

10 August 2020

KALKAROO GOLD DRILLING UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Aircore drilling continues to extend the base of Tertiary horizontal gold mineralised layer at West Kalkaroo and includes many economic gold grade intercepts such as **9 metres of 2.13 g/t gold and 9 metres of 1.58 g/t gold**.
- Drillholes located in the central bedrock faulted zone all ended in gold mineralisation at bit refusal as expected, and included **19 metres of 1.12 g/t gold**.
- Following up the potential for widespread vein and breccia style copper-gold mineralisation will be the target of further planned deeper reverse circulation (**RC**) exploration drilling at West Kalkaroo.

Havilah Resources Limited (Havilah or Company) is pleased to report further recent aircore drilling results from West Kalkaroo to the east of the Stage 3 starter open pit (Figure 1). The aircore drilling method is not able to penetrate hard rock and holes were drilled until bit refusal, which varied depending on the depth of weathering and softness of the rock.

Drillholes in the central faulted zone usually ended in gold and/or native copper mineralisation. This is shown by drillholes KKAC0551 and KKAC0560 in the cross-section (Figure 2) that included the following intercepts:

KKAC0551: 6 metres of 1.11 g/t gold from 96-102 metres.

KKAC0560: 5 metres of 1.17 g/t gold from 105-110 metres.

KKAC0570: 19 metres of 1.12 g/t gold from 96-115 metres (on cross-section line, 100 metres to the northeast).

A recurring feature in many drillholes is base of Tertiary gold mineralisation that often occurs over at least a 2 metre interval in the transition zone between the weathered bedrock and overlying younger Tertiary age clays (Figure 2), including the following significant gold intercepts:

KKAC0551: 5 metres of 1.27 g/t gold from 61-66 metres.

KKAC0553: 5 metres of 1.40 g/t gold from 61-66 metres.

KKAC0554: 5 metres of 1.80 g/t gold from 55-60 metres.

KKAC0555: 9 metres of 2.13 g/t gold from 58-67 metres.

KKAC0559: 3 metres of 3.25 g/t gold from 64-67 metres.

KKAC0560: 2 metres of 3.51 g/t gold from 58-60 metres.

KKAC0563: 9 metres of 1.58 g/t gold from 66-75 metres.

KKAC0564: 4 metres of 2.02 g/t gold from 63-67 metres.

KKAC0569: 5 metres of 1.63 g/t gold from 65-70 metres.

This mineralisation is not included in the current Kalkaroo JORC gold resource and is potentially a source of early stage shallower gold that would be mined during removal of the overburden in the Kalkaroo open pit (Figure 2).

As foreshadowed in a previous announcement, the next series of drillholes will be sited near the intersection of two major faults, partially outside of the existing Kalkaroo resource, and will target vein and breccia style copper-gold mineralisation ([refer to ASX announcement of 6 July 2020](#)). These will be deeper RC drillholes that are able to penetrate hard rock. This area is considered to have high prospectivity as indicated by previous widely spaced drillholes that intersected long intervals of ore-grade copper-gold mineralisation, including:

- KKRC0047:** **82 metres of 1.14 g/t gold** from 72-154 metres, that included 34 metres of 2.02 g/t gold from 92-126 metres and 26 metres of 1.08% copper from 115-141 metres (2004 Havilah RC drillhole).
- KKAC0543:** **16 metres of 2.04 g/t gold** from 105-121 metres (2020 Havilah aircore drillhole, 15 metres north of KKRC0047).
- NKAC0171:** **45 metres of 0.90 g/t gold** from 90-135 metres and 6 metres of 2% copper from 123-129 metres (June 1997 Newcrest aircore drillhole 50 metres south of KKRC0047 and ended in gold mineralisation).
- KKRC0232:** **40 metres of 1.29 g/t gold** from 96-136 metres (2005 Havilah RC drillhole, 180 metres southeast of KKRC0047 on the east-northeast fault).
- KKDD0263A:** **21 metres of 3.13 g/t gold** from 120-141 metres (2006 Havilah diamond drillhole, 250 metres southeast of KKRC0047 on the east-northeast fault).

Commenting on the assay results and drilling plans Havilah's Technical Director, Dr Chris Giles, said:

"The base of Tertiary mineralisation has now been shown to extend as a shallow horizontal gold layer over most of the area drilled during 2020 at West Kalkaroo.

"It provides an additional source of gold in the early stages of the planned gold-only start up open pit at West Kalkaroo, that is not included in the current Kalkaroo JORC gold resource.

"Over coming weeks our drilling will target the fault intersection zone for higher grade vein and breccia style gold mineralisation, where there are some long gold intersections within widely spaced drillholes.

"For the next round of drillholes we will switch over to RC drilling, managed and operated by Havilah, so that we can drill to greater depths in the harder rock," he said.

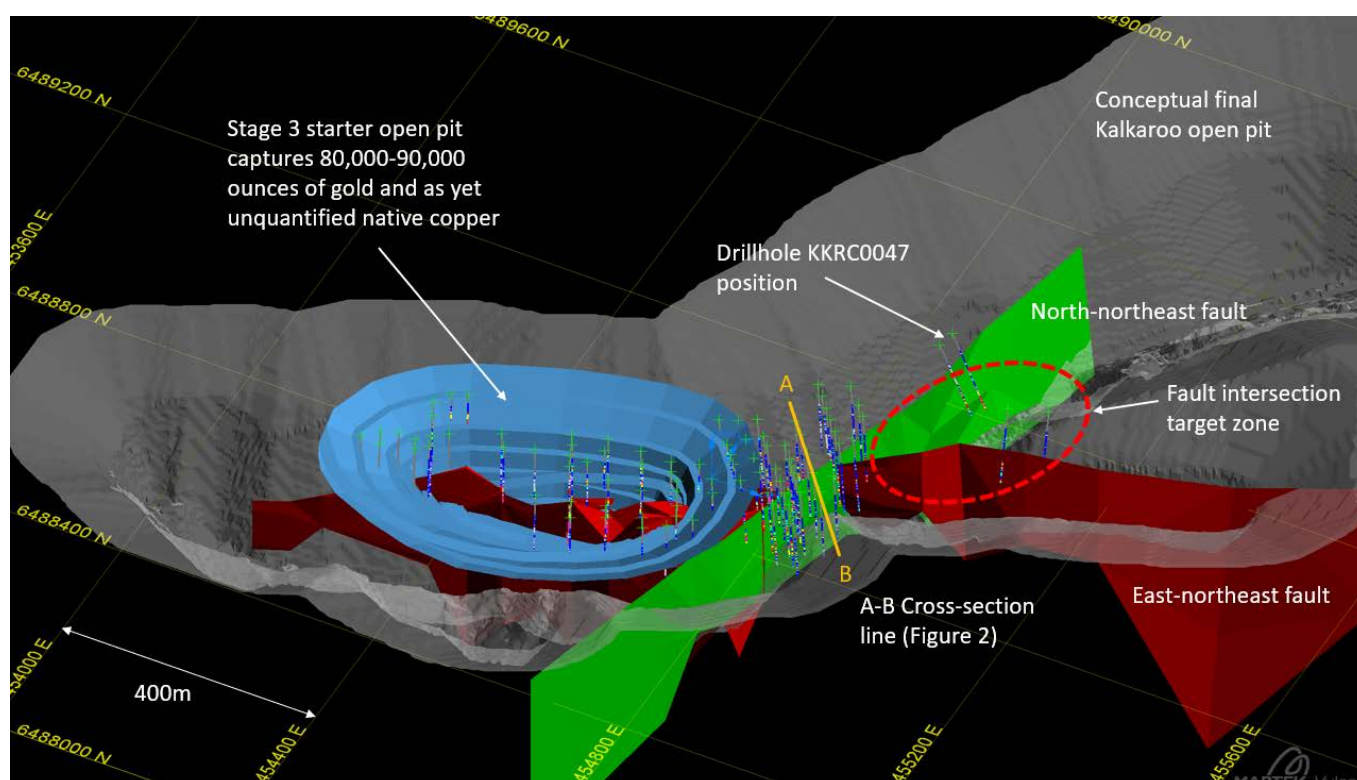


Figure 1 Recent aircore drilling at West Kalkaroo is located immediately east of the planned Stage 3 starter open pit (blue), with the Figure 2 cross-section line shown (orange). The target for future drilling (within the dashed red outline area) lies at the intersection zone of two major faults shown in red and green.

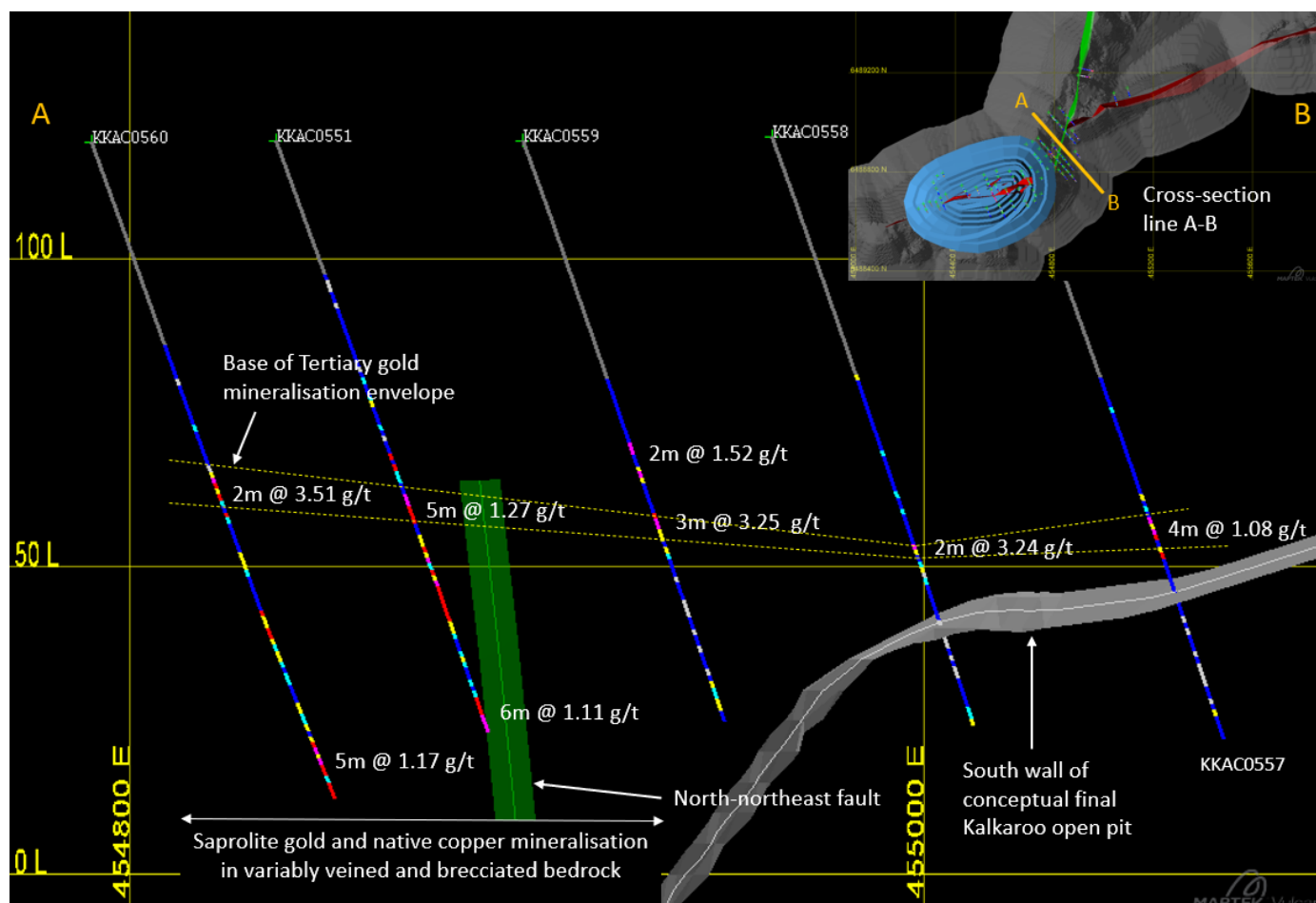


Figure 2 Cross-section showing gold mineralised intervals in recent West Kalkaroo aircore drillholes KKAC0557-KKAC0560, located where shown on the inset picture. The horizontal base of Tertiary gold mineralised layer is indicated by the dashed yellow lines. Two drillholes located on or near the fault zone (KKAC0551 and KKAC0560) ended in gold mineralisation and may be extended with RC drillholes at a later date.

This release has been authorised on behalf of the Havilah Resources Limited Board by Mr Simon Gray.

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Cautionary Statement

This announcement contains certain statements which may constitute 'forward-looking statements'. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on data and information compiled by geologist Dr Chris Giles, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Giles is Technical Director of the Company, a full-time employee and is a substantial shareholder. Dr Giles has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Giles consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results all of which have been cross-referenced to previous ASX announcements made by Havilah. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant ASX announcements.

Appendix 1

Sections 1 and 2 below provide a description of the sampling and assaying techniques in accordance with Table 1 of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results.

Details for drillholes cited in the text

Hole Number	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Grid azimuth	Dip degrees	EOH depth metres
KKAC0543	454900	6489219	119	101	-60	128
KKAC0551	454804	6488936	119	132	-70	102
KKAC0553	454833	6488792	119	138	-70	95
KKAC0554	454870	6488783	119	139	-70	95
KKAC0555	454854	6488802	119	139	-70	97
KKAC0557	454881	6488845	119	140	-70	103
KKAC0558	454856	6488875	120	140	-70	101
KKAC0559	454830	6488906	119	140	-70	100
KKAC0560	454784	6488959	119	140	-70	114
KKAC0563	454844	6488964	119	139	-65	112
KKAC0564	454827	6488983	119	139	-65	91
KKAC0569	454865	6489011	119	138	-70	102
KKAC0570	454849	6489028	119	138	-70	115
KKRC0047 (Havilah 2004)	454919	6489201	119	102	-75	183
NKAC0171 (Newcrest 1997)	454907	6489152	119	0	vertical	135
KKRC0232 (Havilah 2005)	455067	6489122	119	153	-65	138
KKDD0263A (Havilah 2006)	455162	6489165	118	159	-60	192
Datum: AGD66 Zone 54						

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample data was derived from Havilah aircore ('AC') drillholes as documented in the table above. AC assay samples averaging 2-3kg were riffle split at 1 metre intervals. All AC drill samples were collected into pre-numbered calico bags and packed into polyweave bags by Havilah staff for shipment to the assay lab in Adelaide.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All AC holes were drilled using a 121mm blade bit. All samples were collected via riffle splitting directly from the cyclone.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, AC sample recoveries were considered to be quite acceptable for interpretation and modelling purposes. The sample yield and wetness of the AC samples was routinely recorded in drill logs. Very few samples were too wet to split. No evidence of sample bias due to preferential concentration of fine or coarse material was observed. Sample recoveries were continuously monitored by the geologist on site and adjustments to drilling methodology were made to optimise sample recovery and quality where necessary.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All AC samples were logged by an experienced geologist directly into a digital logging system with data uploaded directly into an Excel spreadsheet and transferred to a laptop computer. All AC chip sample trays and some back-up samples are stored on site at Kalkaroo.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is semi-quantitative and 100% of reported intersections have been logged. Logging is of a sufficiently high standard to support any subsequent interpretations, resource estimations and mining and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC drill chips were received directly from the drilling rig via a cyclone and were riffle split on 1 metre intervals to obtain 2-3 kg samples. Sampling size is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation observed. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has not proven to be an issue in the past and is checked with regular duplicates. All Havilah samples were collected in numbered calico bags that were sent to ALS assay lab in Adelaide. At ALS assay lab the samples are crushed in a jaw crusher to a nominal 6mm (method CRU-21) from which a 3kg split is obtained using a riffle splitter. The split is pulverized in an LM5 to 85% passing 75 microns (method PUL-23). These pulps are stored in paper bags. All samples were analysed for gold by 50g fire assay, with AAS finish using ALS method Au-AA26. All sample pulps are retained by Havilah and other elements (such as copper and rare-earth elements) will be assayed using these pulps as required in the future.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay method Au-AA26 is a total gold analysis. Assay data accuracy and precision was continuously checked through submission of field and laboratory standards, blanks and repeats which were inserted at a nominal rate of approximately 1 per 25 drill samples. Assay data for laboratory standards and repeats for Kalkaroo were previously statistically analysed and no material issues were noted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checking of the new Au assays against Au assays from adjacent earlier drillholes indicated good overall correlation. Rigorous internal QC procedures are followed to check all assay results. All data entry is under control of the responsible geologist, who is responsible for data management, storage and security.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes were surveyed using an electronic downhole camera in a stainless steel rod and inner tube. Present drillhole collar coordinates were surveyed in UTM coordinates using a differential GPS system with an x:y:z accuracy of 20cm:20cm:40cm and are quoted in AGD66 Zone 54 datum.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new aircore drillholes reported here were part of an infill resource drilling program to achieve an ultimate drillhole spacing of 25m x 25m in the West Kalkaroo area. Sample compositing was not used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drillhole azimuth and dip was chosen to intersect the mineralised zones as nearly as possible to right angles and at the desired positions to maximise the value of the drilling data. At this stage, no material sampling bias is known to have been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC chip samples are directly collected from the riffle splitter in numbered calico bags. Several calico bags are placed in each polyweave bag which are then sealed with cable ties. The samples are transported to the assay lab by Havilah personnel at the end of each field stint. There is minimal opportunity for systematic tampering with the samples as they are not out of the control of Havilah personnel until they are delivered to the assay lab. This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no known instances of tampering with samples occurred during the drilling programs.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing internal auditing of sampling techniques and assay data has not revealed any material issues. Robert Dennis who was formerly employed by consulting firm RPM Global Asia Limited ('RPM') visited Kalkaroo during November 2016 and found field procedures to be of acceptable industry standard. Wanbao Mining and RPM completed independent re-sampling and assaying for Kalkaroo and found results to be reliable.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of tenure is via current mining leases over Kalkaroo, owned 100% by Havilah. Exploration drilling is currently being undertaken on Kalkaroo Mining Lease ML 6498. A Native Title Mining Agreement is in place for Kalkaroo. The agreement was executed between Havilah and the Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation. Havilah owns the Kalkaroo Station pastoral lease on which the drilling is being conducted.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kalkaroo was explored by a number of major mining groups in the past including Placer Pacific Limited, Newcrest Mining Limited and MIM Exploration Pty Ltd, who completed more than 45,000m of drilling in the region. All previous exploration data has been integrated into Havilah's databases.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general the mineralisation style is stratabound replacement and vein style copper-gold mineralisation within Willyama Supergroup rocks of the Curnamona Craton. At Kalkaroo, the stratabound mineralisation is uniformly distributed along more than 3 km of strike that follows an arc around the 35 degree dipping northern nose of the Kalkaroo south dome. It is hosted by an 80m-120m thick mineralised horizon that is sandwiched between psammitic footwall rocks and a thick pelitic hangingwall sequence. In part, the mineralisation is associated with near-vertical, mineralised quartz vein breccia fracture/fault fillings, which probably formed channel ways for the mineralising fluids. Interference folding resulted in dome structures which probably acted as structural traps for the rising mineralising fluids carried by these vertical structures. The mineralising events were associated with iron-rich and sodium-rich alteration fronts, which are manifest as widespread fine-grained magnetite in the lower sandy formations and as pervasive albite alteration, overprinted by later potassic veining and alteration. Erosion in the Mesozoic and Tertiary period exposed the region to prolonged and deep weathering. Consequently, the original sulphide mineralisation shows typical supergene enrichment features in its upper part, caused by oxidation of the primary sulphides in the weathering zone, forming a soft clay rich rock called saprolite. This is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>manifest in a sub-horizontal stratification of the ore minerals from top to bottom:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supergene free gold in saprolite, with generally minor copper, recoverable by gravity and cyanide leaching methods. 2. Native copper and gold in saprolite, largely recoverable by gravity methods. 3. Chalcocite dominant with gold, recoverable by conventional flotation. 4. Chalcopyrite dominant with gold and locally rich molybdenum, recoverable by conventional flotation.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This information is provided in the accompanying table for the relevant drillholes.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as not reporting mineral resources.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downhole lengths are reported. Drillholes are typically oriented with the objective of intersecting mineralisation as near as possible to right angles, and hence downhole intersections in general are as near as possible to true width. • For the purposes of the geological interpretations and resource calculations the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	true widths are always used.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as not reporting a mineral discovery.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as not reporting mineral resources.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant geological observations are reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling may be carried out in the future to explore strike and depth extensions and for resource delineation.