Jervois
MINING LIMITED
A.B.N. 52 007 626 575

24 June 2019 ASX/TSXV: JRV

Jervois Mining progresses Ugandan exploration; drilling underway

HIGHLIGHTS

- **During 2018 and early 2019, M2 Cobalt collected 2,518 rock chip samples at 17,336 soil samples at its highly prospective Bujagali and Kilembe properties in Uganda.**
- **Jervois continues to target significant cobalt, base metal and gold anomalies defined in 2018-19 in its exploration.**
- **Two localised, surficial copper-gold showings have been discovered within the Kilembe Area exploration licenses, named Eagle and Senator respectively.**
- **At Eagle, rock grab samples include showings of 37.8% copper and 18.2 g/t gold. Senator has showings up to 7.8% copper and 16.3 g/t gold (including 10 samples > 5.0 g/t gold). Jervois cautions that rock grab samples are by their nature selective and are not necessarily indicative of the general geology or grade within the property.**
- **Work programme includes further ground geophysics and geochemistry (infill sampling) at Bujagali and Kilembe.**
- **Drilling is also underway at Bujagali, initially targeting the Bombo nickel, copper, cobalt and Waragi copper, cobalt anomalies. Jervois expects results from this during Q3 CY19.**

Jervois Mining Limited (ASX/TSXV: JRV) is pleased to provide an update on exploration of its Uganda prospects following the successful merger with M2 Cobalt.

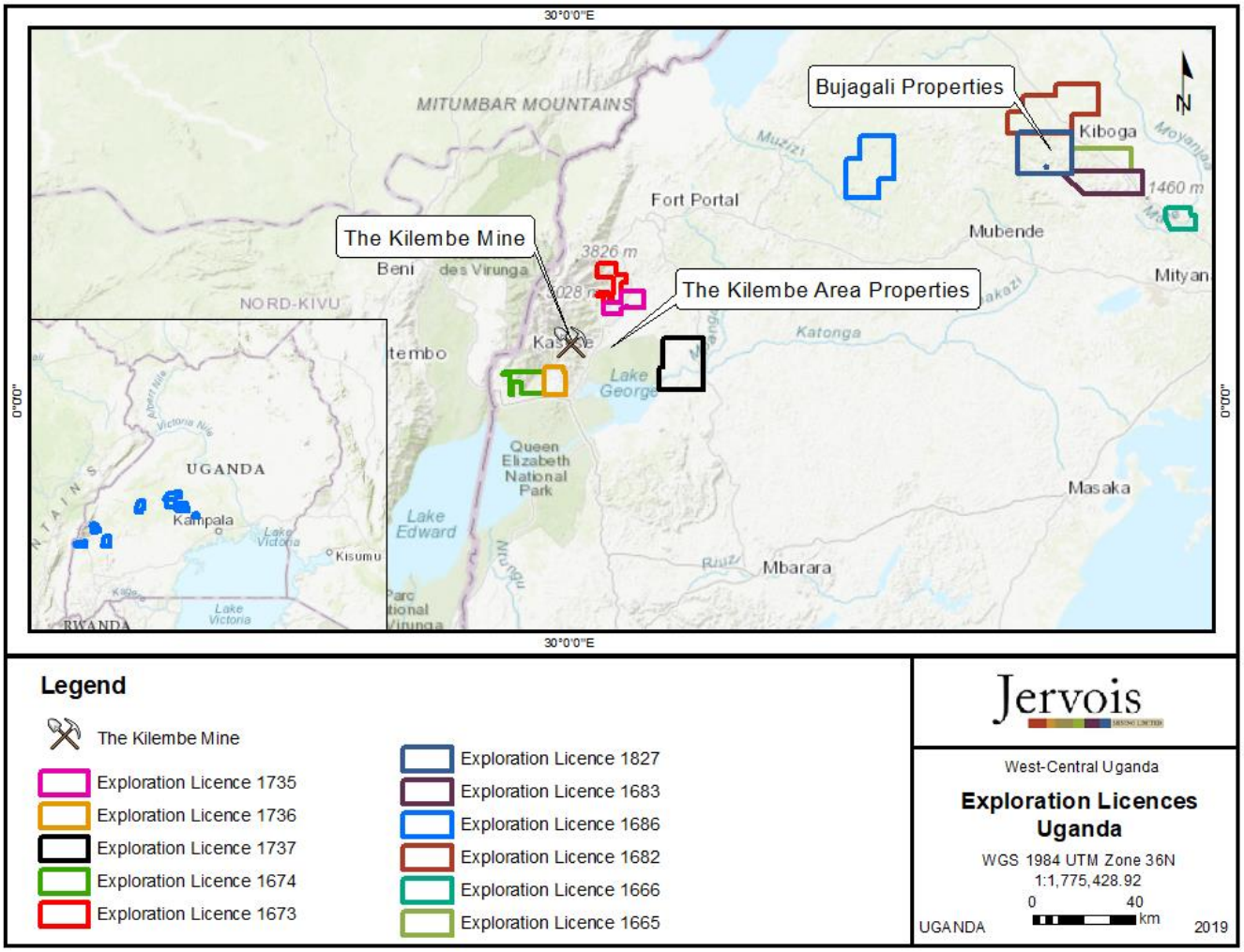
M2 Cobalt previously conducted extensive surface exploration within its Ugandan exploration licenses in both the Kilembe area in western Uganda and Bujagali in the south central region. Jervois will now continue with the exploration programme.

At the time the merger was closed, M2 had drawn US$1.8 million of a US$3.0 million secured convertible loan provided by Jervois as part of the transaction.

Background

Jervois now holds eleven (11) granted exploration licenses in Uganda spread over two regional areas: Kilembe and Bujagali. Figure 1 below shows the regional scale locations of the properties.

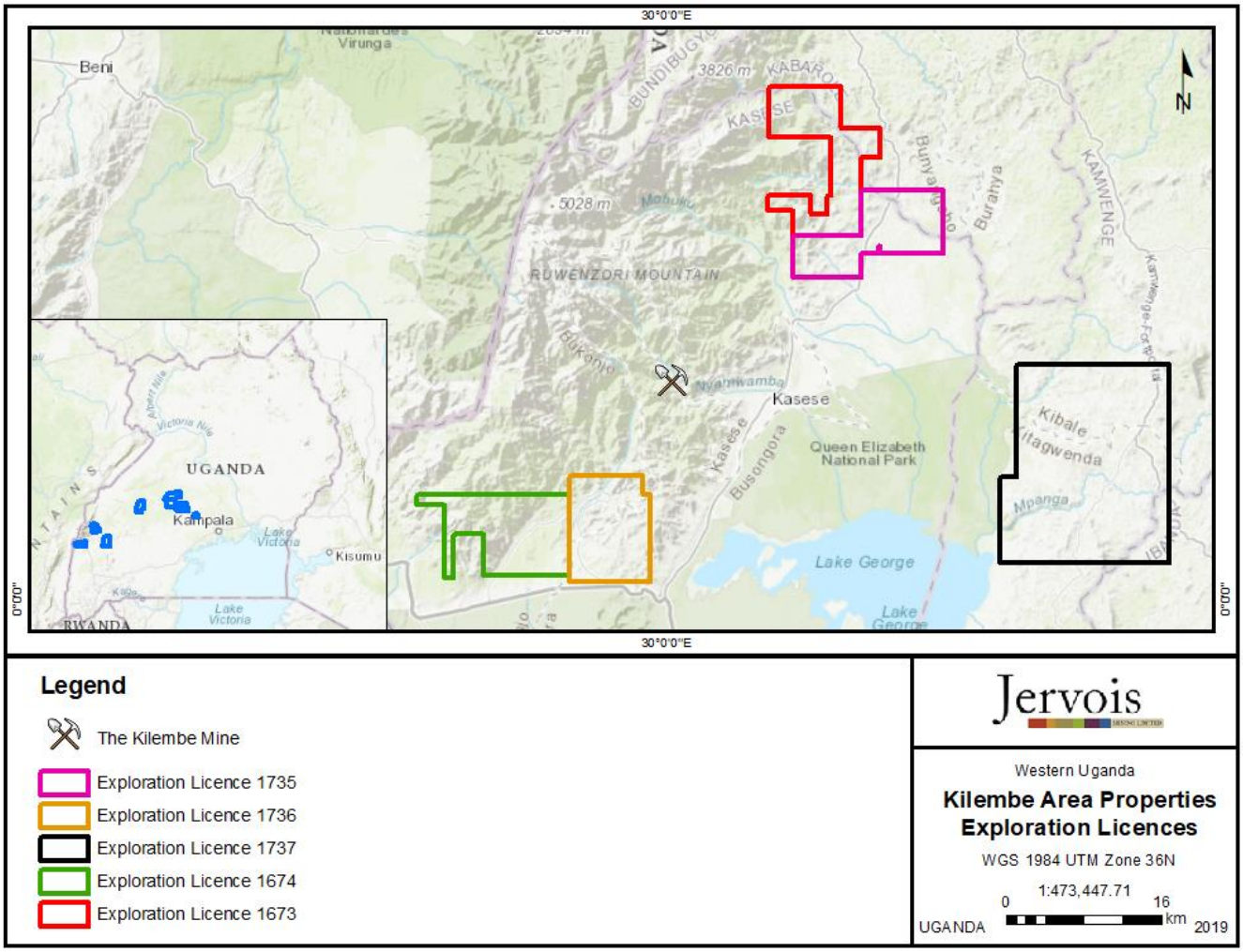
Figure 1. Exploration Licences, Uganda



Kilembe Area Properties

The Kilembe Area Properties comprise five (5) exploration licenses ("**ELs**") totaling 708km^2 in area (Figure 2). Four ELs are located adjacent to and immediately north and south of the historic Kilembe copper & cobalt mine tenure (Figure 1). The target mineralisation is volcanogenic massive sulphide ("**VMS**") type copper and cobalt as exists at the historic Kilembe mine. The fifth EL is located to the east of the Kilembe mine area across the Great Rift Valley. This area is interpreted as a split off the main Kilembe complex and has reported historic mineral showings.

Figure 2. Kilembe Area Properties, Exploration Licenses



Exploration completed thus far on the Kilembe Project includes, helicopter-borne VTEM™ B-Field and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical surveys, mapping, grid soil sampling, rock chip sampling and drilling. Several anomalies have been identified and recent rock chip sampling has confirmed outcropping copper and gold mineralization at two (2) local scale prospects: Senator and Eagle. These prospects are currently being further investigated by grid soil sampling to determine potential mineralization extents (see Table 1 and Figures 7, 8 and 9).

Helicopter VTEM

M2 completed helicopter VTEM surveys (surveys covering both EL 1673 and EL 1674; Figures 3 and 4) early in 2018 to aid in definition of stratigraphy and seek sub-surface conductors. This identified more than 80 high priority anomalies, with results of the VTEM surveys shown below:

Figure 3. Kilembe Area Properties, VTEM Targets (EL 1674)

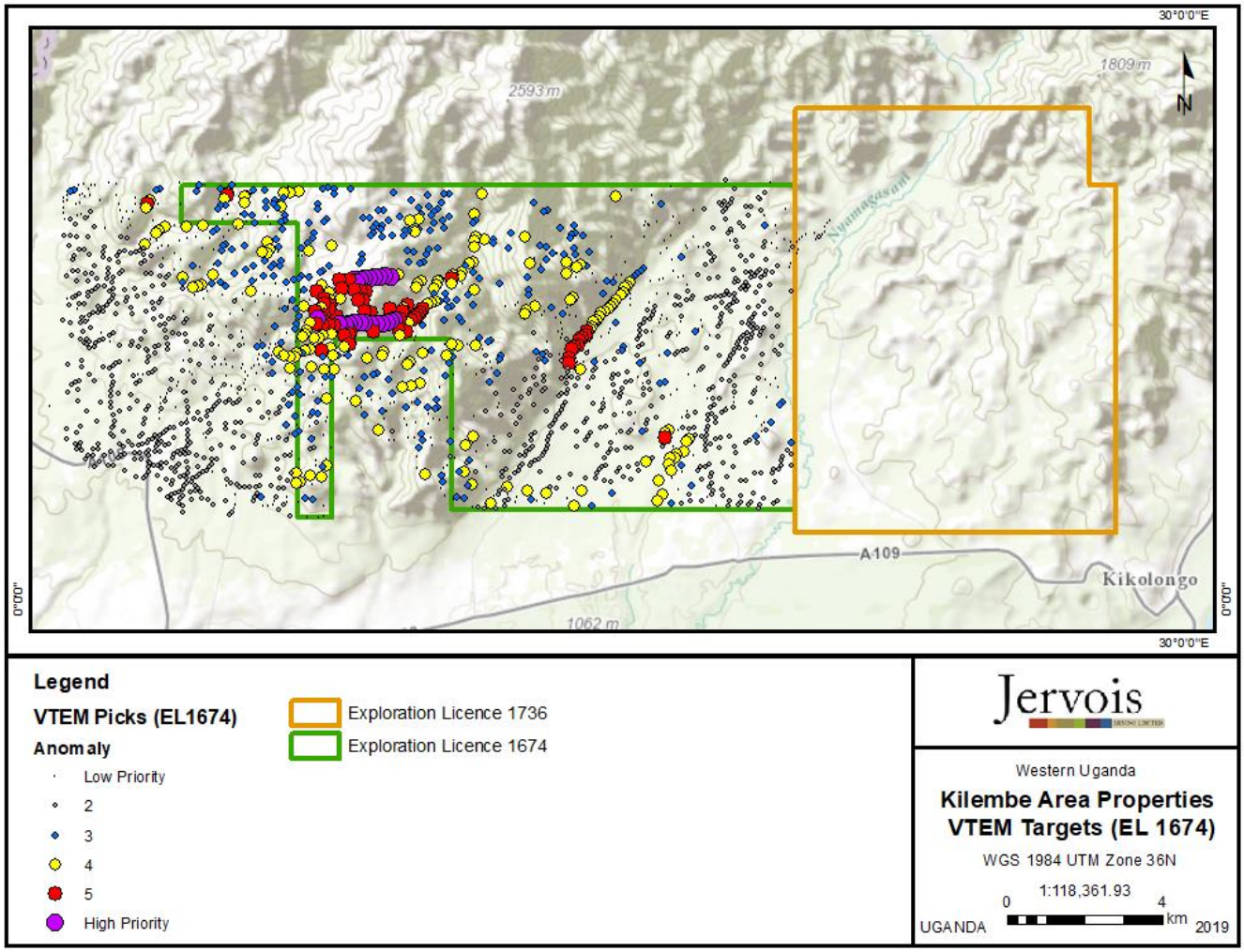
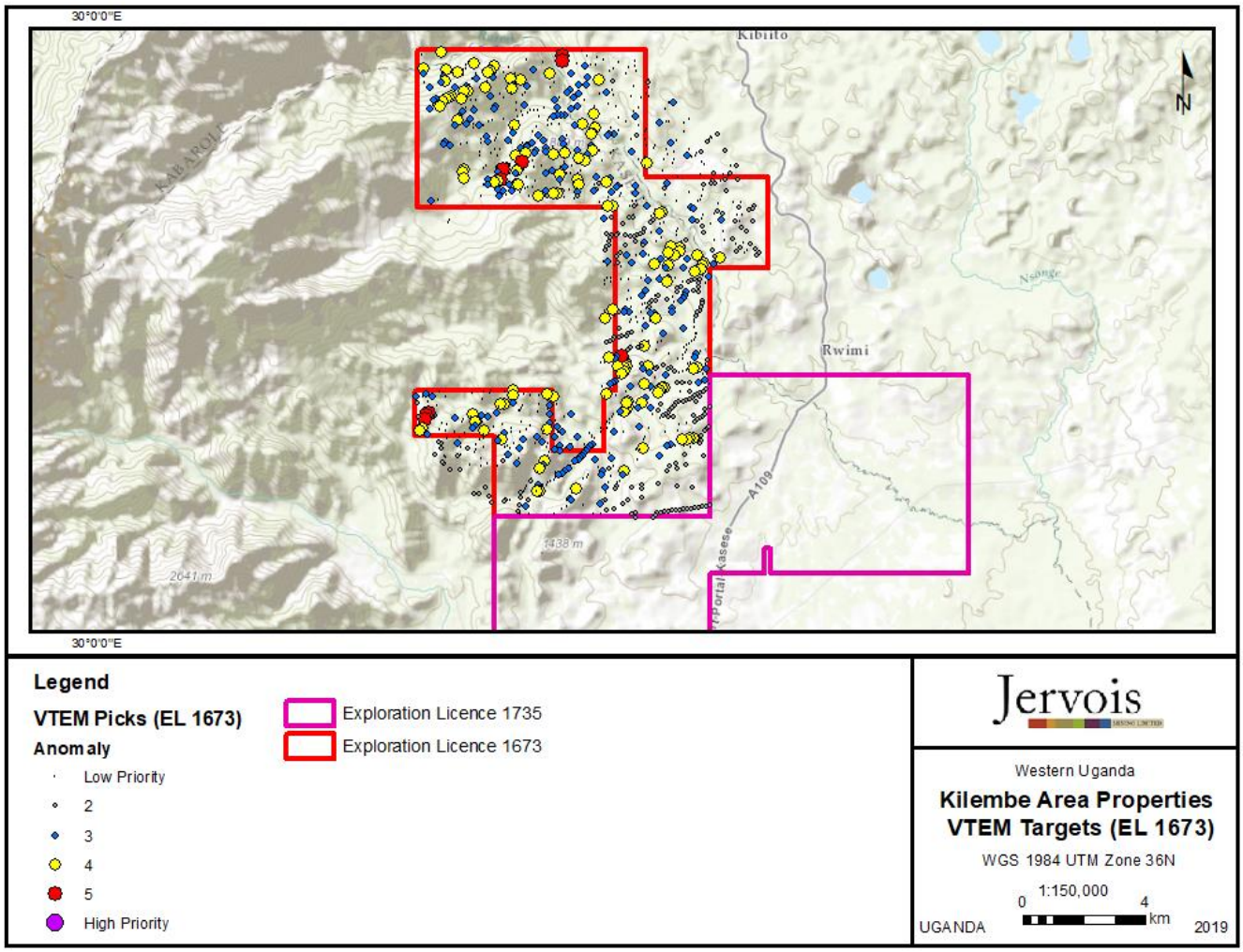


Figure 4. Kilembe Area Properties, VTEM Targets (EL 1673)



Geochemistry

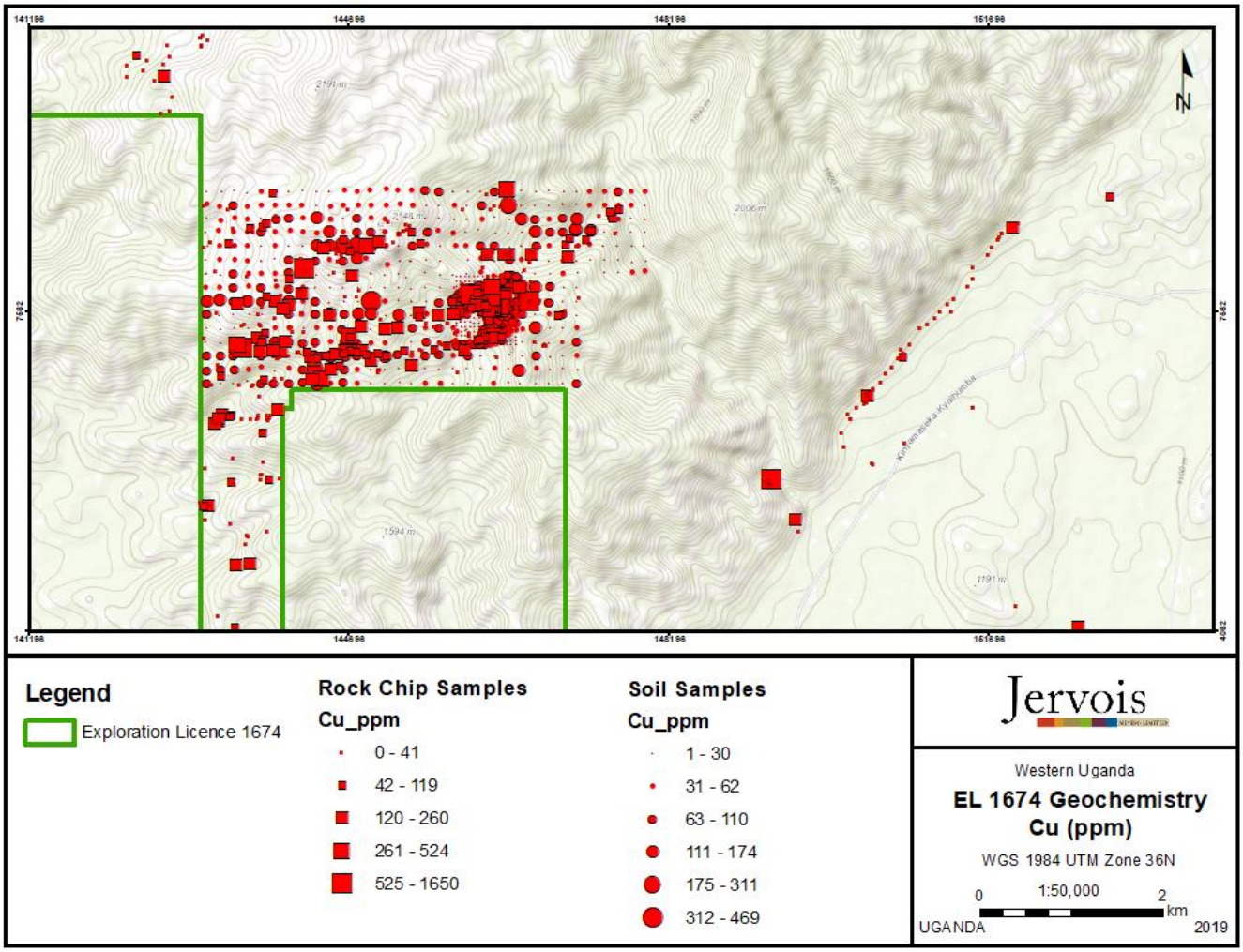
From these initial airborne surveys, a prospecting and grid soil sample programme was completed to provide a second exploration target vector(s) along with rock grab and chip sampling. The results of this first phase soil and rock chip sampling are shown below:

Table 1. Kilembe Area Properties, Geochemical Highlights

Kilembe Area EL	Results Received	Highlights
EL 1673	99 rock samples	One sample with 0.16% Cu. Further prospecting and sampling are required.
EL 1674	485 rock samples; 747 soil samples	Four rocks with greater than 0.1% Cu (up to 0.16% Cu); 93 soils samples with > 100 ppm Cu (up to 469 ppm Cu) as part of a Cu-in-soil anomaly coincidental with priority VTEM anomalies.
EL 1735	25 rock samples	No anomalous samples. Further prospecting and sampling are required.

Kilembe Area EL	Results Received	Highlights
EL 1736	97 rock samples; 133 soils samples	26 rock samples with > 0.2 ppm Au (up to 18.15 ppm Au; including 5 samples > 10.45 ppm Au and 12 samples > 5.03 ppm Au); 14 rock samples with > 0.12% Cu (up to 37.8% Cu; including 6 rock samples with > 1.45% Cu); Up to 554 ppm Cu and 1.06 ppm Au in soils at Senator; larger soil sample grid is currently in progress.
EL 1737	32 rock samples	Up to 169 ppm Cu. Historic copper showing are reported to exist within the EL. Further prospecting and sampling is required.

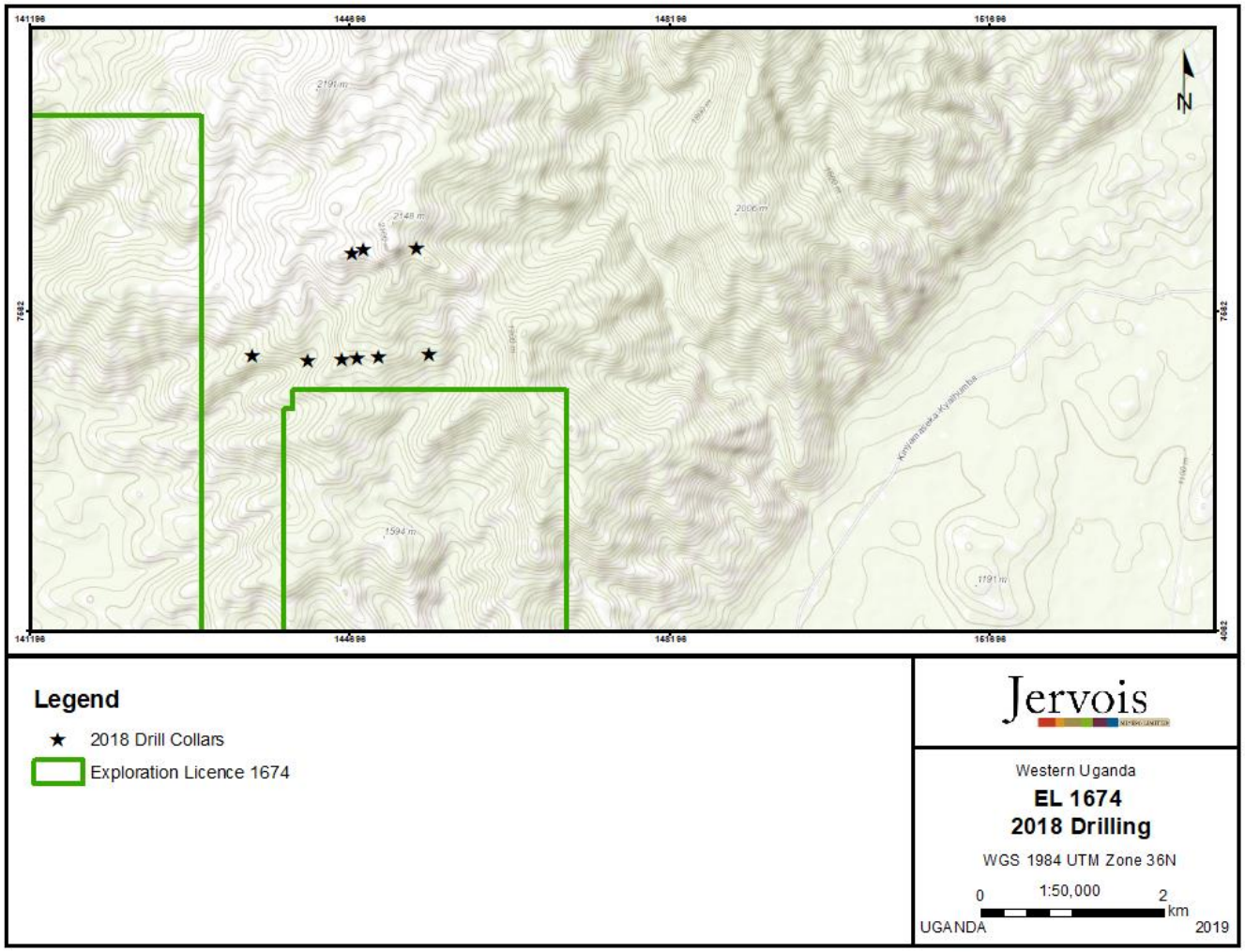
Figure 5. Kilembe Area Properties, EL 1674 Geochemistry



The soil sampling showed several coincidental geochemical anomalies for copper which were associated with the high priority anomalies from the VTEM survey (Figure 5; Table 1). Exploration in 2018included mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling and drilling, which included seven (7) drill holes completed within EL 1674 to test a series of high-priority conductors identified from the VTEM airborne survey, as well as a coincidental copper in soil anomaly. While this returned no significant assay intercepts, drilling detected the

presence of base metal sulphides and the presence of sphalerite, galena (zinc and lead sulphides) and chalcopyrite in core from the drill holes also confirmed the potential to discover additional VMS deposits along strike of the historic Kilembe mine (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Kilembe Area Properties, EL 1674 2018 Drilling



More recently, mapping and rock chip sampling has identified two (2) strongly mineralised areas of copper and gold now named Eagle and Senator. Jervois is undertaking grid soil sampling in these areas are currently to determine the extent and continuity of these coincident high grade copper and gold anomalies (see Figures 7, 8 and 9).

Figure 7. Senator and Eagle Grid Location

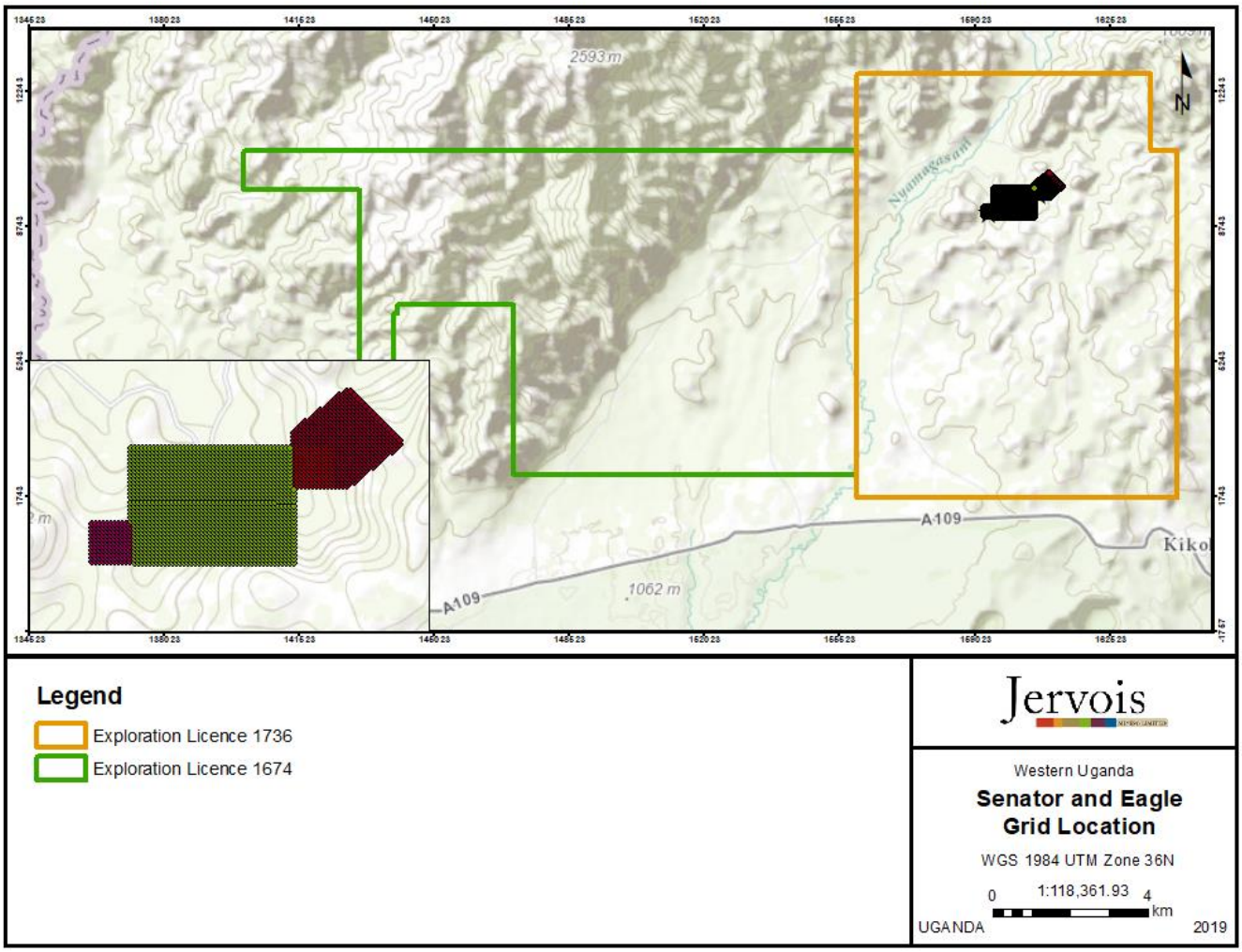
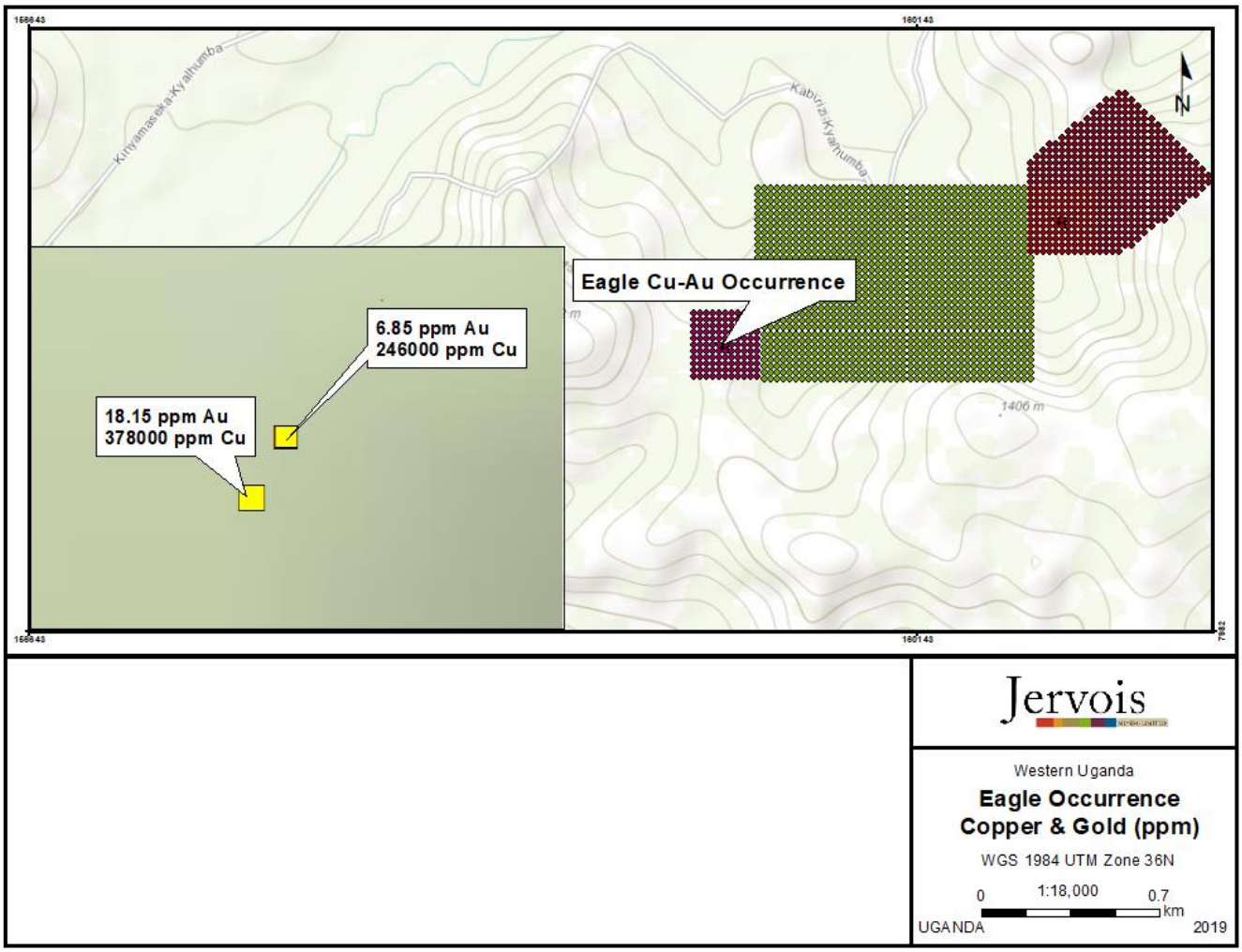
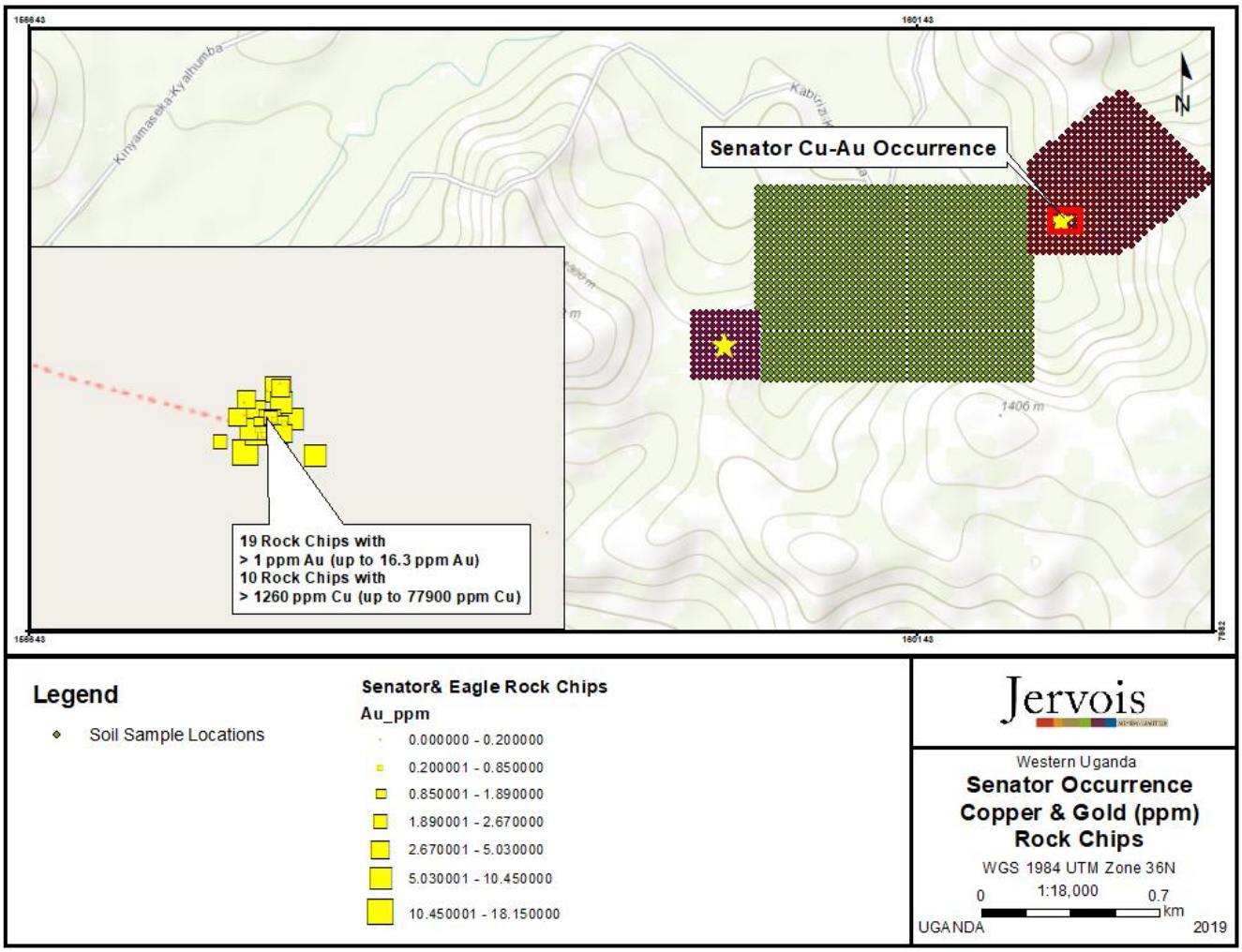


Figure 8. Eagle Occurrence, Copper and Gold (ppm)



See results of significant rock chips summarised in Table 1.

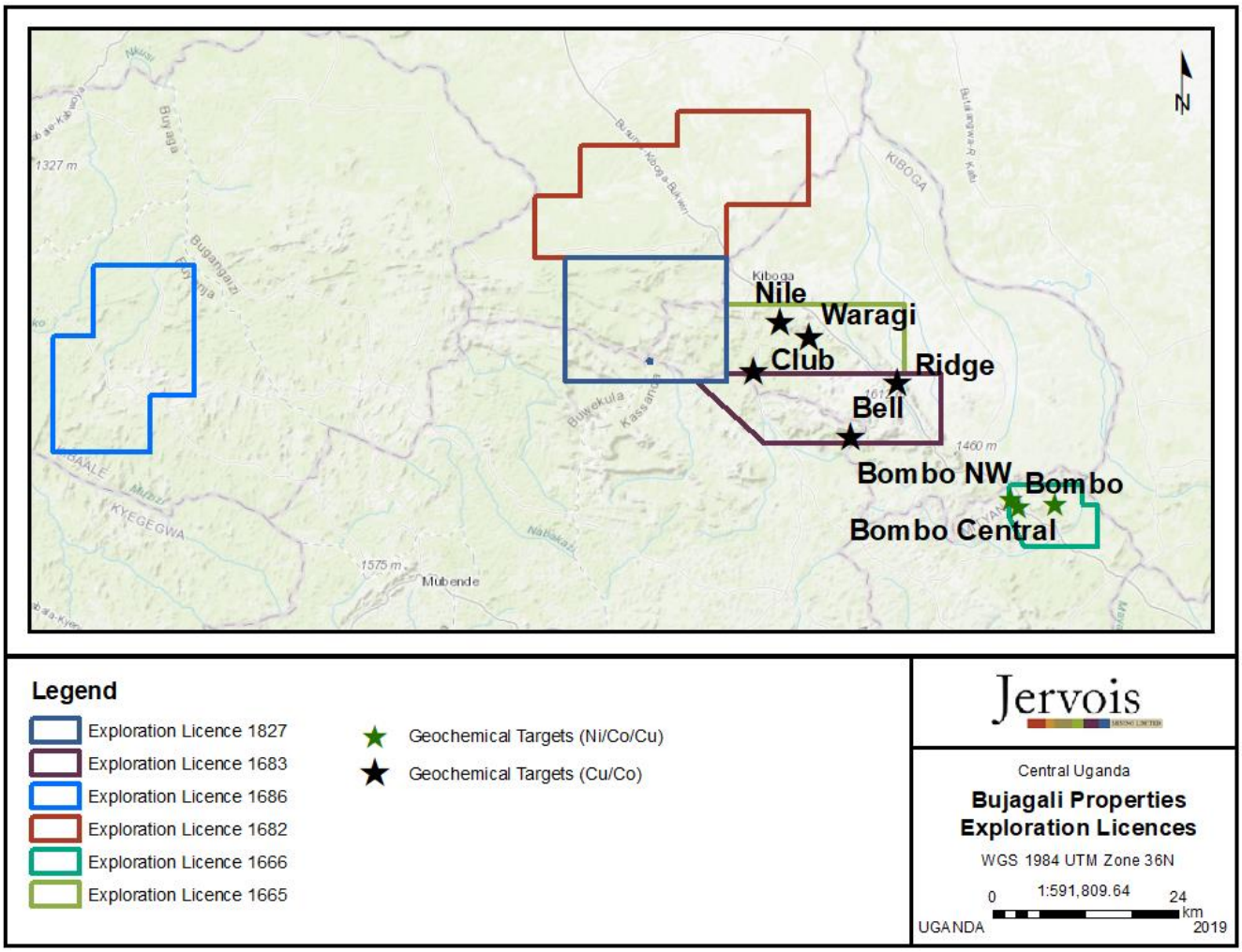
Figure 9. Senator Occurrence, Copper and Gold (ppm)



Bujagali

The Bujagali Property comprises 6 ELs, covering 1705.8km^2, which are in South-Central Uganda (Figure 10). The properties are within a regionally prospective package of Proterozoic volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary rock sequences with analogies to the Katanga belt (DRC). The properties have identified a number of anomalies named: Bombo; Bombo NW; Bombo Central; Nile; Club; Ridge; Bell; and, Waragi.

Figure 10. Bujagali Properties, Exploration Licences

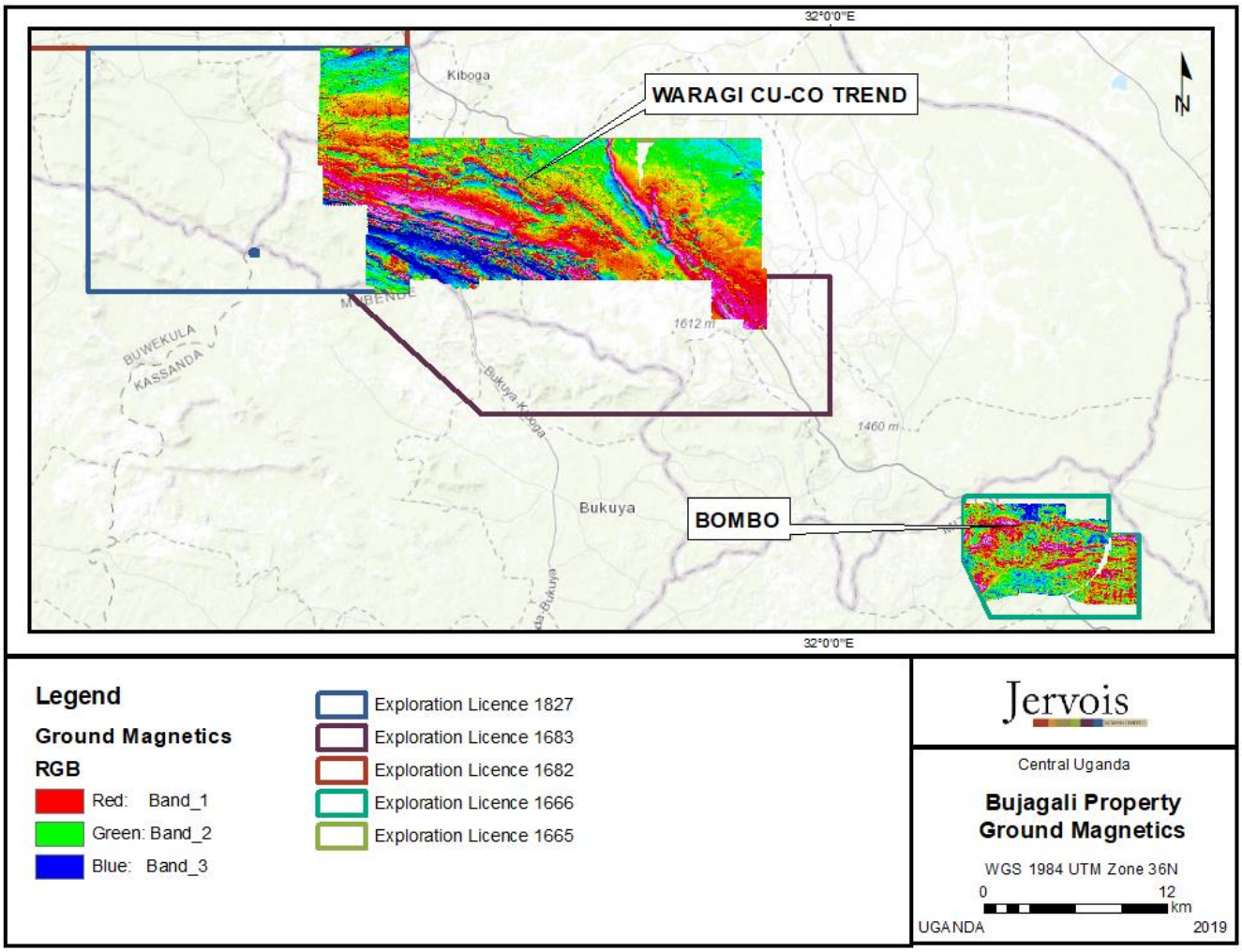


Several phases of exploration have been completed and are ongoing at Bujagali and regional prospect scale anomalies have been identified with two (2) styles of mineralisation: sediment hosted cobalt / copper with significant similarities to Katanga mineralization in the DRC; and, nickel, copper, cobalt in ultramafics. There is a current diamond core drilling programme underway, targeting multiple vector anomalies at depth. Past exploration has included airborne magnetics, ground magnetics, mapping, trenching, rock chip sampling, grid soil sampling, Induced Polarisation ('IP') and drilling.

Geophysics – Airborne and Ground Magnetics

Although broad spaced government airborne magnetics exist for all of Uganda, two helicopter-borne VTEM™ B-Field and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical survey surveys were completed in 2018 at the Bujagali Property. These surveys were followed up with ground magnetics, gravity and Ground IP. Ground magnetics is ongoing over areas of interest defined by airborne magnetics and soil sampling (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Bujagali Properties, Ground Magnetics



Soil and Rock Chip Sampling

Areas of interest have been grid soil sampled and where exposures are present rock chip samples have been taken and significant grades of cobalt copper and nickel have been identified. Below is a table of significant rock chip assays and their mapped locations (Table 2; Figures 12 and 13).

Table 2. Bujagali Properties, Geochemical Highlights

Bujagali Property EL	Results Received	Highlights
EL 1827	260 Rocks; 2,354 Soils	73 rock samples with >0.11% Co (up to 1.51% Co); 52 rock samples with >0.1% Cu (up to 1.8% Cu); Regional Cu-Co anomaly in soils; Soil samples with up to 0.13% Co and 867 ppm Cu.
EL 1665	782 Rocks; 4931 Soils; 13 Mechanized Trenches	3 discrete targets (Nile; Waragi; Club). 117 rock samples with > 0.1% Co (up to 2.48% Co); 107 rock samples with > 0.1% Cu (up to 1.2% Cu); 0.27% Co and 0.13% Cu across 3m in trench; Regional Cu-Co anomaly in soils; Soil samples with up to 0.15% Co and 711 ppm Cu.
EL 1682	69 Rocks; 2,193 Soils	0.19 and 0.48% Co in rocks; 0.1, 0.16 and 0.28% Cu in rocks; Up to 179 ppm Co and 332 ppm Cu in soils. Localized Cu-Co in soil anomalies require follow-up sampling.
EL 1683	348 Rocks; 2,974 Soils	2 discrete targets (Ridge; Bell); 9 rock samples with > 0.15% Co (up to 0.87% Co) and 6 rock samples with > 0.1% Cu (up to 0.47% Cu); Up to 439 ppm Co and 303 ppm Cu in soils.
EL 1686	28 Rocks; 793 Soils	One rock with 0.1% Cu; Two localized copper in soil anomalies which require follow-up sampling; Up to 200 ppm Cu in soils.
EL1666	293 Rocks; 3,211 Soils; 11 Mechanized Trenches	3 discrete targets (Bombo; Bombo NW and Bombo Central); 20m @ 0.22% Ni and 0.51% Cu, in trench. 10 rock samples with > 0.1% Co (up to 0.68% Co); 15 rock samples with > 0.1% Cu (up to 1% Cu); 11 rock samples with > 0.1% Ni (up to 0.15% Ni); Discrete targets defined by Ni, Cu and Co in soil; Soil samples with up to 0.13% Co; 0.16% Cu and 0.18% Ni (135 soil samples with > 0.1% Ni).

Quality Assurance

All rock and soil samples are sent to ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd., an independent and fully accredited laboratory in South Africa for analysis for gold multi-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy. M2 Cobalt also has a regimented Quality Assurance, Quality Control program where at least 10% duplicates and blanks are inserted into each sample shipment.

Figure 12. Bujagali Properties, Waragi Trend Co (ppm)

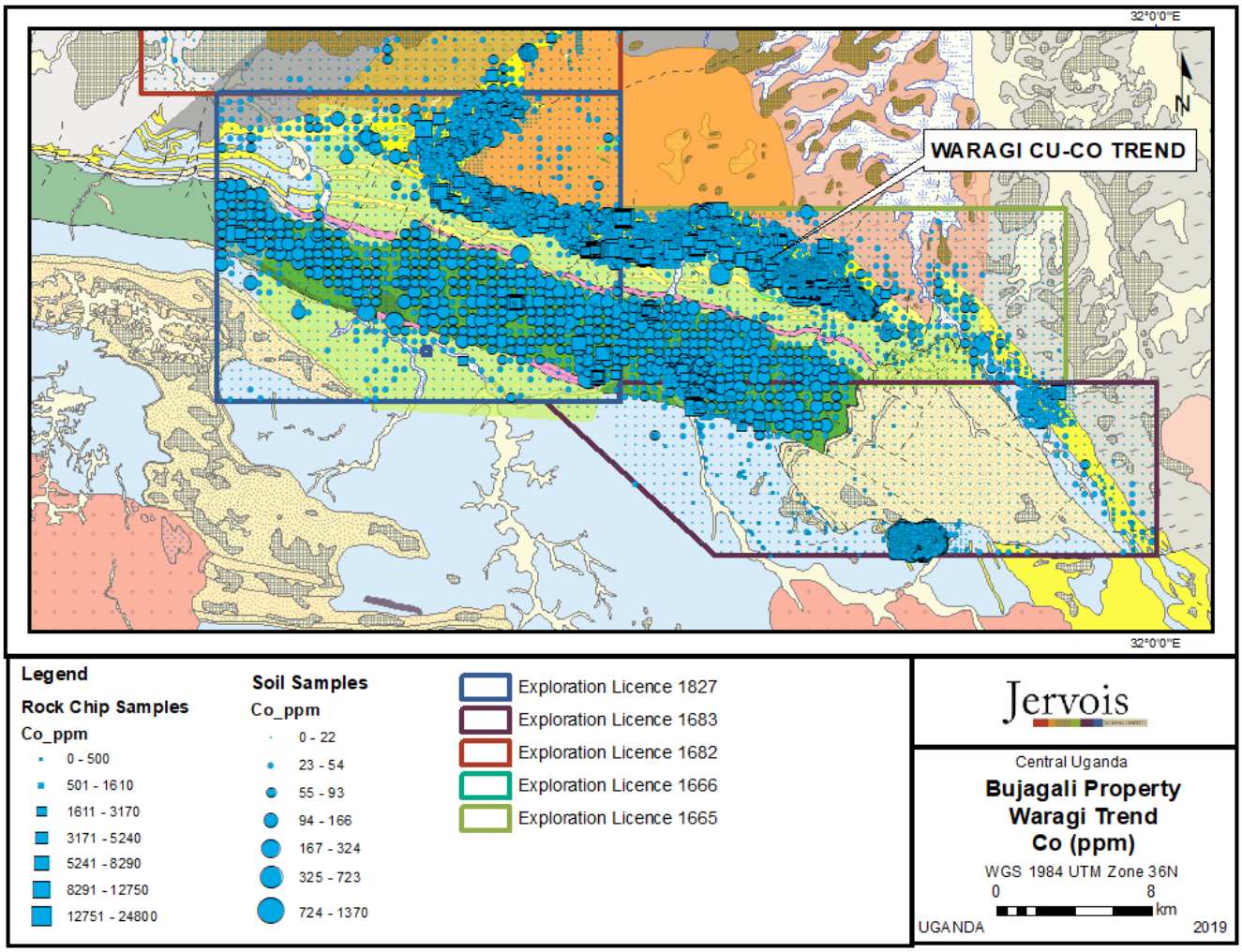
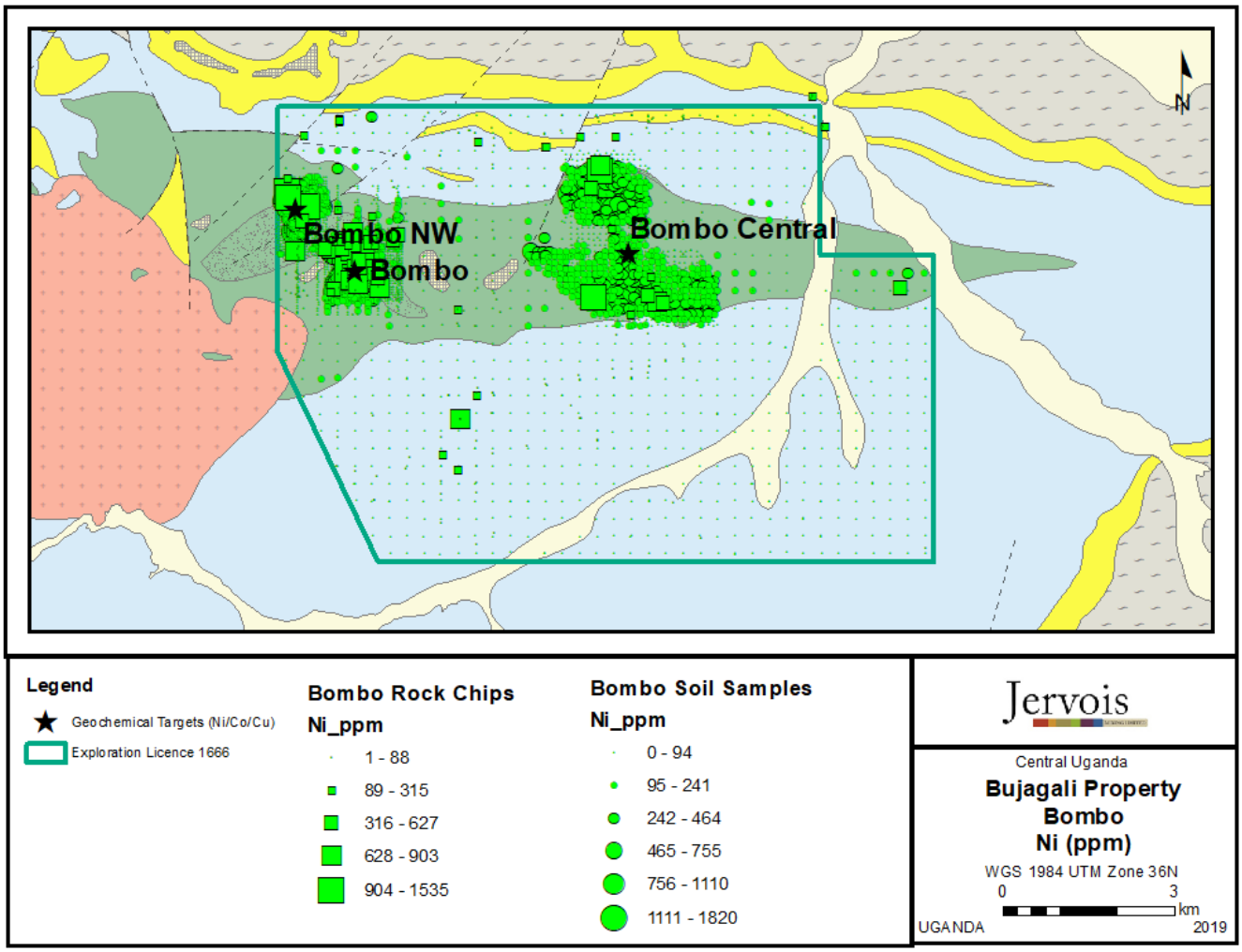


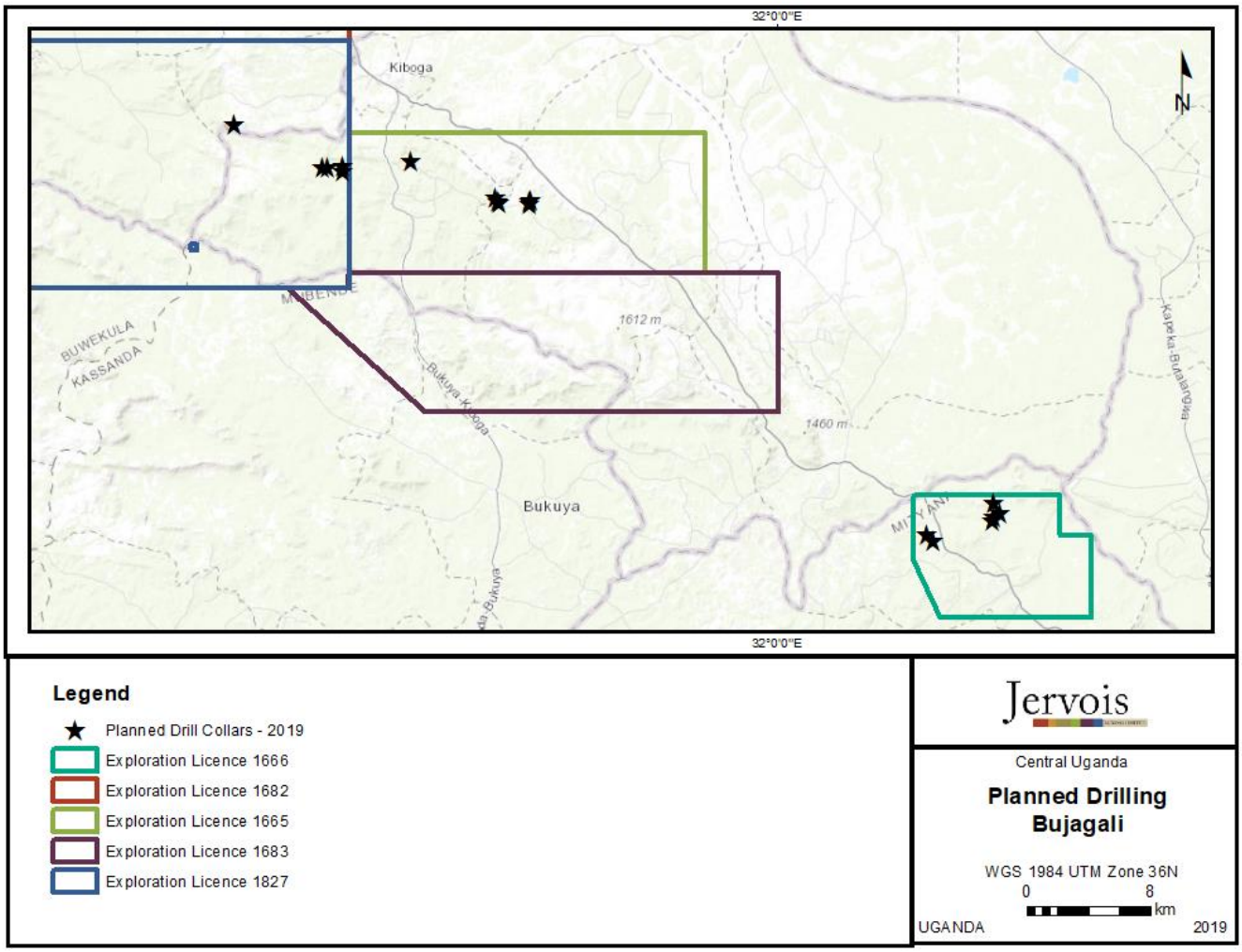
Figure 13. Bujagali Properties, Bombo Ni (ppm)



Drilling

M2 completed eight (8) diamond core drill holes at the Bujagali properties in 2018 (four holes at Bombo (839m) and four short holes at Waragi (131m total due to drill rig break down)). While there were no significant assay intercepts, drilling detected the presence of base metal sulphides, which has warranted further drilling which is currently underway (Figure 14). Results from this latest programme should be available in September 2019 and will include drilling on the encouraging high-grade copper and cobalt rock chips anomaly discovered within EL 1827 (Table 2).

Figure 14. Bujagali Properties, Planned Drilling



The newly expanded Jervois group looks forward to updating the market with its exploration progress in Uganda as results come to hand.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Exploration is based on information compiled by David Selfe who is full time employee of the company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Dean Besserer, P.Geol. who is a consultant to the company and a member of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta. Both David Selfe and Dean Besserer have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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'. David Selfe and Dean Besserer consent to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling to date includes 807 diamond drill samples (from 9 diamond core drill holes); 17,798 soil samples; 2471 rock samples, 26 Heavy Mineral Concentrates; 25 stream silt samples; 1258 trench samples (rock); and, 379 trench samples (soil). All drill core was generally sampled on 1m intervals, contingent on geology and core recovery: Core was collected directly from the core barrel into core boxes, and Core samples were split in half, with the top half of the core analysed and other half retained as reference core in the tray. Core trays were clearly labelled with the hole number, tray number and metre intervals marked. Bottom-of-hole orientation line was marked prior to geological logging and sampling. Soil samples (B Horizon) are collected using a pick and spade to dig small pits which are filled back in after the sample is collected. The samples are collected in 4x6' kraft bags and closed/sealed with a zip tie. All sample information is recorded on hand-held devices utilizing the Fulcrum App. ALS Sample tag books are utilized for sample identifiers which are scanned and/or entered manually. The sample identifier is written on the bag and a tag is placed in the bag. Sample and site photos are recorded at every site. Devices are downloaded daily are all information is stored to the cloud. Rock samples (typically grab samples) are collected using a rock hammer. The samples are selective and are not necessarily indicative of mineralization. The samples are collected in 12x20 plastic ore bags and closed/sealed with a zip tie. All sample information is recorded on hand-held devices utilizing the Fulcrum App. ALS Sample tag books are utilized for sample identifiers which are scanned and/or entered manually. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample identifier is written on the bag and a tag is placed in the bag. Sample and site photos are recorded at every site. Devices are downloaded daily are all information is stored to the cloud. Samples were cut along the orientation line before being correctly placed back into the tray. The half-core was sampled, ensuring that the same side is consistently sampled, and placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number. Orientation lines are determined using a Reflex ACTIII orientation tool. Downhole measurements are recorded using a Reflex EZ-Gyro Kit at multiple intervals down each hole and always at the end of every hole. Field sampling followed Jervois protocols including industry standard quality control procedures. All samples were sent to ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd., an independent and fully accredited laboratory in South Africa ("ALS") for analysis for gold multi-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy ("ICP"). Jervois also has a regimented Quality Assurance, Quality Control ("QA/QC") programme where at least 10% duplicates and blanks are inserted into each sample shipment. Sample representativity is ensured by: Diamond Core: For all drilling core was halved for sub-sampling with a diamond saw. Sample intervals range from 0.1 to 1 m in length, with majority of samples assayed over 1 m intervals. Rock grab samples are by their nature selective and are not necessarily indicative of the general geology of the property.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Handheld XRF instruments were used to spot check rock grab and/or drill core for mineralization, however those results were not relied on. All sample results reported on are from ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd. Drill holes were lined with PVC piping and in most holes, downhole Electromagnetics were completed after drilling was complete.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All of the drilling was diamond drill core (HQ/NQ). Typically, drill core was sampled on nominal 1m half core samples. All sample analyses were completed at ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd. and/or ALS Chemex Vancouver, Canada. ALS is a global independent laboratory which is ISO accredited. Samples are received at the laboratory: Bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed and pulverized (-180 mesh soils; -75microns rocks) then riffle split; all samples are analyzed for 35 elements using ICP-AES and gold using 30 gram fire assay for soils and 50 gram Fire assay for rocks, both with an AA finish. Any samples with over-limits specific to base metals or gold are re-analyzed.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	HQ casing/coring within saprolite yet the majority of the core was NQ Holes were generally angled from 60 to 90 degrees at varying azimuths. Reflex Orientation tool was used for structural orientations, and depths varied from 8.85m to 243m.
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*	All holes are teched and all intervals are measured for recovery and RQD's are calculated. Recovery % recorded in the geotechnical records as equivalent to the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run. Excellent recoveries were obtained from Diamond drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	There is no bias noted between sample recovery and grade. Excellent recoveries were obtained from Diamond drilling.
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.*	Diamond drilling: Drill core is photographed and logged prior to sampling; Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate to support mineral resource estimation and mining studies.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively; full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as percentage estimates on veining and sulphides.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	In total, 2027 m of diamond drill core have been completed. All drill holes are logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was half-cut lengthwise using a diamond saw along the orientation line. The half-core was sampled, generally on metre intervals.
	• *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.*	Samples are received at the laboratory: Bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed and pulverized (-75microns rocks) then riffle split; all samples are analyzed for 35 elements using ICP-AES and gold using 50 gram Fire assay with an AA finish. Any samples with over-limits specific to base metals or gold are re-analyzed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	For core sampling the same side is consistently sampled, half-core with the bottom of hole line is retained in the tray. The assay sub- sample is placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number.
	• *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.*	One in 20 samples is duplicated where the core is quartered and a quarter cut sample is analysed as a duplicate. The remaining quarter samples is retained in the tray.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes of 2-3 kg are appropriate for the grain size of material. The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The ICP-AES and Fire Assay (50 gram) are considered total and are high quality. Jervois has a regimented Quality Control protocol which has consisted of systematic submission of blanks and duplicates in addition to those conducted at the laboratory. Precision levels for all blank and duplicate samples fell within acceptable ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	Since no significant intersections have been reported, independent verification has not yet been necessary. No holes have been twinned.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Data is collected using a customized version of the Fulcrum app. The data is backed up systematically on and off site as well as on the cloud. As well,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data is recorded using a master Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet and all location and assay data are compiled in a Microsoft Office Access database.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All data below detection limit have been entered as zero. Samples received damaged at the laboratory, or with insufficient sample weight for analysis had the interval or location left blank, but in general were re-sampled and/or re-collected (specific to soils and rock grab samples).
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.* •	All collars were surveyed by trained surveyors using a Leica Differential GPS. Down-hole surveys were routinely carried out on all holes using a Reflex EZ-Gyro Kit. Trenches and surface samples were recorded using handheld GPS.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	All datum is collected and recorded in UTM WGS 1984.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The 3D location of the individual samples is considered to be adequately established, consistent with accepted industry standards.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	To date, due to the exploratory nature of the drilling, the spacing is highly variable. Similarly, rock grab sample spacing is random. Soil samples are collected in grids designed at varying spacings from >350m to 25m spaced samples.
	• *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.*	To date all exploration is exploratory and data spacing would not be considered sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimation.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the host rocks. Drill holes were inclined between 60° and 90° to optimize

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure		intercepts of mineralisation with respect to thickness and distribution.
	• *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.*	Drilling with angled and vertical holes in most instances provides a representative sample across the stratigraphy.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All individual samples are bagged and sealed with a zip tie. Then individual samples are bagged in poly woven sacks and sealed with coded security seals. The laboratory reports all the security seals numbers to Jervois and any problems with the samples. To date, no sample shipments have had reported problems and/or a breach in security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Jervois protocols consist of a regimented internal QA/QC which match or exceed global industry standards. Thus far, due to the exploratory nature of the programme, no audits or external reviews have been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling to date includes 807 diamond drill samples (from 9 diamond core drill holes); 17,798 soil samples; 2471 rock samples, 26 Heavy Mineral Concentrates; 25 stream silt samples; 1258 trench samples (rock); and, 379 trench samples (soil). All drill core was generally sampled on 1m intervals, contingent on geology and core recovery: Core was collected directly from the core barrel into core boxes, and Core samples were split in half, with the top half of the core analysed and other half retained as reference core in the tray. Core trays were clearly labelled with the hole number, tray number and metre intervals marked. Bottom-of-hole orientation line was marked prior to geological logging and sampling. Soil samples (B Horizon) are collected using a pick and spade to dig small pits which are filled back in after the sample is collected. The samples are collected in 4x6' kraft bags and closed/sealed with a zip tie. All sample information is recorded on hand-held devices utilizing the Fulcrum App. ALS Sample tag books are utilized for sample identifiers which are scanned and/or entered manually. The sample identifier is written on the bag and a tag is placed in the bag. Sample and site photos are recorded at every site. Devices are downloaded daily are all information is stored to the cloud. Rock samples (typically grab samples) are collected using a rock hammer. The samples are selective and are not necessarily indicative of mineralization. The samples are collected in 12x20 plastic ore bags and closed/sealed with a zip tie. All sample information is recorded on hand-held devices utilizing the Fulcrum App. ALS Sample tag books are utilized for sample identifiers which are scanned and/or entered manually. The sample identifier is written on the bag and a tag is placed in the bag. Sample and site photos are recorded at every site. Devices are downloaded daily are all information is stored to the cloud.

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		Samples were cut along the orientation line before being correctly placed back into the tray. The half-core was sampled, ensuring that the same side is consistently sampled, and placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number. Orientation lines are determined using a Reflex ACTIII orientation tool. Downhole measurements are recorded using a Reflex EZ-Gyro Kit at multiple intervals down each hole and always at the end of every hole. Field sampling followed Jervois protocols including industry standard quality control procedures. All samples were sent to ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd., an independent and fully accredited laboratory in South Africa ("ALS") for analysis for gold multi-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy ("ICP"). Jervois also has a regimented Quality Assurance, Quality Control ("QA/QC") programme where at least 10% duplicates and blanks are inserted into each sample shipment.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Sample representativity is ensured by: Diamond Core: For all drilling core was halved for sub-sampling with a diamond saw. Sample intervals range from 0.1 to 1 m in length, with majority of samples assayed over 1 m intervals. Rock grab samples are by their nature selective and are not necessarily indicative of the general geology of the property. Handheld XRF instruments were used to spot check rock grab and/or drill core for mineralization, however those results were not relied on. All sample results reported on are from ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd. Drill holes were lined with PVC piping and in most holes, downhole Electromagnetics were completed after drilling was complete.

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	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All of the drilling was diamond drill core (HQ/NQ). Typically, drill core was sampled on nominal 1m half core samples. All sample analyses were completed at ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd. and/or ALS Chemex Vancouver, Canada. ALS is a global independent laboratory which is ISO accredited. Samples are received at the laboratory: Bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed and pulverized (-180 mesh soils; -75microns rocks) then riffle split; all samples are analyzed for 35 elements using ICP-AES and gold using 30 gram fire assay for soils and 50 gram Fire assay for rocks, both with an AA finish. Any samples with over-limits specific to base metals or gold are re-analyzed.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	HQ casing/coring within saprolite yet the majority of the core was NQ Holes were generally angled from 60 to 90 degrees at varying azimuths. Reflex Orientation tool was used for structural orientations, and depths varied from 8.85m to 243m.
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*	All holes are teched and all intervals are measured for recovery and RQD's are calculated. Recovery % recorded in the geotechnical records as equivalent to the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run. Excellent recoveries were obtained from Diamond drilling. There is no bias noted between sample recovery and grade. Excellent recoveries were obtained from Diamond drilling.

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	fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Diamond drilling: Drill core is photographed and logged prior to sampling; Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate to support mineral resource estimation and mining studies.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively; full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as percentage estimates on veining and sulphides.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	In total, 2027 m of diamond drill core have been completed. All drill holes are logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was half-cut lengthwise using a diamond saw along the orientation line. The half-core was sampled, generally on metre intervals.
	• *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.*	Samples are received at the laboratory: Bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed and pulverized (-75microns rocks) then riffle split; all samples are analyzed for 35 elements using ICP-AES and gold using 50 gram Fire assay with an AA finish. Any samples with over-limits specific to base metals or gold are re-analyzed.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	For core sampling the same side is consistently sampled, half-core with the bottom of hole line is retained in the tray. The assay sub- sample is placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number.
	• *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.*	

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	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	One in 20 samples is duplicated where the core is quartered and a quarter cut sample is analysed as a duplicate. The remaining quarter samples is retained in the tray. Sample sizes of 2-3 kg are appropriate for the grain size of material. The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The ICP-AES and Fire Assay (50 gram) are considered total and are high quality. Jervois has a regimented Quality Control protocol which has consisted of systematic submission of blanks and duplicates in addition to those conducted at the laboratory. Precision levels for all blank and duplicate samples fell within acceptable ranges.
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.*	Since no significant intersections have been reported, independent verification has not yet been necessary. No holes have been twinned. Data is collected using a customized version of the Fulcrum app. The data is backed up systematically on and off site as well as on the cloud. As well, data is recorded using a master Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet and all location and assay data are compiled in a Microsoft Office Access database. All data below detection limit have been entered as zero. Samples received damaged at the laboratory, or with insufficient sample weight for analysis had the interval or location left blank, but in general

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		were re-sampled and/or re-collected (specific to soils and rock grab samples).
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.*	All collars were surveyed by trained surveyors using a Leica Differential GPS. Down-hole surveys were routinely carried out on all holes using a Reflex EZ-Gyro Kit. Trenches and surface samples were recorded using handheld GPS.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	All datum is collected and recorded in UTM WGS 1984.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The 3D location of the individual samples is considered to be adequately established, consistent with accepted industry standards.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	To date, due to the exploratory nature of the drilling, the spacing is highly variable. Similarly, rock grab sample spacing is random. Soil samples are collected in grids designed at varying spacings from >350m to 25m spaced samples.
	• *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.*	To date all exploration is exploratory and data spacing would not be considered sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimation.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Not applicable.
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 sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the host rocks. Drill holes were inclined between 60° and 90° to optimize intercepts of mineralisation with respect to thickness and distribution.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key*	Drilling with angled and vertical holes in most instances provides a

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	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	representative sample across the stratigraphy.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All individual samples are bagged and sealed with a zip tie. Then individual samples are bagged in poly woven sacks and sealed with coded security seals. The laboratory reports all the security seals numbers to Jervois and any problems with the samples. To date, no sample shipments have had reported problems and/or a breach in security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Jervois protocols consist of a regimented internal QA/QC which match or exceed global industry standards. Thus far, due to the exploratory nature of the programme, no audits or external reviews have been conducted.