STRONG TIN RESULTS CONTINUE FROM TALLEBUNG

- Assay results have now been received for eleven RC drillholes completed in October for a total of 1,913m at the Tallebung Target.
- Results show strong tin mineralisation, further growing the bulk tonnage tin mining potential at Tallebung. Results include:

TBRC042: **11m @ 0.81% Tin from 27m, including;**
3m @ 2.70% Tin from 31m.

TBRC040: **17m @ 0.38% Tin & 47.6g/t Silver from 30m, including;**
4m @ 1.17% Tin & 171g/t Silver from 30m.

TBRC036: **17m @ 0.30% Tin & 0.09% Tungsten from 75m, including;**
2m @ 1.69% Tin, 0.24% Tungsten from 86m.

- Diamond drilling has now commenced at Tallebung to further expand on these strong results, already intercepting strong coarse cassiterite (tin oxide) mineralisation.
- Further metallurgical testwork has successfully demonstrated a trial of density medium separation (HMS) on the crusher fines.
- HMS in combination with ore sorting can potentially to reduce the mass to be processed in a plant to a quarter of the total mass mined – significantly reducing any future project capex and opex.

SKY CEO Oliver Davies commented: *"These results from the RC drilling at Tallebung have discovered another high-grade zone of consistent tin mineralisation and significantly extend the tin mineralisation to the south. The diamond drilling that has recently commenced at Tallebung has also intercepted strong tin mineralisation and will provide SKY with invaluable information to target further strong tin mineralisation and inform any future potential resources estimation.*

"The exceptional metallurgical results continue at Tallebung as well, with the trial of HMS on the fines demonstrating the total tonnes to be processed can be reduced to about 27% of the tonnes mined when combined with TOMRA ore sorting. This will substantially reduce the capex and opex of any future mining operation to produce saleable tin concentrate. All of these results combine to build on the growing potential of a bulk tonnage tin mining operation at Tallebung."

The Board of Sky Metals Limited ('SKY' or 'The Company') is pleased to advise of the results of the latest RC drilling campaign, commencement of diamond drilling and further metallurgical advancements at the Tallebung Tin Project.

TALLEBUNG PROJECT: TIN (EL 6699, SKY 100%)

TALLEBUNG TARGET – RC DRILLING

Results have now been received for the RC drilling program of 11 RC holes for a total of approximately 1,913m at the Tallebung Tin Target. The program was primarily focused to extend and infill the consistent, strong results achieved in the previous programs. Particularly, to continue extending the Tallebung mineralisation to the south (**Figure 1** and **2**) where strong potential for extensions to the bulk tonnage tin mineralisation were indicated and have now been demonstrated.

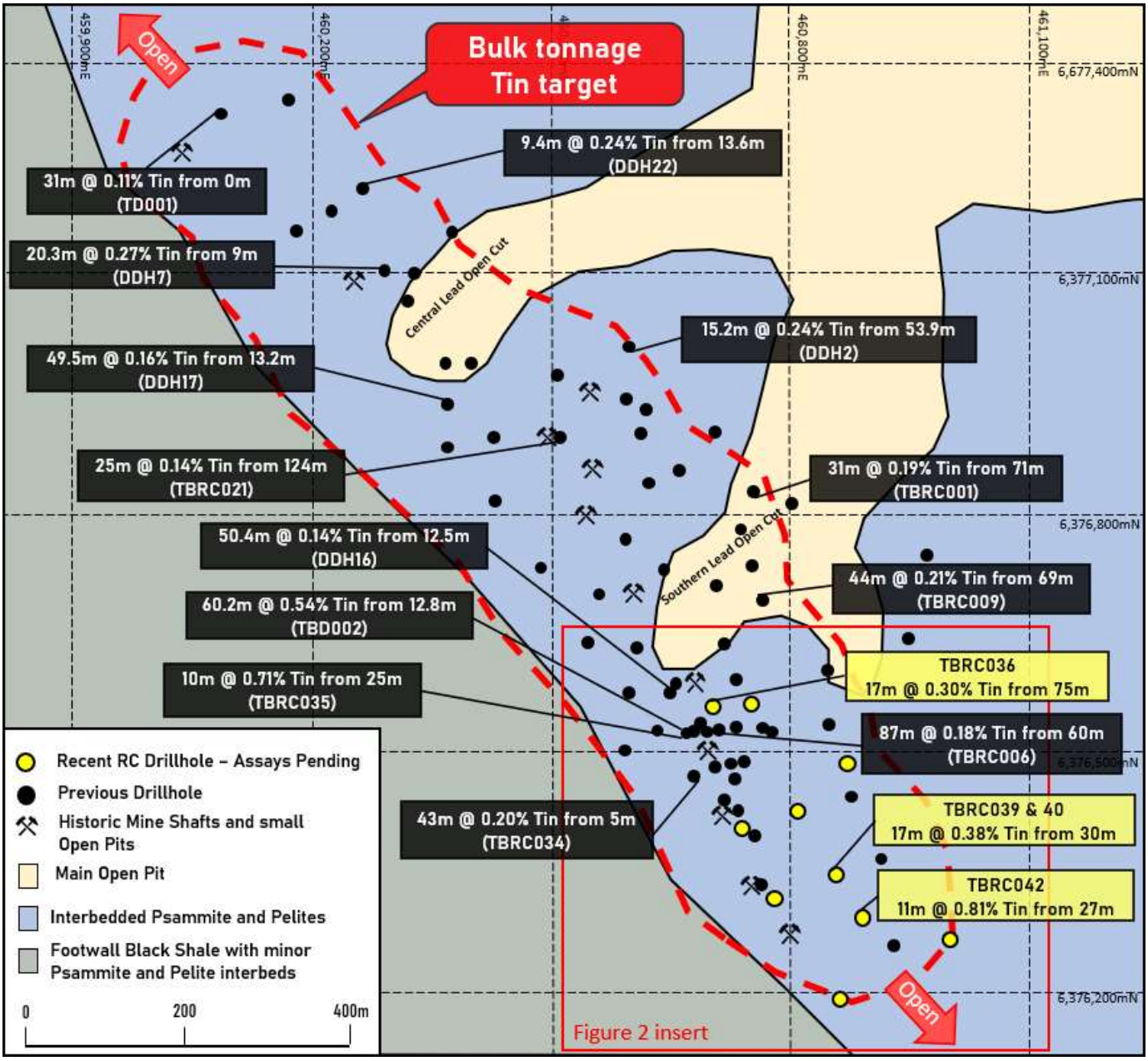

Figure 1: *Tallebung Target – Plan view showing the past drilling with the recent RC drillholes in yellow.*

The first two RC holes of this program, **TBRC036** and **TBRC037**, were drilled to infill strong results previously intercepted in the vicinity of **TBRC006** (87m @ 0.18% tin from 60m) and **DDH16** (50.4m @ 0.14% tin from 12.5m). Both holes successfully

SKY METALS

intercepted the tin lode system with **TBRC036** intercepting two lodes from 75m and an additional lode from 112m. Results for **TBRC036** and **TBRC037** include:

TBRC036: **17m @ 0.30% tin & 0.09% tungsten from 75m, including;**
2m @ 1.69% tin & 0.24% tungsten from 86m.
29m @ 0.10% tin from 112m including;
1m @ 1.11% tin from 138m

TBRC037: **17m @ 0.20% tin from 76m, including;**
3m @ 0.48% tin from 76m, and;
1m @ 1.51% tin & 0.20% tungsten from 92m.

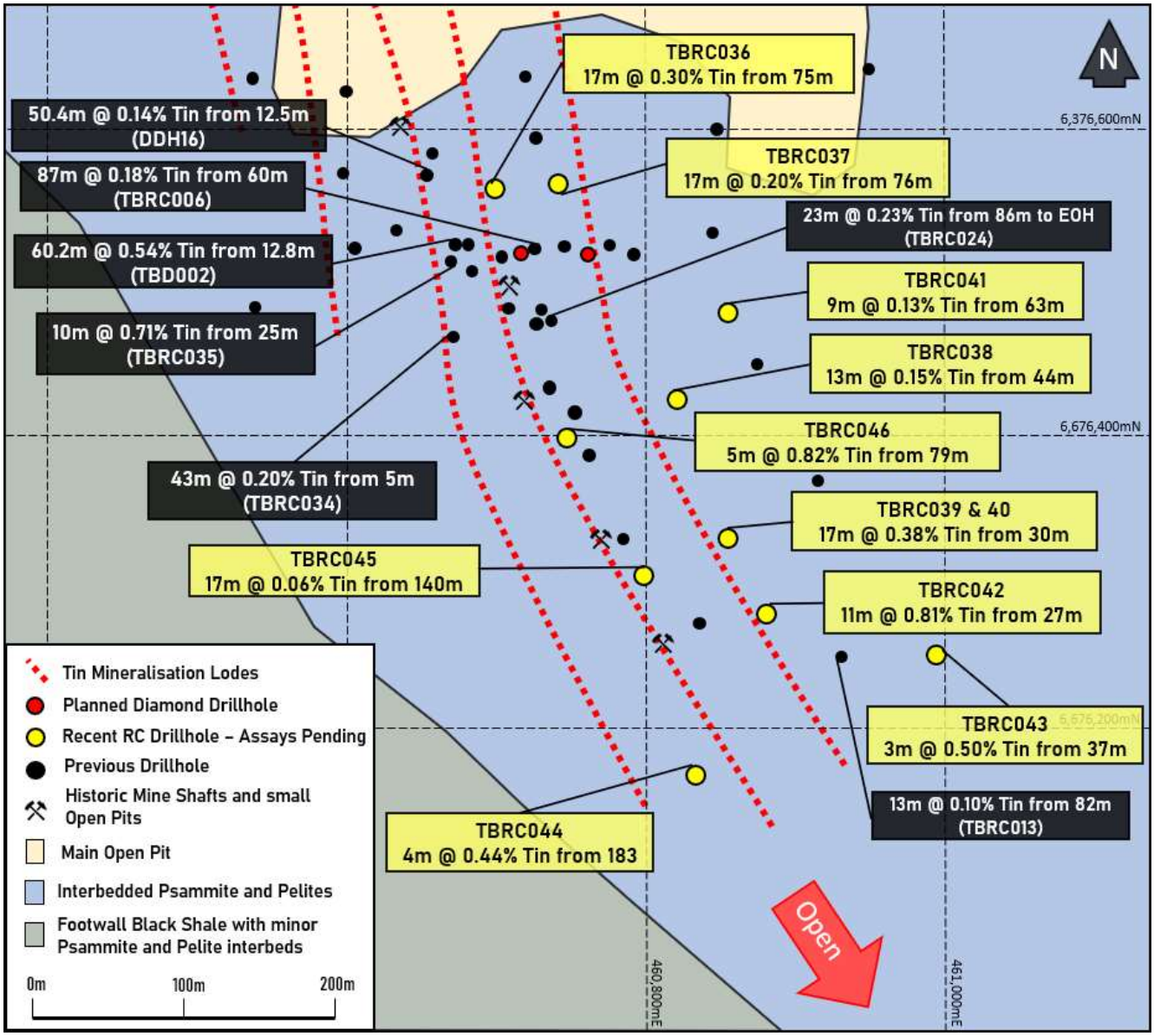

Figure 2: *Tallebung Target – Plan view showing the past drilling with the recent RC drillholes in yellow and planned diamond holes are in red. Recent RC holes are in the yellow boxes with assay results.*

TBRC038 was then drilled to begin to further establish the southern extension identified in **TBRC034** in the previous RC program at Tallebung. **TBRC038** was abandoned at 144m due to poor ground conditions, however, **TBRC038** was drilled to sufficient depth to test the primary target of the hole, as shown by the strong tin results, results include:

TBRC038: **13m @ 0.15% tin from 44m, including;**
1m @ 0.70% tin from 55m.

TBRC039 was also abandoned prematurely, only reaching 35m depth due to drilling difficulties and intercepted tin mineralisation to end of hole (EOH). **TBRC039** was then redrilled as **TBRC040** which achieve 150m before also being abandoned due to excessive hole deviation. **TBRC040** did reach sufficient depth to test the main target and intercept the full width of tin mineralisation. Results for **TBRC039** and **TBRC040** include:

TBRC039: **17m @ 0.11% tin & 42.0g/t Silver from 18m to EOH, including;**
11m @ 0.16% tin & 0.24% tungsten from 24m to EOH.

TBRC040: **17m @ 0.38% tin & 47.6g/t Silver from 30m, including;**
4m @ 1.17% tin & 171g/t Silver from 30m, including;
1m @ 4.06% tin, 0.08% tungsten & 176g/t Silver from 30m.

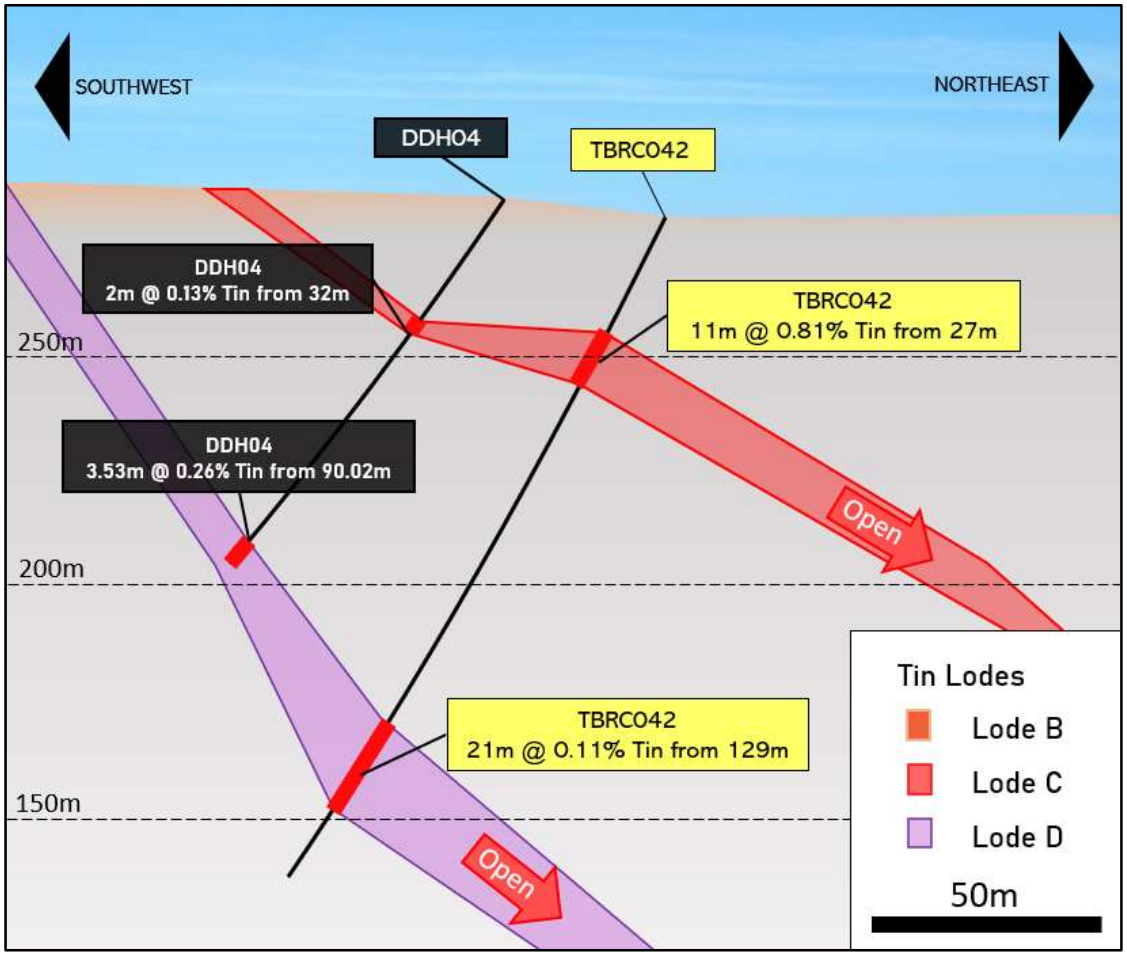

Figure 3: *Tallebung Target – Cross-section of hole* ***TBRC042*** *with new results in yellow and historic results in black.*

TBRC041 was drilled to test down dip extensions of the tin lodes and for repetitions of the tin lode system to the east. The hole reached the target depth and intercepted moderate tin mineralisation and associated quartz veining, demonstrating that the tin lode system is still open to the east of the current margins at Tallebung. **TBRC041** results include:

TBRC041: **9m @ 0.13% tin from 63m, including;**
1m @ 0.62% tin & 0.11% tungsten from 70m.

Hole **TBRC042** was drilled to extend and infill the tin lode system at Tallebung to the south of the current bulk tonnage target. Zones of quartz veining and alteration associated with the tin lode system were intercepted and showed a broad

high-grade tin mineralisation with a narrow very high-grade tin intercept. **TBRC042** shows that further high-grade zones exist at Tallebung and these have the potential to add significant tonnage to any future resource at Tallebung. Results include:

TBRC042: 11m @ 0.81% tin from 27m, including;
3m @ 2.70% tin & 0.24% tungsten from 86m.
21m @ 0.11% tin from 126m including;
2m @ 0.83% tin from 129m.

TBRC043 and **TBRC044** were also drilled to further extend the tin lode system at Tallebung to the south of the current bulk tonnage target. both holes intercepted zones of quartz veining and alteration associated with the tin lode system and intercepting further tin mineralisation, demonstrating that the tin lode system remains open to the south along strike. Results include:

TBRC043: 3m @ 0.50% tin from 37m, including;
1m @ 0.93% tin from 39m.

TBRC044: 4m @ 0.44% tin from 182m, including;
1m @ 1.27% tin from 183m.

TBRC045 and **TBRC046** were drilled to test up dip extensions of the deeper tin mineralisation intercepted in **TBRC040** and **TBRC042** and further extend the central and western tin lodes at Tallebung to the south, infilling from **TBRC034** to **TBRC044**. These holes also successfully intercepted strong tin mineralisation associated with zones of quartz veining and alteration of the tin lode system. Results include:

TBRC045: 17m @ 0.06% tin, 0.08% tungsten from 140m, including;
1m @ 0.50% tin & 0.34% tungsten from 141m.

TBRC046: 5m @ 0.82% tin, 169g/t Silver, 0.25% Cu & 2.22% Zinc from 79m, including;

All holes drilled in this program have successfully delineated further strong tin mineralisation associated with the tin lode system at Tallebung. The tin lode system at Tallebung remains open both along strike and up and down dip, further demonstrating the excellent potential for Tallebung to develop into a large bulk tonnage tin mining operation.

SKY is very encouraged with these results and is currently completing a diamond drilling program to better establish structural controls on mineralisation at Tallebung to develop a potential exploration target over the coming months.

TALLEBUNG TARGET – DIAMOND DRILLING

A diamond drilling program of 2 holes, **TBD003** and **TBD04**, for a total of approximately 400-500m has commenced at the Tallebung Tin Target in the last fortnight. The aim of this program is to increase SKY's structural understanding of the controls to the distribution of tin mineralisation at Tallebung with orientated core and provide further geochemical data.

Both holes are planned to be drilled to 200-250m with wide PQ core to be drilled to at least 150m. The larger PQ core will assist in accounting for the nugget effect due to the coarse nature of cassiterite tin at Tallebung (**Figure 4**) to 150m before casing down to HQ to EOH. Both holes will be drilled in a 'top-to-tail' to overlap vertically near **TBRC006** and **TBD002**, where the highest grade and widest tin mineralisation has been intercepted at Tallebung to date.

Diamond drillhole **TBD002,** drilled by SKY in the June quarter this year, showed indications that faulting may have an important relationship in upgrading tin mineralisation and possibly dislocating mineralisation. As such, it is very important

that SKY uses the crucial information gained from this current diamond drilling program to continue to better understand the substantial tin mineralisation at Tallebung.

TBD003 has already intercepted significant tin mineralisation as abundant coarse cassiterite (tin-oxide) in consistent and large quartz veining from approximately 30-90m downhole (**Figure 4**). The drilling of orientated core and the planned location of **TBD003** and **TBD004** will provide SKY's geologists with vital data to strength the geological understanding of the tin mineralisation.

Growing geological knowledge at Tallebung will to not only be vital in estimating the quantity and grade of the tin mineralisation, but it will also be invaluable in discovering further strong tin mineralisation at Tallebung.

Figure 4: *Tallebung Target – Drill core from the first diamond hole in the latest program,* ***TBD003*** *(33.3-43.05m), intense quartz veining hosting abundant cassiterite (tin oxide). Left-hand side red box: a close up of 38.2-38.4m – visible coarse cassiterite circled in blue chinagraph, hosted in a large quartz vein. Right-hand side red box: a close up of 40.0-40.3m – coarse cassiterite up to 10mm across circled in blue, hosted in a quartz vein. Core is 83.1mm wide for scale.*

NB: Cassiterite contains over 78% tin and is 2.6x denser than quartz, therefore, 1% cassiterite in the core = over 2% tin grade.

TALLEBUNG TARGET – BULK METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

SKY conducted Heavy Medium Separation (HMS) trials on the crushing fines (fines) to build on the exceptional results already achieved in producing a saleable +60% tin concentrate from the coarse cassiterite tin mineralisation at Tallebung (SKY ASX Announcement 24 October 2022). This trial of HMS has shown exceptional potential for use at Tallebung to reduce the mass to be processed in the gravity circuit to approximately a quarter of the total mass mined.

The flowsheet developed from the testwork on the Tallebung mineralisation involved an initial crushing of the rock to reduce the size. The crushed rock is then separated into +8mm crushed rock suitable for ore sorting and a -8mm fines which are too fine to be ore sorted.

These fines accounted for approximately 23.4% of the mass before ore sorting and when recombined with the +8mm ore sorting product account for almost 50% of the mass requiring further processing via the gravity circuit. As such, reducing the mass of these fines has the potential to significantly reduce the mass for gravity processing.

The trial of HMS on the 127kg of fines has shown that the mass of these can be reduced significantly from 127kg to 10.3kg or 8.1% of the starting mass while recovering 86.9% of tin. When recombined with the ore sorted product, the ore sorting and HMS combine to reduce the mass intensive processing by almost 75% (**Tables 3** and **4**).

Table 3 – Tallebung Tin Project, Tallebung Target. Summary results table for the TOMRA ore sorting bulk testwork showing significant 3 times increase in tin grade and 1/3 reduction in mass for 98% recovery of tin (from SKY ASX Announcement 5 September 2022).

Fraction	Sample	Weight	Total Weight Fraction	Sort Weight Fraction	Tin Grade	Sort Recovery	Total Recovery	Upgrade
-85mm	Feed	542 kg	100%	-	0.29%	-	-	-
25-50mm	Product	74 kg	13.7%	30.0%	0.65%	97%	30%	2.24
25-50mm	Waste	173 kg	31.9%	70.0%	0.01%	3%	1%	0.03
8-25mm	Product	62 kg	11.4%	36.9%	1.18%	99%	46%	4.07
8-25mm	Waste	106 kg	19.6%	63.1%	0.01%	1%	1%	0.03
Sorted Total (8-50mm)	**Product**	136 kg	51.5%	32.8%	**0.89%**	**98%**	76%	3.07
	Waste	279 kg	25.1%	67.2%	**0.01%**	**2%**	2%	0.03
-8mm	**Fines**	**2.98**	**23.4%**	**-**	**0.28%**	**-**	**22%**	**-**

Table 4 – Tallebung Tin Project, Tallebung Target. Summary results table for the HMS bulk testwork showing almost 11 times increase in tin grade and +90% reduction in mass for 95% total recovery of tin for reducing the starting mass by approximately 75%.

Fraction	Sample	Weight	Total Weight Fraction	Tin Grade	Process Recovery	Total Tin Recovery	Upgrade Factor
-8mm	Fines	127 kg	23.4%	0.28%	-	22.3%	-
HMS Fines	**Product**	**10.3 kg**	**8.1%**	**3.01%**	**86.9%**	19.4%	**10.75**
	Waste	**116.7 kg**	**91.9%**	**0.04%**	**13.1%**	2.9%	**0.14**
Ore Sorting	Product	136 kg	51.5%	0.89%	98%	76%	3.07
	Waste	279 kg	25.1%	0.01%	2%	1.8%	0.03
Combined HMS and Ore Sorting Product	**Gravity Plant Feed**	**146 kg**	**27%**	**1.04%**	**-**	**95.3%**	**3.54**

The extraordinary reduction in mass also increases the tin grade of the feed into the gravity plant. A higher grade being fed into the gravity plant is expected to increase the recovery of tin as many of the gravity processes show a fixed tail grade, therefore, the higher the grade that is fed into the plant the lower percentage of the tin that will be in the tail grade. This will act to increase the recoveries of tin and the gravity plant and will compensate for the tin lost in the reducing the mass via ore sorting and HMS processing.

This excellent HMS trial result continue to demonstrate the exceptional nature of the Tallebung tin mineralisation for concentration to a saleable tin concentrate.

Figure 5: *Tallebung Target – Simplified schematic flowsheet starting with the TOMRA XRT Ore Sorter and now with the HMS on the crusher fines to increase the tin grade to significantly reduce the total mass to undergo processing. The reduced feed will be further upgraded in the gravity plant before reverse flotation and WHIMS dressing to produce the saleable tin concentrate.*

Table 1 – Tallebung Tin Project, Tallebung Target. Collar summary for drill holes.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	RL (m)	DIP	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)	Comment
TBRC036	460719	6376590	290	-60	260	192	Completed
TBRC037	460780	6376598	290	-62	260	204	Completed
TBRC038	460843	6376426	294	-57	255	144	Abandoned past target due to drilling difficulty
TBRC039	460862	6376332	296	-60	245	35	Abandoned before target depth due to drilling difficulty
TBRC040	460862	6376332	296	-60	245	150	Abandoned past target due to excessive hole deviation
TBRC041	460855	6376488	291	-62	258	204	Completed
TBRC042	460871	6376274	297	-62	243	168	Completed
TBRC043	460997	6376255	298	-62	240	204	Completed
TBRC044	460826	6376170	300	-62	237	204	Completed
TBRC045	460800	6376309	299	-60	237	210	Completed
TBRC046	460780	6376403	301	-60	256	198	Completed

Table 2 –Tallebung Tin-Tungsten Project, Tallebung Target. Significant drillhole intersections.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Sn	W	Ag	Cu	Zn	Comment
	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	%	g/t	%	%	
TBRC036	3	19	16	0.11	0.01	9.1	-	-	
including	3	5	2	0.44	0.04	-	-	-	
	75	92	17	0.3	0.09	5.06	0.01	0.1	
including	86	88	2	1.69	0.24	12.6	0.02	0.44	
	112	141	29	0.1	-	-	-	-	
including	123	125	2	0.51	0.01	-	-	-	
and	138	139	1	1.11	0.01	19.6	0.06	0.64	
	160	162	2	0.21	0.01	-	-	0.6	
	175	177	2	0.18	-	-	0.02	1.78	
	181	182	1	0.17	0.03	-	0.01	0.21	
TBRC037	76	93	17	0.2	0.03	-	-	-	
including	76	79	3	0.48	0.04	17	-	-	
and	92	93	1	1.51	0.2	-	-	-	
	184	185	1	0.6	0.01	8.75	0.02	0.47	
TBRC038	4	5	1	0.6	0.07	-	-	-	
	44	57	13	0.15	0.03	13.3	-	-	
including	55	56	1	0.7	0.01	19.4	-	-	
	107	114	7	0.12	0.03	9.66	-	0.28	
TBRC039	18	35	17	0.11	0.02	42	-	-	Abandoned due to poor drilling conditions
including	24	35	11	0.16	0.02	63.5	-	-	
TBRC040	30	47	17	0.38	0.04	47.6	-	-	
including	30	34	4	1.17	0.04	171	-	-	
including	30	31	1	4.06	0.08	176	-	-	
and	46	47	1	1.34	0.4	-	-	-	
	105	107	2	0.19	-	-	-	1.02	Re-drill of TBRC039
	124	126	2	0.31	0.46	36	0.15	0.9	

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Sn	W	Ag	Cu	Zn	Comment
	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	%	g/t	%	%	
	136	137	1	0.3	0.04	43.8	0.06	1.39	
	142	145	3	0.23	0.02	42.6	0.11	1.29	
TBRC041	0	2	2	0.11	-	-	-	-	
	9	14	5	0.09	-	-	-	-	
	22	25	3	0.15	-	-	-	-	
	63	72	9	0.13	0.02	-	-	-	
including	70	71	1	0.62	0.11	-	-	-	
	109	116	7	0.09	-	8.93	-	-	
TBRC042	27	38	11	0.81	0.01	-	-	-	
including	31	34	3	2.7	0.02	-	-	-	
	102	103	1	0.12	0.01	20.8	0.03	0.78	
	126	147	21	0.11	0.02	8.46	0.01	0.12	
including	129	142	13	0.16	0.02	8.3	0.01	0.17	
including	129	131	2	0.83	0.02	-	0.01	0.3	
TBRC043	10	11	1	-	0.56	-	-	-	
	37	40	3	0.5	-	7.63	-	-	
including	39	40	1	0.93	-	-	-	-	
TBRC044	25	26	1	0.3	0.02	-	-	-	
	47	50	3	0.16	0.1	28.9	0.03	-	
including	47	48	1	0.34	0.26	-	-	-	
	133	138	5	0.17	0.09	8.74	0.04	0.28	
including	136	138	2	0.39	0.2	-	-	0.3	
	182	186	4	0.44	0.03	-	-	-	
including	183	184	1	1.27	-	-	-	-	
TBRC045	140	157	17	0.06	0.08	8.33	-	-	
including	141	142	1	0.5	0.34	-	-	-	
	202	208	6	-	0.07	-	-	0.49	
including	207	208	1	-	0.34	11.5	0.02	2.25	
TBRC046	79	84	5	0.82	0.02	169	0.25	2.22	
including	80	81	1	1.62	-	242	0.41	0.43	

This report has been approved for release by the 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 tin, gold, and copper markets in the world class mining jurisdiction of NSW.

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).

NEW ENGLAND PROJECT (EL9200 & 9210, 100% SKY)

SKY has been granted two exploration licences in the New England Orogen covering areas of significant historical tin production – Emmaville & Gilgai. These areas were selected as they have considerable potential to host hardrock tin resources and limited modern exploration has been conducted.

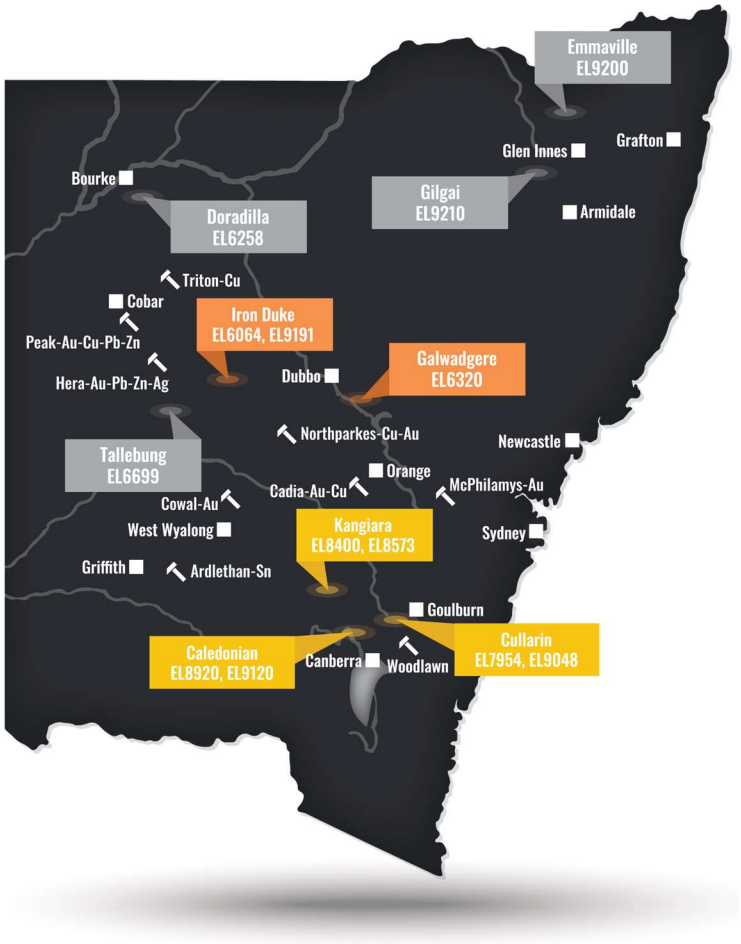

Figure 6: *SKY Tenement Location Map*

COPPER GOLD PROJECTS

IRON DUKE (EL6064, BALMAIN OPTION; EL9191 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).

GALWADGERE (EL6320, 100% SKY)

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.

GOLD PROJECTS

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

The Cullarin Project contains equivalent host stratigraphy to the McPhillamys deposit with a similar geochemical, geophysical & alteration signature. '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. SKY's maiden drill program was successful, including HUD002 which returned 93m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 56m.

CALEDONIAN / TIRRANA PROJECTS (EL8920, EL9048, EL9120 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 81m @ 0.87g/t Au in a costean on EL8920 at the Caledonian Project. The distribution of multiple historic drill intersections indicates a potentially large 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.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rimas Kairaitis, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rimas Kairaitis is a Director of Sky Metals Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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'. Mr Kairaitis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by Michael Gunn, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Michael Gunn is a contractor of Sky Metals Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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'. Mr Gunn consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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

DISCLAIMER

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

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

JORC CODE, 2012 - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – TALLEBUNG PROJECT

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Drill core sampling is by sawn half core HQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.3m to 2.0m. All RC chips 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 lab received weights show consistency with core recovery and interval length.
	• *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. RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling. Though the Permian overlying sequence, composite spear samples of 3m were taken. Forty-eight elements including Ag, As, Cu, Fe, In, Pb, S, Zn are digested by four-acid digest then analysed by ICPMS (method ME-MS61). Sn and W assays were generated by lithium borate fusion XRF (method ME-MS85) – considered appropriate for these elements and by XRF fusion for +1% ore grade assays.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc)*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 110mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drilling - high capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	RC drilling - high capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination.
	• *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. RC chips are retained in trays for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	RC drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	RC drilling - the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a riffle splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry*	RC drilling - the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a riffle splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique*	For RC samples: samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples*	Certified Reference Material (CRM) and blanks were inserted at least every 50 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the drill core results. 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 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.*	Field duplicates were taken for RC samples with spear sampling of zones of visual mineralisation. Duplicates performed well. The sample was crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. This was considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Forty-eight elements including Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested by four-acid digest then analysed by ICPMS (method ME-MS61). Sn and W assays were generated by lithium borate fusion XRF (method ME-MS85) – considered

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		appropriate for these elements. XRF analysis was used for sample over 1% Sn or W.
	• *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. 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 Sn and Cu.
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 been used at the early stage in exploration.
	• *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. 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 and has been checked by SKY staff and contract surveyors to provide SKY with a +/-5m accuracy of historic drillhole collars. SKY has used DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m) to accurately locate them once completed and an initial handheld GPS (+/-3m) reading is used before holes are surveyed via DGPS.
	• *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 has used DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m) to accurately locate them and an initial handheld GPS (+/-3m) reading is used before holes are surveyed via DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	At this early exploration stage, the data spacing is variable as the focus is on geological mapping and identifying new zones of mineralisation.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied*	Not Applicable as no JORC-2012 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 to cross the mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material*	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known, however, the unique orientation of the metallurgical drillholes may introduce some sampling bias. The structural controls on mineralisation is considered well understood and consistent.
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 and transport samples 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 – TALLEBUNG PROJECT
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Tallebung Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 6699 The tenement is 100% owned by Stannum Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Big Sky Metals Pty Ltd and Sky Metals Ltd. The Tallebung tenement is overlain by Native Title Determination Application No NC12/1 (Federal Court No NSD 415/12). A determination of extinguished native title was received over a portion of the Tallebung Tin Field.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area*	Stannum Pty Ltd have previously commence a Right to Negotiate Process (RTN) with the claimant group with respect to Application No NC12/1 (Federal Court No NSD 415/12). These negotiations did not conclude. Stannum Pty Ltd has recently (June 2018) resubmitted a Native Title Clearance report to the NSW Dept of Planning. A determination of extinguished native title was received over a portion of the Tallebung Tin Field.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	The Tallebung Project area was subject to a large, modern scale alluvial/colluvial mining by the Tullebong Tin Syndicate in the period 1963-1972. The Tullebong Syndicate completed a programme of 24 short diamond holes in 1968-69 designed to test the lode mineralisation at Tallebung. Pruessag completed a large-scale assessment of the alluvial tin deposits in 1984-85, including RC drilling, identifying the potential for a large, low grade alluvial deep lead. In recent exploration, YTC Resources (now Aurelia Metals Ltd) completed trenching, diamond drilling, aircore drilling of tailings, and resistivity geophysics (EH4) at the Tallebung tin field. YTC recognised the continued potential for both shallow high grade, and large scale low-grade 'porphyry-style- tin mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Ordovician aged Tallebung Group sediments in the Tallebung Tin Field area outcrop as a sequence of weakly metamorphosed shales, siltstones, carbonaceous mudstones and minor quartz-rich sandstones. The rocks are tightly folded, striking NNW at around 330o with variable dips. The tin mineralisation is thought to be sourced from the Silurian-aged Erimeran granite, which outcrops 2km south of the Tallebung Tin Field. The Tallebung Tin Field represents a site of significant tin and tungsten production from high grade, quartz lodes and their associated alluvial and deep lead deposits. The field has been worked sporadically from the discovery of lode tin in the 1890's, through to the large-scale open cut mining of alluvial tin by the Tullabong Tin Syndicate in the period 1963 to 1971. The Tallebung Tin Field contains significant, tin bearing, unconsolidated sediments which are alluvial to elluvial in nature, poorly sorted and contain coarse bedrock fragments up to 15cm in a matrix of sandy/silty clay with some iron oxides and cemented layers. Sediment thickness varies from 5m to 36 metres. The east-trending, tin bearing leads and deep leads draining the Tallebung lode deposits are the dominant source of historic tin production from the field. The Tallebung site is now a large-scale derelict mining environment with approximate 1.2km strike of shallow open cuts, large scale tailings dam and decaying mine site housing and infrastructure. The tin and tungsten bearing quartz reefs are located on the western edge of the worked out alluvial open pits. The lodes form a well-developed quartz vein stock work zone extending for approximately 1.2km on a 330o trend. Thicker quartz lodes >0.5m have been selectively exploited in historic shafts and shallow open cuts along the trend.
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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 Doradilla and Tallebung Projects have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% Sn or 2% Zn have been used to calculate intercepts. No high cut-off has been applied.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	No metal equivalences quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results-* - *if the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *if it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	At Tallebung, orientated drill core has been used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Lode orientation of the Tallebung is well constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020, SKY ASX announcement 22 September 2021, SKY ASX announcement 25 October 2021 SKY ASX announcement 17 January 2022, SKY ASX announcement 27 January 2022, SKY ASX announcement 7 March 2022 and SKY ASX Announcement 27 June 2022.
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 body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020, 22 November 2018, SKY ASX announcement 4 September 2019, SKY ASX announcement 5 December 2019, SKY ASX Announcement 10 May 2022 and SKY ASX Announcement 27 June 2022.
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 and SKY ASX announcement 5 September 2022, SKY ASX announcement 24 October 2022 and 1 November SKY ASX Announcement 2022.
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 work is imminent to continue exploring the tenement. See body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020, ASX announcement, 22 November 2018, SKY ASX announcement 4 September 2019, SKY ASX announcement 5 December 2019, SKY ASX Announcement 10 May 2022, SKY ASX Announcement 27 June 2022, 5 September 2022, SKY ASX announcement 24 October 2022 and 1 November SKY ASX Announcement 2022.
	• *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, and ASX announcement, 22 November 2018, SKY ASX announcement 4 September 2019, SKY ASX announcement 5 December 2019, SKY ASX Announcement 10 May 2022 and SKY ASX Announcement 27 June 2022.