Assets, Experience, Growth

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – 11 APRIL 2019

SYNDICATED METALS ACQUIRES HIGH-QUALITY NEWINGTON GOLD PROJECT IN WA'S SOUTHERN CROSS GREENSTONE BELT

Landmark acquisition includes advanced high-grade project and belt-scale exploration potential

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Syndicated secures a major land-holding in the northern part of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt in WA, with a farm-in agreement for the advanced Newfield Gold Project and an option agreement over the adjacent Carterton Gold Project.**
- **The combined projects (Newfield and Carterton) re-named as the Newington Gold Project.**
- **The land-holding is in a highly sought-after location, in close proximity to several major deposits including Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) 1.7Moz Edna May Gold Mine, as well as its recently-acquired 1Moz Tampia Hill Gold Project and 0.5Moz Marda Gold Project.**
- **The Southern Cross Greenstone Belt hosts over 150 gold deposits with a reported endowment of +15Moz, but has had significantly less exploration than other parts of the Yilgarn Craton.**
- **Farm-in agreement with Newfield Resources Limited (ASX: NWF) gives Syndicated the right to earn up to 85% of the advanced Newfield Gold Project, ~380km east of Perth, through staged milestones. The Newfield Project includes:**
  - **The previously mined Newfield Central deposit, which delivered 32,366oz at an average recovered head grade of 24.53g/t Au[1, 2, 3];**
  - **Outstanding exploration upside given that the deposit remains largely untested and is open in all directions, with previous drilling 20m below existing workings returning high-grade intercepts including 6m @ 6.24g/t[4]; and**
  - **Multiple prospects located on granted Mining Leases, with an extensive database of historical mining records and processing data, including numerous walk-up drilling targets with historical ore grade intercepts within a 1 km radius of the historical mine.**
- **Separate Option Agreement secured with Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) to acquire the Carterton Gold Project (tenement E77/2309), located along strike from Newfield and containing the northern strike extent of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt.**
- **"This represents an exciting and potentially company-making opportunity for Syndicated, with Newington offering a compelling combination of recent high-grade production and outstanding exploration potential within an established mining district." – Syndicated MD David Morgan.**

Syndicated Metals (ASX: SMD) is pleased to advise that it has secured an outstanding new growth opportunity in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields through the dual acquisition of an advanced high-grade gold project and high-quality regional exploration tenement package at the northern end of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt.

The Company has signed:

- A farm-in agreement over the advanced Newfield Gold Project, an advanced high-grade exploration opportunity with previous production history; and

- A separate Option Agreement over the Carterton Gold Project, an adjacent, highly-prospective exploration tenement (E77/2309) at the northern end of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt.

The dual agreements will give Syndicated a commanding position in a highly prospective yet-under-explored portion of the world-class Yilgarn Craton with immediate walk-up drilling targets and a strong pipeline of highly promising exploration targets and opportunities.

The Newington Project lies at the northern end of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt, which is located around 380km east of Perth and hosts more than 150 known gold deposits which have produced over 15Moz of gold (Figure 1).

The region has recently attracted strong interest following Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) major acquisitions in the area surrounding its operating Edna May Gold Mine, including the 1Moz Tampia Hill Project (acquired through its takeover of Explaurum Ltd) and the 0.5Moz Marda Gold Project.

Figure 1: Regional location of the Newington Gold Project

ACQUISITION TERMS

Newfield Project (Newfield Resources Limited)

Under the terms of the farm-in agreement, signed with Newfield Resources Limited, Syndicated has the right to earn up to 85% of the Newfield Project through:

- An initial payment of $25,000 in cash as an Option whilst due diligence is completed.
- Exercising the Option by payment of a further $25,000 in cash and issuing 30 million Syndicated shares at a deemed price of 1.0c per share and 10 million Syndicated options to Newfield. The shares will be subject to a 12-month escrow restriction and the Options will have an exercise price of 3.0c each and a 3-year expiry term from the date of issue.

- Completion of staged farm-in exploration of $900,000 over two years.
- On reporting a JORC Mineral Resource estimate containing >150,000oz of gold, a further milestone payment of $250,000 is payable to Newfield Resources.

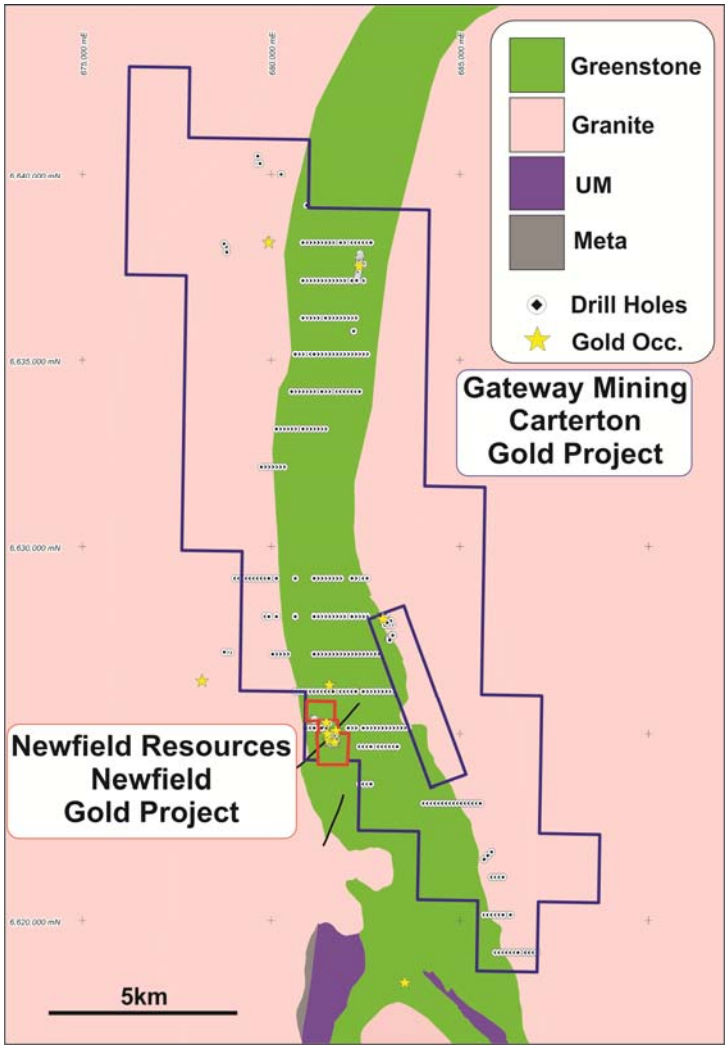

Figure 2: Location of Newfield Project and Carterton Project (E77/2309)

ACQUISITION TERMS

Carterton Project (Gateway Mining Limited)

Syndicated Metals has also obtained an option to purchase the Carterton Gold Project (tenement E77/2309) from Gateway Mining based on the following consideration:

- 12-month Right to Purchase - $10,000 cash
- Optional 12-month extension - $10,000 cash
- Maintaining the tenement in good standing for the duration of the option period
- Purchase price of $300,000 cash or shares (based on the 5-day VWAP at the date of execution of the option) plus a 1.5% royalty

Completion of these transactions is conditional on the satisfaction or waiver of industry standard conditions precedent.

NEWINGTON PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The acquisition of the Newfield and Carterton Projects is the result of an extensive review of multiple projects across Western Australia where Syndicated targeted large areas of largely unexplored Archean Greenstone Belt that also had strong indications of the potential for development of high-grade gold systems.

Key factors driving the selection of the Newfield and Carterton Projects include:

- The northern extension of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt is considered particularly under-explored. The southern 75% of the Belt has a gold endowment of +15Moz of gold, while the northern 25% currently lacks any major discovery (Figure 1).
- The production history and existing drilling data from the Newfield prospects demonstrate that a high-grade gold system is present. This is demonstrated by historical production from the Newfield Central deposit of 41,039 tonnes at a recovered grade of 24.53 g/t Au for 32,366 recovered gold ounces (Tables 1, 2 and 3).[1, 2, 3]
- The high-grade gold mineralisation at the Newfield prospect remains open in all directions and drilling has also identified the potential for parallel and cross-linking structures. Additional targets identified in drilling include (see Table 4 for details):

  Newfield East Prospect[4]:
  - 13m @ 4.47g/t Au from 8m (ENFRC01)
  - 6m @ 3.79g/t Au from 23m (ENFRC07)
  - 12m @ 2.13g/t Au from 56m (97RC02)

  Dawson Prospect[4]:
  - 3m @ 11.03g/t Au from 51m (CSRC021)
  - 4m @ 16.60g/t Au from 83m (incl. 2m @ 29.95g/t Au) (CSRC031)
  - 1m @ 20.01g/t Au from 105m (CSRC036)
- The Newfield Central deposit is contained within a high-grade (Norseman-style) laminated quartz reef, within the Newfield Central Fault Zone.
- The Gateway Option ground covers the immediate northern extension of the Newfield gold mineralisation under cover to the north as well as covering 21 strike kilometres of the greenstone belt (Figure 2).
- The majority of previous exploration across the wider project area has focused on base metal exploration. Whilst not a priority, the project is considered prospective for nickel, copper and lithium.
- Extensive zones of transported cover has limited the effectiveness of historical prospecting activities and therefore has not provided early exploration targets.
- The core part of the Newington Project is covered by the granted Newfield Mining Leases (M77/422 and M77/846).

PLANNED EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

The Newington Gold Project hosts a number of walk-up drill targets that will be progressively tested, with the aim of more accurately defining the extent of the gold system and defining an initial high-grade Mineral Resource estimate.

1. *Pre-2000 production data sourced from the Dept of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) open file databases.(7,807 tonnes @ 32.4g/t Au recovered grade for 8,132oz)*
2. *The 2001-2005 production records sourced from the Newfield Resources Limited Prospectus lodged with ASX on 27 April 2012 and Newfield Central Pty Ltd records (33,232 tonnes @ 22.68g/t Au recovered grade for 24,234 oz)*
3. *Combined historical production (pre-2000 & 2001 – 2005) of 41,039 tonnes @ 24.53g/t Au recovered grade for 32,366oz.*
4. *The previous drilling results were sourced from the DMIRS open file databases and Newfield Central Pty Ltd records.*

In addition, Syndicated intends to conduct mapping programs to establish the key geological drivers for mineralisation across the Newington Project area and assess the potential for repeated systems in the immediate vicinity of the Newfield prospects.

Exploration programs at Newfield are expected to commence once approvals from the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) are received.

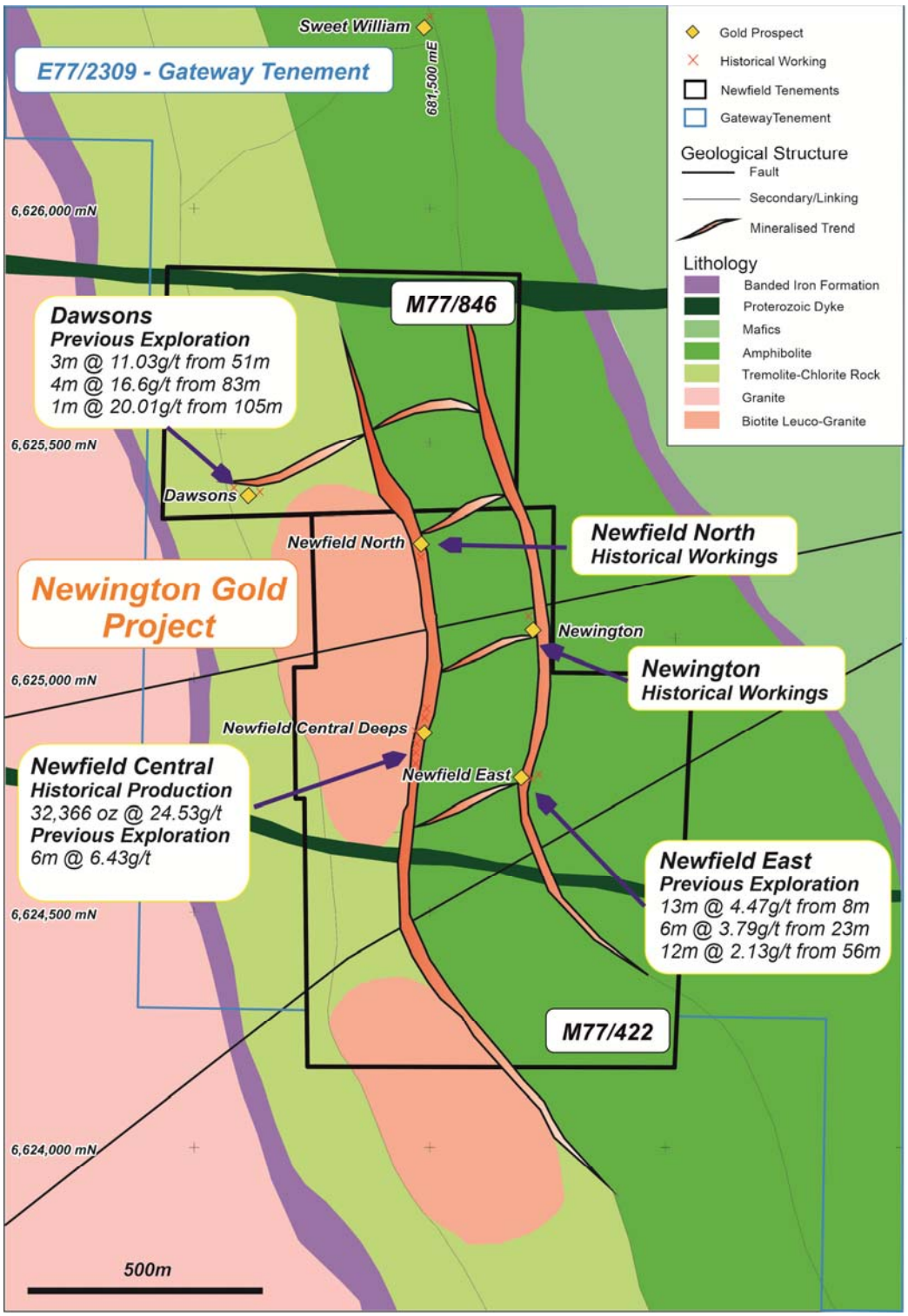

Figure 3: Newfield Prospects

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Syndicated's Managing Director, David Morgan, said the acquisition of the Newfield Project was an exciting and potentially company-making opportunity, offering a compelling combination of recent high-grade production and outstanding exploration potential within an established mining district.

"*Despite its high-grade production history, the area has seen virtually no modern exploration, with a number of immediate walk-up drill targets that we intend to test as soon as we get on the ground including extensions of a previously mined high-grade deposit,"* he said.

"Add to this the belt-scale exploration potential within the large, high-quality tenement package located along strike and you have a fantastic long-term growth opportunity for Syndicated in one of Australia's most prospective yet under-explored greenstone belts."

MONUMENT GOLD PROJECT

At the Company's Monument Gold Project in the Laverton region, Syndicated is continuing to review exploration strategies. The aim of this work is to, firstly, establish the optimal combined exploration methodologies for the two mineralisation styles and, secondly, develop funding options to support the Project and maximise value for shareholders.

This work is currently still in progress.

For further information:
Investors
David Morgan
Managing Director
T: 08 9380 9440

Media:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
T: 08 9388 1474

Competent Person Statement
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Oliver Judd who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Judd is the Exploration Manager for Syndicated Metals Limited and consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

TABLE 1 – MILLING DATA SUMMARY - NEWFIELD CENTRAL (2001 – 2005)

Batch No	Processing Location	Dry Metric Tonnes	Head Grade (g/t)	Recovered Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Ore Source
GF01	Greenfields	907	43.33	40.21	1,172.5	55
GF02	Greenfields	1,451	34.4	31.92	1,489.4	77 dev
NF01	SOG Marvel Loch	1,043	34.08	31.32	1,049.9	55, 73 stope
NF02	SOG Marvel Loch	659	33.03	30.48	645.8	55, 73 stope
NF03	SOG Marvel Loch	898	20.09	18.23	526.5	101, 97 dev
NF04	SOG Marvel Loch	901	22.31	20.63	598	101, 97 dev
NF05	SOG Marvel Loch	738	29.24	27.54	653.9	77, 97 stope
NF06	SOG Marvel Loch	886	33.52	31.54	898.2	77, 97 stope
NF07	SOG Marvel Loch	904	40.77	38	1,104	77, 97 stope
NF08	SOG Marvel Loch	980	22.88	21.08	664.3	77, 97 stope
NF09	SOG Marvel Loch	1,125	23.28	21.46	776.5	77, 97 stope
NF10	SOG Marvel Loch	891	19.76	18.35	525.8	101, 131 stope
NF11	SOG Marvel Loch	916	20.47	18.85	555.3	101, 131 stope
NF12	SOG Marvel Loch	926	18.69	17.33	515.8	101, 131 stope
NF13	SOG Marvel Loch	1,034	25.8	24.3	808.1	101, 131 stope
NF14	SOG Marvel Loch	952	27.99	25.75	787.8	101, 131 stope
NF15	SOG Marvel Loch	1,035	30.26	27.84	926.5	101, 131 stope
NF16	SOG Marvel Loch	1,240	31.5	29.11	1,160.5	101, 131 stope
NF17	SOG Marvel Loch	1,068	17.82	16.78	576.6	173 dev
NF18	SOG Marvel Loch	1,339	22.9	21.32	918.2	173 dev, 131 stope
NF19	SOG Marvel Loch	1,178	9.49	8.75	331.7	173 dev, 131 stope
NF20	SOG Marvel Loch	1,325	10.72	9.99	425.8	173 dev, 131 stope
NF21	SOG Marvel Loch	1,155	19.53	18.51	687.7	173 stope
NF22	SOG Marvel Loch	1,307	15.63	14.69	617.4	173 stope
NF23	SOG Marvel Loch	2,872	20.24	18.96	1,750.8	173 stope
NF24	StBarb Marvel Loch	2,057	18.78	17.35	1,147.7	173 Stope
NF25	StBarb Marvel Loch	3,441	28.88	26.39	2,919.9	1,2,3,5 Pillars
Total		**33,232**		**22.68**	**24,234**	

Note: *The 2001-2005 production records were sourced from the Newfield Resources Limited Prospectus lodged with ASX on 27 April 2012 and Newfield Central Pty Ltd records.*

TABLE 2 – PRODUCTION SUMMARY - NEWFIELD CENTRAL (1938 - 1948)

Tonnes	Recovered Grade (g/t)	Recovered Ounces
7,807	**32.40**	**8,132**

Note: *Pre-2000 production data sourced from the DMIRS open file databases.*

TABLE 3 – COMBINED PRODUCTION SUMMARY - NEWFIELD CENTRAL (1938 – 1948 & 2001 - 2005)

Tonnes	Recovered Grade (g/t)	Recovered Ounces
41,039	**24.53**	**32,366**

Note: *Rounding may generate differences in last decimal places in Tables 1, 2 & 3.*

TABLE 4 – DRILLING RECORDS (0.5 g/t Au Cut-off)

Hole ID	Tenement	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
97RC02	M77/422	RC	6624764.76	681652.92	81	-60	89	29	33	4	2.69
97RC02								53	54	1	0.58
97RC02								56	68	12	2.13
97RC03	M77/422	RC	6624743.48	681647.69	75	-60	90	16	17	1	0.7
97RC03								23	24	1	0.82
97RC07	M77/422	RC	6624762.98	681636.02	69	-60	88	55	56	1	1.43
97RC07								57	58	1	0.78
97RC07								59	60	1	1.62
97RC08	M77/422	RC	6624786.82	681682.97	89	-60	90	23	24	1	1.68
97RC08								27	28	1	1.06
97RC08								30	31	1	1.52
97RC08								32	33	1	0.64
97RC08								38	39	1	0.84
97RC010	M77/422	RC	6624831.53	681519.46	84	-60	289	67	70	3	21.14
97RC13	M77/422	RC	6624771.16	681697.67	48	-60	12	15	17	2	2.22
CSRC001	M77/422	RC	6624845.55	681543.84	106	-60	270	91	93	2	15.32
CSRC002			6624825.12	681532.96	100	-60	270	84	87	3	17.41
CSRC004	M77/422	RC	6624805.58	681532.28	104	-60	270	87	88	1	2.58
CSRC005	M77/422	RC	6624844.59	681583.08	160	-60	270	12	16	4	0.81
CSRC005								136	137	1	1.69
CSRC005								145	146	1	3.3
CSRC005								147	148	1	18.9
CSRC005								149	150	1	2.06
CSRC006	M77/422	RC	6624865.32	681573.2	142	-60	270	130	132	2	3.84
CSRC010	M77/422	RC	6624845.44	681563.33	136	-60	270	120	128	8	6.94
CSRC011	M77/422	RC	6624824.6	681552.59	130	-60	270	106.8	107.8	1	2.8
CSRC012	M77/422	RC	6624805.32	681551.12	124	-60	270	112	113	1	0.92
CSRC012								114	115.5	1.5	17.72
CSRC013	M77/422	RC	6624824.59	681572.39	154	-60	270	139.5	142	2.5	11.76
CSRC014	M77/422	RC	6624885.79	681531.12	94	-60	270	79.5	81	1.5	0.71
CSRC015	M77/422	RC	6624903.67	681537.75	94	-60	270	82.5	83.5	1	12.07
CSRC018	M77/422	RC	6624925.11	681545.09	112	-60	270	81	87	6	4.76
CSRC021	M77/846	RC	6625387.22	681101.43	118	-60	360	51	54	3	11.03
CSRC022	M77/422	RC	6624819.2	681645.57	258	-60	270	210	216	6	6.43
CSRC023	M77/422	RC	6624915.22	681564.08	130	-60	270	101	104	3	1.85
CSRC024	M77/422	RC	6624860	681645	250	-60	270	112	116	4	0.8
CSRC024								196	200	4	1.29
CSRC024								202	203	1	1.57
CSRC025	M77/422	RC	6624900	681645	238	-60	270	189	190	1	1.3
CSRC028	M77/846	RC	6625386.29	681122.87	70	-60	0	54	57	3	3.86
CSRC029	M77/846	RC	6625385.34	681142.62	70	-60	0	57	58	1	1.67
CSRC031	M77/846	RC	6625366.36	681120.87	94	-60	0	83	87	4	16.6

Hole ID	Tenement	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
CSRC032	M77/846	RC	6625388.57	681163.5	70	-60	0	52	56	4	0.74
CSRC034	M77/846	RC	6625395.63	681122.32	49	-60	360	0	4	4	0.62
CSRC034								41	43	2	4.6
CSRC034								44	48	4	1.67
CSRC035	M77/846	RC	6625396.1	681143.63	49	-60	360	44	46	2	1.55
CSRC036	M77/846	RC	6625346.55	681119.5	120	-60	360	105	106	1	20.01
ENFRC01	M77/422	RC	6624766.32	681687.68	24	-60	280	4	5	1	0.54
ENFRC01								8	21	13	4.47
ENFRC03	M77/422	RC	6624766.23	681694.63	23	-60	280	16	21	5	3.13
ENFRC03B	M77/422	RC	6624766.27	681691.65	40	-60	280	12	18	6	2.54
ENFRC07	M77/422	RC	6624744.52	681684.24	30	-60	280	12	13	1	0.67
ENFRC07								18	19	1	4.86
ENFRC07								20	21	1	0.61
ENFRC07								23	29	6	3.79
ENFRC12	M77/422	RC	6624767.19	681697.12	25	-60	280	17	19	2	1.94
ENRB864	M77/422	RAB	6613500	6613500	39	-60	90	4	16	12	1.07
Hole 21	M77/422	RC	6624727.2	681680.25	34	-60	280	21	23	2	1.07
Hole 21								25	27	2	1.34
Hole 21								28	31	3	1.4
Hole 24	M77/422	RC	6624744.31	681701.31	60	-60	270	25	26	1	0.61
Hole 24								28	29	1	1.44
Hole 24								32	33	1	1
Hole 24								34	36	2	0.73
Hole 24								54	55	1	0.99
Hole 25	M77/422	RC	6624795.07	681706.9	34	-60	249	20	22	2	0.66
Hole 25								26	28	2	1.61
NF13	M77/422	RC	6624742.69	681671.51	15	-60	90	0	3	3	0.75
NF13								8	15	7	1.93

Note: *Previous drilling results were sourced from the DMIRS open file databases and Newfield Central Pty Ltd records.*

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLES
TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	No recorded exploration was undertaken on the tenements before 1987. From the late 1980's until 2001 a number of parties conducted programs over the tenements, including Miralga Mining N.L. (1987-1990), Kia Pacific Ltd (1987-1991), Anglo-Australian Resources N.L. (1988-1989), Frederickson Syndicate (1989-1990), Burmine Operations Pty Ltd (1990), Sons of Gwalia (1993-1999), Gemini Pty Ltd (1994-1995), Mining Tributors (Cassidy and E. Dunmill), H Tew (mid-1980's-2001), Newfield Central Pty Ltd (2001 - 2018), Fleet Street Holdings (2003-2013) and Western Areas NL (2009-2013). Works undertaken over the project area involved: • Extensive soil geochemistry over the majority of the tenements • Auger soil sampling • Regional RAB drilling 1000m x 100m spaced holes • RAB and RC drilling of anomalous geochemical and geophysical targets • Costean digging, mapping and sampling In early 2001 the Newfield Project became the subject of an exploration and development joint venture between the original tenement holders (H.Tew and R.Goode) and a private syndicate (Clippo Syndicate, with the operations managed by Newfield Central Pty Ltd). Newfield Central Pty Ltd ("NCPL") completed several programs of RC and diamond drilling, primarily targeting depth extensions to the historical Newfield Central gold mine. RC and Percussion results were generally at 1.0m samples. Diamond drilling results were reported as assays of ½ core. No information is available on sampling techniques for exploration conducted before 2001. For the exploration works carried out by Newfield Central Pty Ltd, the sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Drill cuttings were split by an "automatic splitter located at the base of the cyclone" and collected in one metre bags. Two to three kilogram one metre samples were taken through mineralised zones and four metre composite samples for the balance of the drillholes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	For the Newfield Central Pty Ltd drilling, sampling was carried out using standard RC and Percussion drilling procedures applicable to Newfield Central Pty Ltd at the time. RC and Percussion Drilling were undertaken by reputable drilling contractors.

		No information exists on sample or drilling procedures or standards on exploration activities prior to Newfield Central Pty Ltd. No QA/QC data is available to provide a measurement of representivity of the RC or Percussion drilling sampling system or tools. Sample recovery was recorded as good for the various RC and Percussion programs. Diamond drilling was undertaken by Sanderson Drilling using NQ sized core after drilling of an RC precollar. Cores of mineralisation were sawn in ½ core sections of the mineralisation intersection length.
	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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	Drilling was used to obtain a generally 1m sample in RC, Aircore or RAB drilling. RC Samples were split by an "automatic splitter located at the base of the cyclone" and collected in one metre bags to approximately 2 - 3kg for assay. The samples submitted for assay were given a unique sample ID and shipped to a variety of laboratories. Labs mentioned in available historical reports included the Burmine Laboratory, Kal Assay and Genalysis. Samples were dried, pulverised and generally assayed for Au. Gold was analysed using fire assay. Fire assay charge varied between 30g and 50g. In Diamond Drilling, samples were obtained from split core. Samples were generally 3.0kg and dispatched to assay labs as for RC samples. Assaying of drill core was for Gold, analysed using fire assay. Fire assay varied between 30g and 50g charge.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	For the Newfield Central Pty Ltd drilling, RC Drilling has been undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer with 5 ¼" to 5 ½" bits. No information exists on hammer size for earlier RC exploration. No information exists on drill size for all previous RAB and AC drilling. Sample contamination is possible for RAB and AC drilling. Diamond core used standard tube and wireline recovery systems. Core was oriented using pencil impact or Craeleus method.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No information exists on the recording and assessment of sample recovery in Diamond, RC, RAB or AC drilling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No information exists on any measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature recording and assessment of

		sample recovery in Diamond, RC, RAB or AC drilling.
	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.	No information exists to determine whether there is a preferential bias in grade.
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.*	All logging was completed by a Geologist using standard logging procedures and standard logging codes for the respective companies undertaking exploration at the time. This logging was developed to accurately reflect the geology of the area and mineralisation styles. Paper recorded logging has been reported for most historical drill holes.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature and captured downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, alteration, sulphide type, sulphide percentage and structure.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Most RC, RAB and AC holes and all Diamond drill holes are logged in full. Some historic RC, RAB and AC holes are available as hole trace only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut into ½ core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For the Newfield Central Pty Ltd drilling, the RC samples were split by an "automatic splitter located at the base of the cyclone" and collected in one metre bags to approximately 2 - 3kg for assay. RAB and AC hole samples were not split.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Whilst several of the laboratories used in historical sampling no longer exist, Genalysis follows industry best standards in sample preparation including: optimal drying of the sample, crushing and pulverisation of the entire sample to a grind size of 80% passing at either 106 or 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No information exists on QAQC procedures for all previous drilling. However historical data does show some standard and duplicate results in raw assay data.
	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.	Field duplicates were submitted to the laboratory during historical drilling, however it is not recorded at what rates or how they were collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of gold mineralisation in the Southern Cross region.
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 use of AAS for gold is considered suitable for determination of gold for this project. Fire assay are classified as total assays.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate.
	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.	No information exists on the nature of quality control procedures or sample bias.

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	None undertaken for this historical drilling data.
	The use of twinned holes.	None undertaken for historical drilling data.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological and sampling information was collected using a paper logging system for historical logs. Paper logs have been converted to electronic data storage. For drilling undertaken by Newfield Central Pty Ltd, data collection in field was captured in an electronic logging system for geological, assay and surveying information.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	None undertaken for this historical drilling 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.*	No information exists on the accuracy or quality of surveys used to locate any historical drill collars. Few downhole surveys are recorded for RC drilling. Those that were recorded were by Eastman single shot surveys. Diamond drilling has recorded downhole surveys by either Eastman single shot and multishot camera or by north seeking gyro.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Local grid converted to MGA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No information is available on the quality or adequacy of topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing in these historical programs were generally 20 metres by 20 metres around mineralized zones. However spacing varies significantly when away from mineralized zones.
	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 drill spacing in these historical programs is sufficient to establish geological continuity at Newfields Central, Newfields East and Dawsons prospects only. The spacing is considered sufficient to classify these prospects as a Mineral Resource. Away from these prospects the drill spacing is insufficient to establish geological continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples were collected at either 0.5m, 1m or 4m sample intervals. No compositing was completed.
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.*	The predominant drill orientation of the drilling is –370 to local grid west. At this orientation the intercepts are approximately 90% of true widths. From the sampling to date no bias has been identified due to the 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.	No bias is currently known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No documentation of the sample security procedures is available for any of the historical information.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken. Program and results reviewed by company senior personnel.

TABLE 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Newfield deposit is located within M77/422. The current registered holder of tenements M77/422 and M77/846 is Newfield Resources Ltd. The current registered holder of tenement E77/2309 is Omni Projects Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Gateway Mining Ltd. These tenements are subject to the Farm-In and Option Agreements signed with Syndicated Metals Ltd. The project is located on unallocated crown land. On M77/422 and M77/846: • a $10/oz royalty is payable to Carterton Holdings Pty Ltd, and • a 2% royalty on gross revenue is payable to the Clippo Syndicate. No native title exists over M77/422, M77/846 and E77/2309.
	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.*	All work reported is historical drilling as reported in Section 1. Previous work was carried out by a number of exploration companies including Miralga Mining N.L. (1987-1990), Kia Pacific ltd (1987-1991), Anglo-Australian Resources N.L. (1988-1989), Frederickson Syndicate (1989-1990), Burmine Operations Pty Ltd (1990), Sons of Gwalia (1993-1999), Gemini Pty Ltd (1994-1995), Mining Tributors (Cassidy and E. Dunmill), H Tew (mid-1980's-2001), Newfield Central Pty Ltd (2001 - 2018), Fleet Street Holdings (2003-2013) and Western Areas NL (2009-2013)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposits are within steeply dipping N-S or E-W striking quartz vein hosted deposits within amphibolite altered mafic rocks. Mineralisation varies from approximately 1m to 5m true thickness within an alteration zone generally considered to be typical of vein style gold mineralization.
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:*	Refer to Table 4.
	Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Refer to Table 4.
	Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Refer to Table 4.
	Dip and azimuth of the hole	Refer to Table 4.
	Down hole length and interception depth	Refer to Table 4.
	Hole length.	Refer to Table 4.
	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.	Refer to Table 4.

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.*	Refer to Table 4.
	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 high grades in the exploration results have not been cut. Weighted averaging has only occurred in diamond drilling, where irregular sample intervals were taken.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling at Newfield Central was undertaken at an azimuth of 270 Degrees to W and a dip of -60 degrees. Drilling at Dawsons was undertaken at an azimuth of 360 Degrees and a dip of -60 degrees. The drilling at Newfield East is in a range of orientations due to the complexity of mineralization that is still not fully understood. Reported downhole intersections for -60 degree holes are approximate to 60% of true width of the ore zone. The degree of this depends on the orientation of the hole.
	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').	Refer to Table 4. See above.
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.*	Refer to Figures within the announcement.
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.*	For the Newfield drilling records detailed in the Figures and Tables, a cut-off value of 0.5 g/t Au was used as this indicates potentially economic grades.
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.*	Geological observations reported for Newfield are taken from historical drilling reports by a variety of different exploration companies.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Additional exploration drilling is planned to take place in 2019.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures within the announcement.