SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD

SXG DISCOVERS FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT SUNDAY CREEK

6 July 2022

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) is pleased to announce further high-grade gold results from three drill holes (SDDSC034-36) drilled to test the near-surface and lateral extensions of the Apollo structure at the 100%-owned gold-antimony Sunday Creek Project in Victoria. Results include **42.4 m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au and 0.1% Sb) from 87.8 m** in drill hole SDDSC035 including **0.6 m @ 16.4 g/t AuEq (16.4 g/t Au and 0.0% Sb)** and **0.2 m @ 30.9 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au and 17.5% Sb).** High-grade gold-antimony structures were intersected in all holes.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drillholes SDDSC035 and SDDSC036 were drilled to test the edges of the Apollo shoot over a strike of 30 m. The presence of high-grade, vein-hosted gold within a broader lower grade halo demonstrates NW-SE horizontal continuity of the NE steeply plunging high-grade Apollo shoot intersected in SDDSC033. Further drilling is now required to define the limits of the shoot in the NW-SE orientation.**
  - **Drillhole SDDSC035 intersected 42.4 m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au and 0.1% Sb) from 87.8 m, including:**
    - **0.6 m @ 16.4 g/t AuEq (16.4 g/t Au and 0.0% Sb) from 100.5 m**
    - **0.2 m @ 30.9 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au and 17.5% Sb) from 111.4 m**
  - **Drillhole SDDSC036 intersected 12.4 m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au and 0.3% Sb) from 160.0 m, including:**
    - **0.3 m @ 7.29 g/t AuEq (7.0 g/t Au and 0.2% Sb) from 160.4 m**
    - **0.5 m @ 11.3 g/t AuEq (8.5 g/t Au and 1.8% Sb) from 170.5 m**
- **Drillhole SDDSC034, drilled to test the near-surface extensions of the Apollo area, intersected 9.0 m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au and 0.1% Sb) from 43.8 m in hole including:**
  - **1.2 m @ 7.1 g/t AuEq (6.4 g/t Au and 0.4% Sb) from 44.8 m**
  - **0.3 m @ 7.6 g/t AuEq (0.0 g/t Au and 4.8% Sb) from 131.2 m**

Southern Cross Gold's Managing Director, Michael Hudson says, *"These results demonstrate continuity of both wide zones of mineralisation as well as high-grade structures at the strike extensions of the Apollo shoot. A result of **40 m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq** including* **0.6 m @ 16.4 g/t AuEq** *and* **0.2 m @ 30.9 g/t AuEq** *shows lateral continuity and expansion of known mineralisation as we continue to drill out the mineralised body.*

We now look forward to providing results of the prioritised drilling that targeted the follow-up of drillhole SDDSC033 (119.2 m @ 3.2 g/t Au and 0.4 % Sb (3.9 g/t AuEq)) as reported on 30 May, 2022 with drillholes SDDSC038-39. These holes directly targeted above and below the axis of the main Apollo shoot and are now in the laboratory and in progress respectively. The second drill rig, announced on 14 June, 2022, will be mobilised to the Sunday Creek drill site in the coming week."

Mineralisation is hosted within a 50-100 m wide E-W striking structure consisting of sericite and pyritic altered brecciated sediment and dioritic dyke, and NW-SE steeply dipping vein sets (traditionally mined by the "old time" miners in the 1860s-1900). Gold-antimony mineralisation is hosted within steeply plunging NNE brecciated mineralised shoots formed at the intersection of the dyke and NW structures (ie the Apollo shoots) and also in NW-SE cataclastic structures (ie the Gladys shoot). The true thickness of the mineralised interval is interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness.

Drill Hole Sequencing

Two prioritised drill holes (SDDSC038-39) targeting 30-40 m directly above and below the axis of the main mineralised shoot drillhole intersected in SDDSC033 (119.2m @ 3.2 g/t Au and 0.4% Sb (3.9 g/t AuEq) as reported on 30 May, 2022 are currently in progress:

- SDDSC038 which drilled 40 m above SDDSC033 has been completed and is prioritised to process through the assay laboratory;
- SDDSC039 which drilled 30 m below SDDSC033 is still in progress.

One hole (SDDSC037), drilled to test 150 m up dip from MDDSC026 (5.6 m @ 10.5 g/t AuEq) on the Gladys structure, has been sent to the assay laboratory (after SDDSC038).

Hole Discussion

The three drill holes (SDDSC034-36) reported here tested the near-surface and strike extensions of the Apollo shoot. The presence of high grades of gold included within broad lower grade halos at the edges of the shoot warrants further drilling to define the horizontal limits of the shoot.

Drillhole SDDSC034, drilled to test the near-surface extensions of the Apollo area, intersected 9.0 m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au and 0.1% Sb) from 43.8 m in hole including **1.2 m @ 7.1 g/t AuEq (6.4 g/t Au and 0.4% Sb) from 44.8 m and 0.3 m @ 7.6 g/t AuEq (0.0 g/t Au and 4.8% Sb) from 131.2 m.**

SDDSC035 and SDDSC036 were executed prior to the receipt of assay data from SDDSC033**,** and were drilled to test the SE-NW extensions of the Apollo shoot over a 30 m strike distance from SDDSC033. Drillhole SDDSC035 intersected a significant width of 42.4 m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au and 0.1% Sb) from 87.8 m, including:

- **0.6 m @ 16.4 g/t AuEq (16.4 g/t Au and 0.0% Sb) from 100.5 m**
- **0.2 m @ 30.9 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au and 17.5% Sb) from 111.4 m**

Drillhole SDDSC036 intersected 12.4 m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au and 0.3% Sb) from 160.0 m, including:

- **0.3 m @ 7.29 g/t AuEq (7.0 g/t Au and 0.2% Sb) from 160.4 m**
- **0.5 m @ 11.3 g/t AuEq (8.5 g/t Au and 1.8% Sb) from 170.5 m**

The Company continues to drill at Sunday Creek with one rig in operation and a second rig to be mobilised shortly to site. A further two prioritised holes (SDD038-39) targeting 30-40 m directly above and below drillhole SDDSC033 (119.2 m @ 3.2 g/t Au and 0.4% Sb; 3.9 g/t AuEq as reported on 30 May, 2022) within the axis of the main mineralised Apollo shoot have either been completed or in progress and assay results will be released as announcements to ASX after being received from the laboratory.

Figures 1-3 show project location and plan, longitudinal and cross section views of drill results reported here and Tables 1–3 provide collar and assay data. The true thickness of the mineralised interval is interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. All drill results quoted have a lower cut of 0.3 g/t Au cut over a 2.0 m width, with higher grades reported with a 7.0 g/t Au cut over 0.2 m.

Critical Metal Epizonal Gold-Antimony Deposits

Sunday Creek is an epizonal gold-antimony deposit formed in the late Devonian period (similar to Fosterville, Costerfield, Redcastle and Whroo), 60 million years later than mesozonal gold systems formed in Victoria (ie: Ballarat and Bendigo). Epizonal deposits are a form of orogenic gold deposit classified according to their depth of formation: epizonal (<6km), mesozonal (6-12km) and hypozonal (>12km).

Epizonal deposits in Victoria often have associated high levels of the metal, antimony, and Sunday Creek is no exception. Geoscience Australia reported that as at 2019, antimony is a critical metal where China and Russia combined produce approximately 82% of the antimony raw material supply. Antimony features highly on the critical minerals lists of many countries including Australia, the United States of America, Canada, Japan and the European Union. Australia ranks seventh for antimony production despite all production coming from a single mine at Costerfield in Victoria, located nearby to all SXG projects. Antimony alloys with lead and tin which results in improved properties for solders, military applications, bearings and batteries. Antimony is a prominent additive for halogen-containing flame retardants. Adequate supplies of antimony are critical to the world's energy transition, and to the high-tech industry, especially the semi-conductor and defence sectors. For example, antimony is a critical element in the manufacture of lithium-ion batteries and to the next generation of liquid metal batteries that lead to scalable energy storage for wind and solar power.

Further Discussion

Further discussion and analysis of the Sunday Creek project is available as presentations and videos on the SXG website.

Gold Equivalent Calculation

SXG considers that both gold and antimony that are included in the gold equivalent calculation ("AuEq") have reasonable potential to be recovered at Sunday Creek, given current geochemical understanding, historic production statistics and geologically analogous mining operations. Historically, ore from Sunday Creek was treated onsite or shipped to the Costerfield mine, located 54 km to the northwest of the project, for processing during WW1. The Costerfield mine corridor, now owned by Mandalay Resources Ltd contains 2 million ounces of equivalent gold (Mandalay Q3 2021 Results), and in 2020 was the sixth highest-grade global underground mine and a top 5 global producer of antimony.

SXG considers that it is appropriate to adopt the same gold equivalent variables as Mandalay Resources Ltd in its Mandalay Technical Report, 2022 dated 25 March 2022. The gold equivalence formula used by Mandalay Resources was calculated using recoveries achieved at the Costerfield Property Brunswick Processing Plant during 2020, using a gold price of US$1,700 per ounce, an antimony price of US$8,500 per tonne and 2021 total year metal recoveries of 93% for gold and 95% for antimony, and is as follows: $\boldsymbol{AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)}$.

Based on the latest Costerfield calculation and given the similar geological styles and historic toll treatment of Sunday Creek mineralisation at Costerfield, SXG considers that a $\boldsymbol{AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)}$ is appropriate to use for the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Sunday Creek.

- Ends –

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Southern Cross Gold Ltd.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this report that relates to new exploration results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Michael Hudson, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is MD for Southern Cross Gold Ltd. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Michael Hudson has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 16 March 2022 which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Terry C. Lees. The report is included the Company's prospectus dated 17 March 2022 which was released as an announcement to ASX on 12 May 2022 and is available at www2.asx.com.au under code "SXG". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information related to exploration results included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Persons' findings in relation to the report have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About Southern Cross Gold Ltd

The Southern Cross Gold corporate branding embodies important characteristics of the new entity. The blue lettering acknowledges the state colour of Victoria, and the gold colour recognises the Victorian goldfields. The Southern Cross is a constellation also represented on the Australian flag which provides a strong cultural significance to all Australians. The main 7-pointed star represents the unity of the six states and the territories of the Commonwealth of Australia and the addition of a miner's pickaxe within the body of the star reflects the central place that mineral exploration has in Australia and, of course, to Southern Cross Gold.

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Figure 1: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with SXG's other Victoria projects.

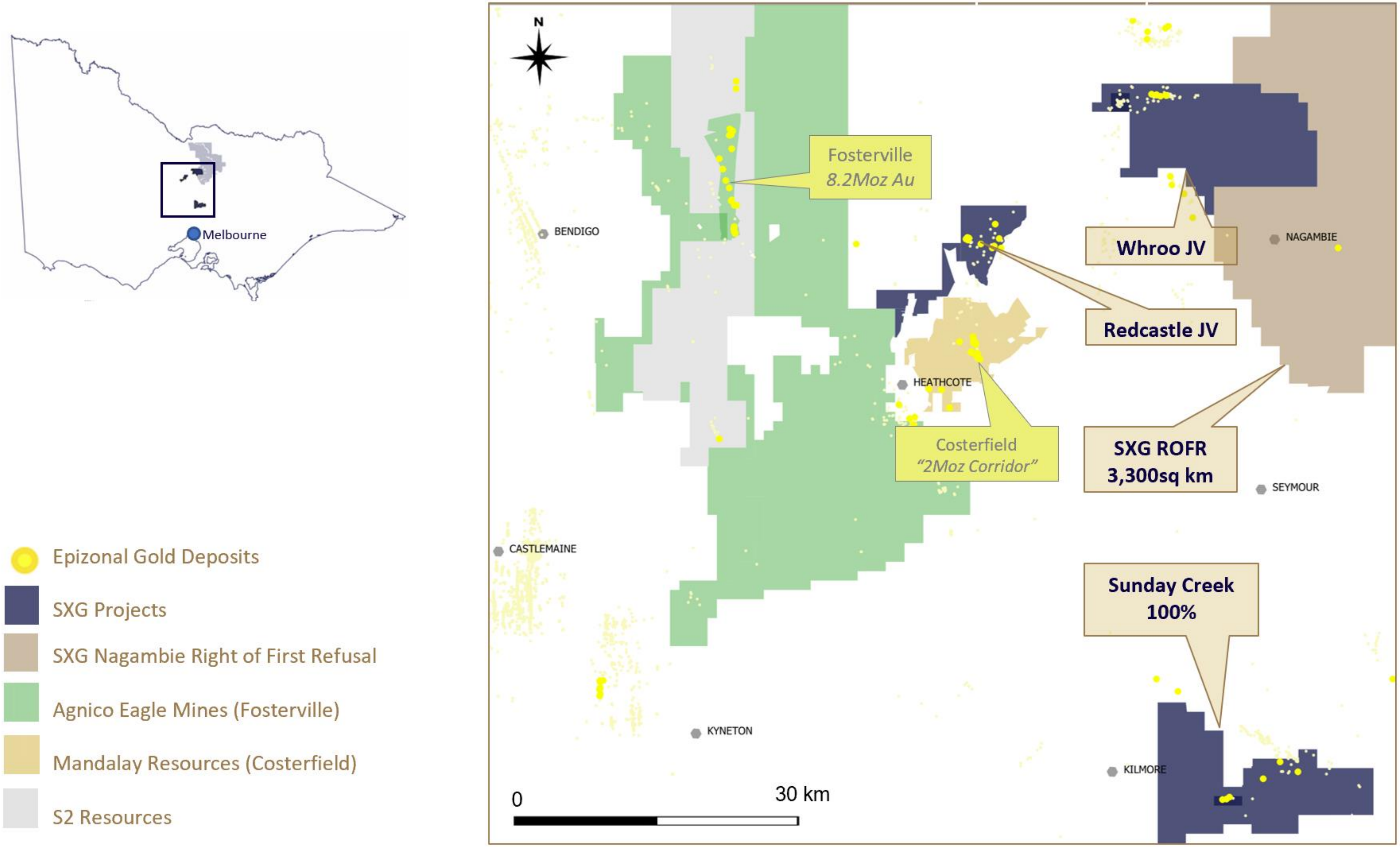

Figure 2: Sunday Creek plan view showing locations of drillholes for results reported in this announcement.

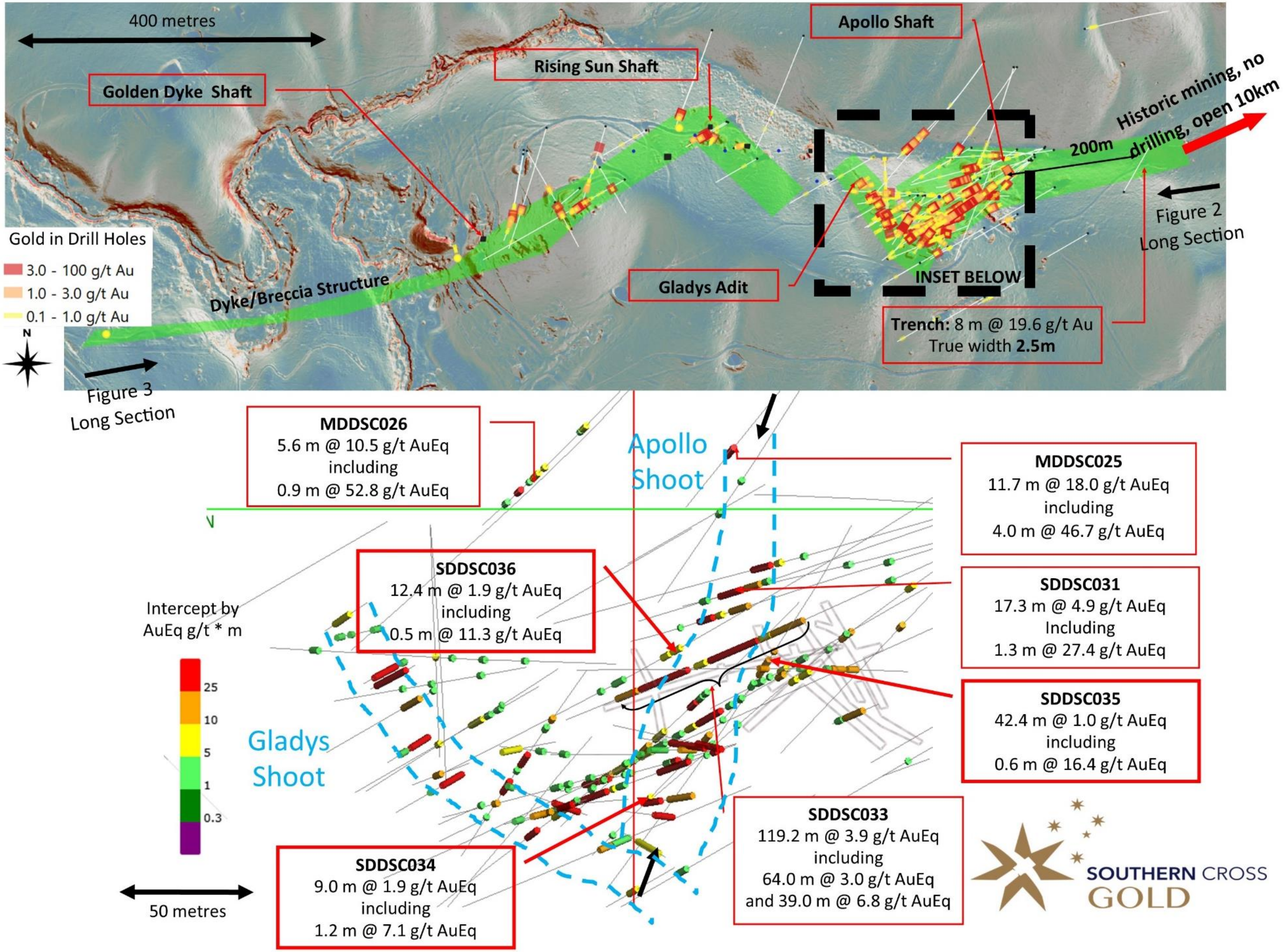

Figure 3: Sunday Creek longitudinal section showing individual shoots defined to date and grad x width pierce points of drillholes. Broad arrows show indicative mineralised shoots. Greater than 100g/t AuEq * m intersections shown by red circles.

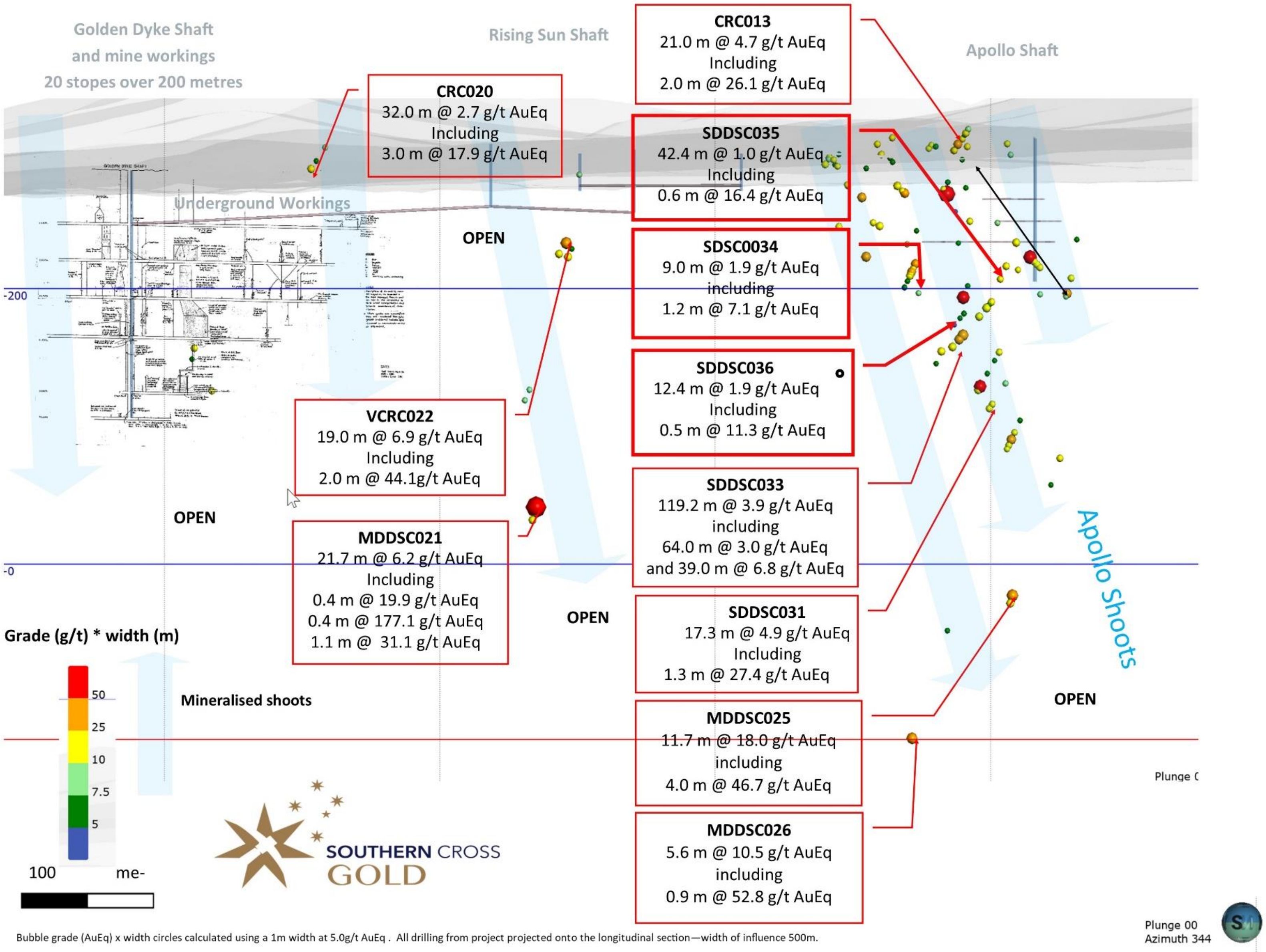

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for drillholes reported in this announcement.

Hole_ID	Hole Size	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC034	HQ	165.3	Apollo	331089	5867789	313.41	221	-63
SDDSC035	HQ	280	Apollo	331124	5867845	303.86	210	-60
SDDSC036	HQ	290	Apollo	331154	5867856	305.3	238	-50

Table 2: Tables of mineralised drill hole intersections reported in this announcement using three intersection criteria

7.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 0.2 m

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC034	44.8	46.0	1.2	6.4	0.4	7.1
SDDSC034	131.2	131.5	0.3	0.0	4.8	7.6
SDDSC035	100.5	101.1	0.6	16.4	0.0	16.4
SDDSC035	111.8	112.0	0.2	3.2	17.5	30.9
SDDSC036	160.4	160.7	0.3	7.0	0.2	7.3
SDDSC036	170.5	171.0	0.5	8.5	1.8	11.3

0.3 g/t lower cutoff over a maximum of 2 m

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC034	2.0	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC034	7.0	10.0	3.0	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC034	28.6	30.0	1.4	2.0	0.1	2.2
SDDSC034	38.8	40.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC034	43.8	50.0	6.2	2.5	0.1	2.7
SDDSC034	64.0	65.5	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.7
SDDSC034	105.3	109.0	3.7	2.0	0.1	2.1
SDDSC034	131.2	131.5	0.3	0.0	4.8	7.6
SDDSC034	144.8	146.4	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC035	90.2	92.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC035	98.2	102.1	3.9	2.7	0.1	2.8
SDDSC035	107.4	121.8	14.4	1.3	0.4	2.0
SDDSC035	125.5	129.8	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC035	147.7	148.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC035	172.2	175.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC036	225.0	225.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC036	212.9	213.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC036	187.0	189.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC036	205.0	207.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC036	193.0	199.0	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC036	160.0	172.4	12.4	1.4	0.3	1.9

0.1 g/t lower cutoff over a maximum of 3 m

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC034	28.6	33.8	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC034	38.0	41.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC034	43.8	52.8	9.0	1.8	0.1	1.9
SDDSC034	64.0	65.5	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.7
SDDSC034	73.9	74.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC034	80.2	84.3	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC034	105.3	112.0	6.7	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC034	131.2	131.5	0.3	0.0	4.8	7.6
SDDSC034	144.3	147.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC035	87.8	130.2	42.4	0.8	0.1	1.0
SDDSC035	147.7	148.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC035	171.2	175.3	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC035	249.3	249.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC035	262.1	263.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC036	121.4	121.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC036	159.0	173.4	14.4	1.2	0.3	1.6
SDDSC036	185.0	199.0	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC036	205.0	207.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC036	212.9	215.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC036	220.0	220.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC036	225.0	225.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5

Table 3: All individual assays >0.3 g/t Au reported from SDDSC034-36.

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Sb %
SDDSC034	2.0	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.0
SDDSC034	7.0	8.0	1.0	2.5	0.1
SDDSC034	8.0	8.5	0.6	1.2	0.0
SDDSC034	8.9	10.0	1.1	0.3	0.0
SDDSC034	28.6	29.0	0.4	3.4	0.2
SDDSC034	29.0	30.0	1.0	1.4	0.1
SDDSC034	38.8	39.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
SDDSC034	43.8	44.0	0.2	3.6	0.0
SDDSC034	44.0	44.4	0.4	6.3	0.0
SDDSC034	44.4	44.8	0.4	2.3	0.0
SDDSC034	44.8	45.0	0.2	3.1	2.5
SDDSC034	45.0	46.0	1.0	7.1	0.0
SDDSC034	46.0	46.4	0.4	0.9	0.0
SDDSC034	46.4	47.0	0.6	2.2	0.1
SDDSC034	47.0	48.0	1.0	1.4	0.0
SDDSC034	49.0	50.0	1.0	0.6	0.0
SDDSC034	64.5	64.8	0.3	1.5	2.2
SDDSC034	64.8	65.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
SDDSC034	65.3	65.5	0.2	1.6	0.0
SDDSC034	105.3	107.0	1.7	0.3	0.0
SDDSC034	107.0	107.4	0.4	2.2	0.4
SDDSC034	107.4	109.0	1.7	3.7	0.0
SDDSC034	144.8	145.1	0.3	0.5	0.0
SDDSC034	145.1	145.5	0.4	1.8	0.0
SDDSC034	145.5	146.2	0.8	0.3	0.0
SDDSC034	146.2	146.4	0.2	4.7	0.0
SDDSC034	146.4	147.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
SDDSC035	89.4	90.2	0.8	0.3	0.0
SDDSC035	90.2	90.9	0.7	0.6	0.0
SDDSC035	98.2	98.4	0.2	1.4	0.5
SDDSC035	100.5	101.1	0.6	16.4	0.0
SDDSC035	101.1	102.1	1.0	0.4	0.0
SDDSC035	102.9	103.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
SDDSC035	106.5	107.4	0.9	0.3	0.0
SDDSC035	107.4	107.7	0.3	1.3	0.0
SDDSC035	107.7	108.3	0.6	2.1	0.4
SDDSC035	108.9	109.9	1.0	0.9	0.0
SDDSC035	109.9	110.6	0.7	1.4	0.0
SDDSC035	110.6	111.4	0.8	0.7	0.1
SDDSC035	111.4	111.8	0.4	6.2	0.1
SDDSC035	111.8	112.0	0.2	3.2	17.5
SDDSC035	112.0	112.8	0.8	1.9	0.6

SDDSC035	112.8	113.6	0.8	1.3	0.3
SDDSC035	113.6	114.1	0.5	2.4	0.2
SDDSC035	114.1	114.5	0.4	1.8	0.0
SDDSC035	114.5	115.0	0.5	1.3	0.4
SDDSC035	115.0	115.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
SDDSC035	115.4	116.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
SDDSC035	116.1	116.6	0.5	2.1	0.0
SDDSC035	116.6	117.1	0.5	2.1	0.1
SDDSC035	117.1	117.6	0.5	1.7	0.0
SDDSC035	117.6	118.0	0.4	5.0	0.0
SDDSC035	118.0	118.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
SDDSC035	119.2	120.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
SDDSC035	120.9	121.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
SDDSC035	121.1	121.8	0.7	0.5	0.0
SDDSC035	125.5	126.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
SDDSC035	126.1	127.0	0.9	0.7	0.0
SDDSC035	128.0	128.9	0.9	0.3	0.0
SDDSC035	128.9	129.8	0.9	0.4	0.0
SDDSC035	147.7	148.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
SDDSC035	172.2	173.0	0.8	0.9	0.0
SDDSC035	173.0	173.5	0.5	1.4	0.0
SDDSC035	174.3	175.3	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC036	160.0	160.4	0.4	0.9	0.0
SDDSC036	160.4	160.7	0.3	7.0	0.2
SDDSC036	160.7	161.7	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC036	162.7	163.5	0.8	0.5	0.0
SDDSC036	163.5	164.0	0.5	0.6	0.0
SDDSC036	164.0	164.8	0.8	4.8	0.0
SDDSC036	164.8	165.2	0.4	1.9	2.2
SDDSC036	166.6	167.0	0.4	3.1	0.6
SDDSC036	168.0	168.5	0.5	2.0	0.0
SDDSC036	168.5	169.2	0.7	1.2	0.0
SDDSC036	169.2	169.8	0.6	1.1	0.0
SDDSC036	169.8	170.5	0.7	0.3	0.0
SDDSC036	170.5	171.0	0.5	8.5	1.8
SDDSC036	172.0	172.4	0.4	0.8	2.9
SDDSC036	187.0	189.0	2.0	0.5	0.0
SDDSC036	193.0	195.0	2.0	0.9	0.0
SDDSC036	195.0	197.0	2.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC036	197.0	199.0	2.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC036	205.0	206.0	1.0	1.2	0.0
SDDSC036	206.0	207.0	1.0	0.6	0.0
SDDSC036	212.9	213.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
SDDSC036	225.0	225.6	0.6	0.5	0.0

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Sampling has been conducted on drill core (half core for >90 % and quarter core for check samples), grab samples (field samples of in-situ bedrock and boulders; including duplicate samples), trench samples (rock chips, including duplicates) and soil samples (including duplicate samples). Locations of field samples were obtained by using a GPS, generally to an accuracy of within 5 metres. Drill hole and trench locations have been confirmed to <1 metre using a differential GPS. Samples locations have also been verified by plotting locations on the high-resolution Lidar maps • Drill core is marked for cutting at the Nagambie core shed and sent by commercial transport to an automated diamond saw used by Company staff in Bendigo. Samples are bagged at the core saw and transported to the nearby OnSite Laboratory for assay. At OnSite samples are crushed using a jaw crusher combined with a rotary splitter and a 1 kg split is separated for pulverizing (LM5) and assay. • Standard fire assay techniques are used for gold assay on a 30 g charge by experienced staff (used to dealing with high sulphide and stibnite-rich charges). OnSite gold method by fire assay code PE01S. • Screen fire assay is used to understand gold grain-size distribution where coarse gold is evident. • ICP-OES is used to analyse the aqua regia digested pulp for an additional 12 elements (method BM011) and over-range antimony is measured using flame AAS (method known as B050). • Soil samples were sieved in the field and an 80 mesh sample bagged and transported to ALS Global laboratories in Brisbane for super-low level gold analysis on a 50 g samples by method ST44 (using aqua regia and ICP-MS). • Grab and rock chip samples are generally submitted to OnSite Laboratories for standard fire assay and 12 element ICP-OES as described above.
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 diameter diamond drill core, oriented using Boart Longyear TruCore orientation tool with the orientation line marked on the base of the drill core by the driller/offsider. A standard 3 metre core barrel has been found to be most effective in both the hard and soft rocks in the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recoveries were maximised using HQ diamond drill core with careful control over water pressure to maintain soft-rock integrity and prevent loss of fines from soft drill core. Recoveries are determined on a metre-by-metre basis in the core shed using a tape measure against marked up drill core checking against driller's core blocks. • Plots of grade versus recovery and RQD (described below) show no trends relating to loss of drill core, or fines.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geotechnical logging of the drill core takes place on racks in the the company core shed. Core orientations marked at the drill rig are checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. Core recoveries are measured for each metre RQD measurements (cumulative quantity of core sticks > 10 cm in a metre) are made on a metre by metre basis. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • The ½ core cutting line is placed approximately 10 degrees above the orientation line so the orientation line is retained in the core tray for future work. • Geological logging of drill core includes the following parameters: Rock types, lithology Alteration Structural information (orientations of veins, bedding, fractures using standard alpha-beta measurements from orientation line; or, in the case of un-oriented parts of the core, the alpha angles are measured) Veining (quartz, carbonate, stibnite) Key minerals (visible under hand lens, e.g. gold, stibnite) • 100 % of drill core is logged for all components described above into the company MX logging database. • Logging is fully quantitative, although the description of lithology and alteration relies on visible observations by trained geologists. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • Logging is considered to be at an appropriate quantitative standard to use in future studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Drill core is typically sampled using half of the HD diameter. The drill core orientation line is retained. • Quarter core is used when taking sampling duplicates (termed FDUP in the database).

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	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever oriented), and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. The field technician draws these lines. • Sample sizes are maximised for coarse gold by using half core, and using quarter core and half core splits (laboratory duplicates) allows an estimation of nugget effect. • In mineralised rock the company uses approximately 10% of ¼ core duplicates, certified reference materials (suitable OREAS materials), laboratory sample duplicates and instrument repeats. • In the soil sampling program duplicates were obtained every 20th sample and the laboratory inserted low-level gold standards regularly into the sample flow.
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 fire assay technique for gold used by OnSite is a globally recognised method, and over-range follow-ups including gravimetric finish and screen fire assay are standard. Of significance at the OnSite laboratory is the presence of fire assay personnel who are experienced in dealing with high sulphide charges (especially those with high stibnite contents) – this substantially reduces the risk of in accurate reporting in complex sulphide-gold charges. • The ICP-OES technique is a standard analytical technique for assessing elemental concentrations. The digest used (aqua regia) is excellent for the dissolution of sulphides (in this case generally stibnite, pyrite and trace arsenopyrite), but other silicate-hosted elements, in particular vanadium (V), may only be partially dissolved. These silicate-hosted elements are not important in the determination of the quantity of gold, antimony, arsenic or sulphur. • A portable XRF has been used in a qualitative manner on drill core to ensure appropriate core samples have been taken (no pXRF data are reported or included in the MX database). • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established using the following methods *¼ duplicates* – half core is split into quarters and given separate sample numbers (commonly in mineralised core) – low to medium gold grades indicate strong correlation, dropping as the gold grade increases over 40 g/t Au. *Blanks* – blanks are inserted after visible gold and in strongly mineralised rocks to confirm that the crushing and pulping are not affected by gold smearing onto the crusher and LM5 swing mill surfaces. Results are excellent, generally below detection limit and a single sample at 0.03 g/t Au. *Certified Reference Materials* – OREAS CRMs have been used throughout the project including blanks, low (<1 g/t Au), medium (up to 5 g/t Au) and high-grade gold samples (> 5 g/t Au). Results are automatically checked on

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		data import into the MX database to fall within 2 standard deviations of the expected value. *Laboratory splits* – OnSite conducts splits of both coarse crush and pulp duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats. *Laboratory CRMs* – OnSite regularly inserts their own CRM materials into the process flow and reports all data *Laboratory precision* – duplicate measurements of solutions (both Au from fire assay and other elements from the aqua regia digests) are made regularly by the laboratory and reported. • *Accuracy and precision* have been determined carefully by using the sampling and measurement techniques described above during the sampling (accuracy) and laboratory (accuracy and precision) stages of the analysis. • *Soil sample* company duplicates and laboratory certified reference materials all fall within expected 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.*	• The Independent Geologist has visited Sunday Creek drill sites and inspected drill core held at the Nagambie core shed. • Visual inspection of drill intersections matches the both the geological descriptions in the database and the expected assay data (for example, gold and stibnite visible in drill core is matched by high Au and Sb results in assays). • In addition, on receipt of results Company geologists assess the gold, antimony and arsenic results to verify that the intersections returned expected data. • The electronic data storage in the MX database is of a high standard. Primary logging data are entered directly by the geologists and field technicians and the assay data are electronically matched against sample number on return from the laboratory. • Certified reference materials, ¼ core field duplicates (FDUP), laboratory splits and duplicates and instrument repeats are all recorded in the database. • Exports of data have the option of including all primary data, or a subset with average field duplicates for some reporting. • Adjustments to assay data are recorded by MX, and none are present (or required). • Twinned drill holes are not available at this stage of the project.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Differential GPS used to locate drill collars, trenches and some workings • Standard GPS for some field locations (grab and soils samples), verified against Lidar data. • The grid system used throughout is Geocentric datum of Australia 1994; Map Grid Zone 55 (GDA94_Z55), also referred to as ELSG 28355.

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		• Topographic control is excellent owing to sub 10 cm accuracy from Lidar data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results – evidence for this is based on the improving predictability of high grade gold-antimony intersections. • At this time the data spacing and distribution are not sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates. This however may change as knowledge of grade controls increase with future drill programs. • Sample compositing has not been applied to the reporting of any drill results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The true thickness of the mineralised interval reported is interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. • Drilling is oriented in an optimum direction when considering the combination of host rock orientation and apparent vein control on gold and antimony grade. The steep nature of some of the veins may give increases in apparent thickness of some intersections, but more drilling is required to quantify. • A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date (drill holes cut across mineralised structures at a moderate angle).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core is delivered to the Nagambie core logging shed by either the drill contractor or company field staff. Samples are marked up by company staff at the Nagambie core shed, loaded onto strapped secured pallets and trucked by commercial transport to Bendigo where they are cut by company staff in an automated diamond saw and bagged before submission to the laboratory. There is no evidence in any stage of the process, or in the data for any sample security issues.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by geologists and the company data geologist. Dr Nick Cook, Technical Advisor for SXG has the orientation, logging and assay data.