SXG EASTERLY STEP-OUT INTERSECTS FURTHER HIGH-GRADES INCLUDING 24.8 g/t AuEq OVER 3.4 m, 95.0 g/t AuEq OVER 0.4 m & 33.0 g/t AuEq OVER 0.3 m

23 January 2023

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) announces further high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation from **a step-out from the most easterly extensions** of Apollo at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Project in Victoria (Figure 1). Two drill holes, SDDSC051 and SDDSC052, are reported here.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill hole SDDSC052, designed as a 40 m step-out on the most easterly extensions of the drilled area at Sunday Creek at Apollo to extend the strike of mineralisation (Figures 2-4), intersected **three separate veins sets** (Figure 4) with higher grade zones including:
  - **10.7 m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq** (3.9 g/t Au, 0.6 %Sb) from 88.5 m
    - Including **0.3 m @ 20.2 g/t AuEq** (20.2 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 88.5 m
    - Including **0.4 m @ 95.0 g/t AuEq** (73.2 g/t Au, 13.8 %Sb) from 96.3 m
  - **19.5 m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq** (1.7 g/t Au, 0.1 %Sb) from 166.5 m
    - Including **0.3 m @ 33.0 g/t AuEq** (33.0 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 172.9 m
    - Including **0.7 m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq** (3.7 g/t Au, 1.5 %Sb) from 175.9 m
  - **11.6 m @ 7.5 g/t AuEq** (6.4 g/t Au, 0.7 %Sb) from 209.4 m
    - Including **3.4 m @ 24.8 g/t AuEq** (21.2 g/t Au, 2.3 %Sb) from 210.2 m
- SDDSC052 is the 7th best hole on the project based on a cumulative grade x metre ranking with **179 g/t x m AuEq** from 118.0 m to 229.0 m. Sunday Creek now contains a total of **21 drill holes > 100 g/t * m AuEq cumulative intersections** (Figure 5) from a total of 56 holes drilled for 14,718 m by SXG and 62 shallower historic drill holes for 5,459 m.
- Also reported here is drillhole SDDSC051, considered to be a near-miss hole located 25 m to 30 m SE of SDDSC052.
- Drilling with three rigs is in progress at Sunday Creek at the Golden Dyke, Rising Sun and Apollo prospects. Eleven holes (SDDSC53-60, 62, 63, 65) are being geologically processed and analysed, with three holes (SDDSC061/64/66) in drill progress (Figure 2) with continual news flow expected.

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Southern Cross Gold's Managing Director, Michael Hudson says, *"SDDSC052 is the 7th best hole on the project. Itself a 179 g/t AuEq cumulative intersection and the 21st >100g/t x m AuEq at Sunday Creek, this hole increases the strike of the system with a step-out on the most easterly margin of the drill area. As the project becomes more predictable it keeps on delivering extremely high grades across the entire strike, this time up to* ***73.2 g/t Au and 13.8% Sb*** *grade and widths including* ***11.6 m @ 6.4 g/t Au and 0.7 % Sb*** *within three individual mineralised structures. With three drill rigs currently drilling and 14 holes at the laboratory or in progress we look forward to continued news flow at the start of 2023."*

Drill Hole Discussion

The Sunday Creek epizonal-style gold project is located 60 km north of Melbourne within 19,365 hectares of granted exploration tenements. SXG is also the freehold landholder of 132.64 hectares that forms the key portion in and around the drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project.

Sunday Creek has a 10 km mineralised trend that extends beyond the drill area and is defined by historic workings and soil sampling which have yet to receive any exploration drilling and offers potential future upside.

Drill holes SDDSC051 and SDDSC052 were drilled as 40 m step outs to test the most easterly extensions of the project at the Apollo prospect below historic mining areas from the 1880's (Figures 2-4). The holes are located 500 m east of drillhole SDDSC050 which was reported by SXG on 21 November and 14 December 2022. SDDSC050 intersected a spectacular zone of mineralisation over 500 m and was drilled parallel to the host breccia dyke but at a high angle to the predominant NW high grade mineralisation trend. The new holes reported here, unlike SDDSC050, were drilled form the NE to SW at a high angle to both the high-grade NW vein set and the breccia dyke host. Therefore, by definition, holes drilled in this orientation will intersect zones of mineralisation over shorter intervals than SDDSC050.

SDDSC051 was drilled parallel to SDDSC052 intersected three separate high-grade veins sets (Figure 4). The same three veins sets were also observed in SDDSC051, in this case with anomalous arsenic and low levels of gold. Therefore, the hole was considered a near miss. The development of gold bearing zones is restricted to the 50 m to 100 m wide host dyke breccia, with near miss intersections outside of this zone now able to be identified and traced towards higher grades, such as those located in SDDSC052.

Further discussion and analysis of the Sunday Creek project is available through the interactive Vrify 3D animations, presentations and videos all available on the on the SXG website. This also includes an interview on these results with Managing Director Michael Hudson.

Figures 1-3 show project location and plan and longitudinal views of drill results reported here and Tables 1–3 provide collar and assay data. Holes reported here were drilled at a high angle to both the host breccia dyke and predominant NW high-grade mineralisation trend and therefore the true thickness of the mineralised interval is interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. Lower grades were cut at 0.3 g/t lower cutoff over a maximum of 3 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 1 m.

Update on Current Drilling

Drilling with three rigs is in progress at Sunday Creek at the Golden Dyke, Rising Sun and Apollo prospects. 11 holes (SDDSC53-60, 62, 63, 65) are being geologically processed and analysed, with three holes (SDDSC061/64/66) in drill progress (Figure 3).

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 two 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: $\boldsymbol{AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)}$.

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 $\boldsymbol{AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)}$ 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 announcement that relates to new exploration results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Mr 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.

Previously reported drill results[1] can be accessed from the follows:

- https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/6164f987875e87a4dbb1404e/626f5bb404af2a844fec9702_Southern%20Cross%20Prospectus%20-%2017%20March%202022%20Final%20Version.pdf
- https://www.southerncrossgold.com.au/investor/asx-announcements

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 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.

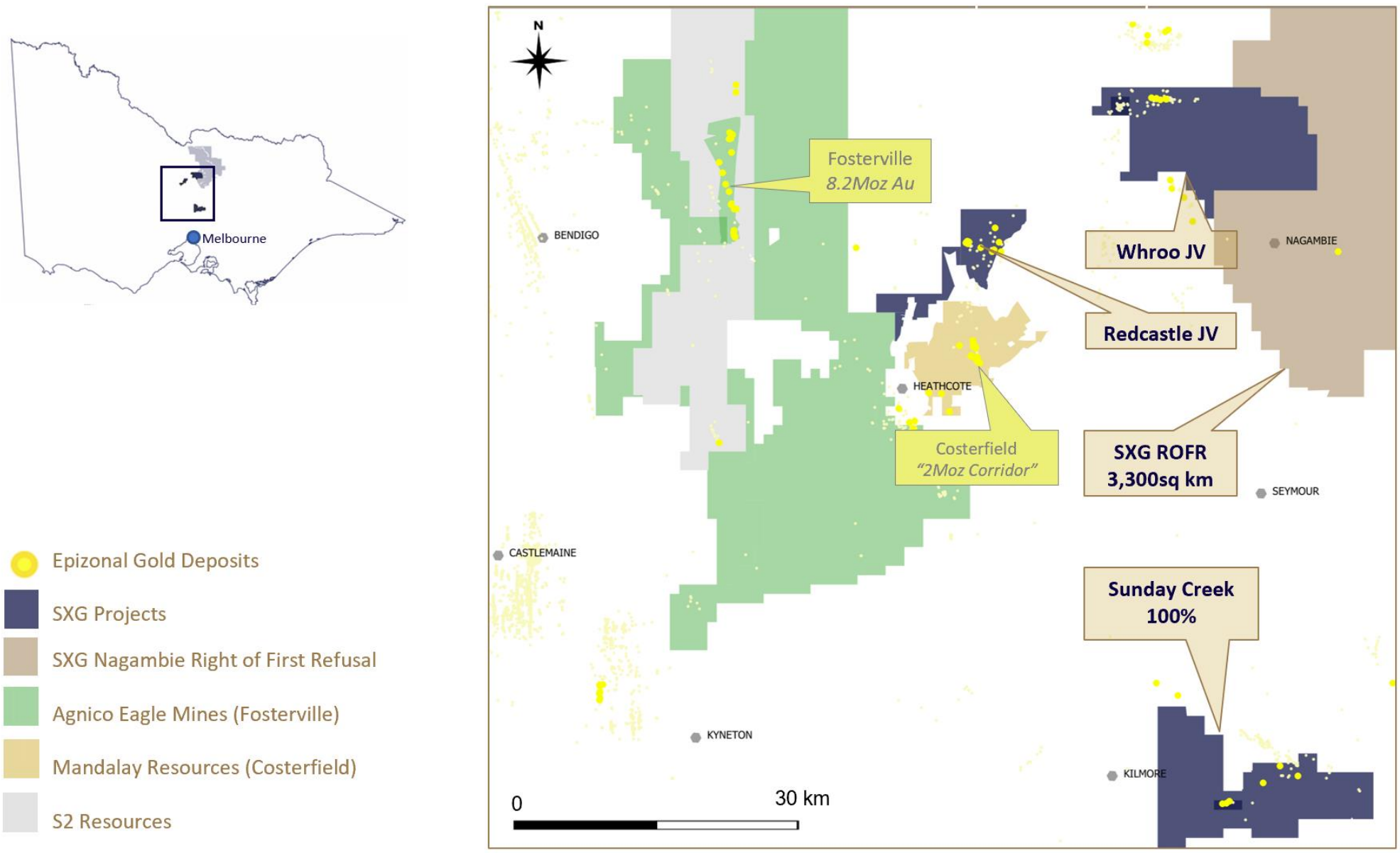

Figure 2: Sunday Creek plan view showing drillholes for results reported in this announcement, prior reported drill holes[1] and pending holes.

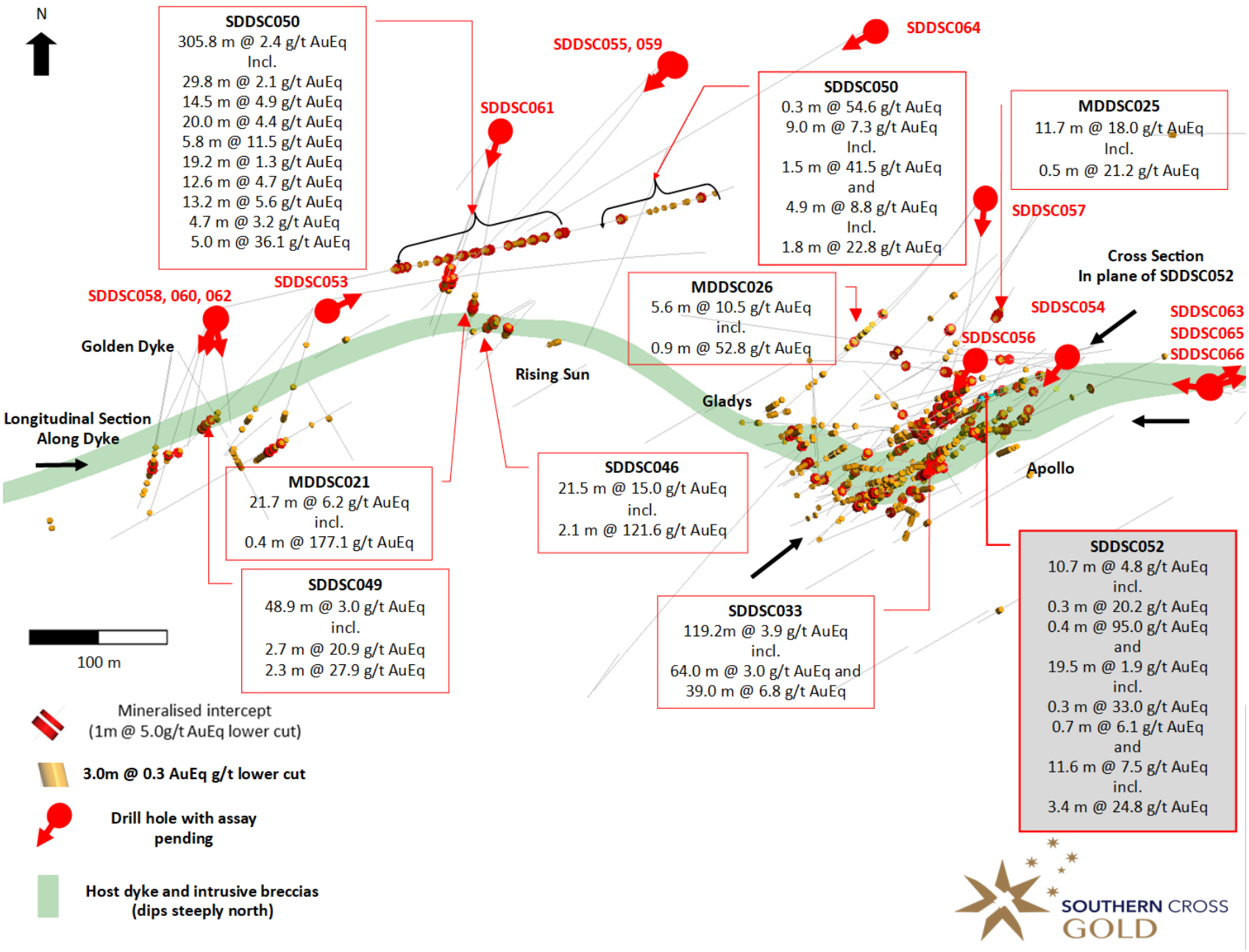

Figure 3: Sunday Creek east-west longitudinal section looking towards 000, along the trend of the dyke/structure showing pierce point locations scaled by grade x width. Also, prior reported drillholes shown[1].

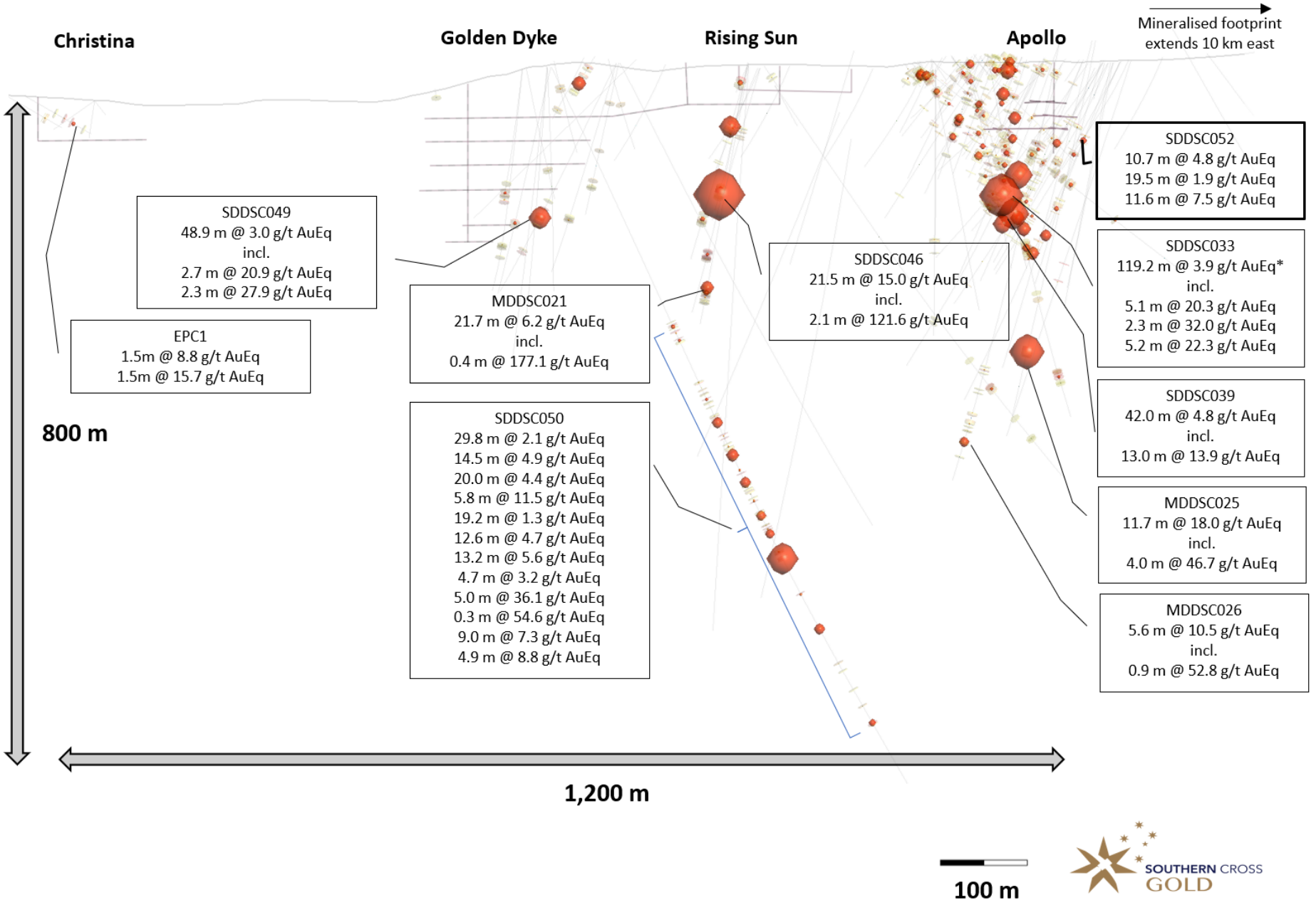

Figure 4: Sunday Creek cross section (30m thickness) in plane of SDDSC052 looking towards 340 showing individual NW striking vein sets (coloured polygons) and prior reported drillholes[1]

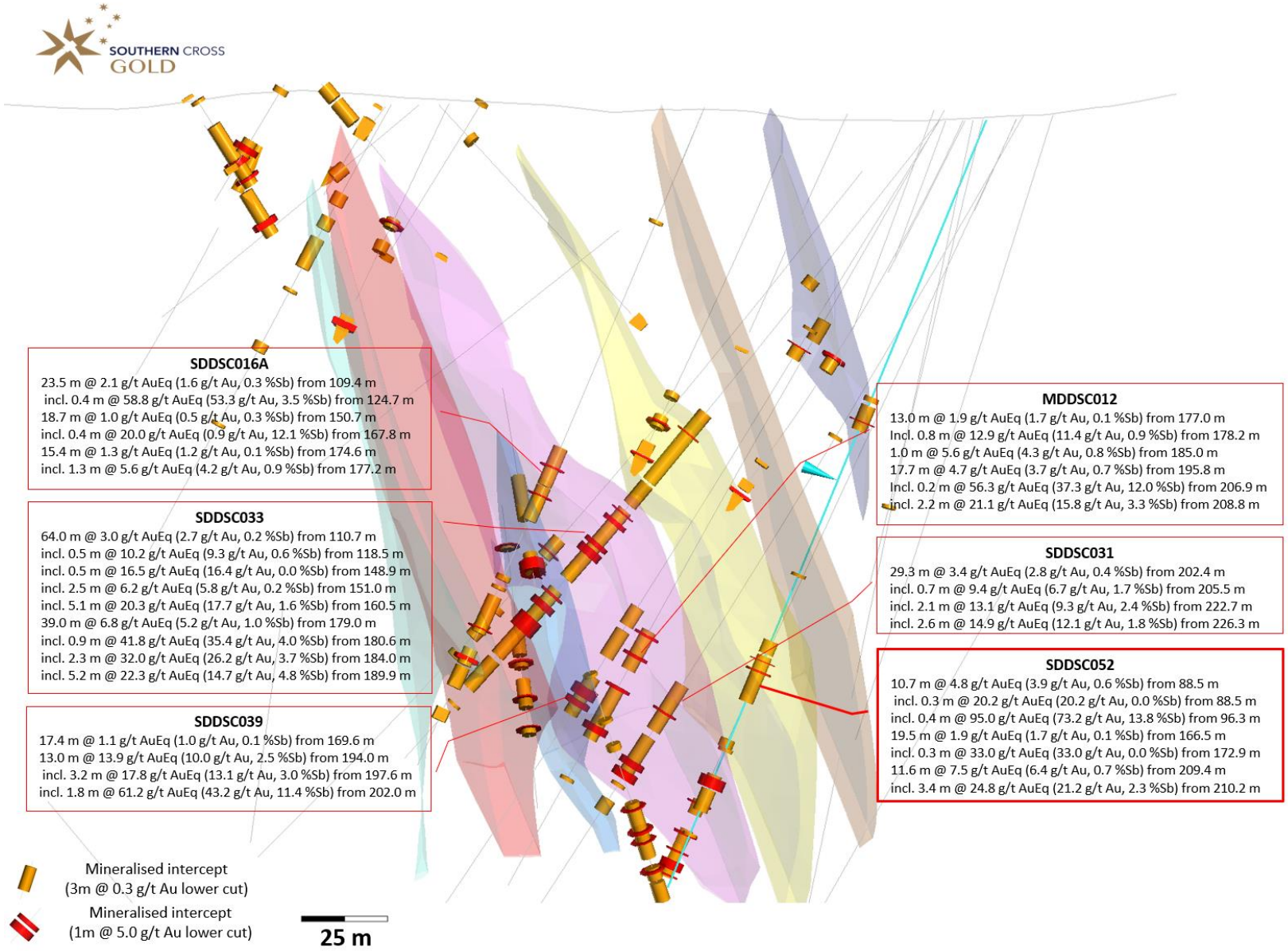

Figure 5: Cumulative drill metres and timing and ranking of >100g/t * m AuEq intersections at Sunday Creek demonstrating continuous strong results with increasing frequency, reflecting grade improving at depth and improving understanding of the project.

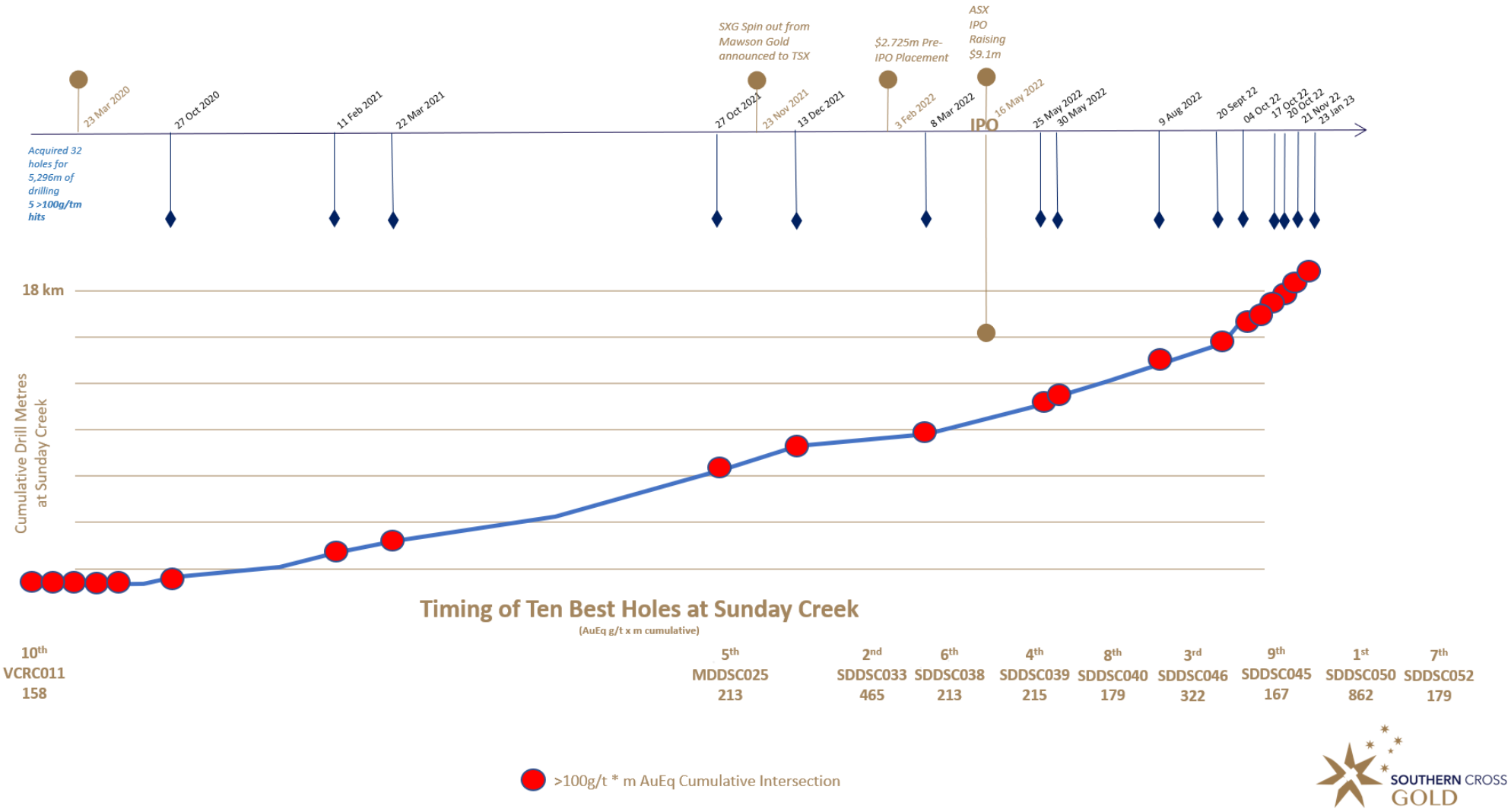

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drillholes or those reported in this announcement and in progress.

Hole_ID	Hole Size	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC050	HQ	923.7	Rising Sun	330538.6	5867885.4	295.5	77	-63.5
SDDSC051	HQ	263.5	Apollo	331191.4	5867848.00	307.4	226.5	-74.5
SDDSC052	HQ	245.4	Apollo	331191.4	5867848.00	307.4	246.8	-67.4
SDDSC053	HQ	601.9	Rising Sun	330617.0	5867890.60	299.8	78.6	-62.0
SDDSC054	HQ	285	Apollo	331180.3	5867847.90	306.6	240	-77.0
SDDSC055	HQ	522.2	Gentle Annie	330883.0	5868075.00	306.7	224.2	-60.3
SDDSC056	HQ	194	Apollo	331110.8	5867850.90	303.1	231.2	-35.0
SDDSC057	HQ	414.2	Apollo	331111.65	5867975.1	319.1	184.3	-71.1
SDDSC058	HQ	303	Golden Dyke	330534.6	5867882.1	295.9	188	-69.8
SDDSC059	HQ	641.9	Root Hog	330883	5868075	306.7	214	-75.5
SDDSC060	HQ	263.8	Golden Dyke	330534.6	5867882.1	295.9	167.3	-69.9
SDDSC061	HQ	In progress plan 650	Gentle Annie	330754.2	5868022.2	294.3	209.5	-81.7
SDDSC062	HQ	339.3	Golden Dyke	330537.1	5867883.4	295.6	199	-74.2
SDDSC063	HQ	41.1	Apollo	331292.5	5867824.6	316.4	68	-35
SDDSC064	HQ	In progress plan 940	Root Hog	331031.5	5868097.6	325.1	239.6	-69.2
SDDSC065	HQ	40.1	Apollo	331292.5	5867824.6	316.4	92	-39
SDDSC066	HQ	In progress plan 750	Apollo	331291.1	5867823.1	316.8	278.9	-57

Table 2: Tables of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC051 and SDDSC052 using two cut-off criteria. Lower grades cut at 0.3 g/t lower cutoff over a maximum of 3 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 1 m.

Drill Hole	from	to	width	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC051	118.0	119.0	1.0	0.4	0.02	0.5
SDDSC052	81.9	82.2	0.3	0.4	0.00	0.4
including	88.5	88.8	0.3	20.2	0.02	20.2
SDDSC052	88.5	99.2	10.7	3.9	0.56	4.8
including	96.3	96.7	0.4	73.2	13.80	95.0
SDDSC052	145.0	146.0	1.0	0.6	0.00	0.6
SDDSC052	166.5	186.0	19.5	1.7	0.13	1.9
including	172.9	173.2	0.3	33.0	0.01	33.0
including	175.9	176.6	0.7	3.7	1.49	6.1
SDDSC052	200.9	202.0	1.1	0.5	0.01	0.5
SDDSC052	209.4	221.0	11.6	6.4	0.67	7.5
including	210.2	213.6	3.4	21.2	2.27	24.8
SDDSC052	228.0	229.0	1.0	0.5	0.00	0.5

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC050 and SDDSC048A >0.1g/t AuEq.

Drill Hole	from	to	width	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC051	107.4	108.4	1.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
SDDSC051	109.4	110.65	1.25	0.19	0.00	0.19
SDDSC051	118	119	1.00	0.43	0.02	0.46
SDDSC051	173.15	173.55	0.40	0.12	0.01	0.13
SDDSC051	219.88	220.2	0.32	0.14	0.00	0.15
SDDSC051	220.2	221	0.80	0.13	0.00	0.13
SDDSC051	230.65	231.2	0.55	0.14	0.00	0.14
SDDSC052	81.9	82.2	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.40
SDDSC052	88.02	88.52	0.50	0.27	0.00	0.27
SDDSC052	88.52	88.8	0.28	20.20	0.02	20.23
SDDSC052	88.8	89.1	0.30	3.04	0.00	3.04
SDDSC052	89.1	89.85	0.75	2.96	0.01	2.97
SDDSC052	89.85	90.22	0.37	2.44	0.26	2.85
SDDSC052	91.3	92.2	0.90	0.48	0.00	0.48
SDDSC052	92.2	93.2	1.00	0.32	0.00	0.32
SDDSC052	93.2	94.15	0.95	0.09	0.01	0.10
SDDSC052	94.15	95.2	1.05	0.46	0.02	0.50
SDDSC052	95.2	95.7	0.50	0.03	0.05	0.11
SDDSC052	96.26	96.66	0.40	73.20	13.80	95.00
SDDSC052	96.66	97.75	1.09	0.68	0.03	0.73
SDDSC052	97.75	98.25	0.50	0.35	0.03	0.39
SDDSC052	98.25	98.66	0.41	0.57	0.50	1.36
SDDSC052	98.66	99.2	0.54	0.28	0.02	0.31
SDDSC052	99.2	99.6	0.40	0.11	0.01	0.12
SDDSC052	99.9	100.2	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.15
SDDSC052	100.2	101	0.80	0.19	0.00	0.19
SDDSC052	101.53	102.15	0.62	0.15	0.01	0.16
SDDSC052	119.56	120.34	0.78	0.26	0.00	0.26
SDDSC052	120.34	121.3	0.96	0.28	0.00	0.28
SDDSC052	145	146	1.00	0.58	0.00	0.58
SDDSC052	166	166.5	0.50	0.15	0.00	0.16
SDDSC052	166.5	167.2	0.70	2.48	0.68	3.55
SDDSC052	167.2	168	0.80	0.93	0.39	1.55
SDDSC052	168	168.5	0.50	1.13	0.32	1.64
SDDSC052	168.5	169	0.50	0.10	0.01	0.11
SDDSC052	169	170	1.00	0.12	0.00	0.13
SDDSC052	170	170.65	0.65	0.30	0.00	0.31
SDDSC052	170.65	171.35	0.70	0.29	0.00	0.30
SDDSC052	171.35	172.1	0.75	1.08	0.02	1.11
SDDSC052	172.1	172.85	0.75	1.99	0.01	2.01
SDDSC052	172.85	173.2	0.35	33.00	0.01	33.01
SDDSC052	173.2	174	0.80	1.54	0.01	1.55
SDDSC052	174	174.95	0.95	2.30	0.24	2.68
SDDSC052	174.95	175.9	0.95	3.25	0.15	3.49
SDDSC052	175.9	176.6	0.70	3.70	1.49	6.05

SDDSC052	176.6	177	0.40	0.54	0.01	0.55
SDDSC052	177	178	1.00	0.49	0.01	0.51
SDDSC052	178	179	1.00	1.28	0.01	1.30
SDDSC052	179	180	1.00	0.23	0.00	0.24
SDDSC052	180	181	1.00	0.17	0.01	0.18
SDDSC052	182	183	1.00	0.38	0.00	0.39
SDDSC052	183	183.9	0.90	2.61	0.01	2.62
SDDSC052	183.9	185	1.10	0.77	0.00	0.77
SDDSC052	185	186	1.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
SDDSC052	187	188	1.00	0.13	0.01	0.14
SDDSC052	189	189.55	0.55	0.18	0.01	0.19
SDDSC052	189.55	190.2	0.65	0.25	0.01	0.26
SDDSC052	190.2	190.85	0.65	0.07	0.02	0.10
SDDSC052	200.9	201.45	0.55	0.41	0.00	0.41
SDDSC052	201.45	202	0.55	0.58	0.01	0.60
SDDSC052	202	203	1.00	0.17	0.00	0.18
SDDSC052	208	208.9	0.90	0.09	0.02	0.12
SDDSC052	209.4	210.2	0.80	0.43	0.00	0.44
SDDSC052	210.2	211.05	0.85	5.53	0.04	5.60
SDDSC052	211.05	211.6	0.55	22.10	0.40	22.73
SDDSC052	211.6	212.3	0.70	1.42	0.31	1.91
SDDSC052	212.3	212.9	0.60	45.50	6.71	56.09
SDDSC052	212.9	213.6	0.70	38.55	4.62	45.85
SDDSC052	213.6	214	0.40	0.26	0.01	0.28
SDDSC052	214	215	1.00	0.64	0.00	0.64
SDDSC052	215	216	1.00	0.34	0.02	0.37
SDDSC052	216	217	1.00	0.46	0.00	0.47
SDDSC052	220	221	1.00	0.61	0.00	0.61
SDDSC052	221	222	1.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
SDDSC052	223	224	1.00	0.15	0.08	0.27
SDDSC052	227	228	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
SDDSC052	228	229	1.00	0.53	0.00	0.53
SDDSC052	233	233.45	0.45	0.18	0.00	0.18

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.