ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **31 May 2019**

Modelling Confirms Six Lorraine Priority 2 Drill Targets

Highlights

- Plate modelling of the ten Lorraine Project **Priority 2** VTEM anomalies has been completed;
- Six of the plates have been modelled as moderate to strong anomalies with significant EM plates being delineated for drill testing **starting as shallow as 15m to the top of the plate and extending down to +300m depth;**
- A future 2,000m diamond drill programme to test these six targets subject to ground truthing and compilation of historic exploration has been planned;
- Total of 11 discovery holes have been planned to test the **Priority 1** and **Priority 2** targets;
- Drilling of the Priority 1 massive sulphide targets (conductors) remains on track for drill testing in late June – early July; and,
- The latest modelling further supports the Company's view that there is the potential for a significant nickel discovery within the Company's Project areas.

Chase Mining Corporation Ltd (ASX: CML) ('Chase Mining' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the completion of plate modelling of the ten **Priority 2** VTEM targets within the Lorraine Project area. An initial assessment of the **Priority 2** targets together with a provisional drill programme for all ten targets (which was subject to plate modelling) has previously been reported (ASX 21 May 2019).

Of the ten **Priority 2** targets modelled (**Table 1**), six returned plate models with considerable depth extent (>50m) and are now recommended for drill testing*. The remaining four targets have a very limited strike length or depth extent which may be related to cultural effects. If not, they will require further reconciliation against available geological mapping and geochemistry.

An initial diamond drill programme totalling six holes for 1,175m is required to test the **Priority 2** targets as detailed in **Table 3.** A contingency of 825m is budgeted to allow for undercut / strike extension holes on any of the targets dependent upon results. The drilling will be subject to compilation of historic exploration data and ground truthing being undertaken by the Company's Canadian consultants Orix Geoscience.

**in the initial assessment - drilling was planned for all ten Priority 2 targets*

The helicopter-borne **VTEM™ Max** (VTEM) system has proven to be a successful way of identifying massive sulphide conductors as shown by its successful delineation of previously known Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphide deposits (**Figure 1**) within the Company's survey coverage of its own and adjoining third-party claims (ASX 29 May 2019).

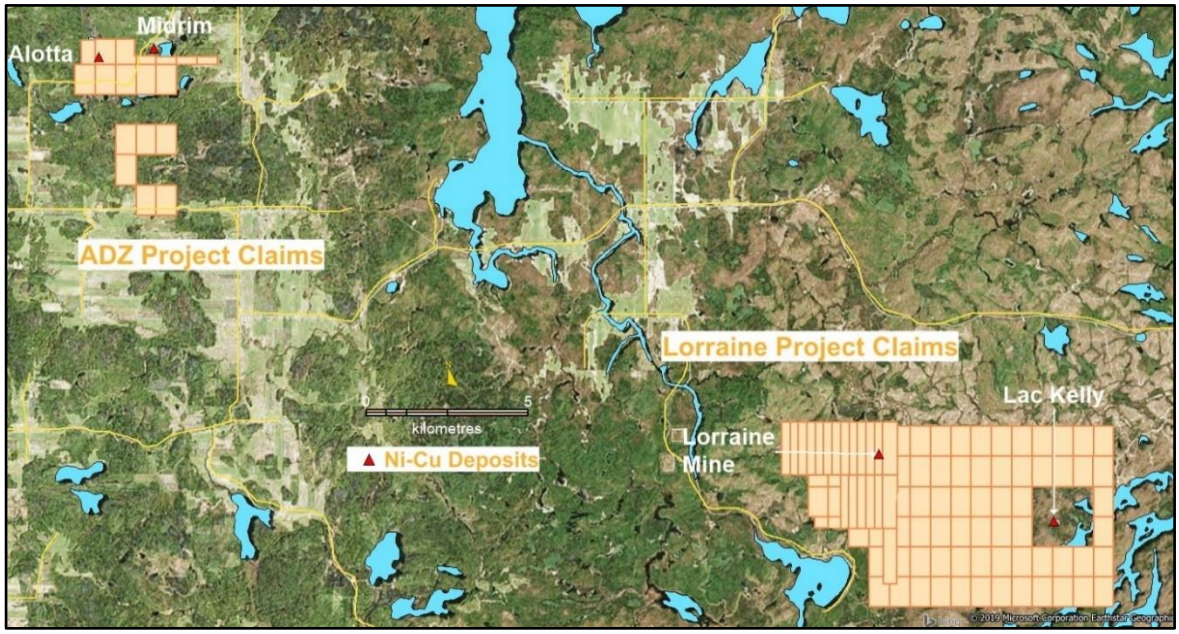


Figure 1: Zeus Project Locality Map –Lorraine and ADZ VTEM Survey Areas

LORRAINE PROJECT

The principal target within the Company's claims are Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphides (conductors) associated with the basal zone of differentiated gabbro sills in the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt (ASX 4 March 2019).

Within the Lorraine Project area 31 anomalies were defined by the VTEM survey comprising five Priority 1 targets, **ten Priority 2 targets**, twelve Priority 3 targets and four Priority 4 targets (that may be cultural). The **Priority 1 targets** have been reported on previously (ASX 16 May 2019) and are listed in this report to provide comparative data to indicate the prospectivity (of the VTEM response) of the **Priority 2** targets. A preliminary assessment of the **Priority 2** anomalies has also been completed (ASX 21 May 2019)

The VTEM response over the Company's Lorraine Mine and Alotta Ni-Cu deposits; Globex Mining's Lac Kelly and Meteoric's Midrim Ni-Cu deposits confirms the ability of the **VTEM™ Max** survey system to detect massive sulphide mineralisation as well as the validity of target generation within Company's project areas in the search for Ni-Cu massive sulphides

Lorraine Priority 2 Targets

An initial assessment of the **Priority 2** targets together with a provisional drill programme for all ten targets (which was subject to plate modelling) has been previously reported (ASX 21 May 2019). Plate modelling of the **Priority 2 targets** (Targets 6 to 15) has now been completed by Core Geophysics. Of the ten **Priority 2** targets (**Table 2**), six have been modelled with considerable depth extent (>50m) and are now recommended for drill testing. The remaining four have a very small strike length or depth extent which may be related to cultural effects. If not, they will require further reconciliation against available geological mapping and geochemistry. Summary sections of the VTEM data for Targets 6-15 are shown in **Appendix 1**.

Table 1 – Lorraine Priority 2 Target Anomaly Listing

Target ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Rank	dbdt_Tau	BField_Tau	TMI	Comment
6	656977	5245988	2	1.0	1.2	weak	strong VTEM limited strike.
7	656358	5244007	2	0.6	0.8	moderate	strong VTEM 150m limited strike
8	656922	5242600	2	0.5	1.2	weak	strong VTEM 150m strike
9	657388	5244030	2	0.5	1.0	moderate	moderate VTEM limited strike
10	658743	5246905	2	1.0	1.0	moderate	strong VTEM 100m strike
11	661248	5247801	2	0.8	2.0	weak	strong VTEM limited strike
12	659935	5244054	2	0.0	0.8	moderate	Possible drilled over top. limited strike
13	659826	5243816	2	0.5	1.6	moderate	moderate VTEM. limited strike
14	660258	5244030	2	0.4	0.6	moderate	moderate VTEM. limited strike
15	659258	5243093	2	0.7	1.2	weak	moderate VTEM. 100m strike

Coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 17N. Azimuth (Azi) True North

Target Summaries

Anomaly Summary / Resistivity Depth Inversion plots for the ten Priority 2 targets are given in **Appendix 1** (which can be found at the end of the announcement). A summary of the plate model parameters is given below in **Table 2.** The six targets recommended for follow-up drilling are given in **Table 3**.

Table 2 – Summary of Priority 2 Plate Models (Drill Targets – Bold)

Target	Centre (mE)	Centre (mN)	Strike Length (m)	Dip	Strike Direction	Depth to top below surface (m)	Depth Extent (m)	Conductance (Siemens)
6	656955	5245978	7m	23°	090°	10m	5m	3200S
7	**656326**	**5244062**	**82m**	**75°**	**290°**	**40m**	**200m**	**67S**
8	**656956**	**5244590**	**63m**	**90°**	**128°**	**60m**	**300m**	**120S**
9	**675350**	**5244066**	**12.5m**	**87°**	**270°**	**20m**	**100m**	**252S**
10	658655	5246883	15m	20°	090°	25m	15m	800S
11	661254	5247754	50m	60°	090°	90m	20m	877S
12	**659945**	**5244075**	**75m**	**80°**	**287°**	**30m**	**50m**	**225S**
13	**659780**	**5243915**	**200m**	**38°**	**245°**	**145m**	**55m**	**70S**
14	**660284**	**5244033**	**40m**	**84°**	**270°**	**15m**	**300m**	**200S**
15	659250	5243080	8m	8°	090°	10m	8m	800S

Coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 17N. Azimuth (Azi) True North

A technical summary of the six **Priority 2** targets recommended for drilling is below.

Target 7 is defined by a classic double peaked anomaly which is evident from mid to later time channels in the Z channel VTEM. It is coincident with a magnetic peak and deep RDI anomaly. The double peak is stronger to the south which indicates a preferential dip in this direction. Modelling of this target returned a moderate conductance plate (67S) with limited extent (80m strike) but a considerable depth extent (200m). A drill hole to intersect the plate has been proposed as shown in **Appendix 1** and **Table 3**.

Target 8 is defined by a double peaked anomaly with a less developed secondary peak, **Appendix 1**. The anomaly is evident through the mid time channels and sits on the flank of a magnetic peak. A corresponding deep, low conductance anomaly is defined in the RDI. Modelling of this target returned a moderate conductance plate (120S) with limited extent (60m strike) but a considerable depth extent (300m). A drill hole to intersect the plate has been proposed as shown in **Appendix 1** and **Table 3**.

Target 9 is defined by a double peaked early to mid-time anomaly with a corresponding magnetic peak, **Figure 10**. The anomaly is well defined but does not appear as strong as previous responses. This is manifested in the RDI as a very deep anomaly. Modelling of this target returned a moderate to high conductance plate (250S) but only with a short strike extent (12m strike). The depth extent is considerable but limited to 100m. Given the strike length of the model it appears the target may have limited potential, however a drill hole to intersect the plate has been proposed as shown in **Appendix 1**and **Table 3**.

Target 12 is defined by a discrete double peaked anomaly evident in the early time channels extending into the mid to late time channels. It is associated with a coincident time single peaked anomaly with a corresponding 80nT magnetic peak. The response does not extend into the last late times, which suggests that it is not overly large or conductive. Modelling has returned a moderate to high conductance (220S) near surface (30m) plate which extends up to 75m and has a depth extent of 50m. Given the short depth extent of the model it appears the target may have limited potential, however a drill hole to intersect the plate has been proposed as shown in **Appendix 1** and **Table 3**.

Target 13 is defined by a single peaked anomaly that can be tracked from the early to later time channels. It sits on the flank of a discrete 700nT magnetic response and has a deep conductive anomaly in the RDI. The response has been modelled as a deep (145m), weak to moderately conductive plate with a 200m strike and 55m depth extent. A deep drill hole has been proposed to intersect the plate as shown in **Appendix 1**and **Table 3**.

Target 14 is defined by a double peaked anomaly that can be tracked from the early to later time channels. It sits on the flank of a discrete 200nT magnetic response and has a deep conductive anomaly in the RDI. The response has been modelled as a shallow (30m), moderately conductive (90S) plate with a very short 40m strike, but 300m depth extent. A drill hole has been proposed to intersect the plate as shown in **Appendix 1**and **Table 3**.

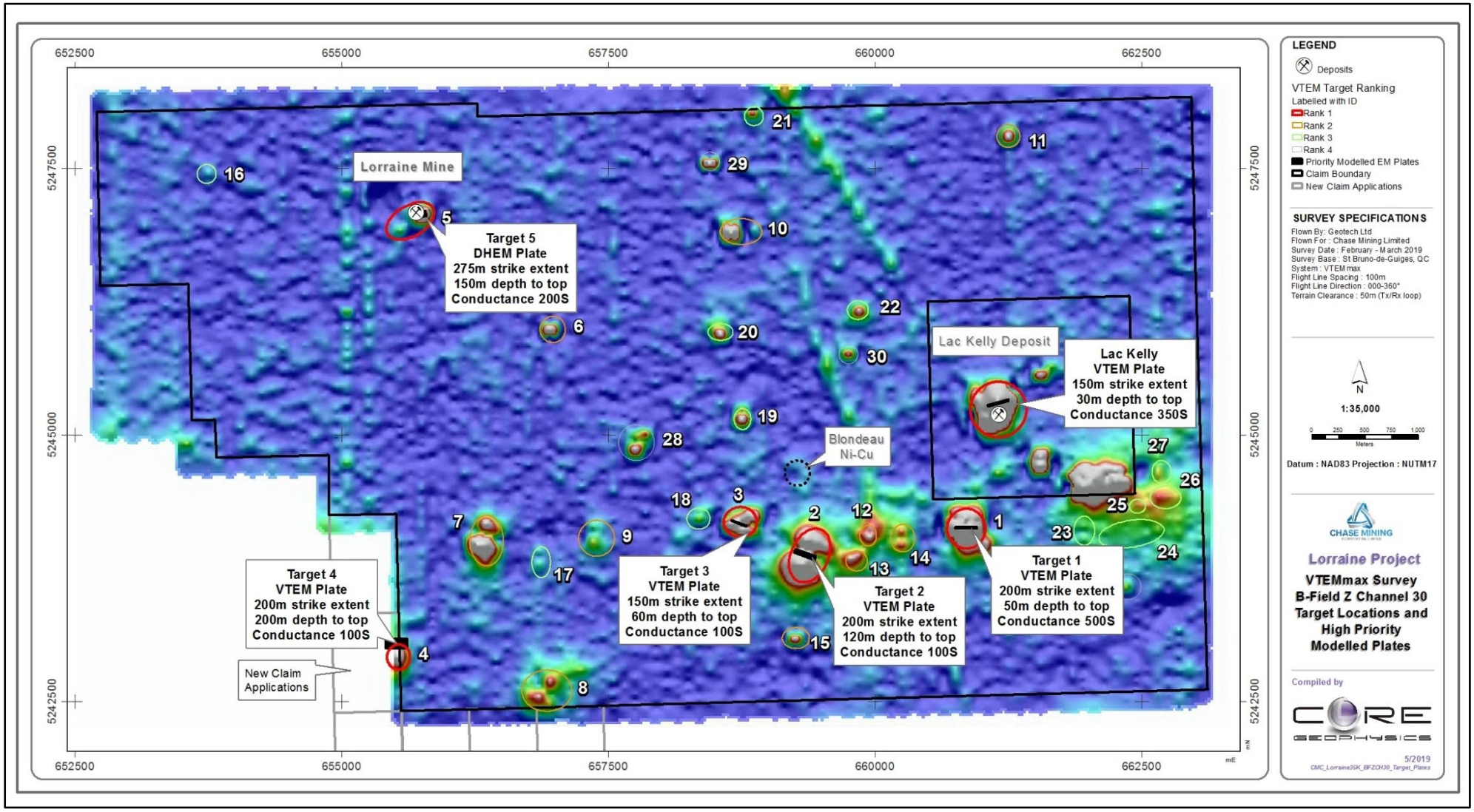


Figure 2: Lorraine – VTEM Anomaly locations on B-Field Channel 30 Z component image
Priority 2 Targets are Anomalies 6 to 15

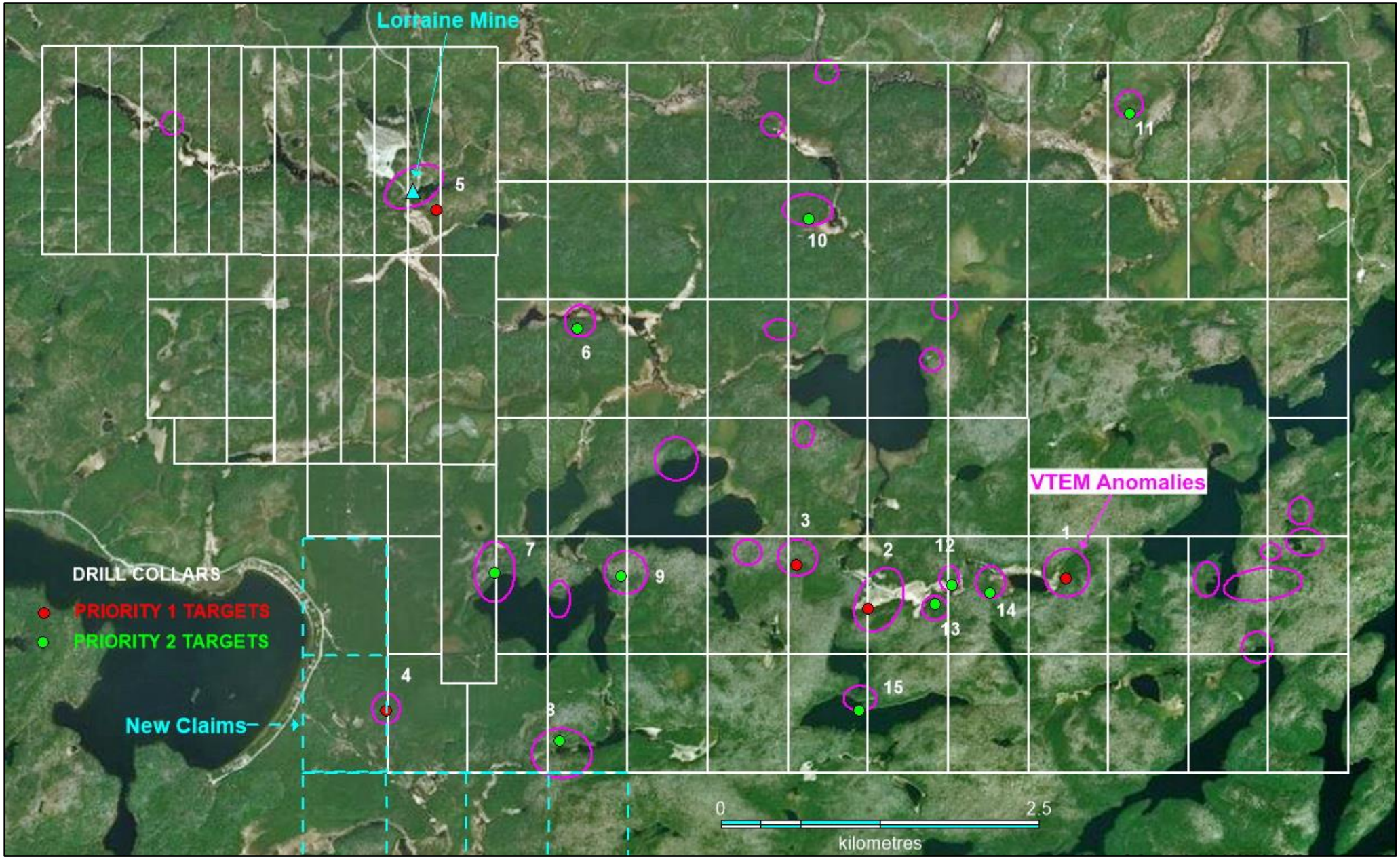


Figure 3: Priority 1 and 2 Drill Collar Location Plan

A diamond drill programme totalling six holes for 1,175m is required to test the provisional **Priority 2** targets as detailed below in **Table 3.** A contingency of 825m is budgeted to allow for undercut / strike extension holes on any of the targets dependent upon results.

Table 3: Lorraine Priority 2 Targets – Provisional Drilling Programme

Target*	Hole ID*	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth
7	DH7	656350	5244000	310m	60°	020°	150m
8	DH8	656930	5242675	320m	60°	210°	250m
9	DH9	657350	5244000	310m	60°	0°	175m
12	DH12	659950	5244025	320m	60°	020°	150m
13	DH13	659825	5243800	310m	60°	345°	250m
14	DH14	660250	5243950	320m	60°	0°	200m
					Sub-Total		**1,175m**
					Contingency		**825m**
					Total		**2,000m**

Coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 17N. Azimuth (Azi) True North

**Original Target and Hole numbering has been retained until field assessment has been completed and targets prioritised.*

As per the Priority 1 targets, the **Priority 2** targets, (**Figure 3)** will be included in the compilation of historic data which Orix Geoscience (Toronto) commenced work on this week and in the follow-up ground truthing programme. Drilling of the six **Priority 2** targets be undertaken after the initial drilling of the **Priority 1** targets and further assessment based on the results from this drilling.

VTEM Anomaly Ranking

Medium Priority – Priority 2, is assigned to strong late time anomalies with a high Tau* value evident over 1 or 2 flight lines with no observable cultural features evident in Google Earth. The Priority ranking is reduced based on the Tau* value and strike extent, with the lowest Priority 4 assigned to target anomalies that appear to have man made buildings or structures evident in Google Earth.

The ten **Priority 2** targets comprise moderate to strong anomalies which mostly consist of single line, lower conductance responses. Due to their limited strike extent they are not considered as prospective as the **Priority 1** targets.

Table 4 – **Target Anomaly Ranking Criteria**

Priority	VTEM Response	Tau (dB/dt)	Magnetics	Strike	Culture
1	Strong Late Time	>1	Moderate to Strong	>200m	No
2	Strong Late Time	0.5 to 1	Moderate to Strong	<200m	No
3	Moderate to Strong Late Time	0.1 to 0.5	Weak to Moderate	<200m	No
4	Moderate to Strong Late Time	0.1 to 1	Weak to Strong	>50 < 200m	Yes

Data and Interpretation

Results from the VTEM survey indicate that the geology of the survey area is generally very resistive. As a result, the VTEM survey has been a good test for massive sulphide (Ni-Cu-Co-PGE) style conductors.

Ambient noise and signal to noise levels in the VTEM dataset were found to be reasonably high. This is likely a product of the resistive geology and weather conditions encountered during flying. This has resulted in aesthetic issues in the channel imagery including line level artefacts in the early time data and noisy / spotty background in the late time data. These haven't affected the ability of the system to detect and delineate strong conductors, with a significant response being detected from the Lorraine Mine

An interpretation of the Lorraine survey grid VTEM data has generated **five Priority 1** target anomalies. The targets range from near surface (±50m) to deeper (150-200m) conductive sources, with some potentially due to cultural features. The location of these targets is shown over a B-Field channel 30 Z component image and first vertical derivative total magnetic intensity image in **Figures 2 and 3** respectively

**Tau value: The EM Time-Constant (TAU) is a general measure of the speed of decay of the electromagnetic response and indicates the presence of eddy currents in conductive sources as well as reflecting the "conductance quality" of a source. It can be a reliable method to discriminate or rank conductors.*

FORWARD PROGRAMME

Toronto based Orix Geoscience has commenced interrogation and digitizing of the historic geology and historic drillhole / assay data in proximity to the VTEM anomalies. This will be completed in conjunction with Orix's ground truthing of the Priority 1 and 2 targets and planning of rig access.

The Company has commenced planning of the drill programme to facilitate permit application and ground access. The Company will inform the market shortly after the modeling of the Lorraine Priority 2 targets as this process progresses and the Company ramps up activities leading into the drill programme This programme will partly coincide with a site visit by Company Directors Leon Pretorius and Martin Kavanagh in early June.

Drilling of the Lorraine **Priority 1** targets should occur in late June or early July pending permitting, access arrangements and drill rig availability. Drilling of the **Priority 2** targets will follow the completion of the Priority 1 drilling programme based on a successful outcome.

For, and on behalf of, the Board of Directors of Chase Mining Corporation Limited,

Dr Leon Pretorius
Executive Chairman
Chase Mining Corporation Limited

For technical enquiries contact:

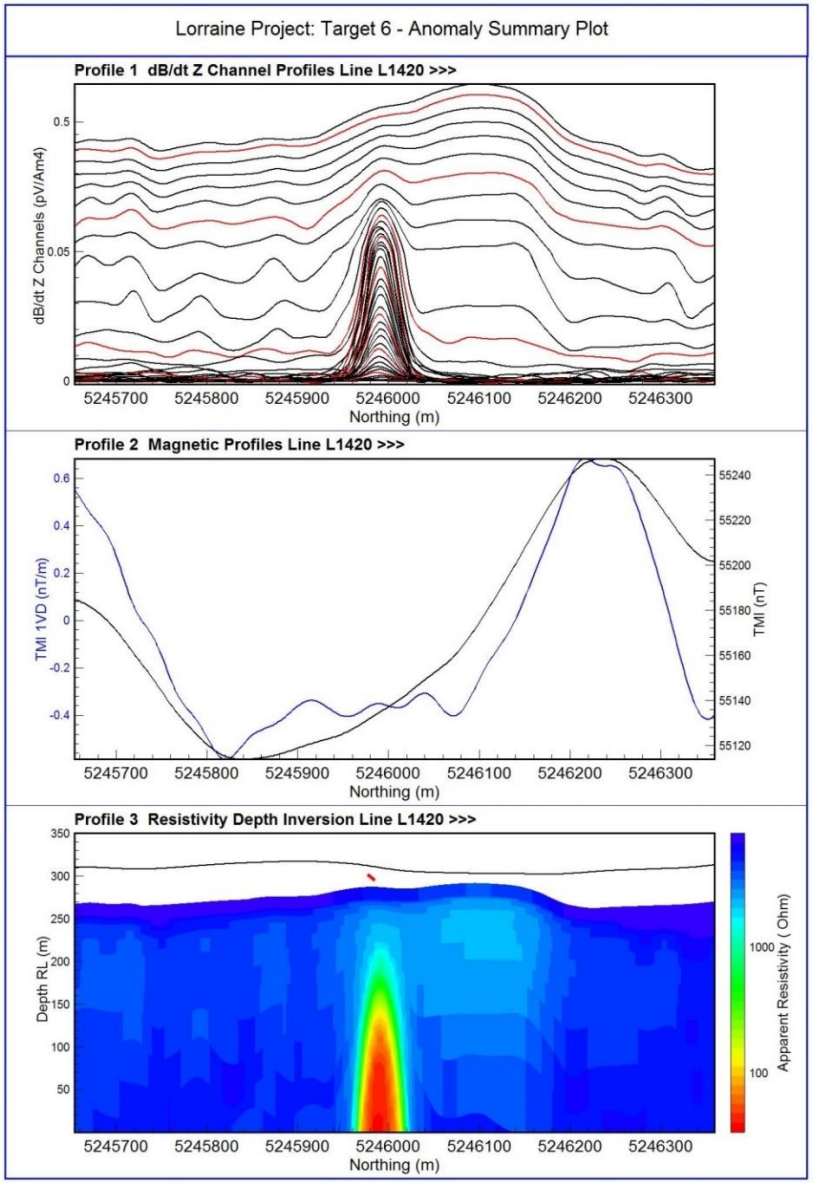
Martin Kavanagh on 0419 429 974

Competent Person Statements

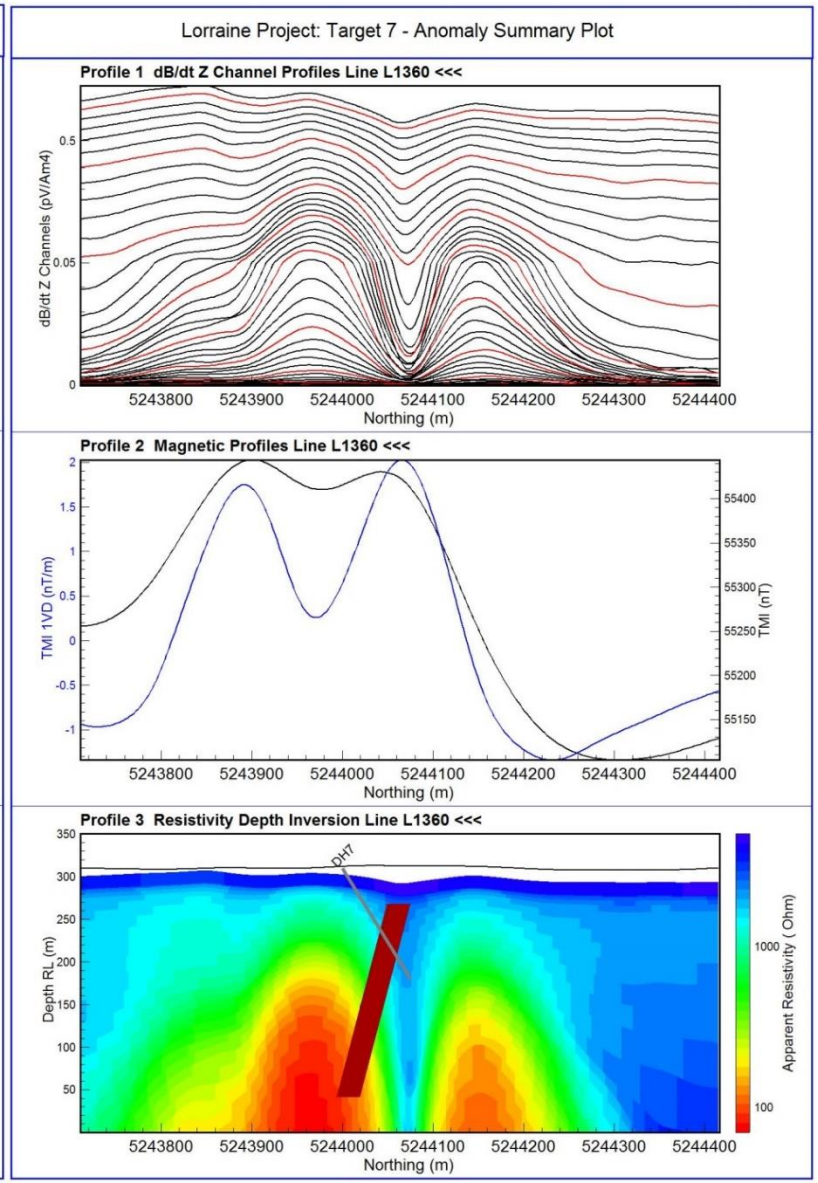
Information in this ASX announcement that relates to Geophysical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mathew Cooper, Principal Geophysicist of Core Geophysics Pty Ltd, consultant to the Company. Mr Cooper is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activity being undertaken 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 (JORC Code 2012). Mr Cooper consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Kavanagh. Mr Kavanagh is a Non-Executive Director of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). Mr Kavanagh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Kavanagh as a “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Kavanagh consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kavanagh holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation.

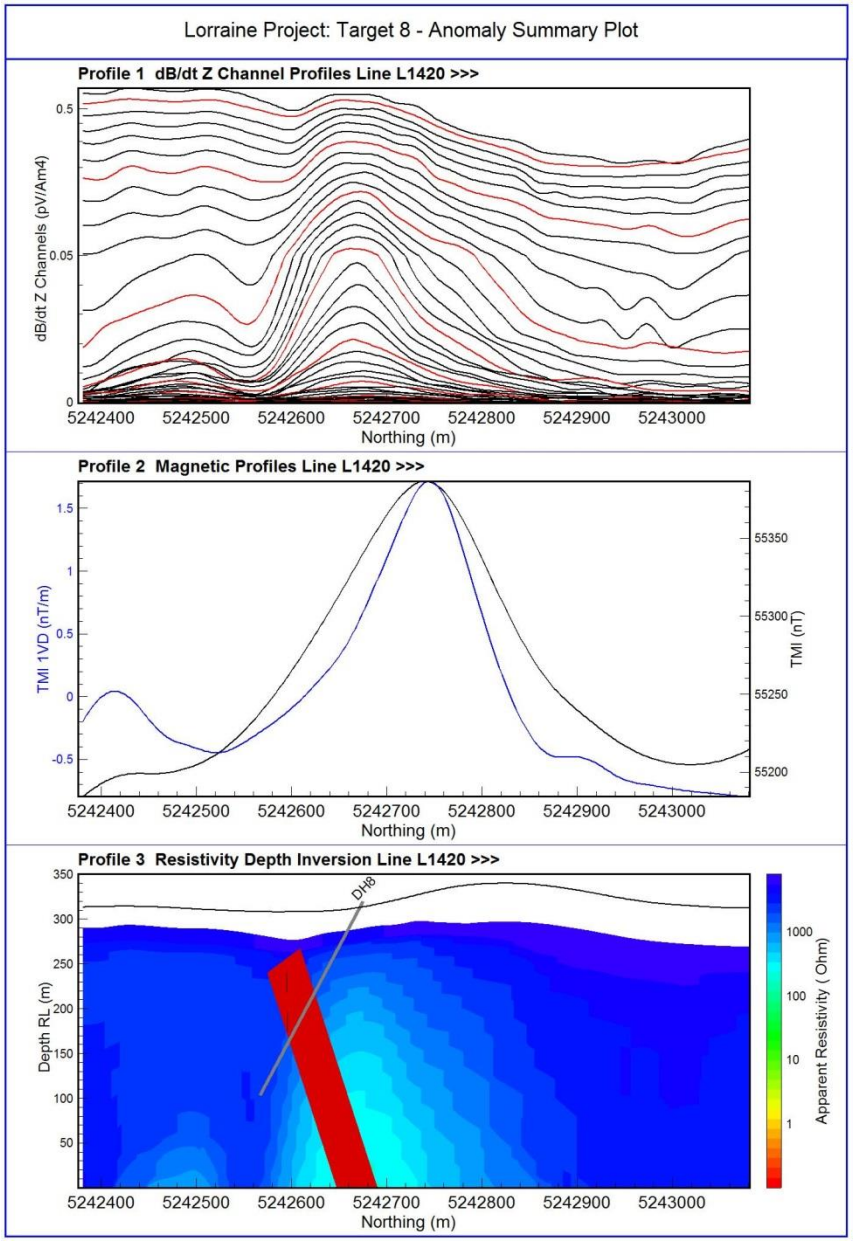
Appendix 1 – Lorraine Priority 2 Anomaly Summary Plots with Resistivity Plate Inversion (RDI) Plate Models and Planned Drilling



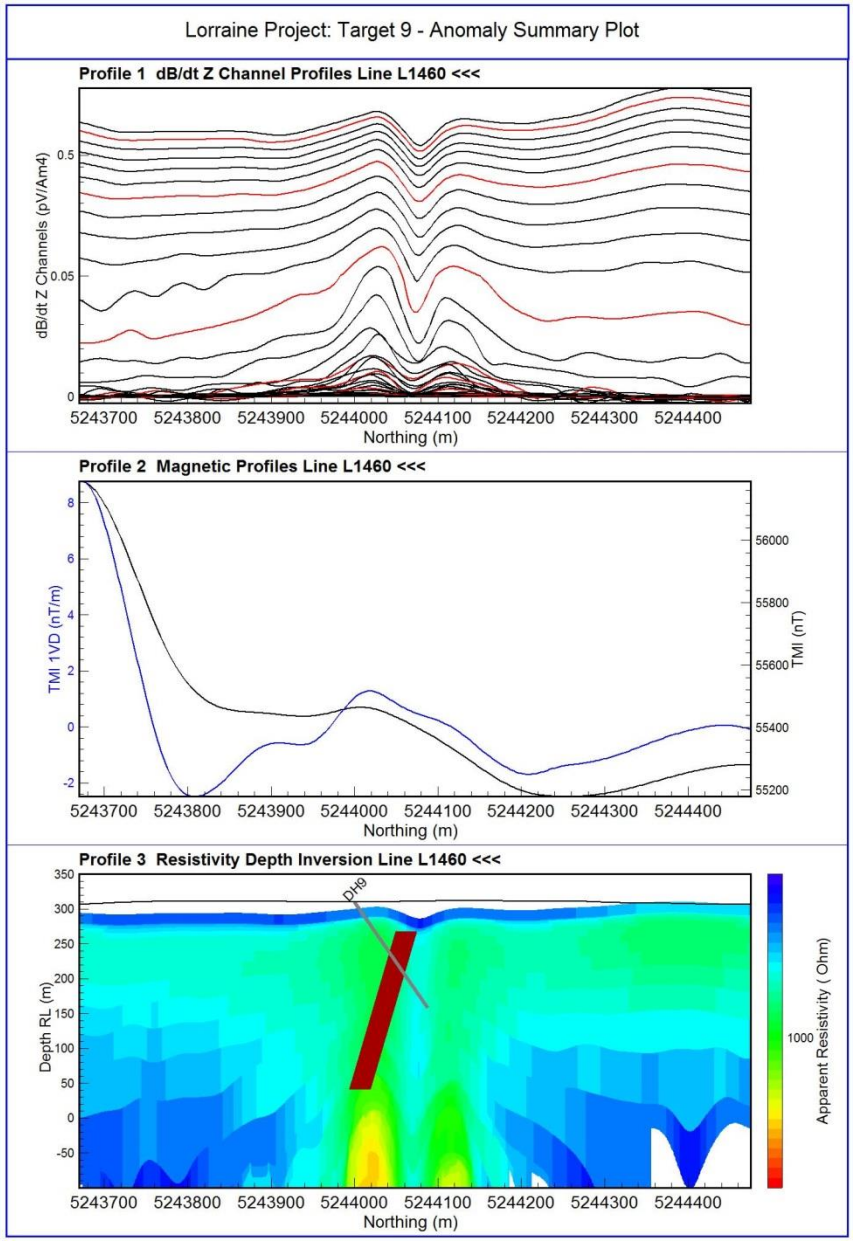
Lorraine Target 6



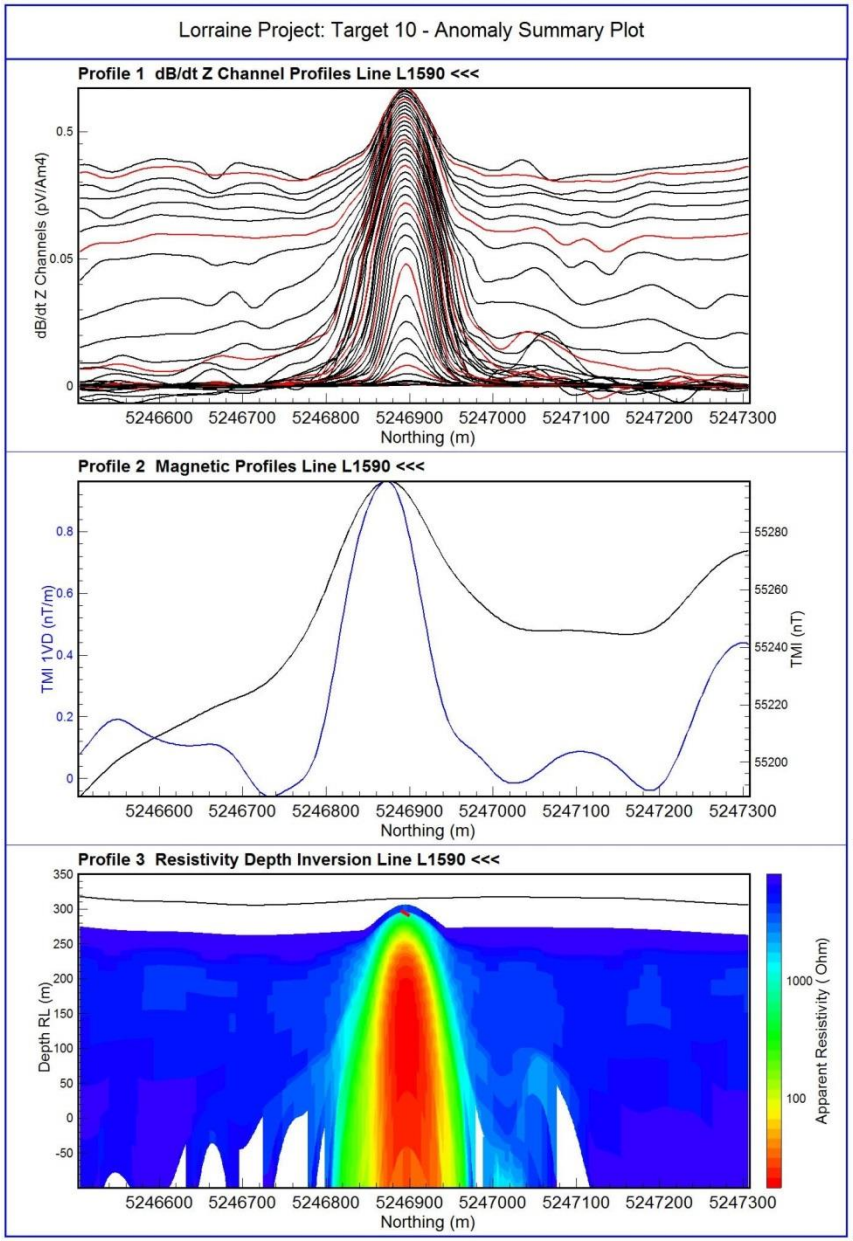
Lorraine Target 7



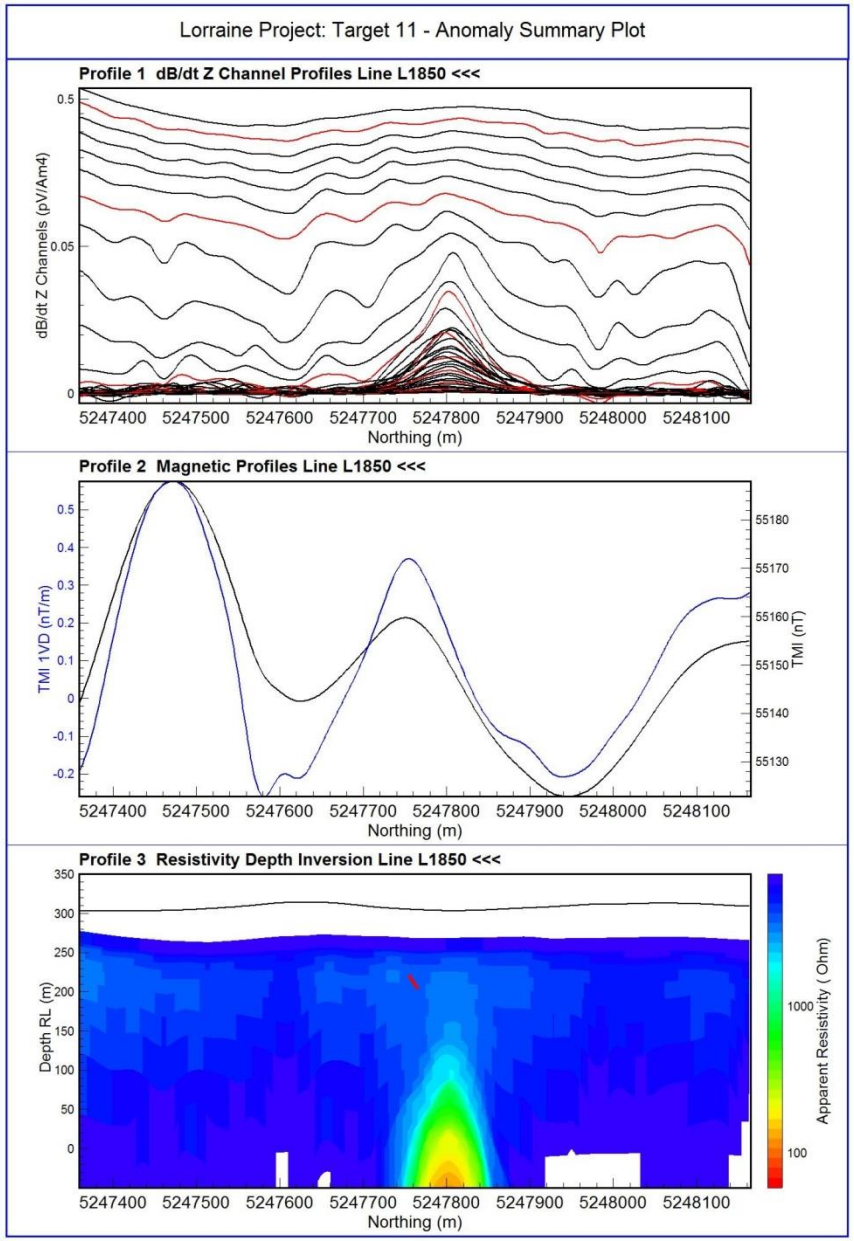
Lorraine Target 8



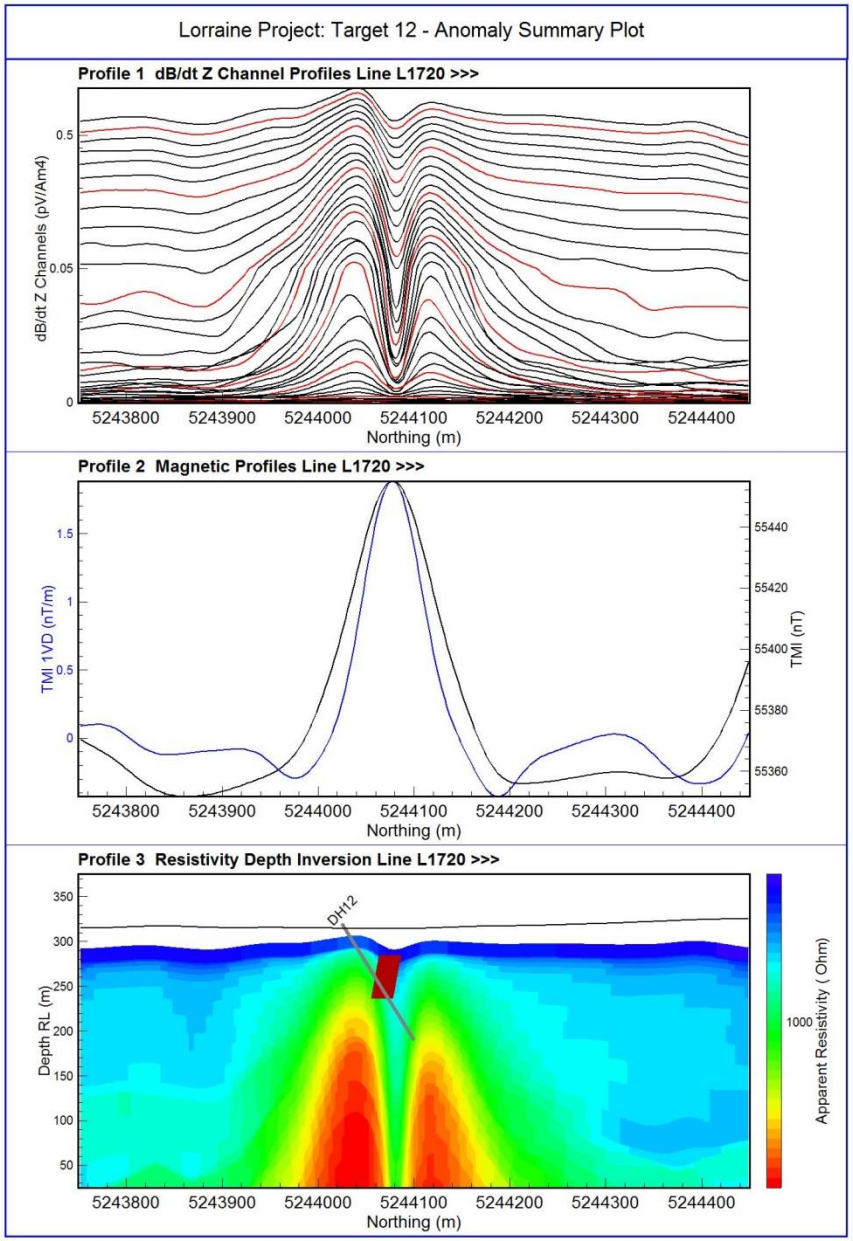
Lorraine Target 9



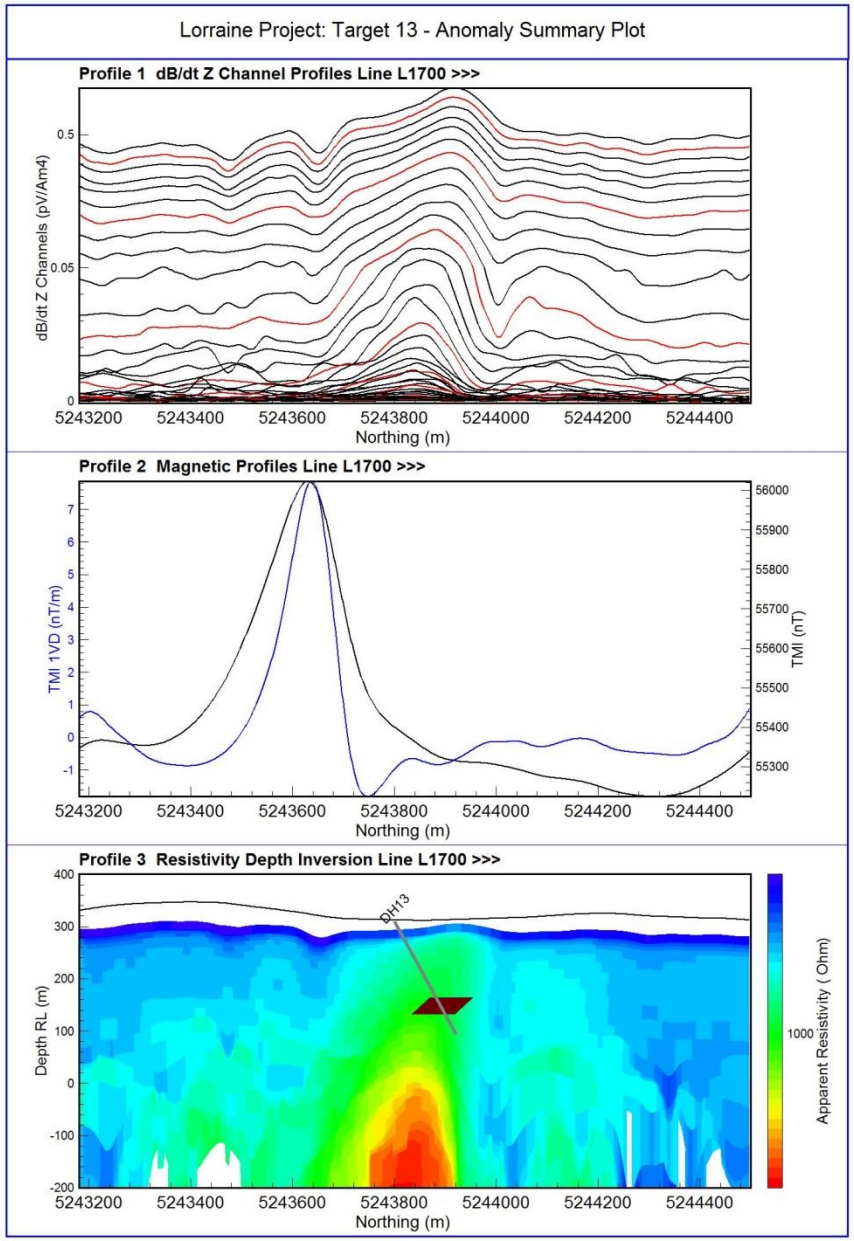
Lorraine Target 10



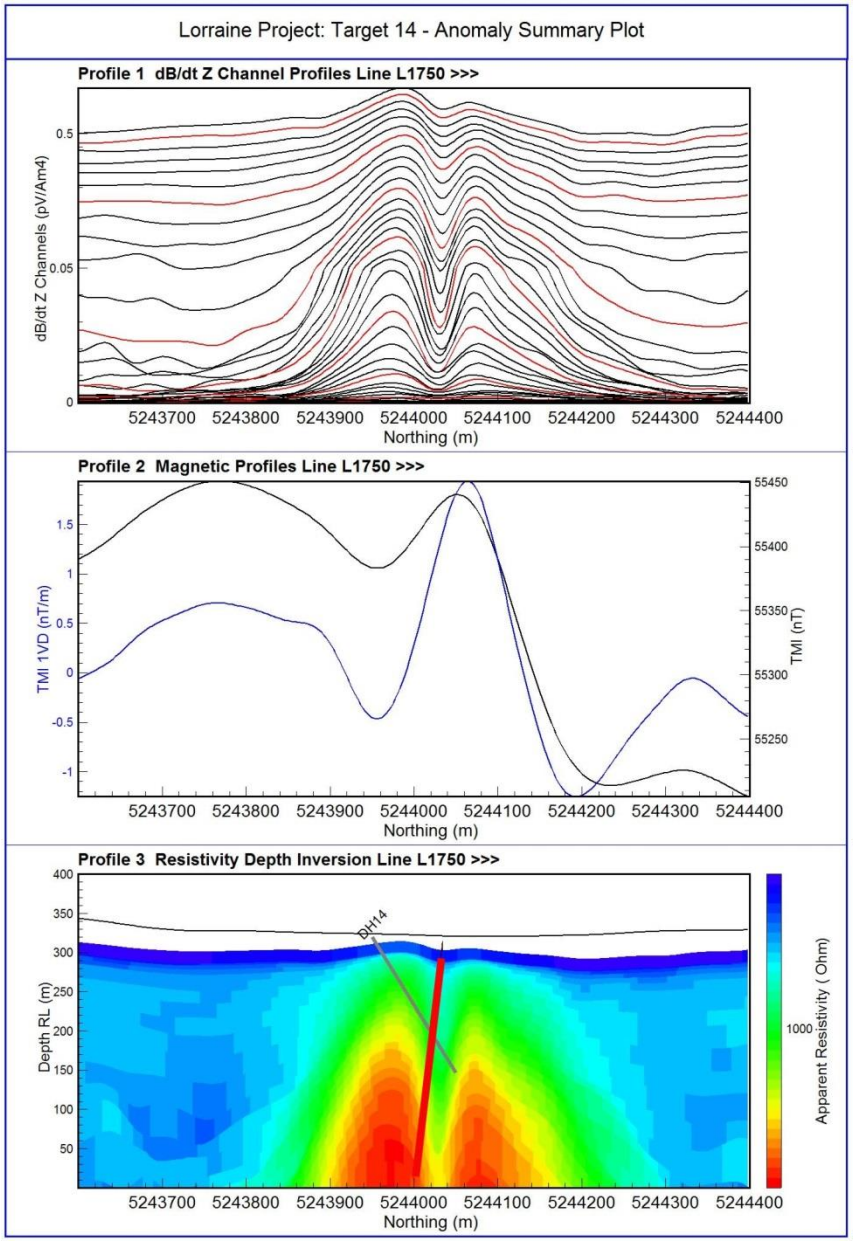
Lorraine Target 11

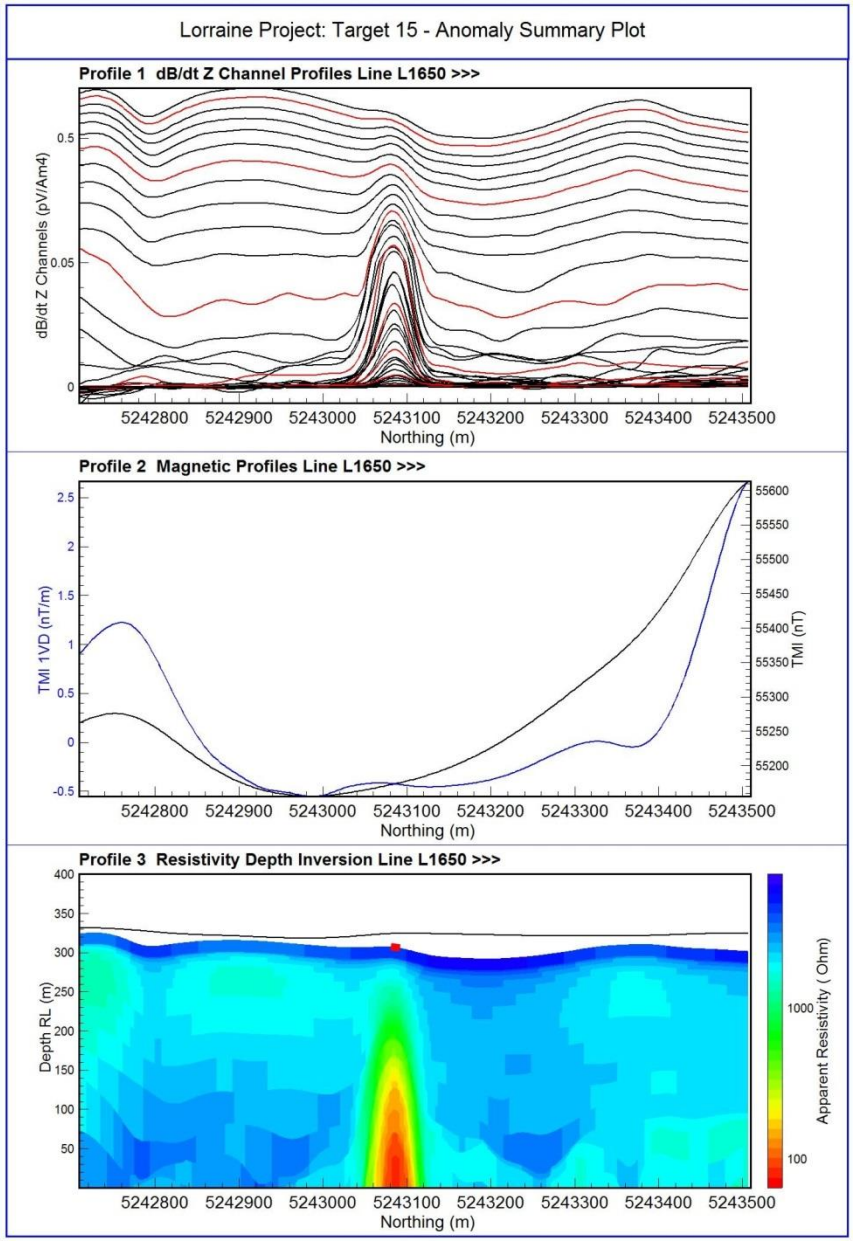


Lorraine Target 12



Lorraine Target 13





Lorraine Target 14

Lorraine Target 15

Appendix 2: ASX Announcement **31 May 2019**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A **VTEM™ Max** survey of approximately 718km was conducted over the project claims. • The survey was carried out on flight lines oriented 0-180° on 100m spacings, with the system specifications summarised below. **VTEM™ Max** Configuration Transmitter loop – 35m Peak dipole moment – 710,000 NIA Transmitter Pulse Width – 7 ms Base Frequency: 30Hz Receiver – Z, X coils Magnetic Sensor: Towed Bird Flying Height - 90 meters EM sensor Height- 40 meters Magnetic sensor Height – 75 meters • VTEM surveys are an industry standard practice in testing for massive sulphide mineralised bodies.
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).*	• No drilling activities are being reported.
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.*	• No drilling activities are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling activities are being reported. .
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.*	• No drilling activities are being reported.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• **VTEM™ Max** system calibrated prior to commencement of the survey. • All digital data is inspected daily by the Geotech site crew and the Company's consultant geophysicist. • The Company receives a daily report on production and of any equipment issues. • The data reviewed by the Company's consultant geophysicist and lines are re-flown if there are any issues. • The Company's consultant geophysicist has completed QA/QC of the data and advised that it is suitable for public domain release. • .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable for airborne geophysical surveys.
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.*	• Real-time GPS navigation system utilizing the Novatel WAAS enable GPS receiver providing in-flight accuracy of 3 metres, and up to 1.5 metres depending on satellites available. A preliminary flight path map is plotted daily and checked against survey specifications. The grid system for the Project is NAD83 NUTM17.
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 spacing between the flight lines is approximately 100m. Readings sampled to locations every 2-3metres along flight lines. • A preliminary flight path map is plotted daily and checked against survey specifications.
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.*	• The flight path is perpendicular to strike direction of geological formations and is sufficient to locate discrete conductive anomalies.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data acquired by Geotech Airborne reported to the Company's representatives.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data were independently verified by Mathew Cooper of Core Geophysics.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint*	• The Company holds 100% of the Project tenements in the name of its wholly owned subsidiary Zeus Olympus Sub Corp.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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 Mining Claims are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Information relating to the Projects exploration history was sourced from company reports lodged with the Quebec Mines Department (MERN -Ministère de l'Énergie et des Resources naturelles) and compiled by ORIX Geoscience the Company's consultant geologists. • The bulk of the data comes from exploration carried out by Canadian companies between 1987 and 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Company is focused on the exploration for Ni-Cu-Co-PGM mineralised gabbro bodies which intrude a sequence of mafic volcanic and felsic volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks in the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt. • The mineralisation occurs as disseminated to massive sulphides near the base of the gabbro bodies and as remobilised massive sulphides along shears/fault zones.
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.*	• No drilling is being reported.
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.* • *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*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• No assays are being reported.
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 in body of the report.
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.*	• No assays are being 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.*	• The Company's website (www.chasemining.com.au) details historical exploration, geology and mineralisation and geophysical survey data tabled in the form of ASX announcements for the Canadian projects.
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.*	• With the delineation of VTEM anomalies over the Lorraine Mine and elsewhere in the Lorraine Project area, historic 'hard copy' data specific to the anomalous areas can now be prioritized for incorporation into a digital database with a view generating drill targets. • Acquisition of historic Lorraine data will be key to delineating stoped areas, remnant resources the extensive lateral development within the mine as well as providing information on the gold mineralisation sampled on the 6th level (290m VD) of the mine. The key objective is to delineate both nickel-copper-PGE and gold drill targets associated with the Lorraine gabbro body.