ASX RELEASE

24 September 2019

LORRAINE AND ALOTTA DRILLING and DHEM UPDATE

Summary

- First phase of drilling at the Lorraine Project to test recent VTEM and an historic DHEM anomaly comprising seven holes for 1,473m has been completed;
- At the Alotta Project, a 2018 drill hole ZA-18-01 was successfully deepened by 198m to 300m to allow deep access for DHEM target generation in the search for an extension to the existing high-grade deposit.
- Follow-up DHEM* logging of all seven Lorraine holes and the deepened Alotta hole was successfully completed on 22 September. The purpose being to better define the VTEM plate models and pinpoint the drill intercept pierce points ahead of follow-up drilling;
- Additional diamond drilling ~1,000m, will be undertaken in an October programme to test any off-hole DHEM anomalies at Lorraine and the open at depth to the north, west and south possible extensions to the Alotta deposit;
- At the Lorraine mine site, hole CM-19-07 designed to intersect a historic modelled downhole EM (DHEM) plate at 270m intersected a narrow 30cm semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite breccia in sheared gabbro at 272m which assayed **0.47% Ni + 0.22% Cu**, but pending the processing of the completed DHEM data it appears the hole missed the targeted plate; and,
- Processing of the completed DHEM survey data will determine which of the VTEM anomalies have not been adequately explained by the recent 8-hole drilling programme.

Chase Mining Corporation Limited ("CML" or "The Company") provides the following update on its Lorraine and Alotta Projects' diamond drill programme following completion of the planned eight-hole programme (ASX 10 September 2019).

Drill Programme Summary

The Lorraine and Alotta drill programmes have been completed with **8-holes for 1,671m** being drilled as per **Table 1.** Drill hole locations are shown in **Figures 1 and 4.** The sampled intervals and assays from the core are contained in **Appendix 1** and the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the drill programme is presented as **Appendix 2** to this ASX release.

**ASX 6 September 2019*

Table 1: Lorraine and Alotta Drill Programme

Target	Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Azi	Dip	Planned Depth	Final Depth
1	CM-19-01	660856	5244090	350	-60	120	117
2	CM-19-02	659294	5243751	19	-51	275	252
3	CM-19-03	658682	5244138	348	-52	110	108
3	CM-19-04	658806	5244238	154	-45	120	120
4	CM-19-05	655500	5242900	355	-63	350	309
5-VTEM	CM-19-06	655773	5247066	329	-56	120	213
5-DHEM	CM-19-07	655796	5246914	332	-61	350	354
ALOTTA	ZA-19-01.Ext*	660856	5244090	350	-60	198	198
					Total	**1,445m**	**1,671m**

*Ext from 102m to 300m. Coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 17N. Azimuth (Azi) True North

Alotta Project

ZA-19-01.EXT –Target Depth for the VTEM anomaly 160-180m:

The 2018 drill hole, ZA-18-01 was deepened to 300m* **(Figure 1**). Essentially the hole intersected barren feldspar porphyry to 300m with several narrow gabbro and mafic dyke intercepts. There were no logged sulphides at the modelled plate depths and as such the deep **Alotta VTEM anomaly remains unexplained.** The DHEM survey crew reported the successful logging of the hole to 300m. Subject to the results of the DHEM follow-up drilling will then be undertaken in October to test for possible extensions of the Alotta deposit, which is open at depth to the north, west and south.

**ASX 3 September 2019*

Figure 1: Alotta Locality – ZA-19-01.EXT DHEM Survey

Lorraine Mine Area – Target 5

Two holes were drilled in the immediate Lorraine nickel mine area, one targeting a shallow VTEM anomaly and the second targeting an historic (2004) undrilled DHEM anomaly.

CM-19-06 – VTEM Target Depth 90m: The shallow VTEM anomaly is located to the east of the open pit and centred 50m ENE of the mine shaft. Unmineralised gabbro was intersected from 6m to 203m downhole with the hole finishing in mafic volcanics at 213m. The shallow VTEM target was modelled at ~90m downhole however only trace sulphides were logged in the hole.

CM-19-07 – DHEM Target Depth 270m: Prior to the commencement of drilling a review of the 2004/2005 diamond drill programme (holes L01-L06) at the Lorraine mine site indicated that that there was consistent north-east uplift of the holes (**Figure 2 - purple traces**).The target DHEM plate is an off-hole conductor sitting above hole L01. The historic deviation was factored into the collar azimuth/inclination for **CM-19-07.** However, the hole remained 'true' and missed the target plate as shown in **Figure 2** and in the 3D model of the drill hole in **Figure 3**.

The upper section of the hole comprised intercalated mafic volcanics and microdiorite to 85m then gabbro with minor feldspar porphyry and mafic volcanics to 310m. The hole finished at 354m in mafic volcanics. At ~272m downhole a mineralised shear zone approximating the edge of the historic DHEM plate returned **30cm @ 0.47% Ni + 0.22% Cu* (Figure 3).**

Although no gold mineralisation was encountered in this hole, the footwall was intersected well above and north of the known 6-Level 'gold mineralised' drifts at ~300m vertical depth. Follow-up drilling beyond 300m depth will be required to accurately target the known gold mineralisation at the 6-Level and the Company has not downgraded the gold potential at Lorraine.

The follow-up DHEM and drilling will further target the historic DHEM anomaly given that the drill hole appears to have **missed the target plate** but still encountered an encouraging narrow nickel mineralised intercept in **CM-19-07**.

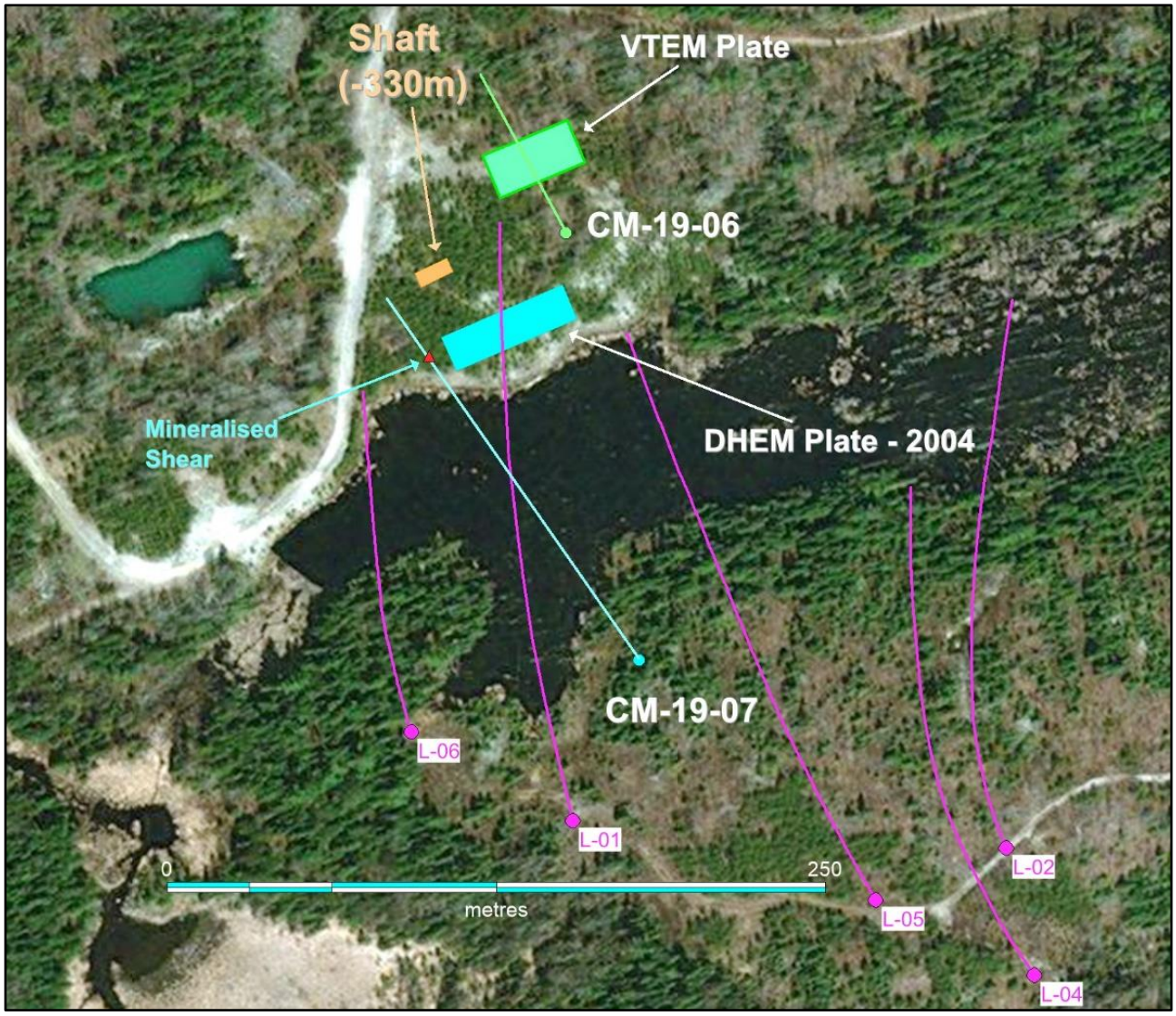

Figure 2:– CM-19-07 and Drill Hole Deviation 2004 Drilling (Purple Traces)

*__Appendix 1__ to this ASX release lists the sampling intervals and assay values for the sampled holes.

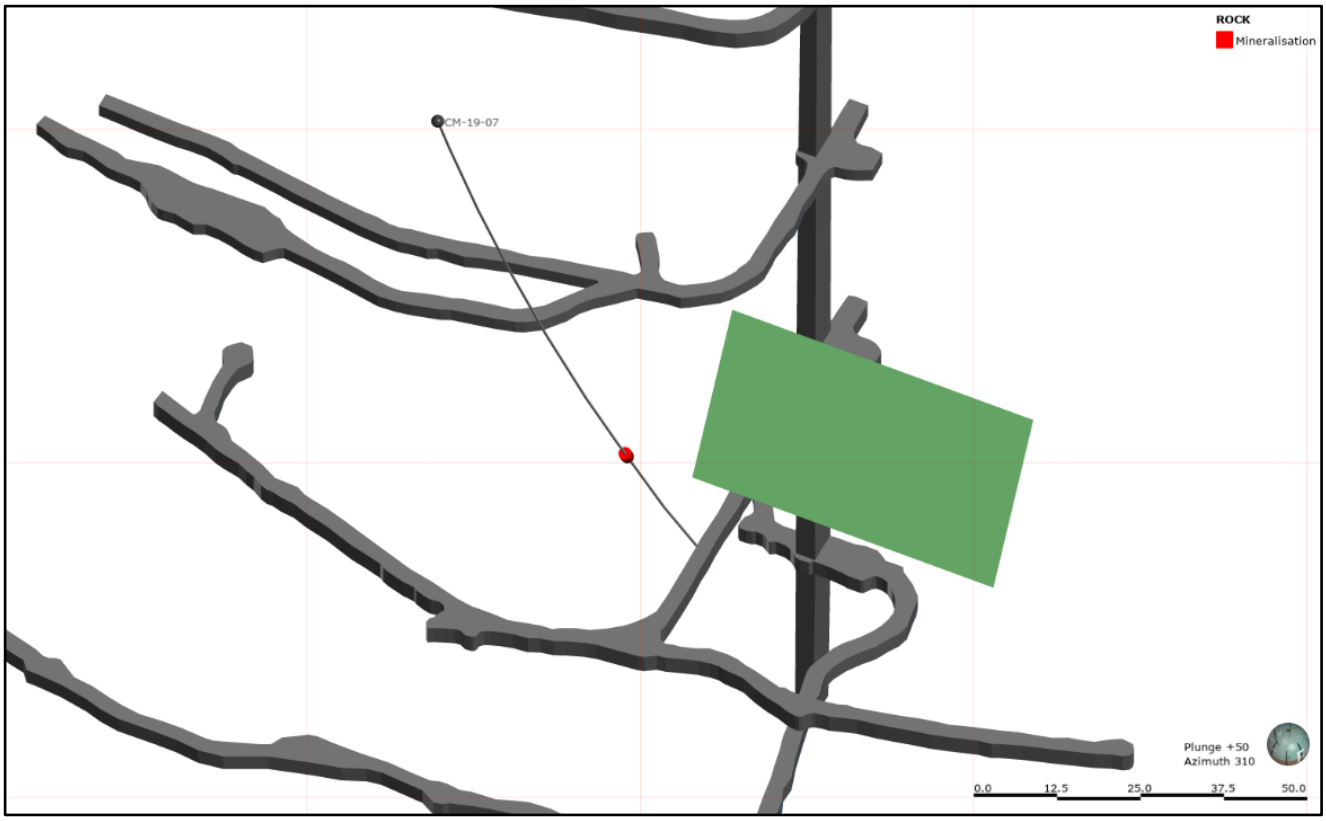

Figure 3: CM-19-07 – 'Off-Plate' Ni+Cu Intercept (Target 2004 DHEM Plate)

Lorraine Targets 1 to 4

Drilling of the VTEM anomalies comprising Targets 1 to 4 (**Figure 4**) returned Banded Iron Formation/ Banded Chert horizons (BIF / BC) containing both interbedded (laminated to semi-massive) and replacement pyrrhotite-pyrite-trace chalcopyrite sulphides and associated quartz-carbonate alteration zones in part coincident with the modelled VTEM plates. Some of the sulphide zones are anomalous in Zn-Cu-Ag (**Appendix 1**). The current follow-up DHEM survey will verify if the VTEM target plates were not intersected by this round of drilling. Further drilling will be warranted if significant 'off-hole' conductors are identified.

The overall stratiform nature of the BIF / BC primary and replacement sulphides + alteration in the area may represent 'remobilised' VMS style of mineralisation. The anomalous Zn-Cu-Ag values associated with the sulphides will need to be further evaluated. A listing of Ni, Cu, Zn, Au and Ag assay values for the drill core sampling is given in **Appendix 1**.

CM-19-01 – Target Depth 70m: The upper section of the hole comprised intercalated mafic volcanics and metasediments. From 59m a sulphidic Banded Iron Formation (BIF) unit intruded by feldspar porphyry was intersected to 85m depth. The hole was completed 117m in gabbro and mafic volcanics. Narrow bands of pyrrhotite-pyrite-trace chalcopyrite replacing magnetite within the BIF are observed with the sulphides weakly anomalous in Cu-Zn-Ag.

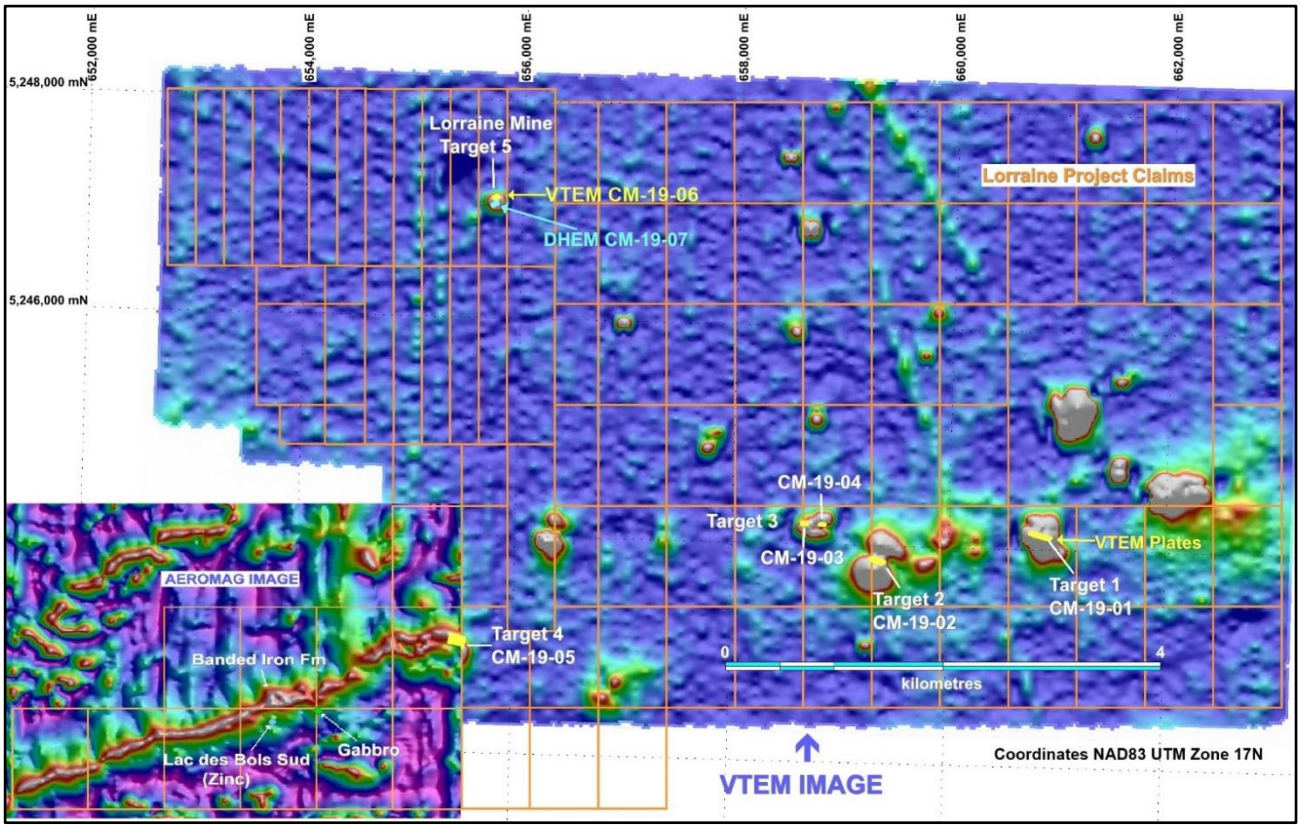

Figure 4: Lorraine Project – Drill Hole Locality Plan and VTEM Targets (ASX 7 August 2019)

CM-19-02 – Target Depth 200m: Unmineralised target host rocks gabbro-peridotite were intersected between 27m and 151m downhole and mafic volcanics and feldspar porphyry to 195m. Narrow bands of semi-massive pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite and cherty sediments with sulphide laminations were intersected from 195 to 210m in cherty metasediment. The sulphides are anomalous in Zn-Cu-Ag. The hole finished in mafic volcanics at 252m. A cherty sulphide mineralised zone between 194 m and 210m downhole was also observed.

CM-19-03 – Target Depth 85m: The upper section of the hole comprised intercalated mafic volcanics and metasediments to 64m, then gabbro to 74m. The hole was completed 108m in metasediments.

CM-19-04 – Target Depth 90m: The upper section of the hole comprised intercalated mafic volcanics and metasediments to 91m. A 30cm cherty sediment section with 10-15% pyrrhotite was intersected at target depth.

CM-19-05 – Target Depth 200m: The upper section of the hole comprised intercalated mafic volcanics and metasediments to 175m. Between 175m and 292m intercalated BIF/BC metasediments with minor mafic volcanics and gabbro were intersected. The hole was completed at 309m in mafic volcanics.

The BIF horizons contained both sulphide bands and zones with replacement of magnetite by sulphides and associated quartz-carbonate-albite flooding/veining. Increased sulphide content between 217m and 227m may be in part coincident and correlate with the modelled VTEM plate position.

The sulphides **(Figure 5)** are anomalous in Zn-Cu-Ag (1980ppm Zn, 537ppm Cu and 3.1ppm Ag) as shown in Appendix 1 (sample A0276647) at the target depth of ~220m downhole and at 290m downhole associated with a second zone of BIF with minor sulphides. The DHEM will also test the deeper (290m) anomalous BIF/sulphide zone.

Figure 5: Hole CM-19-05 ~219m – Banded Chert / Breccia with late-stage pyrrhotite matrix and banded chert with laminated pyrrhotite replacing magnetite

Conclusion

The Company's general conclusion is that processing of the completed DHEM survey data will determine which of the VTEM anomalies have not been adequately explained by the recent 8-hole drilling programme.

Future Programme

Pending the results of the DHEM surveys for all eight holes the Company is planning to undertake a ~1,000m follow-up drill programme in October. This will include drilling at Alotta based on historic drilling as well as the outcome of the DHEM survey.

At the Lorraine mine site, the hole targeting the historic DHEM plate will be redrilled as follow-up to the narrow Ni-Cu intercept in CM-19-07. The DHEM survey results for VTEM Targets 1 to 4 will be evaluated for further drilling pending receipt of a final report.

The encouraging results of the Company's regional and detail drill programmes received to date from the Alotta and Lorraine Projects have been achieved in less than 12 months 'on the ground' since the acquisition of the Canadian properties in October 2018. It has been a steep learning curve and with the further drilling planned for 2019, we are hopeful of improving targeting of mineralisation and hence results after that.

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

Dr Leon Pretorius
Executive Chairman
Chase Mining Corporation Limited

24 September 2019

Direct any enquiries to: Martin Kavanagh on 0419 429 974 or Leon Pretorius on 0419 702 616

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Activities is based on information evaluated by Dr Leon Pretorius who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant 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 (JORC Code 2012). Dr Pretorius is the Executive Chairman of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and he consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Pretorius holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

Information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Activities 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 Limited.

APPENDIX 1: Lorraine and Alotta Drill Programme – Sampling and Assay Information

LORRAINE

CM-19-07

Sampling Information				Assays				
Sample No.	From	To	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
A0276501	181.43	182.00	0.57	416	58.9	83	0.001	0.05
A0276502	182.00	182.27	0.27	251	79.7	60	0.001	0.06
A0276503	182.27	183.00	0.73	239	109	84	0.004	0.05
A0276504	183.00	183.71	0.71	504	94.5	95	0.001	0.06
A0276505	183.71	184.24	0.53	129	649	32	0.006	1.09
A0276506	184.24	185.00	0.76	449	43.1	78	0.002	0.03
A0276507	239.16	240.00	0.84	542	93.9	95	0.004	0.02
A0276508	240.00	240.63	0.63	542	82.3	102	0.003	0.02
A0276509	240.63	241.10	0.47	274	793	75	0.051	0.16
A0276511	241.10	242.00	0.90	581	163	108	0.015	0.06
A0276512	242.00	242.60	0.60	622	174	117	0.010	0.07
A0276513	244.96	245.75	0.79	888	318	113	0.025	0.14
A0276514	245.75	246.72	0.97	1030	1535	88	0.175	0.45
A0276515	246.72	247.00	0.28	579	491	86	0.034	0.19
A0276516	247.00	247.65	0.65	924	527	113	0.020	0.27
A0276517	247.65	248.38	0.73	684	705	82	0.049	0.41
A0276518	248.38	249.08	0.70	613	387	86	0.066	0.42
A0276519	249.08	250.00	0.92	582	689	82	0.076	0.26
A0276521	250.00	251.00	1.00	620	830	86	0.032	0.30
A0276522	253.04	253.82	0.78	599	472	84	0.029	0.19
A0276523	253.82	254.56	0.74	715	526	104	0.054	0.16
A0276524	254.56	255.21	0.65	529	496	87	0.165	0.76
A0276526	255.21	256.23	1.02	438	859	86	0.054	0.35
A0276527	256.23	257.08	0.85	435	1045	88	0.077	0.51
A0276528	257.08	258.00	0.92	450	1590	92	0.109	0.69
A0276529	258.00	259.00	1.00	694	1120	95	0.052	0.61
A0276531	259.00	260.18	1.18	1380	1035	119	0.040	0.61
A0276532	260.18	261.00	0.82	781	861	88	0.064	0.34
A0276533	261.00	262.00	1.00	2110	2350	84	0.092	0.99
A0276534	262.00	263.00	1.00	1355	1360	76	0.087	0.65
A0276535	263.00	263.66	0.66	1845	5080	95	0.312	2.44
A0276536	263.66	264.54	0.88	1245	3110	102	0.183	1.30
A0276537	264.54	265.20	0.66	1140	2000	112	0.304	0.82
A0276538	265.20	266.00	0.80	864	3400	118	0.225	1.84
A0276539	266.00	267.00	1.00	386	557	83	0.042	0.16
A0276541	267.00	268.00	1.00	698	33.6	120	0.002	0.01
A0276542	268.00	269.00	1.00	685	510	130	0.044	0.23
A0276543	269.00	270.00	1.00	319	322	71	0.021	0.11
A0276544	270.00	270.97	0.97	337	226	85	0.014	0.04
A0276545	270.97	272.00	1.03	507	536	102	0.084	0.22
A0276546	272.00	272.52	0.52	1915	3900	122	0.302	1.53
A0276547	272.52	272.83	0.31	4670	2230	105	0.261	1.12

A0276548	272.83	273.72	0.89	515	1740	90	0.092	0.79
A0276549	273.72	275.53	1.81	308	387	82	0.028	0.18
A0276551	341.00	341.65	0.65	1.3	90.7	118	0.015	0.05
A0276552	341.65	342.00	0.35	59.3	1210	106	0.290	1.10
A0276553	342.00	342.72	0.72	3.5	171.5	121	0.017	0.07

CM-19-01

Sampling Information				Assays				
Sample No.	From	To	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
A0276554	40.79	41.52	0.73	176.5	54.9	258	0.001	0.07
A0276555	41.52	42.40	0.88	103	189	224	0.002	0.17
A0276556	42.40	43.00	0.60	154	36.3	207	0.001	0.05
A0276557	46.67	47.43	0.76	177	2.3	164	<0.001	0.03
A0276558	47.43	48.24	0.81	93.8	45.9	231	0.001	0.15
A0276559	48.24	49.00	0.76	63.6	158.5	275	0.005	0.42
A0276561	49.00	49.61	0.61	43.7	199	343	0.006	0.41
A0276562	49.61	50.13	0.52	11.2	16.5	68	<0.001	0.04
A0276563	50.13	51.18	1.05	10.4	8.4	61	<0.001	0.03
A0276564	51.18	51.59	0.41	129	295	295	0.011	0.92
A0276565	51.59	52.57	0.98	268	60.8	145	0.001	0.22
A0276566	58.07	58.70	0.63	69.6	27.9	163	<0.001	0.04
A0276567	58.70	59.00	0.30	45	650	1170	0.015	1.26
A0276568	59.00	59.72	0.72	25.4	66.1	111	0.002	0.04
A0276569	82.52	83.35	0.83	26.9	17.5	98	0.001	0.03
A0276571	83.25	83.60	0.35	14.3	255	181	0.002	0.37
A0276572	83.60	83.90	0.30	43.6	4	304	<0.001	0.01
A0276573	83.90	84.37	0.47	40.6	86.1	375	0.007	0.51
A0276574	84.37	84.75	0.38	71.6	216	2820	0.051	1.18
A0276575	84.75	85.44	0.69	10.2	69.8	551	0.002	0.13
A0276576	85.44	86.53	1.09	6.3	19.5	126	0.002	0.05

CM-19-02

Sampling Information				Assays				
Sample No.	From	To	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
A0276577	157.12	158.54	1.42	178.5	174.5	43	0.001	0.05
A0276578	194.00	194.86	0.86	162.5	91.4	144	<0.001	0.07
A0276579	194.86	195.26	0.40	88.2	987	483	0.001	0.49
A0276581	195.26	195.60	0.34	120	88.1	315	<0.001	0.12
A0276582	195.60	196.15	0.55	128.5	852	1100	0.009	1.13
A0276583	196.15	196.74	0.59	141.5	90.5	262	<0.001	0.10
A0276584	196.74	198.00	1.26	162	42.2	255	<0.001	0.06
A0276585	198.00	198.95	0.95	159	159	182	<0.001	0.14
A0276586	198.95	200.15	1.20	134	114	127	<0.001	0.24
A0276587	200.15	201.00	0.85	123.5	81.2	151	<0.001	0.19

A0276588	201.00	201.30	0.30	156	202	1400	0.047	1.53
A0276589	201.30	202.43	1.13	76.5	86.4	303	<0.001	0.09
A0276591	205.41	206.48	1.07	90.1	59.4	335	0.001	0.15
A0276592	206.48	207.06	0.58	146	344	4690	0.011	1.70
A0276593	207.06	208.37	1.31	96.2	56.5	292	<0.001	0.07
A0276594	208.37	209.41	1.04	70.6	886	4280	0.031	4.38
A0276595	209.41	210.00	0.59	68.1	133	561	<0.001	0.20
A0276596	210.00	211.00	1.00	78.3	32.5	248	<0.001	0.09

CM-19-04

Sampling Information				Assays				
Sample No.	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Ni ppm**	**Cu ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Au ppm**	**Ag ppm**
A0276597	90.00	91.39	1.39	180	60	407	<0.001	0.07
A0276598	91.39	91.77	0.38	89	447	136	0.011	1.42
A0276599	91.77	92.18	0.41	58	173	215	0.001	0.16
A0276601	92.18	93.00	0.82	91	24	194	<0.001	0.03
A0276602	115.55	116.27	0.72	74	71	81	<0.001	0.08
A0276603	116.27	117.10	0.83	89	119	106	0.002	0.32
A0276604	117.10	117.89	0.79	71	58	105	<0.001	0.07

CM-19-03

Sampling Information				Assays				
Sample No.	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Ni ppm**	**Cu ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Au ppm**	**Ag ppm**
A0276605	30.70	31.35	0.65	174	5	201	<0.001	0.03
A0276606	31.35	31.82	0.47	65	136	251	0.001	0.26
A0276607	31.82	33.00	1.18	155	18	90	<0.001	0.02
A0276608	33.00	34.80	1.80	151	12	120	<0.001	0.03
A0276609	34.80	35.33	0.53	80	77	145	0.006	0.14
A0276611	35.33	36.00	0.67	66	44	131	<0.001	0.05
A0276612	36.00	36.48	0.48	69	46	153	0.002	0.06
A0276613	36.48	37.80	1.32	78	52	133	<0.001	0.06
A0276614	39.64	40.29	0.65	70	55	105	<0.001	0.04
A0276615	40.29	41.63	1.34	87	89	137	0.001	0.17
A0276616	41.63	42.55	0.92	72	45	115	<0.001	0.06
A0276617	77.17	78.09	0.92	75	47	81	<0.001	0.01
A0276618	78.09	79.00	0.91	98	92	125	<0.001	0.08
A0276619	79.00	79.70	0.70	89	73	108	<0.001	0.04
A0276621	79.70	80.50	0.80	86	76	96	<0.001	0.04

CM-19-05

Sampling Information				Assays				
Sample No.	From	To	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
A0276622	94.67	95.38	0.71	63	43	116	<0.001	0.09
A0276623	95.38	95.64	0.26	101	320	309	0.006	0.65
A0276624	95.64	96.50	0.86	176	129	124	0.004	0.13
A0276626	174.54	175.36	0.82	127	65	165	<0.001	0.07
A0276627	175.36	176.33	0.97	25	65	52	<0.001	0.16
A0276628	176.33	177.00	0.67	138	62	253	<0.001	0.12
A0276629	181.32	182.03	0.71	111	57	166	<0.001	0.07
A0276631	182.03	182.50	0.47	66	307	368	0.001	0.51
A0276632	182.50	183.57	1.07	80	70	131	<0.001	0.16
A0276633	183.57	183.95	0.38	40	224	100	0.012	1.09
A0276634	183.95	184.60	0.65	91	63	240	0.006	0.31
A0276635	184.60	185.20	0.60	45	147	380	0.028	1.45
A0276636	185.20	186.00	0.80	81	39	152	0.003	0.16
A0276637	198.00	198.78	0.78	115	52	157	<0.001	0.06
A0276638	198.78	199.10	0.32	17	103	256	0.003	0.69
A0276639	199.10	199.84	0.74	103	113	158	<0.001	0.09
A0276641	199.84	200.29	0.45	78	143	484	0.002	0.62
A0276642	200.29	201.12	0.83	17	23	125	<0.001	0.05
A0276643	201.12	201.65	0.53	14	37	163	<0.001	0.16
A0276644	201.65	202.37	0.72	20	54	78	<0.001	0.10
A0276645	216.50	217.32	0.82	99	51	194	0.006	0.27
A0276646	217.32	218.54	1.22	21	105	456	0.019	1.12
A0276647	218.54	219.24	0.70	53	537	1980	0.043	3.1
A0276648	219.24	220.00	0.76	26	134	1390	0.011	1.04
A0276649	220.00	220.90	0.90	8	59	243	0.006	0.57
A0276651	220.90	222.00	1.10	223	56	117	<0.001	0.58
A0276652	222.00	222.52	0.52	260	36	94	<0.001	0.26
A0276653	222.52	223.35	0.83	30	38	44	0.001	0.13
A0276654	223.35	224.16	0.81	211	42	150	<0.001	0.81
A0276655	224.16	225.20	1.04	22	71	160	<0.001	0.17
A0276656	225.20	225.90	0.70	7	102	139	0.001	0.23
A0276657	225.90	226.60	0.70	183	54	97	<0.001	0.07
A0276658	226.60	227.46	0.86	10	108	123	0.002	0.14
A0276659	227.46	228.23	0.77	151	32	159	<0.001	0.08
A0276661	264.45	265.27	0.82	165	133	71	<0.001	0.10
A0276662	265.27	265.89	0.62	47	277	371	0.002	0.48
A0276663	265.89	266.64	0.75	5	77	135	<0.001	0.08
A0276664	266.64	267.90	1.26	11	34	105	<0.001	0.06
A0276665	267.90	268.81	0.91	31	220	474	0.006	0.46
A0276666	268.81	269.97	1.16	18	148	1010	0.003	0.26
A0276667	269.97	270.50	0.53	58	6	318	<0.001	0.02
A0276668	270.50	270.97	0.47	11	41	98	0.002	0.09
A0276669	270.97	271.45	0.48	61	13	116	<0.001	0.03
A0276671	271.45	271.81	0.36	3	30	57	<0.001	0.03

A0276672	271.81	272.65	0.84	2	25	381	0.006	0.32
A0276673	272.65	273.67	1.02	1	6	52	<0.001	0.01
A0276674	281.70	282.65	0.95	1	11	87	<0.001	0.05
A0276675	282.65	283.97	1.32	3	66	264	<0.001	0.19
A0276676	283.97	285.00	1.03	63	53	114	<0.001	0.11
A0276677	285.00	286.05	1.05	67	56	117	<0.001	0.13
A0276678	286.05	286.67	0.62	65	188	246	0.049	0.59
A0276679	286.67	287.05	0.38	49	99	1460	0.052	2.94
A0276681	287.05	288.00	0.95	3	2	6	<0.001	0.02
A0276682	288.00	288.93	0.93	14	64	284	0.010	0.77
A0276683	288.93	289.83	0.90	15	128	590	0.007	0.39
A0276684	289.83	290.55	0.72	22	73	425	0.002	0.18
A0276685	290.55	291.45	0.90	74	29	118	0.001	0.04
A0276686	291.45	291.87	0.42	9	26	46	<0.001	0.04
A0276687	291.87	292.25	0.38	189	76	108	<0.001	0.04
A0276688	292.25	293.44	1.19	11	49	44	<0.001	0.14
A0276689	304.46	304.91	0.45	166	52	155	<0.001	0.10
A0276691	304.91	305.22	0.31	55	338	224	0.001	0.15
A0276692	305.22	306.00	0.78	190	39	156	0.002	0.03

ALOTTA

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Sampling Information				Assays				
Sample No.	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Ni ppm**	**Cu ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Au ppm**	**Ag ppm**
A0276694	111.30	112.50	1.20	84.5	154	113	0.002	0.07
A0276695	112.50	113.60	1.10	142	154.5	214	0.002	0.2
A0276696	113.60	115.00	1.40	82.5	84.3	178	0.002	0.24
A0276697	115.00	116.30	1.30	72.2	159	131	0.001	0.18
A0276698	116.30	116.90	0.60	23.2	27.9	49	<0.001	0.37
A0276699	139.47	140.18	0.71	24.3	25.4	44	0.001	0.06
A0276701	140.18	141.00	0.82	40	41.1	42	0.001	0.2
A0276702	141.00	142.00	1.00	27.7	41.3	53	0.001	0.12
A0276703	142.00	143.00	1.00	23.8	21.1	53	0.001	0.21
A0276704	143.00	143.64	0.64	24.7	35.9	63	0.001	0.36
A0276705	143.64	144.42	0.78	20.1	14.6	68	0.001	0.01

APPENDIX 2
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template **24 September 2019**

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.*	• All drill core was geologically logged by a suitably qualified Senior Geologist. • Sampling of drill core was at a maximum of 1.5 metre intervals or as appropriate (minimum of 0.30m) to align with geological /mineralisation contacts ensuring that representative sample intervals were submitted for assay. • Mineralised sections of drill core were cut with a diamond saw and half core samples submitted to ALS-Geochemistry, Sudbury, Canada (a fully accredited laboratory) for analysis. • Half core been retained together with the full core (unsampled) sections of each hole for verification purposes. • Assay methods comprised ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt and Pd (PGM-ICP23 Lab Code) and ME-MS61 for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr elements and NiCu-OG62 for over-limits of Ni-Cu in ME-MS61
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).*	• The 2019 diamond drilling programme comprised eight angle holes varying in depth from 117m to 354m. • All core drilling was NQ core size (47.6mm). • The drilling contractor was Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd using a Terramak track mounted rig.
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.*	• The drill contractor measures core recoveries for every run completed using three metre core barrel. The core recovered is physically measured and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. • The recoveries are also confirmed by the project Senior Geologist and entered into the drill logs. • There was a notable and consistent competency in the rocks drilled with no significant core recovery problems occurring in any of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		holes drilled. • Generally, 100% recoveries were achieved through the sulphide mineralised zones. • No sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
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.*	• An experienced Senior Geologist from the Company's consultants Orix Geoscience geologically logged the drill core, using an industry standard logging procedure. • All holes were summary logged during the drilling phase and then logged (and sampled) in detail. • All drill core has been fully logged. • Logging of drill core is both qualitative i.e. logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology and alteration type; and quantitative i.e. % of minerals present depending on the feature being logged. • All core is photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet. Photos are saved on a secure server. • All data was entered into digital templates at the project office. • All samples were geologically logged to the level of detail required to support a future Mineral Resource Estimation.
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.*	• NQ core was cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in the core tray. Half-core sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation intersected. • Core cutting and sampling was carried out by experienced personnel supervised by the Senior Geologist • Orix/Chase Mining's sampling procedures and QAQC was used to maximise representivity of samples. • Orix Geoscience managed the QAQC of the drill programme which has included the use of certified reference materials (**CRMs** - standards) and unmineralised samples (blanks). • A maximum core length of 1.5m has been used and is considered appropriate for the style of disseminated to massive sulphide mineralisation being targeted. The minimum core length sampled was 0.30m. • The half core samples were crushed at the ALS Sudbury laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and the entire sample was pulverised to 97% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize better than 85% passing 75 microns to provide a sub-sample for analysis. This process minimizes any sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage. • The half core sample sizes (max. 1.40m – min.30cm) are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of disseminated, net textured, semi-massive and massive sulphides expected at Lorraine and Alotta. • A single, 1.8m interval of pyrite mineralized lapilli tuff was sampled. No significant assays returned. • Core sampling, sample size and analytical methods are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation being reported. • A total of 204 samples including duplicates and CRM's were submitted for assay at ALS Sudbury
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.*	• Samples from the drilling were submitted to ALS Geochemistry, Sudbury, Canada. Assay methods comprised ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt and Pd (PGM-ICP23 Lab Code) and ME-MS61 for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr elements and NiCu-OG62 for over-limits of Ni-Cu in ME-MS61 • Sample preparation for homogeneity was carried by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 microns was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. • Quarter core samples **will be** submitted for QAQC checks. • The laboratory was also directed to take pulp (-75 micron) duplicates at the pulverizing stage as part of the QAQC. • Total QAQC samples make up approximately 11.5% of all samples. • CRM's with a relevant range of values, were inserted and at a rate of every 20th sample. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. • Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• External quality assurance of the laboratory assays was monitored by the insertion of blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials (**CRM**). • Two types of **CRMs** were alternated through the sample stream and where possible matched to the material being drilled. • One type of blank was inserted into the sample sequence. • Duplicate sub-samples were also generated by the laboratory • No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage. • Handheld (pXRF) devices have not been used.
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.*	• The Competent Person **(CP)** is the Company's Non-Executive Director Martin Kavanagh who has reviewed the Orix Geoscience data compilation relating to the Lorraine and Alotta drill programme. • The **CP** and the Company's Executive Chairman and CEO **(also a CP)** have reviewed the laboratory data and have confirmed the calculation of the intersection in CM-19-07 plus comments on anomalous only metal values in some of the drill holes. • As sulphide mineralisation is highly visible it is unlikely that any significant zones of mineralisation were missed. • Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core. • The holes are logged in Microsoft Excel templates for database management and validation. • The 2019 drilling was primarily testing geophysical targets as outlined by a 2019 airborne VTEM survey, ASX 16 May 2019.
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.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (Northern Hemisphere) using a handheld GPS. • Elevation information utilized for the drilling was determined by GPS and previously recorded elevations from the historic drilling. • The holes were surveyed using a single-shot reflex camera which can be affected by the massive pyrrhotite bodies intersected in the drill programme

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill holes targeted individual /discrete geophysical anomalies derived from an airborne VTEM survey and an historic downhole EM survey as per ASX 17 July 2019. • No assay 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.*	• Angle holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the modelled VTEM and DHEM plates. • A list of the drillholes coordinates and orientation are provided in Table 1 ASX release. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Orix Geoscience manages the chain of custody of drill core • The drill core and samples were kept in a secure facility (CXS Ltd, Larder Lake, Ontario) fitted with CCTV and an alarm system during the logging, core splitting and sampling process. • The drill core and half-core are securely stored at the CSX facility. • The individual samples of split core were bagged and tagged and packed in wire tied and sealed polyweave bags for shipment to the laboratory. • Tracking sheets were set up online to monitor the progress of the samples through the laboratory. • Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS Sudbury as an interim measure and will be collected for return to the CSX facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. Orix / TopTung have specific SOP in relation the management of drill programmes and sample analysis. • No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

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 ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests,*	• 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	*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.*	• For collar information relating the Company's 2019 drilling) refer to Table 1 of this ASX release. • The Company's Geophysical consultants, Core Geophysics Pty Ltd and Southern Geoscience Consultants acted as CP's to provide drill hole location data targeting the VTEM and DHEM anomalies – ASX 12 August 2019 and ASX 3 September 2019.
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 such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to the assay data. • Aggregate sample assays were calculated using length weighted average • Intercepts presented may include up to 2m of internal dilution • **None of the above points are applicable to the reported single intersection in CM-19-07.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• There are no metal equivalents used in the data.
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').*	• Mineralisation at Lorraine Mine is a steeply dipping SW and plunging WNW body of variably mineralised gabbroic rock. Mineralisation is intersected as down hole lengths. • Refer to Figures 2 - 4 in body of text. • All intersections reported are down hole lengths
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.*	• A drill hole location plan and selected sections are shown as Figures 1 and 5 in this 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.*	• All holes drilled are reported. • Significant intersections only are reported in Table 1 in the text at this report. • A complete assaying listing for all 2019 drill core samples will be available when the data has been compiled and evaluated and visually correlated with the half core.
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.*	• It is envisaged that the next phase of drilling at Lorraine and Alotta will be determined by the results of a planned downhole EM survey.