ASX RELEASE

1 November 2021

DRILLING PLANNED FOR CROYDON N-JUNCTION PROSPECT SAM TARGETS

Chase Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: CML, "Chase Mining" or "Company") is pleased to announce that following its option agreement under a Binding Term Sheet to acquire 100% of Prophet Resources Pty Ltd (PR) - see ASX Announcement 27 October 2021 - it has received the Consultant Geophysicist report on the SAM Geophysics survey over the Junction Prospect within the Croydon North EPM 27001 in Northern Queensland.

Highlights:

PR's primary Exploration Target is for gold mineralisation under shallow cover associated with a major structural junction evidenced in regional magnetic data within coincident embayment of Gravity High. The "Junction Target" is approximately 24km north of the Croydon goldfield.

PR considers the Junction Target may cover a structurally complex and altered system of rocks with associated potential mineralisation of the local Croydon gold vein style and or IOCG style. Due to the extent of recent cover sediments has to date been under explored.

The geophysical signatures, proximity to apparent major linear features, the presence of Proterozoic basement and an under explored area under shallow cover sediments north of a significant goldfield, all combine to give a high prospectively to the project area.

Interpretation of the Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) survey by Geophysical consultants RAMA GeoScience (RAMA) has delineated two well defined geophysical targets that are the focus for drilling by the end 2021, subject to availability of equipment, personnel, weather and access conditions.

Background:

The Croydon area geology is dominated by co-magnetic Esmeralda Granite and the felsic (mostly rhyolite) Croydon Volcanics of Proterozoic age. It has been noted that within Australia the majority of IOCG deposits are recognised to be hosted in Proterozoic basement.

PR has applied modern geophysical methods (SAM) and reinterpretation of regional geological models to explore for extensions to the Croydon gold mineralisation and or structurally focused gold and base metal mineralisation associated with regional lineaments and structural junctions under the cover of the extensive alluvial plains.

This report summarises the SAM survey interpretation and recommendations of drill targets by independent consultant geophysical Company RAMA.

Summary of RAMA report and drill targets:

A Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) survey was completed over three targets selected from analysis of regional open file geophysical data. The three targets were as follows:

- **Target T1. Location 633640E 8012000N, Depth 300m to 400m.**
  Magnetic source at intersection of major NW and NE trending magnetic linear features. Structural intersection on the northern margin of previously interpreted caldera structure.
- **Target T2. Location 631150E 8010610N, Depth 200m to 300m.**
  Discrete sub-vertical magnetic source with dimension around 200m across. Located on NE trending structure on NW margin of interpreted caldera.
- **Target Area T3. Area 1.6km x 1km in size, centred on 636385E 8010690N.**
  Lies along the major NW trending structure and is crosscut by several NE trending structures. Interpreted as circular features with magnetic margins and non-magnetic cores possibly representing magnetite destructive alteration.

The survey used the Galvanic SAM method, and survey lines were spaced at 100m across the three target areas (as three separate survey grids T01-03). . The SAM method produces three measured parameters related to the magnetic and electrical properties of the earth. These are Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), Magnetometric Conductivity (MMC), and Total Field Electromagnetics (TFEM). Full specifications for the Junction SAM survey and additional information on the SAM method are documented in the Operations Report and Technical Manuals provided by Gap Geophysics.

Standard filters are also applied to the primary SAM data types, such a Reduction to Pole (RTP) of the TMI data, the Vector Residual Magnetic Intensity (VRMI) transform of the TMI data used to analyse remanent magnetisation, and the Tilt derivative to enhance shallow and deeper structural information.

Target T1: SAM Results and Interpretation:

T1 was interpreted as a reverse remanent magnetic feature that appears as a low in regional TMI data. The SAM TMI data confirms this with a discrete low in the NE part of the survey. The VRMI transform converts the combined induced and remanent observed responses into an equivalent vertical field induced only response, so all magnetic material produces a positive response. The VRMI for T1 shows a discrete circular magnetic high in the NE of the survey, with a sharp southern boundary and smoother broader northern side suggesting a dip to the north. There is also a secondary magnetic feature in the SW of the survey which has a NE trend similar to the regional structural fabric. This secondary feature has only an induced response (i.e. no reverse remanent magnetisation) so is likely to be a different age than the main T1 target.

The MMC data shows an NNE trending conductive zone in the SW of the survey area which appears to be terminated in the NE by an EW trending structure. The Tilt derivative of the MMC adds further detail and enhances several NNE conductive trends. The EW structure appears to intersect the main T1 magnetic feature, or more likely defines its southern margin.

The TFEM data for T1 is generally subdued, with a gently increasing response to the north. There is indication of a weak NE trending conductor in the channel 13 image which is roughly coincident with the main MMC conductor in the SW of the survey area. This is a very low amplitude response, although the coincidence of the MMC response, a weak magnetic feature, and a weak TFEM conductor could be intriguing. Direct drilling of this feature is not recommended at this stage, but basement geochemical exploration using Aircore or RAB drilling could be considered.

To investigate the 3D structure of the T1 magnetic features, an unconstrained 3D inversion of the VRMI data was completed. This confirms the T1 target as a north dipping magnetic zone, elongate in the EW direction, with a sharp (faulted) southern margin.

The top of the T1 target appears to be at about 100m depth. The inversion model also suggests that the secondary magnetic source in the SW is deeper and slightly less magnetic.

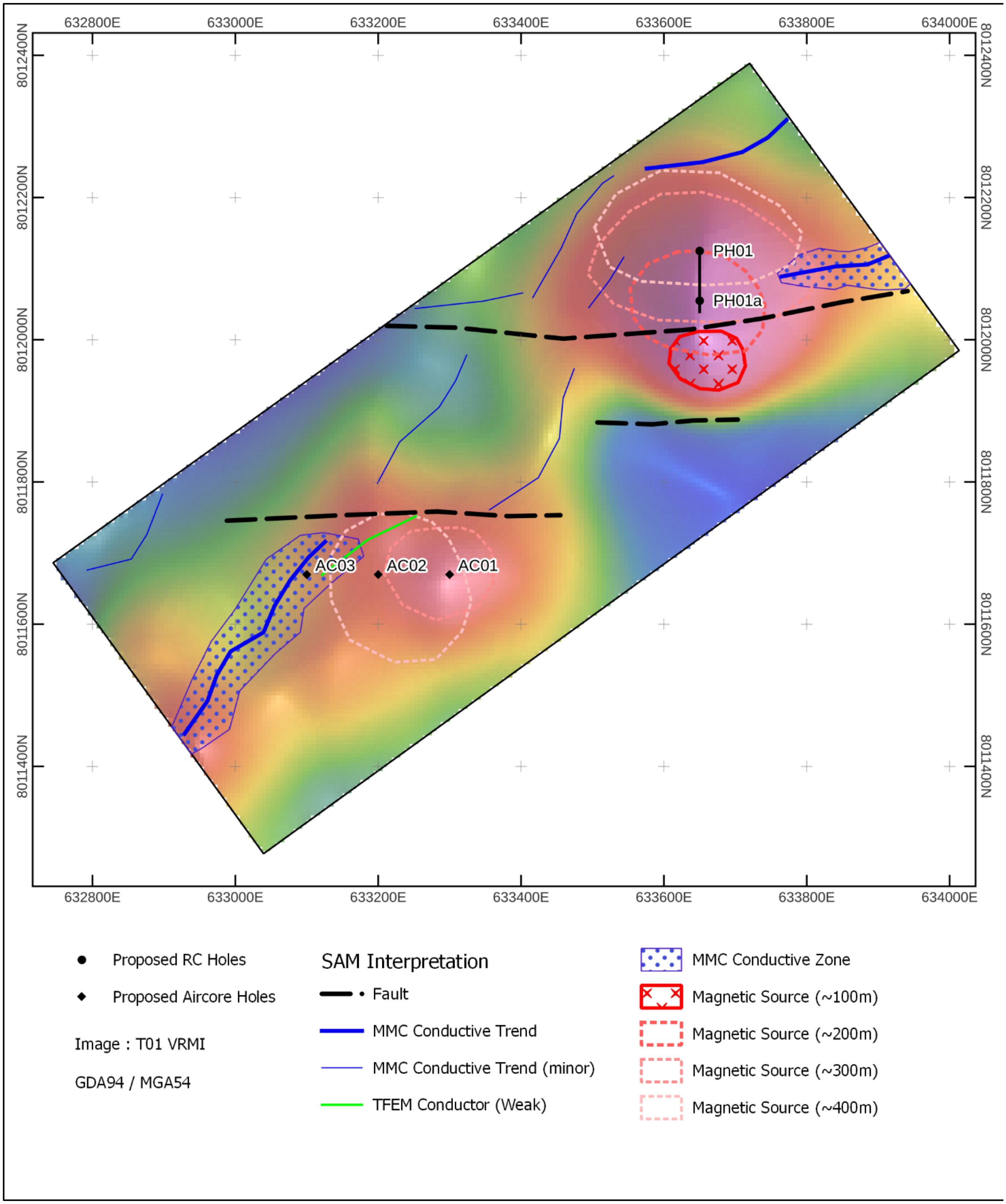

Figure 1. Junction Target T01: SAM Interpretation and proposed drilling.

Figure 1 shows a simple interpretation of the T1 SAM data illustrating the features discussed above. Drillholes PH01 (angled) and PH01a (vertical) have been designed as options to test the source of the main T1 magnetic anomaly (see Table 1 and Figure 1). Figure 2 is a cross section through the magnetic inversion model for T1 showing the traces of PH01 and PH01a. Three shallow holes to test for basement geochemical anomalism across the MMC response and secondary magnetic feature in the SW of the T1 survey area are also proposed (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

BHID	TYPE	MGA54_E	MGA54_N	RL_AHD	LENGTH	DIP	AZIM
PH01	RC or DD	633650	8012125	103	250	70	180
PH01a	RC or DD	633650	8012055	103	250	90	n/a
AC01	Aircore/RAB	633300	8011670	104	Basement	90	n/a
AC02	Aircore/RAB	633200	8011670	104	Basement	90	n/a
AC03	Aircore/RAB	633100	8011670	104	Basement	90	n/a

Table 1. Proposed Holes for T1 grid area.

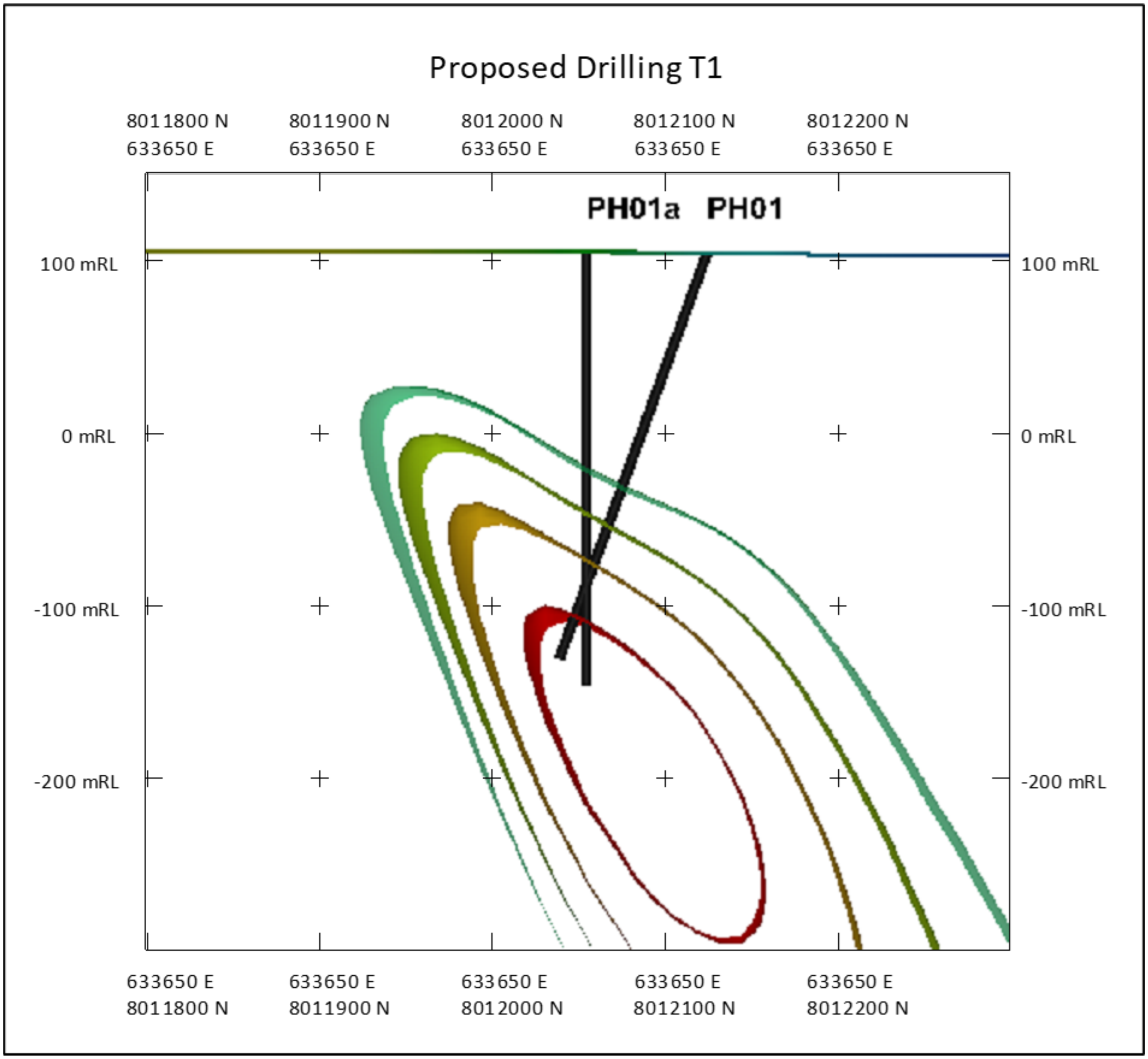

Figure 2. Junction Target T01: Proposed drillholes PH01 and PH01a as an alternate option. Shells are magnetic inversion model with magnetic susceptibility values of 10000, 15000, 20000, and 25000 SI x 10^{-6}.

Target T2: SAM Results and Interpretation

Target T2 was interpreted as a discrete magnetic anomaly on a major NE trending structure from the regional geophysical data. The more detailed SAM magnetic data reveals the feature to be a NE trending elongate magnetic high (RTP). The Tilt derivative of the RTP emphasises the linear nature of the magnetic source. The MMC data shows two main conductive trends at the SW end of the T2 survey area. These trends appear to be cross-cut by several EW trending structures which are mapped best by the Tilt derivative of the MMC. The NE half of the main MMC conductive trend is coincident with the T2 magnetic anomaly.

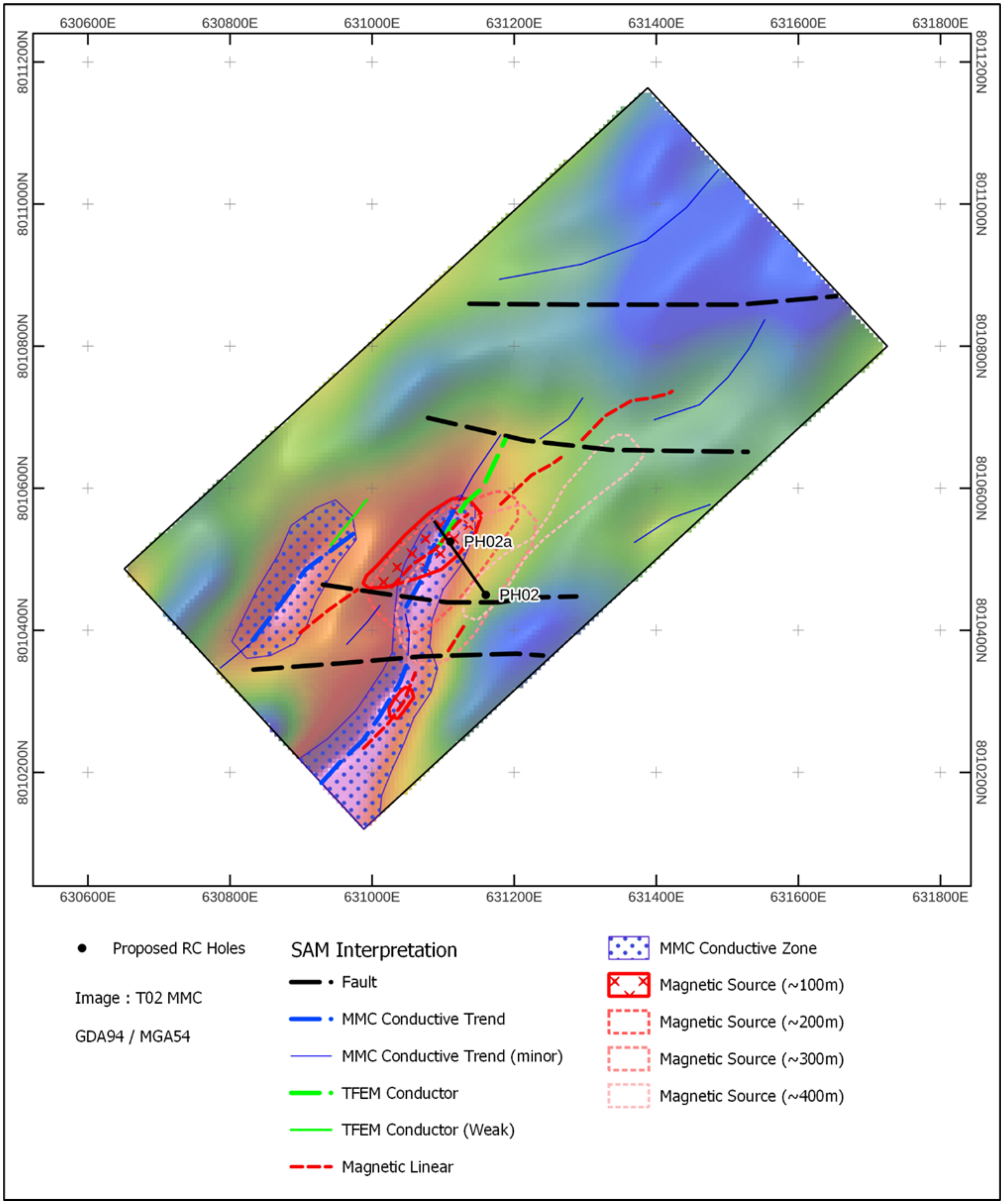

Figure 3. Junction Target T02: SAM Interpretation and proposed drilling.

The MMC conductive trends also appear to have a conductive response in the late-time TFEM data (eg TFEM Channel 13). The TFEM responses appear to be just along strike to the NE from the main MMC conductors.

An unconstrained 3D inversion of the TMI data was completed to investigate the geometry of the main T2 magnetic anomaly. The model suggest the magnetic source is a tabular body with NE strike and steep SE dip. The top of the source is within 100m of the surface.

Figure 3 shows a simple interpretation of the T2 SAM data illustrating the features discussed above. The coincidence of the T2 magnetic source, MMC conductive trend, and TFEM conductor suggests this is a good target for possible mineralisation. Drillholes PH02 (angled) and PH02a (vertical) have been designed as options to test the source of the coincident magnetic, MMC, and TFEM anomaly (see Table 2 and Figure 3). Figure 4 is a cross section through the magnetic inversion model for T2 showing the traces of proposed holes PH02 and PH02a.

BHID	TYPE	MGA54_E	MGA54_N	RL_AHD	LENGTH	DIP	AZIM
PH02	RC/DD	631160	8010450	100	250	60	325
PH02a	RC/DD	631110	8010525	102	250	90	180

Table 2. Proposed Holes PH02/PH02a for T2 grid area.

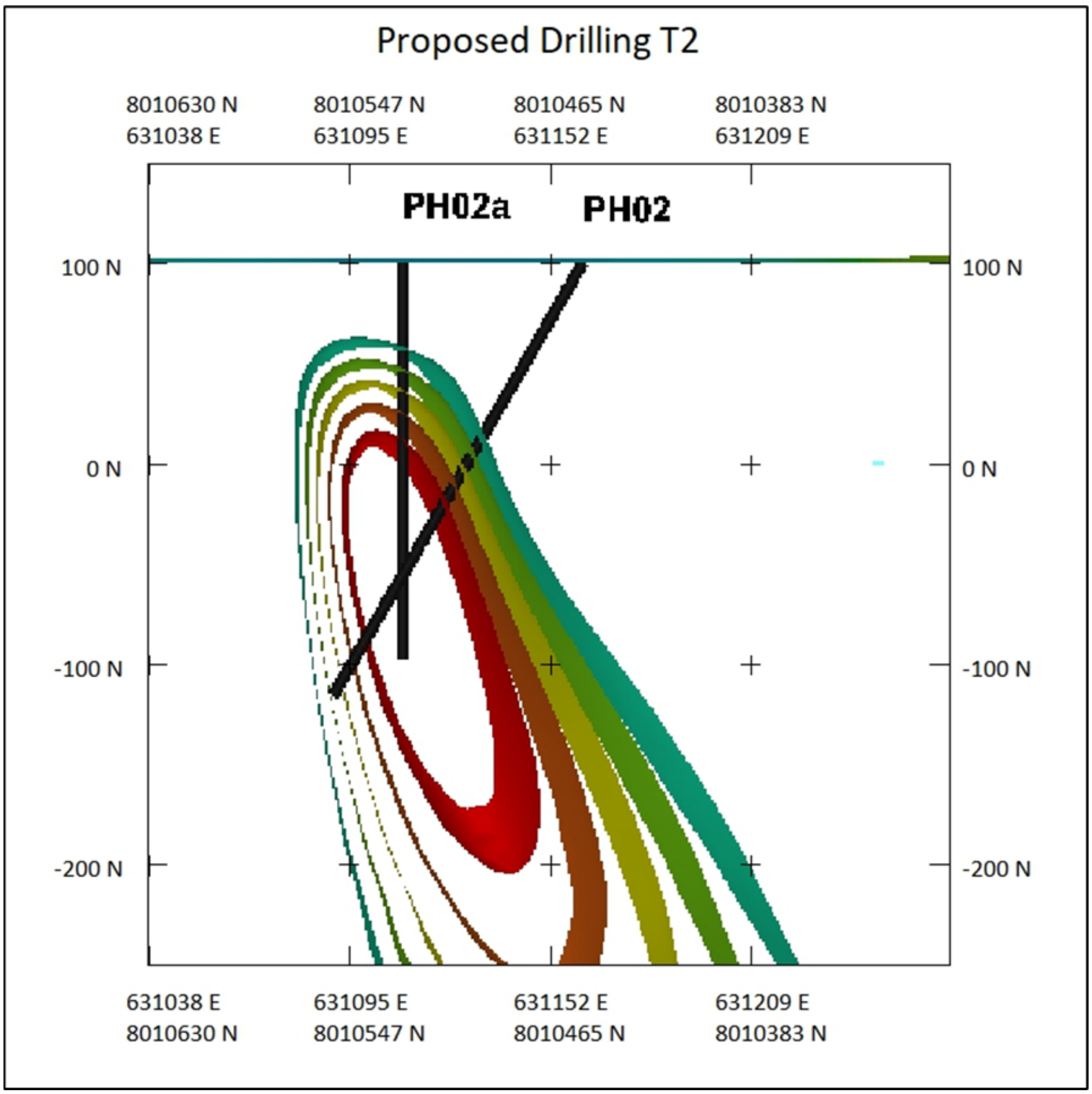

Figure 4. Junction Target T02: Proposed drillhole PH02 and PH02a as an alternate option. Shells are magnetic inversion model with magnetic susceptibility values of 10000, 15000, 20000, 25000, and 30000 SI x 10^{-6}.

Target T3: SAM Results and Interpretation

Target T3 is located on extensive NW trending regional magnetic low linear features, with the lows interpreted as being related to reverse remanent magnetisation. VRMI processing of the regional magnetic data revealed a series of NE trending faults cutting the regional NW magnetic trends, and possible adjacent circular magnetic feature exhibiting low magnetic cores with higher magnetic haloes.

The T3 SAM survey has provided much clearer detail for the T3 area than was available from the regional data. The SAM TMI data shows two NW trending linear magnetic lows across the entire survey area. The VRMI transform converts these to two magnetic highs which are easier to interpret. The magnetics also defines several NE trending faults cross cutting the main NW trend. There are also several noisy looking, roughly circular magnetic zones which include several individual magnetic highs. These could represent intrusive bodies with multiple centres, or multiple phases. There are no apparent circular magnetic lows with magnetic haloes as interpreted from the regional data.

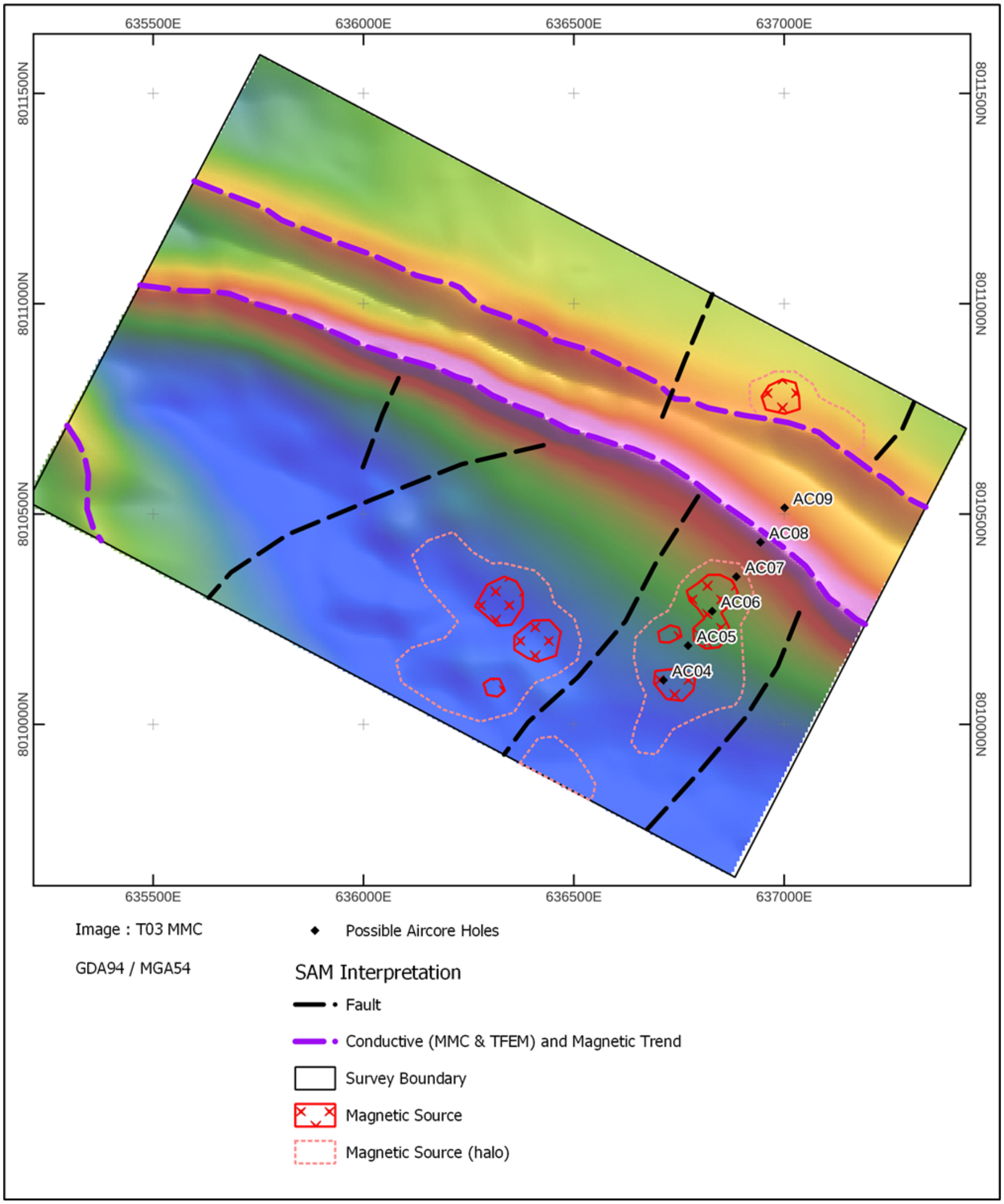

Figure 5. Junction Target T03: SAM Interpretation.

The MMC and TFEM data for T3 map two strong linear and extensive conductive zones which are coincident with the magnetic linears. These zones are well defined and continuous across the entire survey. These features most likely represent extensive stratigraphic units or dykes containing carbonaceous shales. Given they are also magnetic it is possible the shales contain (or are associated with) pyrrhotite.

Figure 5 shows a simple interpretation of the T3 SAM data illustrating the features discussed above. Possible follow up could consist of basement sampling (Aircore/RAB) of the noisy magnetic zones (intrusives?) adjacent to the main NW structure to test for mineralisation or a geochemical signature. An indicative program of three (AC07-9) to possibly six (AC04-9) 100m spaced shallow holes has been designed as a possible first pass test of basement geochemistry (Figure 5 and Table 3).

BHID	TYPE	MGA54_E	MGA54_N	RL_AHD	LENGTH	DIP	AZIM
AC04	Aircore/RAB	636713	8010105	130	Basement	90	n/a
AC05	Aircore/RAB	636771	8010187	130	Basement	90	n/a
AC06	Aircore/RAB	636829	8010269	130	Basement	90	n/a
AC07	Aircore/RAB	636886	8010351	130	Basement	90	n/a
AC08	Aircore/RAB	636944	8010433	130	Basement	90	n/a
AC09	Aircore/RAB	637001	8010515	130	Basement	90	n/a

Table 3. Possible Aircore Holes for T3 grid area

It is recommended by RAMA that any hole drilled to test targets T1 and T2 be cased with PVC after drilling so that downhole EM survey can be completed to investigate for off-hole conductive sources (massive sulphides).

In accordance with paragraph 19 of the JORC Code, a table 1 accompanies this announcement.

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

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Competent Person Statements

Information in this ASX announcement on the Junction Prospect north of Croydon (Queensland) that relates to Geophysical Exploration Results and interpretation is based on information compiled by **Mr Rob Angus**, Principal Geophysicist of RAMA Geoscience which is a geophysical consultancy firm servicing the exploration and mining industry. Rob Angus is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG), Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. He has sufficient experience which is relevant 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 (JORC Code 2012). Mr Angus consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Contributed technical information contained in this ASX report has been compiled by Prophet Resources Pty Ltd Director **Mr Andrew Gillies** B.Sc. & M. AUSIMM, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and have relevant experience to the geological or exploration concepts and target mineralisation being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Minerals Resources & Reserves. Mr Gillies is a geologist with over 34 years' experience and consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• GAP GeoPhysics completed a Galvanic Sub-Audio Magnetic (**SAM**) survey at the Junction prospect of Prophet Resources Pty Ltd on lines 100m apart • The survey area was defined by three polygons totalling approximately 3.4 square kilometres. The three targets were selected from analysis of regional open file geophysical data. The total distance surveyed was nominally 38 line-kilometres using three energising dipoles. • Roving Magnetometer Acquisition System. Sensor: Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour: Sample rate: 2400 Hz; Components: Total B-field • Navigation and Positioning. GPS: Trimble Ag332, Ublox 9; Corrections: OmniStar VBS
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).*	• No drilling activities are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling activities are being reported.
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.*	• No drilling activities are being reported. .
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.*	• No drilling activities are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• All equipment calibrated prior to commencement of the survey. • All digital data inspected daily by the GAP site crew. • The Company's consultant geophysicist RAMA has completed QA/QC of the data and advised that it is suitable for public domain release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The overburden allowed a high transmit frequency to be used without suffering significant electromagnetic coupling. This frequency provided excellent spectral separation of the SAM components where intense, near-surface magnetic minerals existed, as well as a greater number of readings per metre that aided signal strength through stacking.
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.*	• Navigation and Positioning. GPS: Trimble Ag332, Ublox 9; Corrections: OmniStar VBS • Grid system used: GDA94, MGA zone 54
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Continuous reading on 100m spaced lines

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	• *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.*	• Roving Magnetometer Acquisition System. Sensor: Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour: Sample rate: 2400 Hz; Components: Total B-field
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.*	• The survey lines were perpendicular to strike direction of structures of interest
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data acquired by GAP Geophysics reported to Prophet Resources Pty Ltd's representatives only.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data were independently verified by Rob Angus of RAMA Geoscience.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Company has the right to earn an interest in the tenement. See the Company's announcement to ASX dated 27 October 2021 for details. • The EPM is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Regional Airborne Magnetics – GSQ • Regional Gravity – GA • QDEX search of historical EPMs covering the EPM did not reveal any company geophysical surveys that had been completed in the Junction Prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary Exploration Target is for gold mineralisation under shallow cover associated with a major structural junction evidenced in regional magnetic data within coincident embayment of Gravity High. The "Junction Target" is approximately 24km north of the historic Croydon goldfield. • Prophet considers the Junction IOCG Target may cover a structurally complex and altered system of rocks with associated potential mineralisation that, due to the extent of recent cover sediments has to date been under explored. The geophysical signatures, proximity to apparent major linear features and the presence of Proterozoic basement all combine to give a high prospectively to the project area. Prophet has defined over 2 well defined geophysical targets

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		from the recent SAM survey being reported here which are being planned for drilling by the end 2021.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling is being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code 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').*	• No assays are being reported.
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.*	• Refer to figures in body of the 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.*	• No assays are being reported.
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.*	• Nothing known.
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).*	• With the delineation of three well defined geophysical targets from the recent SAM survey in proximity to apparent major linear features and the presence of Proterozoic basement all indicate the high prospectively of the project area. Drill testing is being planned for drilling by the end 2021. Dependent upon availability of equipment, personnel and weather conditions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figures in body of the report