TARGETING SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE TIN AT TALLEBUNG AND DORADILLA

- Exploration strategy targeting shallow, high grade tin resources at Tallebung and Doradilla
- Follow-up RC drilling of shallow, high grade tin targets at Tallebung, commencing next week
- SKY's maiden RC drilling programme of shallow, high grade tin targets at Doradilla commencing mid-November, historical results include 18m @ 3% Sn, 0.85% Cu, 0.73% Zn
- High resolution gravity surveying commencing at Doradilla in mid-November

Sky Metals Limited ('SKY' or 'The Company') is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities targeting shallow tin + polymetallic resources at the Tallebung and Doradilla Projects.

TALLEBUNG RC DRILLING

Recent high-grade, shallow drilling results and surface rockchip sampling has highlighted the potential for extensions to shallow high-grade tin lodes at Tallebung (ASX: 17 September 2019 & 27 August 2019). High grade rockchip results, including up to **5.4%** tin, **1%** tungsten and **194ppm** silver support the recent RC drilling results (incl: 4m @ 2.58% Sn, 1m @ 5.83% Sn; ASX 23 July 2019) suggesting a likely southern continuation of the high-grade tin lode package at shallow depths (Figure 2).

Follow up RC drilling has been planned, designed to test areas along strike from lodes defined in drilling and the recent high-grade rockchip results. Statutory approvals have been received with drilling commencing next week.

DORADILLA PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Doradilla Project is located approximately 30km south of Bourke in north-western NSW and represents a large and strategic tin project with potential for significant polymetallic mineralisation (tin, tungsten, copper, bismuth, indium, nickel, cobalt, gold) (ASX 22 November 2018). The known mineralisation is hosted within the extensive Doradilla-Midway-3KEL (DMK-Line) skarn which marks an up to 100m wide zone extending over 15 kilometres (Figure 1).

Immediate exploration upside is recognized, with historical multi-element results highlighting potential for economically significant polymetallic tin mineralisation at the 3KEL Prospect (40m @ 0.56% Cu, 1.6% Sn, 0.38% Zn from 6m to EOH, inc. 18m @ 3% Sn, 0.85% Cu, 0.73% Zn from 18m, 3KAC004) and tin mineralisation (as cassiterite) at the Doradilla Tin Prospect (10m @ 1.09% Sn from 80m, DRAC009) (ASX: 22 November 2018).

DORADILLA TIN PROSPECT

Located at the southwestern extent of the DMK-Line, the Doradilla Tin Prospect is characterised by a 3.5-kilometre long zone of tin mineralisation (as cassiterite) associated with sulphide-rich, pyrrhotite-pyrite lodes at depth and a well-developed, deeply weathered oxide zone (~80m deep). Testing the extents of the oxide zone (~80m deep x 3km strike) and initial metallurgical testwork will be the focus of SKY's initial exploration activity (Figure 3).

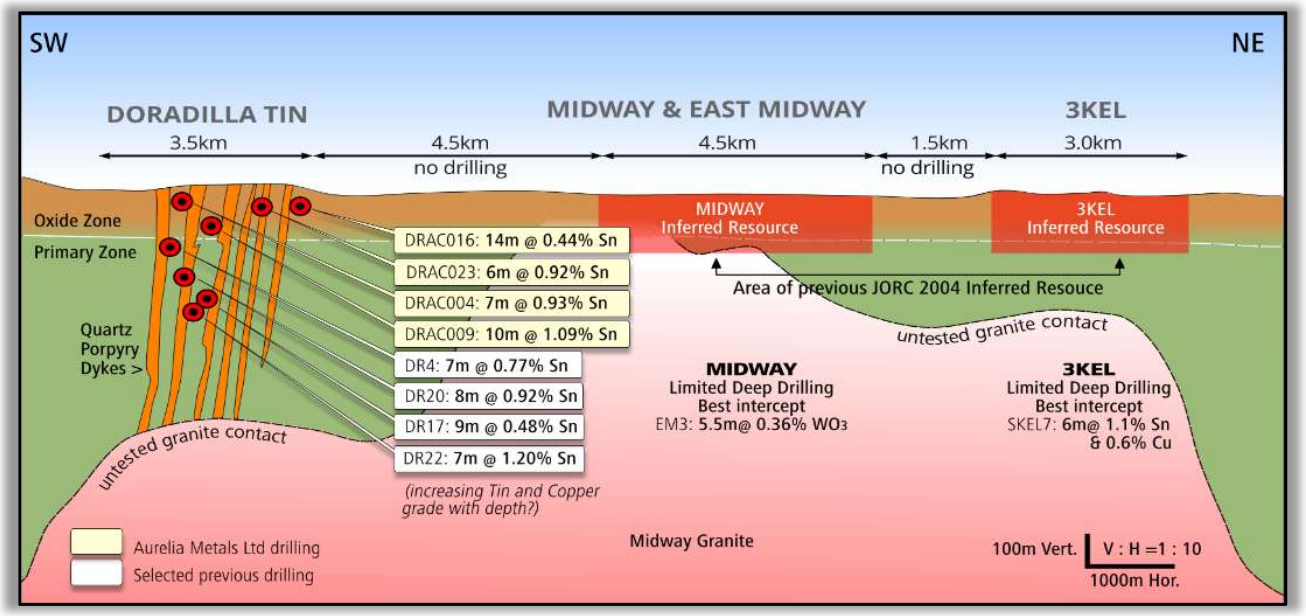

Figure 1: *Doradilla Project, DMK Line Schematic*

3KEL PROSPECT

Located at the north-eastern extent of the DMK-Line, the 3KEL Prospect extends for 3 kilometres and remains open along strike. Limited historical multi-element assaying highlights the potential for economically significant polymetallic mineralisation in the oxide zone (40m @ 0.56% Cu, 1.6% Sn, 0.38% Zn from 6m to EOH, 3KAC004). In addition, the presence of bornite documented in historical logging suggests potential exists for copper and gold. Testing the extents of the oxide zone (~80m deep x >3km strike) and metallurgical testwork will be the focus of SKY's initial exploration activity (Figure 4).

SKY has prioritised the assessment of the 3KEL and Doradilla Tin Prospects for economically significant shallow, high grade tin mineralisation. The upcoming RC drilling is designed to test for extensions to mineralisation and to provide material for metallurgical test work

PLANNED EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

SKY has completed initial land access work and submitted drilling applications at Doradilla and plans to commence RC drilling in mid-November. As a first phase of exploration activity at Doradilla a focussed RC drilling programme will aim to:

1. Test the extents of the oxide mineralisation at the Doradilla Tin Prospect and to acquire suitable material to commence metallurgical test work.

2. Test the extents of the 3KEL Prospect oxide mineralisation and assess the potential for economically significant polymetallic mineralisation (full multi-element assay suite).

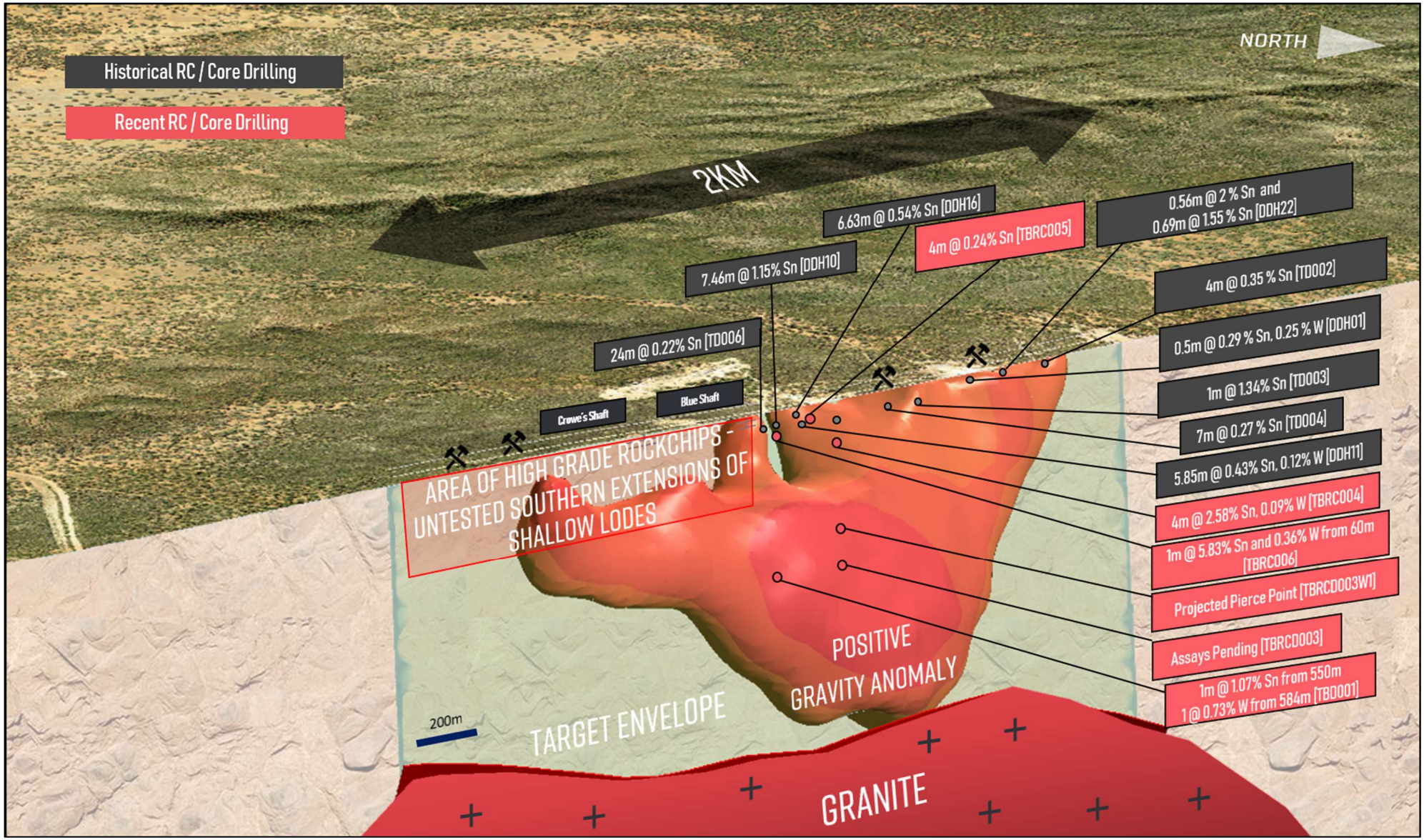

Figure 2: Tallebung Project, oblique 3D schematic long section, looking west

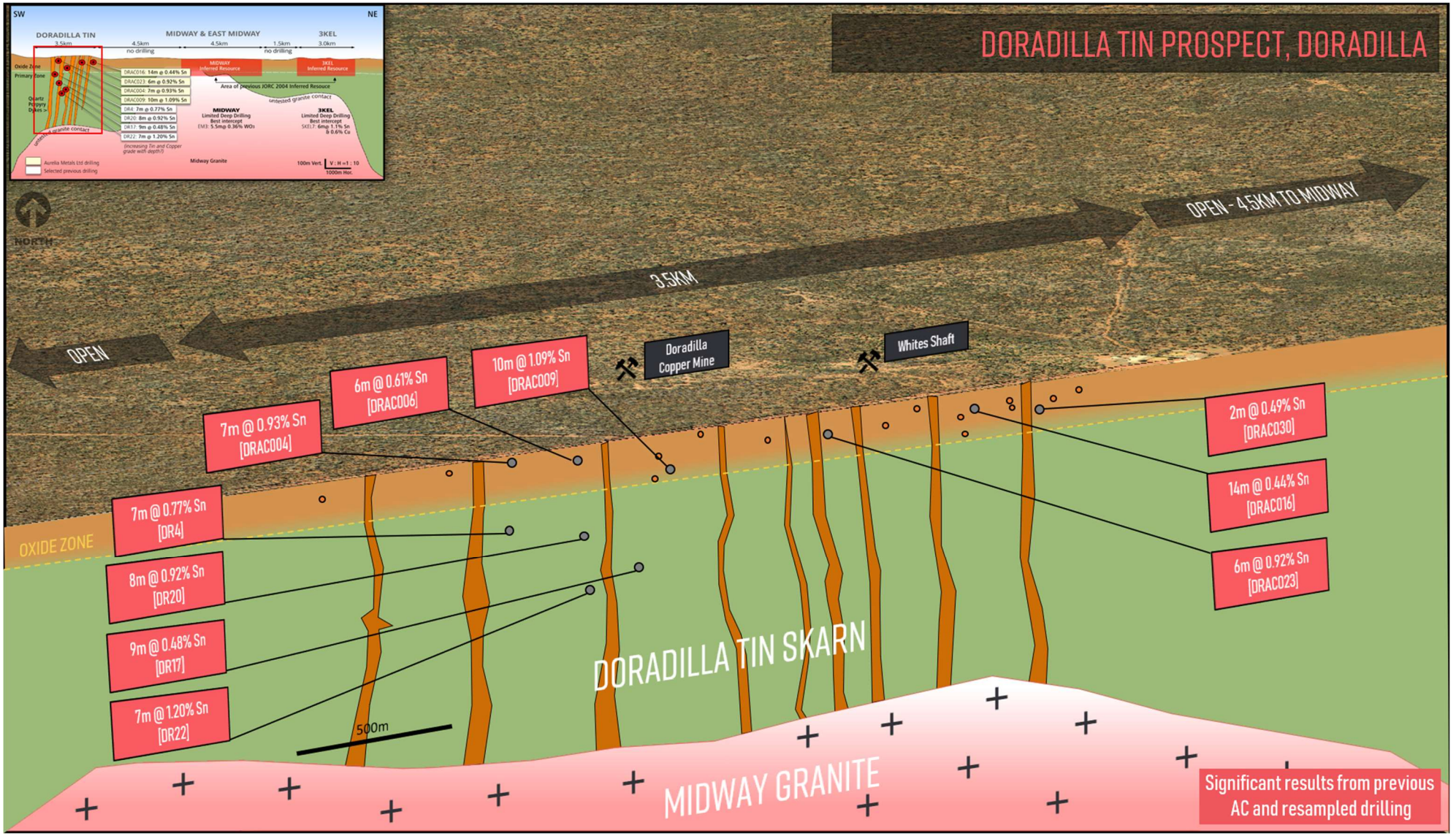

Figure 3 : Doradilla Project, Doradilla Tin Prospect, oblique 3D schematic long section, looking north

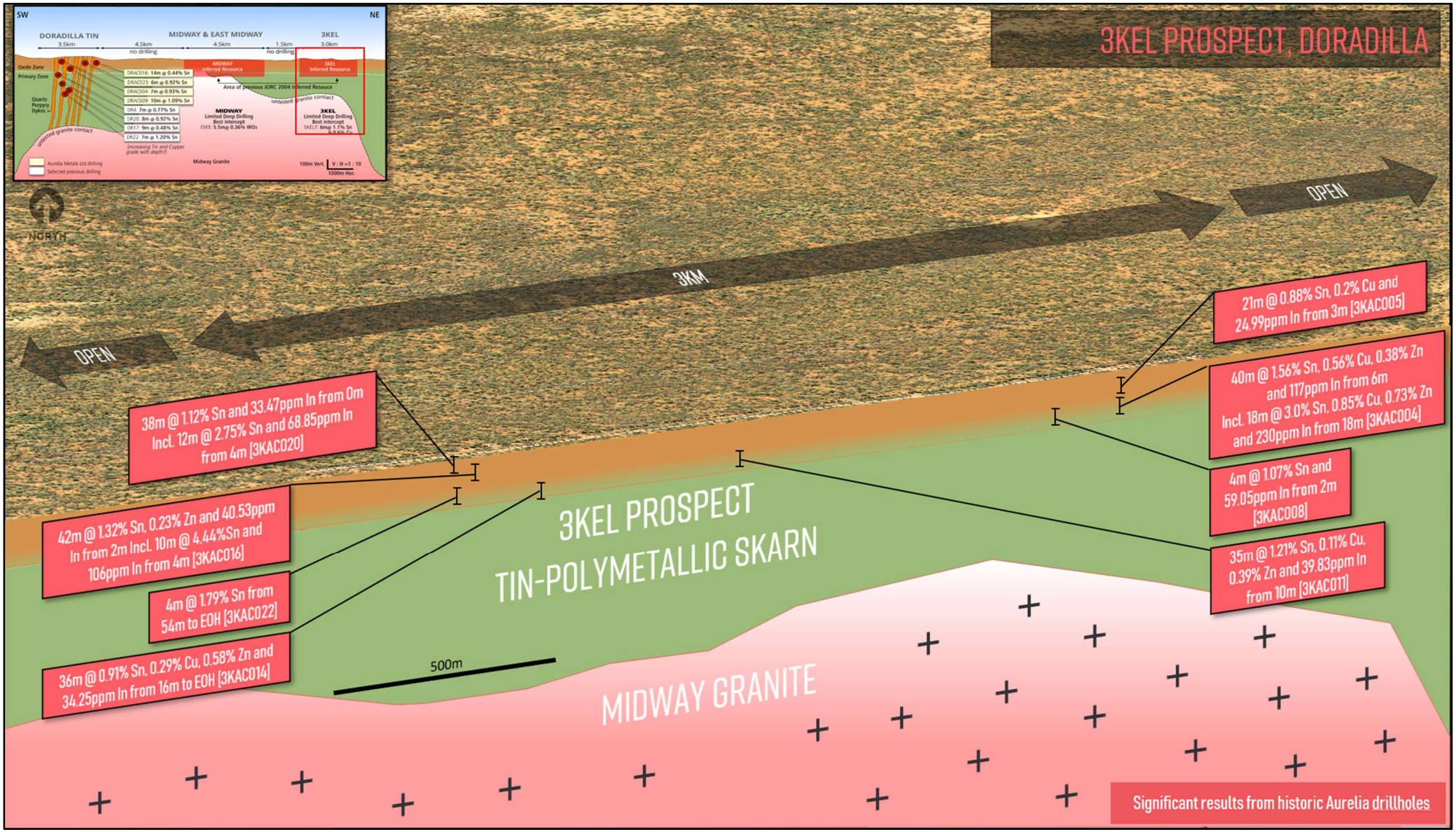

Figure 4 : Doradilla Project, 3KEL Prospect, oblique 3D schematic long section, looking north

SKY METALS

ABOUT SKY (ASX: SKY)

SKY is an ASX listed public company focused on the exploration and development of high value mineral resources in Australia.

TALLEBUNG PROJECT (EL6699, 100% SKY)

The Tallebung Project is located approximately 70km north-west of Condobolin in central NSW. The project encompasses the historic Tallebung Tin Mining Field at the northern extent of the Wagga Tin Belt within the central Lachlan Orogen and is considered prospective for lode and porphyry-style tin - tungsten mineralisation. Tin-tungsten mineralisation occurs as outcropping sheeted quartz - cassiterite - wolframite ± sulphide veins over a 2-kilometre strike with preservation of an underlying porphyry setting interpreted from resistivity geophysics. The potential of porphyry-style tin in Australia remains poorly tested, despite forming high value polymetallic mineral resources elsewhere in the world (e.g. Central Andean Tin Belt). The prospectivity of this target style in the Wagga Tin Belt is highlighted by the nearby Ardlethan Tin Mine, where an intrusion-hosted porphyry-breccia complex is the site of mainland Australia's most productive tin field (66500t total tin resources @ A$28,000/t = A$1.8b total metal endowment value).

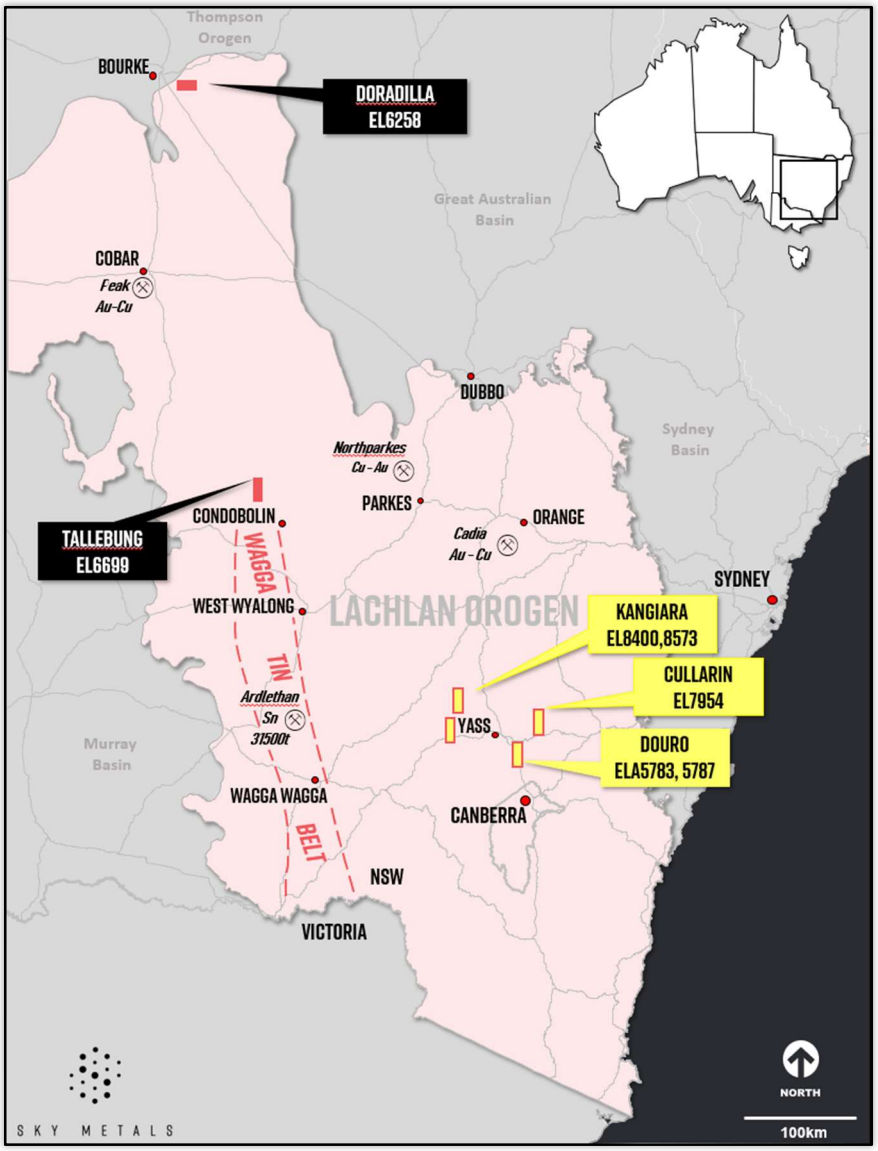

Figure 5: SKY Location Map

DORADILLA PROJECT (EL6258, 100% SKY)

The Doradilla Project is located approximately 30km south of Bourke in north-western NSW and represents a large and strategic tin project with excellent potential for associated polymetallic mineralisation (tin, tungsten, copper, bismuth, indium, nickel, cobalt, gold). The area lies between the Lachlan and Thompson Orogens, with known mineralisation hosted within the extensive Doradilla-Midway-3KEL skarn ('DMK-skarn') which marks a 20-100m wide zone extending over 16 kilometres along strike.

Immediate exploration upside is recognised, with sporadic historical multielement assaying highlighting potential for economically significant polymetallic mineralisation at the 3KEL Prospect (40m @ 0.56% Cu, 1.6% Sn, 0.38% Zn from 6m to EOH, 3KAC004) and tin mineralisation over 2km strike length at the Doradilla Tin Prospect (10m @ 1.09% Sn from 80m, DRAC009) (ASX: 22 November 2018).

GOLD PROJECTS (EL7954 / EL8400 / EL8573, HRR FARM-IN) (ELA 5783 / 5787, 100% SKY)

SKYs emerging gold exploration strategy leverages the SKY exploration team's significant combined experience during the early stages of the McPhillamys gold discovery (69Mt @ 1.05g/t Au for 2.03MOz, Regis Resources Ltd). The McPhillamys mineralisation represents a distinct and economically important gold target style in NSW. The McPhillamys Gold Deposit was discovered in 2006 during the Alkane/Newmont 'Orange District Exploration Joint Venture' and is currently being advanced by Regis Resources Ltd, with a proposed 7Mt/annum mining operation and ore reserves of 60.1Mt @ 1.05g/t Au for 2.03MOz (ASX RRL 8 September 2017) (ASX: 9 October 2019).

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results and planning was compiled by Mr Peter Duerden, who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) and Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee, and option holder of the Company. Mr Duerden has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and 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'. Mr Duerden consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www. asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

DISCLAIMER

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Sky Metals Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Sky Metals Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

JORC CODE, 2012 - TABLE 1

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

Criteria	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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock chip sampling was conducted as grab sampling to assess the geochemistry of quartz lodes where available in outcrop or sub-crop at the location as described in either plan or tabular form. Drill core sampling is by sawn half core HQ & NQ core or quarter PQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. All rock chip sample results were submitted to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assaying.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	For Tallebung rock chip samples, lab standards and blanks were relied upon. For diamond drilling, assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples.
	• *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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	For Tallebung rock chip samples, the full rock chip sample (1-3kg) was submitted for assay. Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice. RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling. Diamond drilling - core samples were taken at nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.5-1.5m. Core samples are cut in half, dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The primary metals of interest, tin (Sn) and tungsten (W) were determined by fused-disk XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence), being the industry standard technique for these elements. Multielement assaying was completed by 30g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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)*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 110mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer. Diamond Drilling (DD) completed using PQ core until fresh rock is reached then HQ or NQ coring. Core orientation completed using a REFLEX tool
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drilling - sample quality is assessed by the sampler by visual approximation of sample recovery and if the sample is dry, damp or wet. Diamond drilling - measured core recovery recorded against intervals drilled as part of geotechnical logging. Recoveries are greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	RC drilling - high capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination. Diamond drilling - triple tube drilling employed to maximise core recovery
	• *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*	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Not considered significant since recoveries exceeded 95%.
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*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography*	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. All core was digitally photographed. A representative sample of each one metre RC interval is retained in chip trays for future reference. Half core samples are retained in trays for future reference.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	All core was geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	Diamond drilling - core was sawn with half core submitted for assay. Sampling was consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay. PQ core is ¼ sampled.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry*	RC drilling - the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique*	For rock chip, RC and core samples: samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples*	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks were inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. The results of the standards were to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side were re-assayed. ALS conducted internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals.
	• *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.*	Diamond drilling - No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples were cut in ½ for down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.5-1.5m. This is considered representative of the in-situ material. The sample was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This was considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. RC drilling - duplicate samples are collected for both composite intervals and re-split intervals. Duplicates generally show excellent repeatability.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate
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*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested by four-acid digest then analysed by ICPMS (method ME-MS61). Sn and W assays were generated by pressed powder XRF (method ME-XRF15c) – considered appropriate for these elements.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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*	Not applicable as no geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results.
	• *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*	For diamond and RC drilling - certified reference material or blanks were inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials were used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of elements, with a primary focus on tin.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company. Drill data is compiled and collated and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify personnel.*	The intersection calculations were viewed by >1 geological personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Twinned holes have not been used in the drilling.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility was collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet was combined into a master excel spreadsheet as the drill hole database. Assay data was provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data was validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Hard copies of the assay certificates were stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	Assay data is not adjusted.
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.*	Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS (accuracy ± 2m). DGPS surveying of holes will be completed on completion (± 0.1m).
	• *Specification of the grid system used*	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55E, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS (accuracy ± 2m). DGPS surveying of holes will be completed on completion (± 0.1m)
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	At this early exploration stage, the data spacing is variable as the focus is on geological mapping and identifying new zones of mineralisation.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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*	Not Applicable as no Resource Estimate has been completed
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	Sample compositing is not 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*	Drilling was orientated west to cross the interpreted, easterly dipping tin-lode mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material*	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Sky Metals who commissioned the drilling from the drilling rig to assay laboratory. All samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped into larger tied polyweave bags and transported to ALS in Orange by SKY personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system and all assays are reported via email. Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time (minimum 3 years). The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	The Company does not routinely have external consultants verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - TALLEBUNG PROJECT
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 Tallebung Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 6699 The tenement is 100% owned by Stannum Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Big Sky Metals Pty Ltd and Sky Metals Ltd. The Tallebung tenement is overlain by Native Title Determination Application No NC12/1 (Federal Court No NSD 415/12). A determination of extinguished native title was received over a portion of the Tallebung Tin Field.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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*	Stannum Pty Ltd have previously commence a Right to Negotiate Process (RTN) with the claimant group with respect to Application No NC12/1 (Federal Court No NSD 415/12). These negotiations did not conclude. Stannum Pty Ltd has recently (June 2018) resubmitted a Native Title Clearance report to the NSW Dept of Planning. A determination of extinguished native title was received over a portion of the Tallebung Tin Field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	The Tallebung Project area was subject to a large, modern scale alluvial/colluvial mining by the Tullebong Tin Syndicate in the period 1963-1972. The Tullebong Syndicate completed a programme of 24 short diamond holes in 1968-69 designed to test the lode mineralisation at Tallebung. Pruessag completed a large-scale assessment of the alluvial tin deposits in 1984-85, including RC drilling, identifying the potential for a large, low grade alluvial deep lead. In recent exploration, YTC Resources (now Aurelia Metals Ltd) completed trenching, diamond drilling, aircore drilling of tailings, and resistivity geophysics (EH4) as the Tallebung tin field. YTC recognised the continued potential for both shallow high grade, and large scale low-grade 'porphyry-style- tin mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Ordovician aged Tallebung Group sediments in the Tallebung Tin Field area outcrop as a sequence of weakly metamorphosed shales, siltstones, carbonaceous mudstones and minor quartz-rich sandstones. The rocks are tightly folded, striking NNW at around 330o with variable dips. The tin mineralisation is thought to be sourced from the Silurian-aged Erimeran granite, which outcrops 2km south of the Tallebung Tin Field. The Tallebung Tin Field represents a site of significant tin and tungsten production from high grade, quartz lodes and their associated alluvial and deep lead deposits. The field has been worked sporadically from the discovery of lode tin in the 1890's, through to the large-scale open cut mining of alluvial tin by the Tullabong Tin Syndicate in the period 1963 to 1971. The Tallebung Tin Field contains significant, tin bearing, unconsolidated sediments which are alluvial to elluvial in nature, poorly sorted and contain coarse bedrock fragments up to 15cm in a matrix of sandy/silty clay with some iron oxides and cemented layers. Sediment thickness varies from 5m to 36 metres. The east-trending, tin bearing leads and deep leads draining the Tallebung lode deposits are the dominant source of historic tin production from the field. The Tallebung site is now a large-scale derelict mining environment with approximate 1.2km strike of shallow open cuts, large scale tailings dam and decaying mine site housing and infrastructure. The tin and tungsten bearing quartz reefs are located on the western edge of the worked out alluvial open pits. The lodes form a well-developed quartz vein stock work zone extending for approximately 1.2km on a 330o trend. Thicker quartz lodes >0.5m have been selectively exploited in historic shafts and shallow open cuts along the trend.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	See body of announcement.
	• *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.*	Not applicable as drill hole information is included.
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 reported, drilling results from the Tallebung Project have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% Sn have been used to calculate intercepts. No high cut-off has been applied.
	• *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.*	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	No metal equivalences quoted.
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').*	Orientated drill core used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Lode orientation of the Tallebung is well constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.
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.*	See body of announcement, appendix of ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	See table in appendix of ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.
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.*	Geophysical gravity data shown was from a survey conduct on 100m x 100m spaced stations on an approximately 3km x 3km area centred on the historic Tallebung Tin workings. Total bouguer anomaly correction of 2.67 t/m^3 applied with the shell shown in the above figure representing the 2.795 t/m^3 anomaly identified and considered significant from the processed gravity data.
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).*	See body of announcement, appendix of ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of announcement, appendix of ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.

JORC CODE, 2012 - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data –DORADILLA PROJECT

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanatio	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.*	For Doradilla Project aircore drilling samples, drill intervals were collected in bags and representative samples are taken at 1m intervals by PVC spear. Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	For Doradilla Project aircore drilling samples, assay standard prepared by Ore Research & Exploration (ORE) were inserted in one for at least every 40 samples. In each assay batch at least one sample was inserted as a bank.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	For the Doradilla aircore samples, a representative split (1-5kg) for each 1m sample was submitted for assay. Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice The primary metals of interest, tin (Sn) and tungsten (W) were determined by pressed-powder XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence), being the industry standard technique for these elements. Base metal assay was determined by 30g four-acid digest with ICP MS determination. Gold was assayed by 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (Method Au – AA25) with a detection level of 0.01ppm.
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).*	Drilling results reported in this document (Doradilla Project) are 90mm or 76mm aircore drill holes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	For aircore drilling, each 1m sample bag was weighed and compared against a theoretical 100% recovery weight, and a recovery calculated. Average recoveries for all aircore drilling is >80%
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Drill holes were cleaned with a blow-down sub at the completion of each drilling rod (3m)

Criteria	Explanatio	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.*	None detected,
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.*	Doradilla aircore chip samples were subject to systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography*	Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Chip samples were collected and logged as 1m intervals
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Aircore samples were taken every 1m. No sub-sampling was taken.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Representative samples were taken with a PVC spear.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	All samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks were inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side were re-assayed. ALS conduct internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals.
	• *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.*	For Doradilla aircore drilling samples here reported, duplicate samples were taken approximately every 30 samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	For the Doradilla Project drill samples, the sample sizes were considered appropriate. In general the mineralisation being tested is a homogeneous, clay rich laterite ore.

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.*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested in aqua regia then analysed by ICPMS(method ME-MS61). Comparison with 4 acid digestion indicate that the technique is considered total for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn. Fe may not be totally digested by aqua regia but near total digestion occurs. Sn and W assays were generated by pressed powder XRF (method ME-XRF15c) – considered appropriate for these elements.
	• *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.*	Not Applicable as no geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results.
	• *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.*	For Doradilla Project aircore drilling, certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Ore Research and Exploration. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials are used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of tin mineralisation, with attendant reference values for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu, Fe S and As. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre-numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The intersection calculations were viewed by >1 geological personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Twinned holes have not been used in the drilling results here reported.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility were collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet was combined into a master excel spreadsheet as the drill hole database. Assay data was provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data was validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Hard copies of the assay certificates were stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Assay data is not adjusted.
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.*	Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS to ±5m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topographic control is taken using a handheld GPS and is considered adequate.

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Doradilla drill results are exploratory in nature with piece points between 20m and 100m spacing within the mineralised structure.
	• *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.*	Within the Doradilla Project, the drilling results from the 3KEL and Midway deposits have been used to verify previous drilling results and to estimate an Inferred Resource under the JORC Code (2004).
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not 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.*	Within the Doradilla Project, drilling is generally orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. However, a number of aircore holes are oriented vertically within a narrow, steep dipping structure.
	• *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 sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Sky Metals who commissioned the drilling (YTC Resources) from the drilling rig to assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - DORADILLA PROJECT
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 Doradilla Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 6258 and is 100% owned by Stannum Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Sky Metals Ltd.
	• *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.*	There are no known impediments to the tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Doradilla Project area has an extensive exploration history, with the tenement area subject to extensive past exploration within 22 previous exploration licences. The main DMK line skarn zone was discovered by North Broken Hill Ltd in 1972. Between 1972 and 1984 several companies, (North Broken Hill Ltd, Renison Ltd, Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd, Metals Exploration Ltd, and Preussag Australia Pty Ltd), drilled multiple diamond, percussion and auger drill holes on the prospect, defining a stratigraphically persistent, low grade, tin-bearing calc-silicate skarn. Significant exploration efforts were also completed by Shell Minerals, Cleveland Tin, Aberfoyle, Eastmet and Metals Exploration. More recent exploration was completed by Goldminco Corporation and YTC Resources (now Aurelia Metals), who completed aircore drilling programmes on 3KEL, the Doradilla deposit, as well as aircore and diamond core holes across a number of ultramafic serpentinite bodies, exploring for skarn related nickel mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The bedrock geology of EL6258 comprises units of low to moderate metamorphic grade phyllite, schist, slate, siltstone, and conglomerate that have been previously interpreted to be part of the Ordovician Girilambone Group. The mineralisation at Doradilla is mainly skarn/replacement tin/tungsten mineralisation hosted with the DMK Line. The DMK Line is a belt of calc-silicate skarns after limestone and marl that is up to 100m thick. This unit is considered to be a conformable part of the Devonian stratigraphy. Other calc silicates have been located at Doradilla Trig, Wednesday Shaft and Northern Shaft. Post-dating deformation and regional metamorphism is the emplacement of a large fractioned A-type granite batholith with an evolved suite of quartz porphyry dykes (the Midway Granite), interpreted to be the source of mineralising fluids at Doradilla. Recent dating has demonstrated a Triassic age for these intrusions. Mineralisation appears to be related to emplacement of this batholith.

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*	See table in Appendix of report.
	• *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.*	Not applicable as drill hole information is included.
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.*	Drilling results from the Doradilla Project have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% Sn have been used to calculate intercepts. No high cutoff has been applied.
	• *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.*	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high-grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalences quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Doradilla aircore hole were drilled as vertical holes in a steeply dipping mineralised zone. True widths are estimated to be ~60% of down hole widths
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	See table in Appendix of report.
	• *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').*	See table in Appendix of report.

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.*	For Doradilla Project aircore drilling see plan Appendix of 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.*	See table in Appendix of report.
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.*	Not applicable
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of report.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See figures in body of report.