CHASE MINING
CORPORATION LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

11 February 2021

RED FOX UPDATE

Chase Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: CML, "Chase Mining" or "Company") provides the following update on Red Fox Resources Pty Limited ("Red Fox"), in which Chase Mining holds 40%.

On 27 November 2020 Chase Mining announced to the ASX an update on exploration undertaken by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("RTX") on Red Fox's Ernest Henry South tenement (EPM26332).

Red Fox has reported the drilling results from RTX's exploration, a copy of which is attached to this announcement. Further information on Red Fox can be obtained from www.redfoxresources.net.au.

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Douglas Young, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo – Mineral Exploration). Mr Young is Chairman of the Board of Directors, and an employee and substantial shareholder of Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd.

Mr Young has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

10 February 2021

Drilling Results at Red Fox's Ernest Henry South Project

Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd (Red Fox) wishes to report the results of drilling completed late in 2020 from its Ernest Henry South Project.

During October and November 2020, Rio Tinto Exploration Pty limited (RTX) undertook a reverse circulation (RC) drill programme on several targets identified on EPM26332. This drilling was undertaken pursuant to the Farm-in and Joint Venture Term Sheet between RTX and Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd in respect of EPM26332 dated 12 April 2019.

The drilling followed airborne EM (Xcite), ground IP/MT (MIMDAS) and ground gravity surveys completed over areas of EPM26332 in 2019 and the finalisation of drilling access arrangements (Native Title heritage and pastoral station) in 2020 (after delays due to COVID-19 restrictions).

In the program, seven (7) vertical drill holes were completed totalling 1141m of drilling, producing 569 samples of which 443 (basement samples) were sent to ALS for assay. See Figure 1 below for a drill collar location map.

The targets focused on geophysical anomalies (EM and IP) and interpreted favourable structures, beneath a ~40m to 100m cover sequence. The structural interpretation was based on public data, inhouse interpretation of the regional 100m spaced airborne magnetic data. Targeting was based on the strong conductors potentially being either:

i Massive sulphide bodies or

ii Black shales, which in the right structural setting could provide a redox barrier for base metal mineralisation.

Results of the drilling were disappointing. Only narrow intervals of low-grade mineralisation were intersected with no significant base or precious metal mineralisation.

Best results included:

ERHS0001: 2m @ 980ppm Cu and 0.11ppm Au from 42m

ERHS0002: 2m@ 652ppm Cu from 84m

ERHS0003: 4m @ 477ppm Pb from 72m

ERHS0004: 23m @ 1.13ppm Ag from 62m, including 3.22ppm Ag from 62-64m

ERHS0005: 4m @ 1167ppm Zn from 220m

The Ernest Henry South tenement is located between the operations at Ernest Henry and the E1 deposit, operated by Glencore. The tenement covers a highly prospective geophysical zone with a north-west trending conductive feature defined by a regional magneto-telluric (MT) survey released by the Geological Survey of Queensland in 2017 (see media Release 1 May 2019). This feature was interpreted to represent a deep, regional scale structure that may be important for localizing mineralisation.

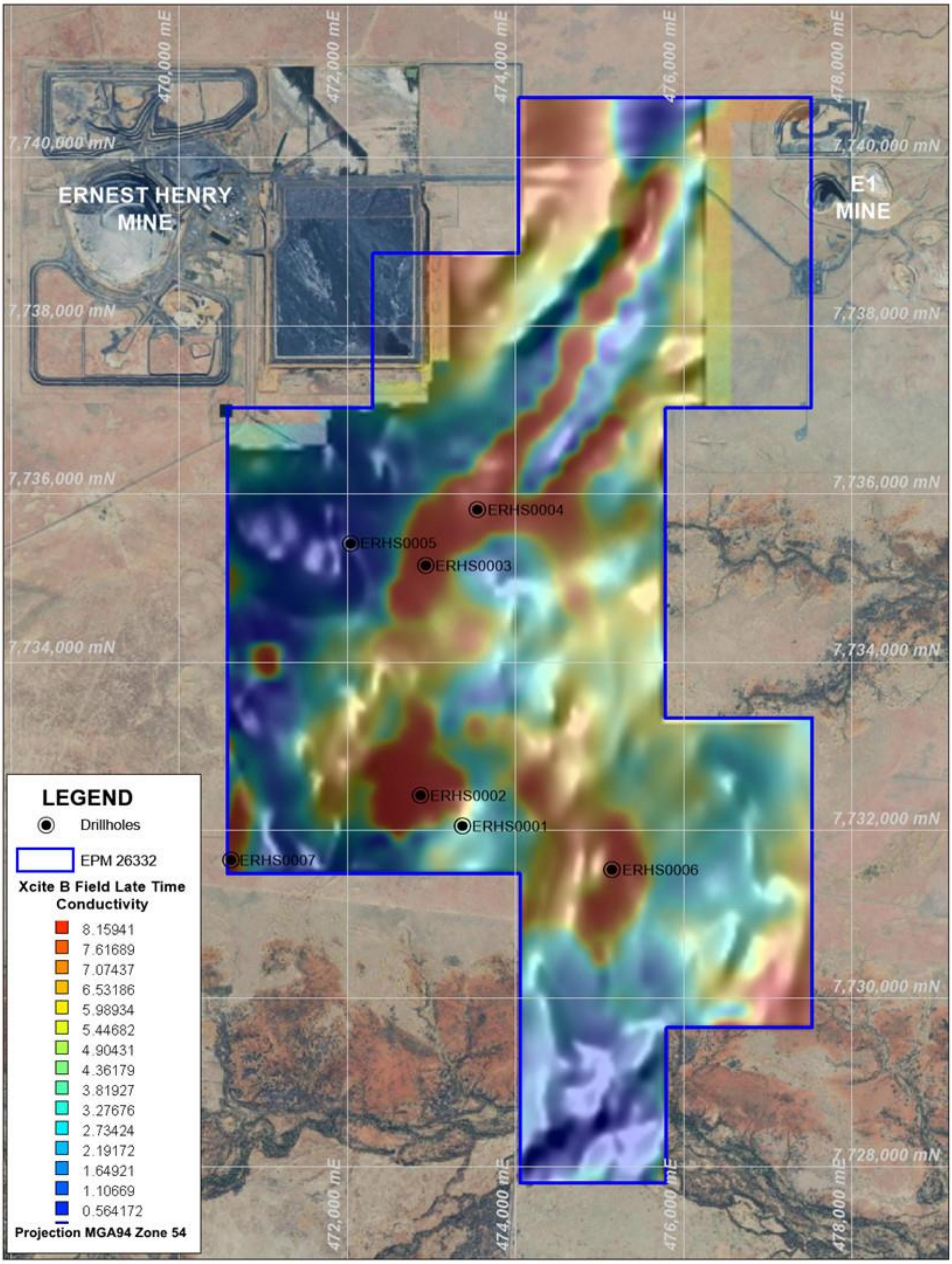

Figure 1: EPM 26332 Ernest Henry South – showing RC drilling locations over AEM (Xcite B Field Late Time Grid) underlain by aeromagnetics (greyscale)

ERHS0001 was collared over a magnetic feature that was directly adjacent to a large, broad EM anomaly. The EM anomaly in turn lies on the very eastern edge of an interpreted major NNE/SSW fault. The fault appears to be offset by a later east/west trending jog.

ERHS0001 intercepted a dolerite at 46m to EOH (at 61m) which is considered to explain the magnetic feature.

ERHS0002 targeted an EM and chargeability anomaly from the MIMDAS survey. The hole intercepted a sequence of meta-sediments; mudstones, siltstones and shales. The shales (carbonaceous) from 100m depth correlate with the top of the modelled EM 3D inversion and is considered to explain the EM anomaly. It is possible the EM anomaly represents the fold hinge of the shales.

The holes **ERHS0003, ERHS0004 & ERHS0005** were collared on an elongate EM feature directly to the south east of the Ernest Henry Mine. The EM feature was interpreted to be lithological (shale) with the southern section of the feature to be the hinge of a shallowly dipping antiform. This hinge displayed a dextral interference pattern with a major dog-legged fault directly to the south. Targeting focused on the hinge, within a potential dilational zone with the reduced shales acting as a potential redox front. Additionally ERHS0005 was also targeting a weak chargeability feature that was identified from the 2019 MIMDAS IP survey but lacking any EM anomaly. This feature was different to the other targets defined within the license and so warranted drill testing.

The holes intersected similar units to those intercepted at hole 1 & 2 with a sequence of meta-sediments comprising mudstones, quartzites, siltstones and shales. One zone of some potential interest is towards the base of ERNS0005 from 214m where Pb, Zn, Ag are all relatively and coincidently elevated.

ERHS0006 and ERHS0007 were positioned to test two linear EM anomalies. 3D inversion data modelling and structural interpretation suggested these were the limbs of folded meta-sediments.

ERHS0006 was dominated by a meta-siltstones, assays reported a 2m interval of 512ppm Zn from 170m. As per other holes, disseminated pyrite was logged from 120m to EOH with pyrrhotite seen at 144m.

ERHS0007 intercepted a sequence of shales with Zn @ 708ppm between 226m – 229m. Chloritic alteration logged between 164m – 200m suggests low temperature alteration.

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Locations

HOLEID	MGA EAST	MGA NORTH	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Inclination	Azimuth	Survey Method	Hole Type
ERHS0001	473371	7732045	167	61	-90	00	GPS	RC
ERHS0002	472872	7732404	162	114	-90	00	GPS	RC
ERHS0003	472937	7735136	154	80	-90	00	GPS	RC
ERHS0004	473554	7735801	152	85	-90	00	GPS	RC
ERHS0005	472046	7735404	156	289	-90	00	GPS	RC
ERHS0006	475155	7731518	170	283	-90	00	GPS	RC
ERHS0007	470617	7731632	159	229	-90	00	GPS	RC
Projection: GDA94 MGA Zone 54								

About Red Fox Resources

Red Fox Resources is a private mineral exploration company and project generator that was founded on a strategy to acquire **high-quality, advanced exploration targets** with the potential to rapidly add value. It is focused on exploration for large copper, gold and zinc deposits, with seven wholly owned, granted tenements located in the highly mineralised Georgetown and Cloncurry districts of north Queensland. The company holds three EPMs in the Ernest Henry area targeting IOCG style copper/gold deposits.

Further information about the company and its projects is available at:- http://www.redfoxresources.net.au/

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Mr Young has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. 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 announcements, all of which are available to view on www.redfoxresources.net.au .

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 **9 February 2021**

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 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*	**2020 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • An RC programme was designed to test a number of conceptual base metal targets with EPM23662 called the 'Ernest Henry South' prospect. • A total of 7 holes totalling 1141m of RC drilling took place during October and November 2020. • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter on a 2m interval. The samples sent for analysis consisted of approximately 8% of the drilled 2m interval. • All basement rock samples were sent to ALS for assay. No 'cover' samples i.e. gravel and soils were sent for assay. • Cyclone/splitter checks were carried out regularly to ensure the best quality samples were collected. • All assay results have been received from the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Sampling** • RC sampling was carried out under Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (RTX) protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC drilling was used to obtain 2 m samples which generally range from 1.5 to 4kg. A subset of each RC sample is retained in chip trays (per 2m) and the coarse reject (residual material from the primary crush at the lab) is kept at Rio Tinto's facility in Mt Isa for repeat or tertiary analyses as required.
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** • A face sampling RC bit was used.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was maximized by maintaining a vertical hole as there is potential for sample loss in the upper sand and alluvial cover units. No sample loss was recorded in the basement samples. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected • RC samples were also weighed on arrival at the laboratory. Sample weights were reviewed to identify potential loss.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Logging** • Geological logging of 100% of all intervals was carried out recording lithology, mineralogy, alteration, colour, weathering, sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components with all chip sample intervals measured by Olympus Vanta pXRF on site. • The logging of the RC chips was done after sieving and washing of the material collected from the RC drill rig's cyclone. • All the drill holes were logged before sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All logging is entered directly into a ruggedized tablet running a data entry instance of the acQuire database. • The RC chip trays were photographed both wet and dry.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Samples** • All samples are crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Sample Preparation** • Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at ALS Limited laboratory in Mt Isa following Rio Tinto Exploration standard preparation and sampling protocols; oven drying, coarse crushing of the RC sample down to nominal 70% passing -2 mm to produce a 750 gram sub-sample, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using a LM2 grinding mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into 30 gram sub–sample/s for analysis. • Duplicate samples were collected at each stage of the preparation, with a rate of 1:30 (field duplicates) or 1:55 (crush and pulp duplicates) samples. Duplicate results show acceptable levels of precision for the style of mineralisation. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the vein or stratabound style of mineralisation encountered in the region, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Analytical Techniques** • All samples were submitted to an ALS Limited laboratory in Brisbane a • Elements were analysed for using 4-acid digest followed by ICP-OES/MS measurements including qualitative Au, Pt and Pd. (ALS code ME-MS61L, Au-ICP21) • 30 grams of sample were used for Au analysis by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. Any Au samples which trigger the over range analysis method (>10ppm Au) will be analysed with AAS finish. • Portable XRF analysis was completed on pulps for Cr, Nb, Si, Ta, Ti, Y and Zr.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Quality control samples consisted of field duplicates (1:30), crush duplicates (1:55), pulp duplicates (1:55), blanks (1:50) and commercial certified reference materials (CRMs - 3:100) with the grade of the inserted standards not revealed to the laboratory. All the results are verified by a competent geologist in the acQuire database before being used, and the analysed batches are continuously reviewed to ensure they are performing within acceptable accuracy and precision limits for the style of mineralisation. Any failures during this quality control process requires the batch to be re-analysed prior to acceptance in the database. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to RTX supplied CRM's, ALS Limited laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality core and chip tray photography through Imago. • All logging is entered directly into the acQuire interface in a ruggedized tablet which is backed up daily to a separate server. • The acquire data entry tool has data entry QC checks built into the system. • Data is uploaded into Rio Tinto's centralised acquire database daily with further checks completed during this process. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected, which are electronically uploaded from the laboratory to the database. • No twinned holes have been drilled at Ernest Henry South prospect. • A systematic analysis of duplicate samples was carried out at each stage of sampling including field, crush and pulp duplicates. The results from this analysis were within acceptable range for this type of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations and elevations are initially surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 10 m. • These locations are confirmed once drilling has finished using a Differential GPS (Arrow 100 GNSS) • The drilling co-ordinates are all in Geocentric Datum of Australia GDA94 MGA Zone 54 co-ordinates. • Inclined RC drill holes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions. • Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing. • A gyro tool was run down hole at the end of hole to check angle and direction.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The reporting of the RC sample assay results as broader intersection intervals may occur on the basis tabulated in the body of this report. • The RC drill holes at Ernest Henry South prospect were designed to test specific conceptual targets and as such did not adhere to any formal spacing or lines.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified for the "regional" geophysical targets at this point in time. • The drill holes were located to intercept lithological units that had been interpreted and modelled from geophysical data. 3D modelled surfaces were used for this purpose.
Sample security	• *he measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were assigned a unique sample number. All RC samples were placed in calico bags pre printed with the assigned sample number. The calico bags were then consolidated in larger plastic bags, zip tied and transported direct to ALS Mt Isa preparation laboratory by RTX staff members. • Each sample was given a barcode at the laboratory and entered into their laboratory information management system (LIMS)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed and discussed internally with RTX geochemists. • The data is reviewed and discussed by all Rio Tinto project geologists and geophysicists working within the Mt Isa district.