections where appropriate, these should include:

- an accompanying map with the section line marked on it.

- a depth scale. Is the vertical scale same as horizontal scale?

- an appropriate legend.

- simplify legend colours and the number of colours so they can be easily identified. A legend with 25 shades of grey on a small reproduced cross section on an A4 page is difficult to read.

4. Analysis section

This section is often poorly addressed. A good application will:

- Give details on elements to be analysed and by what technique. Make sure the analytical technique is suitable to the rock/material recovered by the drilling

- Include details of additional analytical techniques if any are to be used.

Remember that as this will be used for the purpose of evaluating the application, the applicant will be expected to supply the results from all proposed analyses and techniques in the final report.

5. Overall

Strong applications typically:

- include full, considered answers for EVERY question.

- demonstrate a clear focus and direction for the program

- include well-constructed and relevant figures

- are well supported by a discussion of the existing technical data

- show good awareness of work that has already been undertaken and how the new program is of relevance and adds to regional knowledge.

- Figures HAVE been attached to the application. Figures will not be accepted after the 4 pm closing time.