CULLARIN PROJECT – EXPLORATION UPDATE

- Re-sampling of historic drillholes from the Hume Target produces further excellent results.
- Best results include:

  Hole WL24: **12.8m @ 2.81 g/t gold from 70.5m including,**
  5.3m @ 4.61 g/t gold from 70.5m

- Diamond core drilling of high-grade Hume gold target has commenced.
- RC drill testing of soil gold anomaly at Hume North 40% completed. Temporarily suspended due to wet ground conditions.
- Sampling of historic drillcore from the Breadalbane Mine soil target largely completed.
- New 'McPhillamys style' soil gold anomaly defined at Hamilton Target – ready for drill testing.

The Board of Sky Metals Limited ('SKY' or 'The Company') is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Cullarin Gold Project near Goulburn in NSW (SKY 80%) (**Figure 4**).

SKY CEO Mark Arundell commented: "*Resampling of historic drillcore continues to intersect significant gold mineralisation and confirms the exceptional potential of the high-grade gold target at Hume. Diamond drill testing of this high-grade mineralisation commenced last week, and the Company has activated an aggressive exploration program covering a series of high potential targets along the 20km strike of the Cullarin Gold prospective corridor.*"

HUME TARGET - HISTORIC DRILLHOLE SAMPLING

Additional historic drillholes located between SKY drillholes HUD002 & HUD008 (**Figure 1**) were selected for re-sampling continuing from the strong initial results from re-sampling of historic drillholes stored at the NSW Government drillcore library (ASX: 4th September 2020). SKY's sampling is the first time that these holes have been sampled by a consistent method. Assay results from the final seven (of nine) holes of this program have now been received (**Figure 2 & Table 1**),

Drillhole **WL24**, as well as WL28 & WL31 (ASX SKY 4th September 2020), is interpreted to have intersected the Hume high grade target (**Figure 1**) at shallow depth and thus the results received are considered further validation of SKY's current structural model. Drillhole WL24 intersected a zone of intense silica alteration with matrix base metal mineralisation at ~70m downhole depth which is interpreted to represent the Hume high grade target. The mineralisation intersected in the other drillholes reported in **Table 1,** and deeper within WL24 itself, is associated with stringer base metal sulphide veins with related lower grade gold mineralisation.

Best result includes:

Hole WL24: **12.8m @ 2.81 g/t gold from 70.5m including,**
5..3m @ 4.61 g/t gold from 70.5m

As noted previously, although each of these drillholes recorded wide intervals of gold mineralisation, the historic sampling, particularly for gold, has been inconsistent with different analytical techniques used and different sample types analysed.

HUME TARGET - DIAMOND DRILLING

A program of diamond drilling to test the strike and depth extent of the Hume high grade gold target commenced last week with drillhole HUD013 (**Figure 1**). A program of four to five 200-250m drillholes (minimum) is proposed as an initial test of the Hume high-grade target.

Hume Diamond Drilling HUD013

HUME NORTH TARGET - RC PERCUSSION DRILLING

A program of RC percussion drilling to test the **Hume North** soil anomaly was ~40% complete before wet ground conditions led to a temporary suspension of the program. Samples from the initial two drillholes have been submitted for analysis and results are expected in early October.

The **Hume North** soil anomaly occurs over ~1,200m strike extent and is located approximately 1.5km north of HUD002 (**Figure 3**). The combination of the potassium (K) radiometric signature together with a pronounced magnetic low, and gold and multi-element pathfinder anomaly in the soil results, describe a high ranking 'McPhillamys style' target at Hume North. A program of six 200m holes (minimum) is proposed as an initial test of the soil anomaly.

HAMILTON TARGET - SOIL SAMPLING DEFINES NEW 'MCPHILLAMYS STYLE' GOLD ANOMALY

A program of soil sampling was recently completed at the **Hamilton Target** (located approximately 5km north of the Hume Target) to extend a previous survey to the north (**Figure 4**). Assay results from these samples indicate a coherent gold plus multi-element pathfinder anomaly with a strike length of +400m and a width of up to 300m. The gold soil anomaly is co-incident with a distinctive radiometric anomaly and a pronounced magnetic low – key criteria for the identification of McPhillamys style gold targets. The target has been prioritised for drill testing.

BREADALBANE IRON MINE – HISTORIC DRILLHOLE SAMPLING

A gold soil anomaly was identified by SKY soil sampling to the northwest of the Hume Target proximal to the **Breadalbane Iron Mine** (**Figure 3**). A multi-element soil anomaly covering an area of 500m x 400m peripheral occurs associated with a distinct magnetic high co-incident with the iron mine. Six diamond drillholes at the Breadalbane Iron Mine (**B1 Prospect**) completed in the 1970's & 1980's have been located at the NSW Government Core Library that cover this soil anomaly but have previously received very limited assaying for gold. Logging of these drillholes has been completed and five of the six drillholes have now been sampled and submitted for analysis. Results are expected in early to mid-October.

Hume Target – Historic Drillholes Resampling – Au > 0.5g/t

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Comment
	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t	
WL18	42	46.5	4.5	0.61	
WL24	**70.5**	**83.3**	**12.8**	**2.81**	
inc.	**70.5**	**75.8**	**5.3**	**4.61**	**Hume high grade target**
and	135.9	139.9	4	0.97	
WL27	49	54	5	0.69	
and	61	64	3	1.57	
WL29	69	74	5	1.39	
WL30	120	121	1	0.60	
WL32	130	136.3 (EOH)	6.3	1.23	
WL32B	132	143	11	1.12	
inc.	133	141	8	1.31	
WL35	62	74	12	0.53	
and	147.4	158	10.6	1.25	

Table 1: Cullarin Project, Hume Target. Significant drillhole intersections

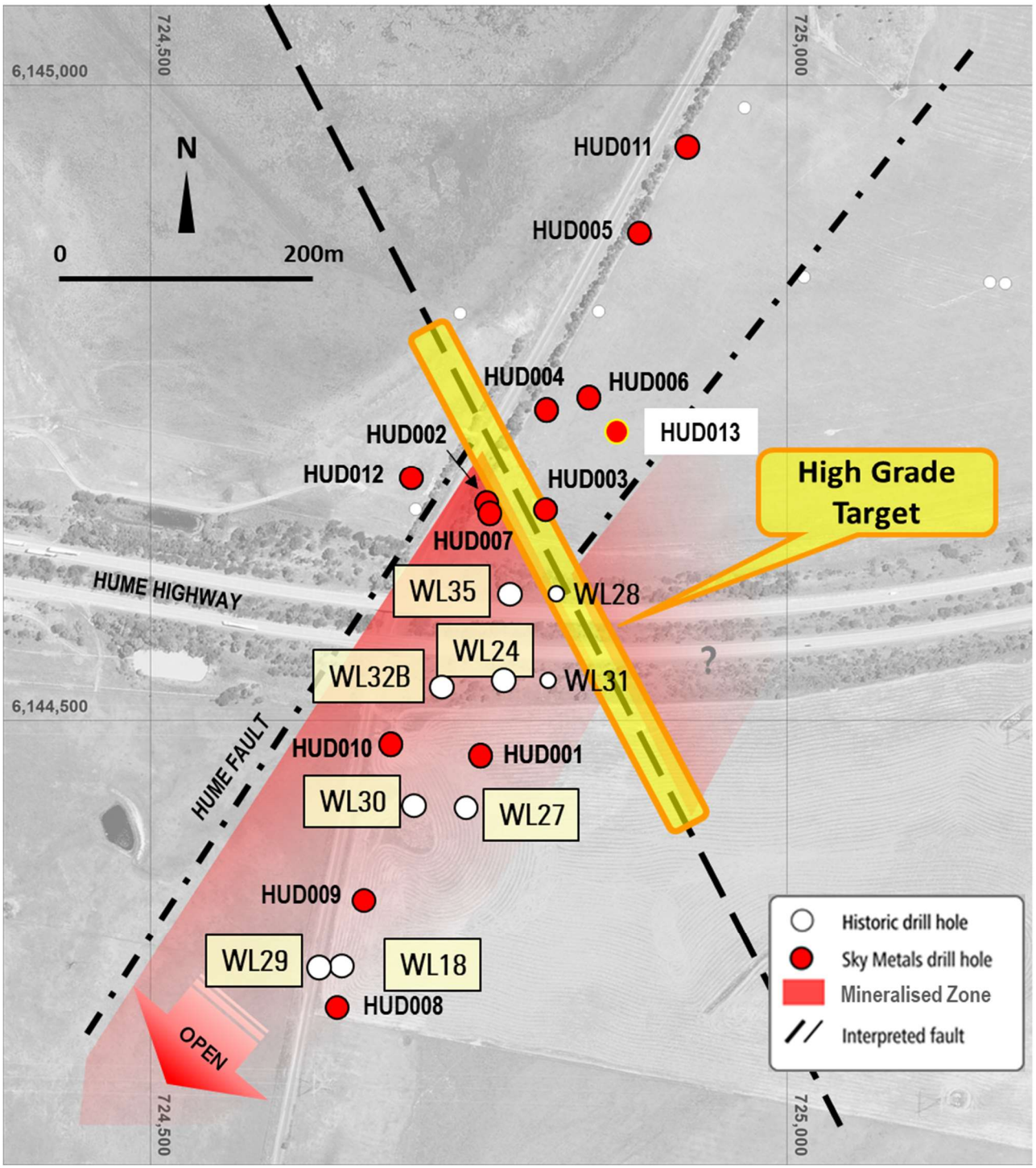

Figure 1 - Hume Target – Drillhole Locations. Historic drillholes reported in yellow

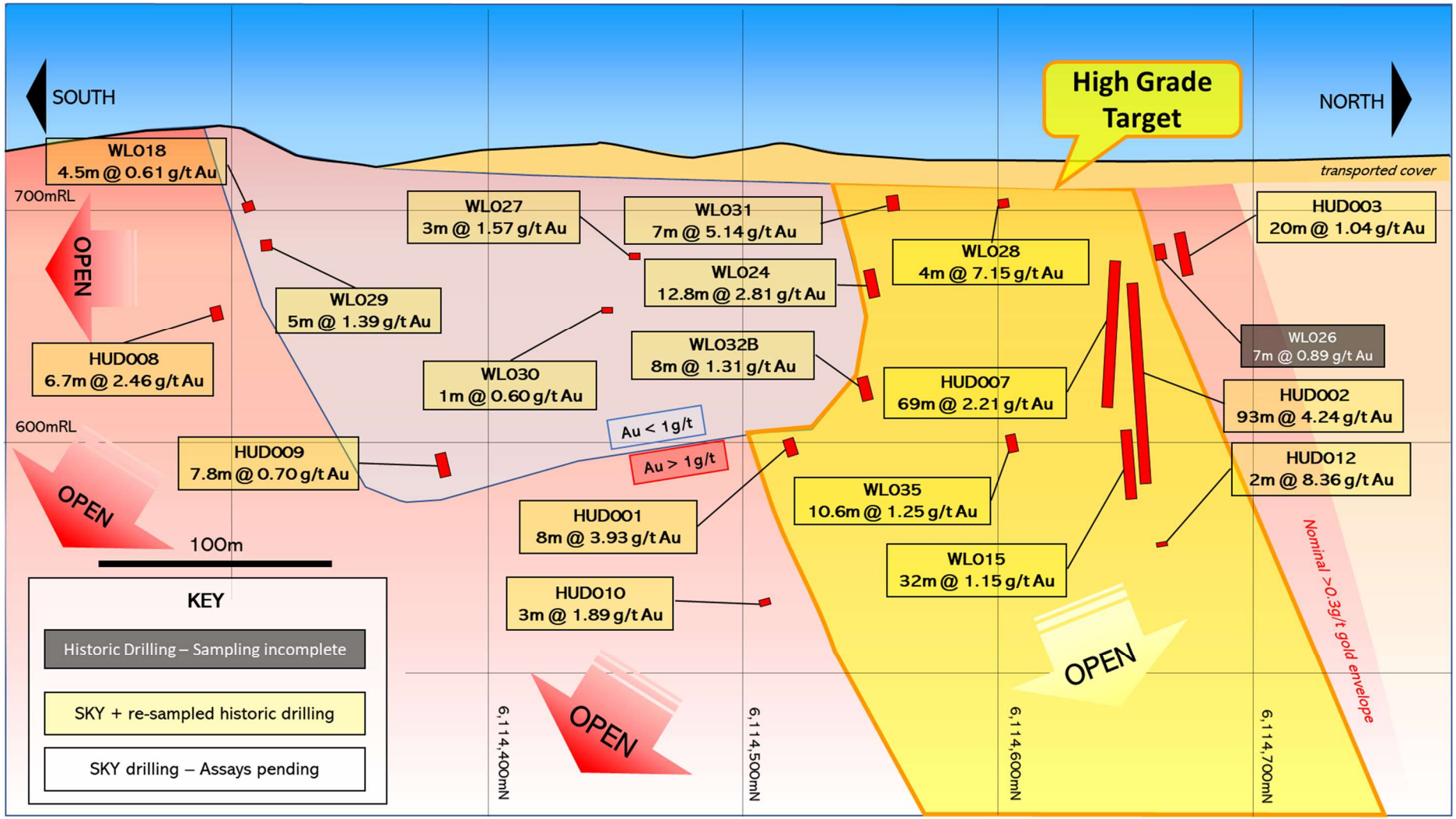

Figure 2 - Hume Target – Long Section (schematic). Intersections reported with 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

SKY METALS

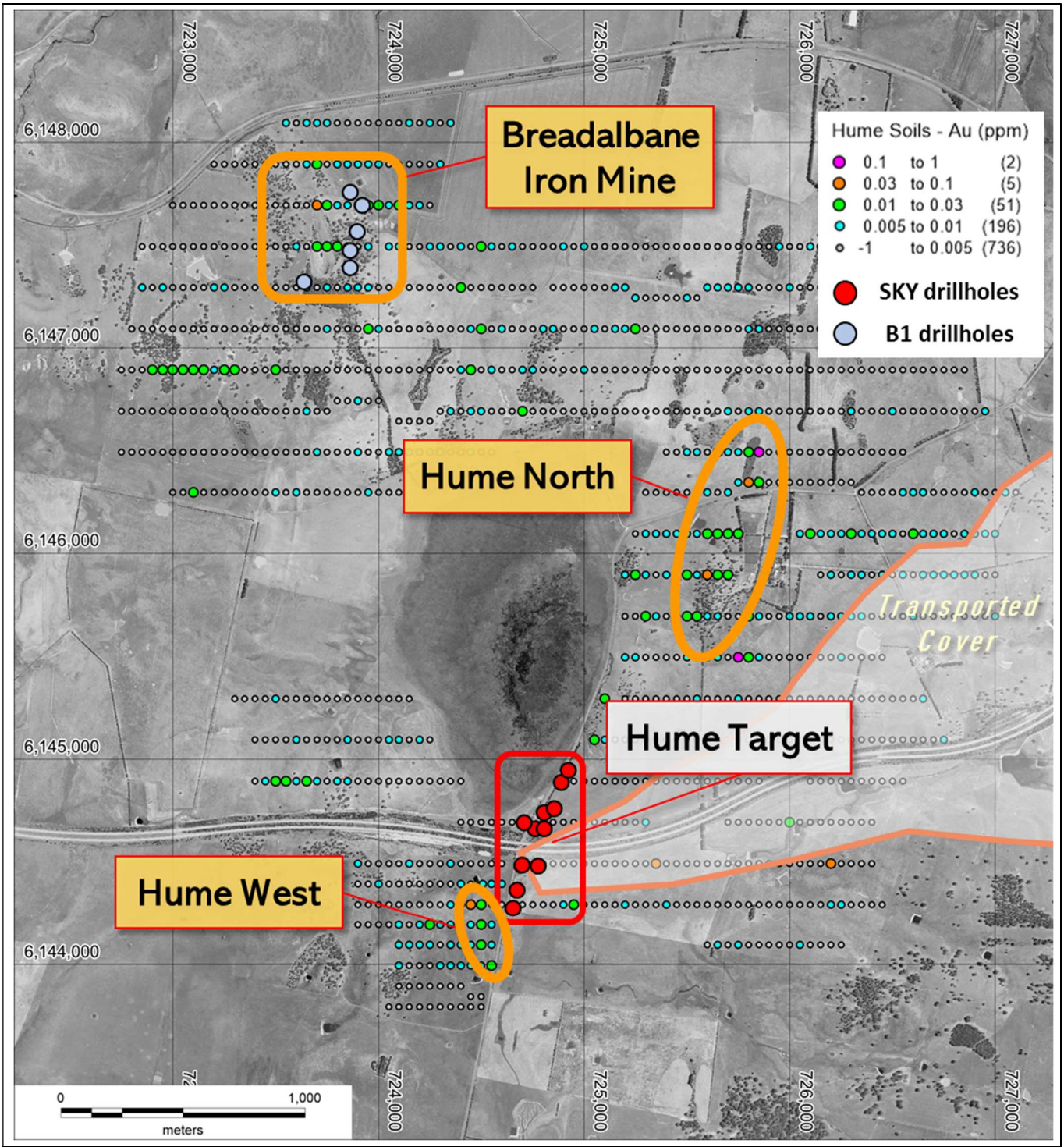

Figure 3 – Hume Target – Soil samples (colour by Au grade) and drill targets

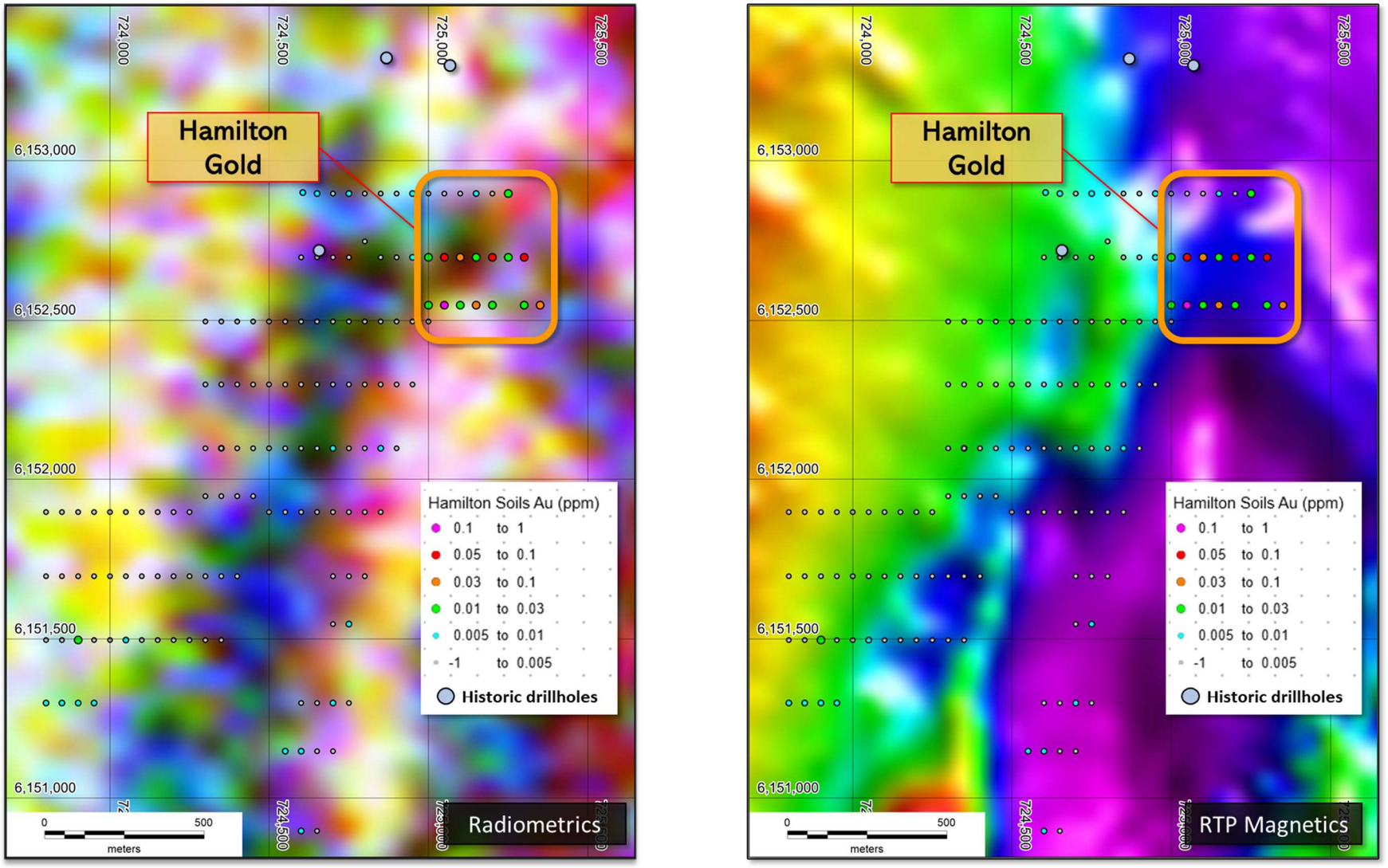

Figure 4 – Hamilton Target – Soil samples (colour by Au grade) and drill target overlain on radiometrics (KTU) and magnetics (reduced to pole)

COVID-19: Through its exploration procedures SKY maintains a clear focus on protecting the health and wellbeing of our staff, contractors, landholders, and other stakeholders. All planned work is subject to advice on any restrictions on normal business activities associated with COVID-19 imposed by the Australian and/or NSW governments. Being locally based SKY is in a unique position to be able to advance its projects at this time.

This announcement is authorised for release by SKY's Board of Directors.

ABOUT SKY (ASX: SKY)

SKY is an ASX listed public company focused on the exploration and development of high value mineral resources in Australia. SKY's project portfolio offers exposure to the gold, copper, and tin markets in the world class mining jurisdiction of NSW.

GOLD PROJECTS

CULLARIN / KANGIARA PROJECTS (EL7954; EL8400 & EL8573, HRR FARM-IN)

Under the HRR farm-in, SKY has now earned an 80% interest in the projects via the expenditure of $2M prior to the formation of a joint venture (ASX: 9 October 2019). Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous drilling at the Cullarin Project include 148.4m @ 0.97 g/t Au (WL31) including 14.6m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 16.2m, & 142.1m @ 0.89 g/t Au (WL28) including 12m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 25.9m. The Cullarin Project contains equivalent host stratigraphy to the McPhillamys deposit with a similar geochemical, geophysical & alteration signature. SKY's maiden drill program to follow up this historical work was very successful including core hole HUD002 which returned 93m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 56m.

MYLORA / CALEDONIAN / TIRRANA PROJECTS (EL8915, EL8920, ELA5968, ELA6031 100% SKY)

Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous exploration include 36m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 0m to EOH in drillhole LM2 and Costeaning: 81m @ 0.87g/t Au in a costean on EL8920 at the Caledonian Prospect, Caledonian Project. At the Caledonian Prospect, the distribution of multiple historic drill intersections indicates a potentially large, mineralised gold zone with discrete high-grade zones, e.g. 6m @ 8g /t Au recorded from lode at historic Caledonian Mines (GSNSW). A strong, robust soil gold anomaly (600 x 100m @ +0.1ppm) occurs and most drillholes (depth ~25m) terminate in the mineralised zone

COPPER GOLD PROJECTS

GALWADGERE (EL6320, ALKANE OPTION)

The Galwadgere project is located ~15km south-east of Wellington in central NSW. High grade copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected by previous explorers (e.g. 47m @ 0.90% Cu & 1.58g/t Au) and the mineralisation is open along strike and at depth.

IRON DUKE (EL6064, BALMAIN OPTION; ELA5991 100% SKY))

The Iron Duke project is located ~10km south-east of Tottenham in central NSW. High grade copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected by previous explorers (e.g. 13m @ 1.56% Cu & 4.48g/t Au) and the mineralisation is open down dip to and to the south.

TIN PROJECTS

TALLEBUNG PROJECT (EL6699, 100% SKY)

The Tallebung Project is located ~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.

DORADILLA PROJECT (EL6258, 100% SKY)

The Doradilla Project is located ~ 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).

Figure 4: *SKY Location Map*

SKY METALS

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results and planning was compiled by Mark Arundell, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and CEO of Sky Metals Ltd. Mr Arundell 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 Arundell 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 –CULLARIN 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.*	Drill core sampling is by sawn half core PQ & HQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.3m to 2.0m. Soil samples were collected from holes approximately 15cm in depth and sieved to 0.2mm, a 50-100g sample was collected for assay. All samples were submitted to ALS 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.*	Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 30 samples for diamond drill core. All sample weights show consistency with core recovery and interval length. Standards and field duplicates were used at least every 50 samples for soil sampling with field duplicates to ensure sample representivity.
	• *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.*	Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice. 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 90% passing 75 microns. The primary metal of interest, Gold (Au) was determined by 50g fire assay (method Au-AA26) with a detection limit 0.01ppm. Multielement assaying was completed for 48 elements by 0.25g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination (method ME-ICP61). Soil sampling – Gold was determined by 30g fire assay for trace Au with Au-AA21 with a detection limit of 0.002ppm. Multielement assaying was completed for 48 elements by 0.25g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination (method ME-ICP61).
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)*	Diamond Drilling completed using PQ core until fresh rock is reached then HQ coring. Core orientation was completed where possible
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond drill core recovery recorded against intervals drilled as part of geotechnical logging to determine recovery. Recoveries are generally greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	Diamond drilling utilising triple tube drilling and short drilling runs 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. Where samples recoveries are less than 95% there is no relationship observed between grade and sample recovery. Relationships between sample recovery and grade are not considered significant where recoveries exceeded 95% in fresh rock.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 by NBH and their joint venture partners when the holes were originally drilled. 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.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography*	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. Half core (HQ) & ¾ core (PQ) samples are retained in trays for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	All core was geologically and geotechnically logged. Soil samples were geologically 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 (HQ) or quarter core (PQ) 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.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry*	Not applicable for core drilling reported. Soil samples were collected from holes approximately 15cm in depth and sieved to 0.2mm, a 50-100g sample was collected for assay.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique*	Core and soil samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 90% 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 30 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the drill core results. Standards and field duplicates were used at least every 50 samples for soil sampling. 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 multielement assay.
	• *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.*	No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples were cut in ½ for HQ and ¼ for PQ generally in down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.3-2.0m. This is considered representative of the in-situ material. The sample was crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. This was considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. Field duplicate soil samples were collected and demonstrated representivity of soils samples
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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. Gold (Au) was determined by 50g fire assay (method Au-AA26) with a detection limit 0.01ppm for drill core and soils samples were determined by 30g fire assay for trace Au with Au-AA21 with a detection limit of 0.002ppm. Multielement assaying for both drill core and soil samples was completed for 48 elements by 30g four-acid total digest with ICPMS determination (method ME-ICP61).
	• *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*	Certified reference material or blanks were inserted at least every 30 samples and every 50 samples in soil samples alternating with field duplicates. 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, low grade and trace ranges of elements, with a primary focus on gold.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Drill data is compiled and collated and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary. 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 stored as physical and electronic copies or 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. Soils sampling data including location, soil type and colour, details regarding nearby outcrop and regolith details were all recorded manually in the field and then scanned and added into spreadsheets to store data electronically. 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.*	Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor or on a local imperial or metric grid. Conversion of the local grid co-ordinates has been undertaken by previous exploration companies. SKY has used DGPS surveying of its drillholes (± 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*	Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor or on a local imperial or metric grid. SKY drill hole collars were located using DGPS surveying (± 0.1m)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.
	• *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 east to cross the interpreted, steeply westerly dipping 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. Soils sampling traverses were completed west to east to most appropriately sample dominantly north-south striking structures
	• *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. However, the potential for bias is being investigated by the current drilling campaign
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 or placed in a stillage box 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 - CULLARIN 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 Cullarin Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 7954. The tenement is 100% owned by Tarago Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Heron Resources Ltd. This licence is one of three under the HRR-SKY JV with Sky Metals Ltd to earn an 80% interest the JV tenements following a farm-in expenditure of $2,000,000 within 36 months. See SKY ASX announcement 9 October 2019 for more details.

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*	All exploration licences are in good standing. EL7954 expires on 19 June 2022.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	Significant exploration was carried out initially interested in base metals and shifting to gold in the 1980s with the Hume prospect identified as a Au-rich VMS system with similarities to the Henty Mine in western Tasmania. Shallow diamond drilling at the Hume prospect identified broad low-grade Au mineralisation including high grade zones suitable for underground mining before the 1990s. From the 1990s a period of exploration for largely intrusion-related deposit styles commenced and included the re-assay of historic drill core and collation of previous exploration data.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Mineralisation at the Hume prospect is associated with sulphide-rich and intensely silica-sericite altered horizons hosted in a late Silurian volcaniclastic sequence interpreted to be equivalent to the stratigraphy to that which hosts the McPhillamys deposit near Blaney NSW. This stratigraphy is likely to represent basin opening of the Hill End Trough. The mineralisation is interpreted as Au-rich VMS with similarities to the Henty Mine in western Tasmania and the McPhillamys deposit in NSW. Gold mineralisation appears to be coincident with Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag mineralisation.
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 Cullarin Project have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1g/t Au 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 has been used by SKY to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop though true widths are not yet estimated as there is insufficient data at this stage of exploration. Limited structural data can be
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.
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.*	See body of announcement
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).*	Further drill testing to assess the scale and grade of the mineralisation is planned along with investigation of related targets.
	• *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.