SXG INTERSECTS 249.5 g/t GOLD OVER 0.3 METRES FROM 691 METRES IN 270 METRE STEP OUT WITH ABUNDANT VISIBLE GOLD AT SUNDAY CREEK

30 MARCH 2023

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) announces results from six further drill holes (SDDSC056-58, 61, 63 and 65) at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Project in Victoria (Figure 1).

Highlights include 12.0 m @ **7.4 g/t AuEq** (7.4 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 688.0 m including **0.3 m** @ **249.5 g/t AuEq** (249.5 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) in drill hole SDDSC061. This was a large 270 m vertical step out to depth and contained abundant visible gold (Photos 1-2). Also, the first near-surface mineralisation has been drilled 200 m east of the Apollo prospect in drill SDDSC063 and intersected **0.5 m** @ **17.2 g/t AuEq** (12.2 g/t Au, 3.2 %Sb) from 26.2 m down hole depth. Mineralisation now extends in the main drill area for over 1,350 m from Christina in the far west to drill hole SDDSC063.

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade gold intersected in drill hole **SDDSC061** is a large **270 m step out** vertically below the **Rising Sun Shoot.** Multiple points of visible gold (Photos 1 and 2) were observed between 691.0 m to 695.1 m. This is the second deepest intersection on the project to date (Figs 2-4). Highlights included:
    - **12.0 m @ 7.4 g/t AuEq** (7.4 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 688.0 m
        - **Including 0.3 m @ 249.5 g/t AuEq** (249.5 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 691.1 m
- **SDDSC063,** a 200 m near-surface step out from prior drilling at **Apollo East** targeted mineralisation below surface trenching intersected the first drilled in the area. Mineralisation now extends in the main drill area over 1,350 m from Christina in the far west to SDDSC063. Highlights included:
    - **2.7 m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq** (3.4 g/t Au, 0.7 %Sb) from 24.0 m
        - **Including 0.5 m @ 17.2 g/t AuEq** (12.2 g/t Au, 3.2 %Sb) from 26.2 m
- Drill hole **SDDSC056**, drilled to test a near surface gap between Apollo and Gladys intersected:
    - **1.0 m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq** (0.1 g/t Au, 7.4 %Sb) from 77.0 m
    - **19.6 m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq** (1.0 g/t Au, 0.3 %Sb) from 132.0 m
        - **Including 0.5 m @ 25.7 g/t AuEq** (9.9 g/t Au, 10.0 %Sb) from 134.5 m
        - **Including 0.5 m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq** (6.3 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 150.1 m
    - **2.4 m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq** (3.5 g/t Au, 0.2 %Sb) from 172.6 m
        - **Including 0.6 m @ 10.8 g/t AuEq** (9.9 g/t Au, 0.6 %Sb) from 173.8 m
- Nine holes are being geologically processed and analysed, with four holes in drill progress. Results will be released as they are received.

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Southern Cross Gold's Managing Director, Michael Hudson says, *"Further strong results and validation of a transitioning system, with one of the two deepest drill holes returned on the project (SDDSC061), in a large 270 m step out below the Rising Sun shoot, intersecting* ***12.0 m @ 7.4 g/t gold including 0.3 m @ 249.5 g/t gold*** *with abundant visible gold. The development of free gold, with the concurrent reduction of antimony grades is important in this transitioning system and is similar to what is observed in similar epizonal deposits that have been tested to depth including Fosterville and Costerfield.*

"Equally in a very different drill hole test, drill hole SDDSC063, a near-surface 200 m step from prior drilling at Apollo East, which targeted mineralisation found in surface trenching, intersected 2.7 m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq from 24.0 m including 0.5 m @ 17.2 g/t AuEq. ***Our footprint of high-grade mineralisation is now extending both along strike and to depth*** *with the distance between SDDSC063 and SDDSC061 being 935 m, with mineralisation now extending in the main drill area over 1,350 m.*

"Meanwhile, four rigs continue to drill both in the main drill area and up to 7.5 km along strike at the Tonstal prospect."

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 an 11 km mineralised trend that extends beyond the drill area and is defined by historic workings and soil sampling which is being drill tested for the very first time with the fourth drill rig which mobilised to site just over a week ago.

Rising Sun Prospect

Drill hole **SDDSC061** is a large **270 m step out** vertically below the **Rising Sun Shoot** and intersected:

- **8.0 m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq** (1.2 g/t Au, 0.1 %Sb) from 656.0 m
- **12.0 m @ 7.4 g/t AuEq** (7.4 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 688.0 m
    - **Including 0.3 m @ 249.5 g/t AuEq** (249.5 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 691.1 m

SDDSC061 is located 270 m vertically below the Rising Sun Shoot intersection in SDDSC050 which returned 14.5 m @ 4.9 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 439.8 m. Multiple points of visible gold (Photos 1 and 2) were observed between 691.0 m to 695.1 m in SDDSC0061. In a horizontal plane, SDDSC061 is located 187 m west from SDDSC050 and **is the second deepest mineralised intersection on the project to date** at 690 m vertically below surface. Results are only presented from 27-76 m and 620-770 m in SDDSC061, whilst assays from 76 m–399 m are still being awaited, but not expected to produce higher grades. The last assay in the hole between 769-770 m assayed 0.7 g/t Au with further assaying at depth ongoing to the end of hole (821.8 m). It is interpreted that SDDSC061 remained in the structural hanging wall of the dyke breccia host sequence and did not exit into the footwall of the structure. Therefore, a wedge "daughter" hole is planned from the SDDSC061 "mother" hole (Figure 4).

SDDSC061 is another >100 cumulative grade x metres ("AuEq g/t x m") hole on the project with twenty-two (22) >100 cumulative grade x metres ("AuEq g/t x m") holes now intersected on the project, an impressive strike rate. SXG has now completed 68 holes drilled for 20,205 metres, with 62 holes reported.

Photo 1: SDDSC061 at 691.2 m with multiple points of visible gold shown in the red circles. Yellow box shows the location of Photo 2. Scale in cm.

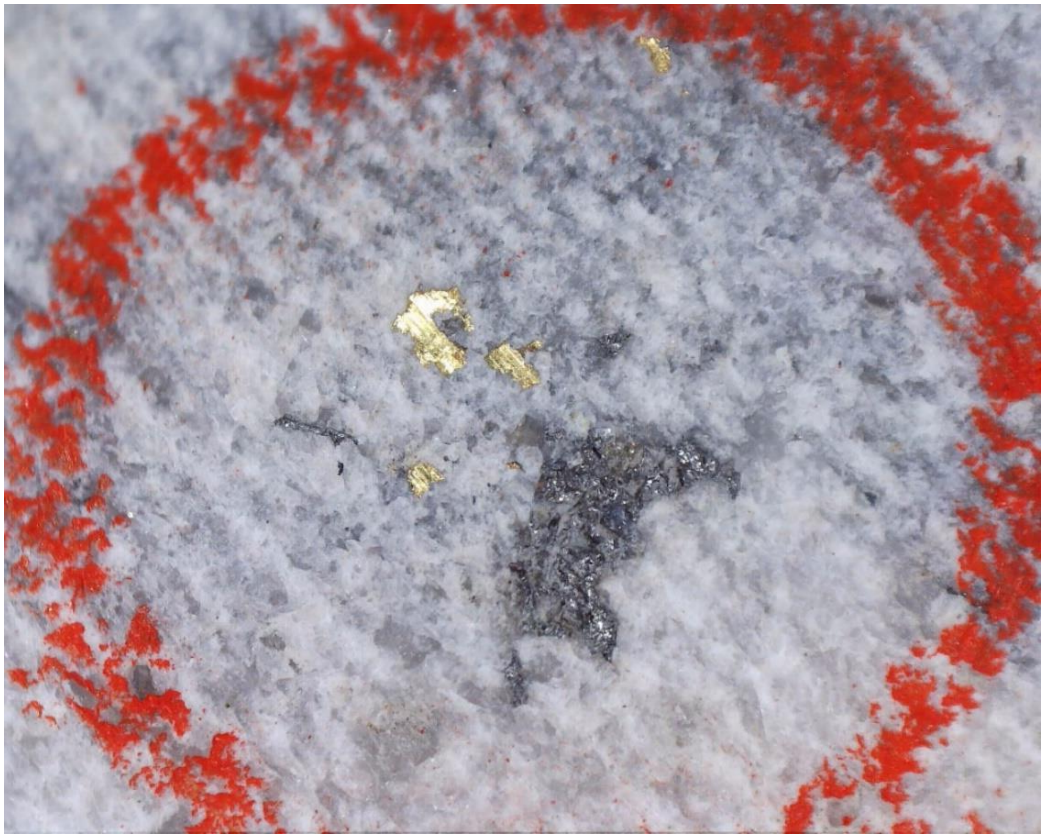

Photo 2: SDDSC061 at 691.2 m with a zoom in on Photo 1 showing the detail of multiple points of visible gold adjacent to arsenopyrite. Field of view 0.5 cm.

Apollo East Prospect

Drill hole **SDDSC063,** a 200 m step out from prior drilling at **Apollo East** targeted mineralisation found in surface trenching (8.0 m @ 19.6 g/t gold and 0.4% antimony (true width 3 m) and 2 m @ 4.9 g/t gold and 0.2% antimony (true width 2 m)). SDDSC063 intersected:

- **2.7 m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq** (3.4 g/t Au, 0.7 %Sb) from 24.0 m
    - **Including 0.5 m @ 17.2 g/t AuEq** (12.2 g/t Au, 3.2 %Sb) from 26.2 m

SDDSC063 is located 935 m from SDDSC061, and mineralisation now extends in the main drill area over 1,350 m from Christina in the far west to SDDSC063.

SDDSC065, also drilled at Apollo East, drilled 12 m SE of SDDSC063 and intersected the edge of the mineralised body with anomalous and low-grade mineralisation intersected: **1.3 m @ 0.2 g/t AuEq** (0.1 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 26.2 m and **3.5 m @ 0.1 g/t AuEq** (0.1 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb). from 31.5 m.

Apollo-Gladys Prospects

Drill hole SDDSC056, drilled to test a near surface gap between Apollo and Gladys intersected:

- **1.0 m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq** (0.1 g/t Au, 7.4 %Sb) from 77.0 m
- **19.6 m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq** (1.0 g/t Au, 0.3 %Sb) from 132.0 m
    - **Including 0.5 m @ 25.7 g/t AuEq** (9.9 g/t Au, 10.0 %Sb) from 134.5 m, and
    - **Including 0.5 m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq** (6.3 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 150.1 m
- **2.4 m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq** (3.5 g/t Au, 0.2 %Sb) from 172.6 m
    - **Including 0.6 m @ 10.8 g/t AuEq** (9.9 g/t Au, 0.6 %Sb) from 173.8 m

Drill hole SDDSC057 testing a gap lower in the Apollo area intersected lower grade gold and arsenic mineralisation over **16.4 m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq** (0.3 g/t Au, 0.3 %Sb) from 325.2 m (20 m @ 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off), which included **0.8 m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq** (2.0 g/t Au, 6.1 %Sb) from 328.2 m.

Golden Dyke Prospect

SDDSC058, the first of three holes drilled below old workings at Golden Dyke intersected the halo to mineralisation with broad and low-grade gold and arsenic noted including **19.0 m @ 0.2 g/t AuEq** (0.2 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 220.0 m (20m @ 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off).

Further Information

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, with a 3D Leapfrog presentation, which can be viewed at www.southerncrossgold.com.au

Figures 1-5 show project location, plan, longitudinal and cross-sectional views of drill results reported here and Tables 1–3 provide collar and assay data. The true thickness of the mineralised intervals reported are interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. DSSC0061, given its depth and steepening deviation, was drilled at a higher angle to mineralisation with true thickness of the mineralised interval reported interpreted to be approximately 50% of the sampled thickness.

Lower grades were cut at 0.3 g/t Au lower cutoff over a maximum width of 3 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t Au cutoff over a maximum of 1 m width, unless otherwise stated.

Update on Current Drilling

Drilling with four rigs is in progress at Sunday Creek at the Golden Dyke, Rising Sun and Apollo prospects.

Nine holes (SDDSC059, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, SDDTS001-2) are being geologically processed and analysed, with four holes (SDDSC068, 70, 71, SDDTS003) in drill progress (Figure 2). These holes will provide continual news flow. Drill holes awaiting assays or in progress include the deepest drill holes drilled on the project at Rising Sun (SDDSC064/67/70) and Apollo (SDDSC066/68). SDDSC064 is the first hole to exceed 1 km depth on the project, terminating at 1013.5 m.

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.

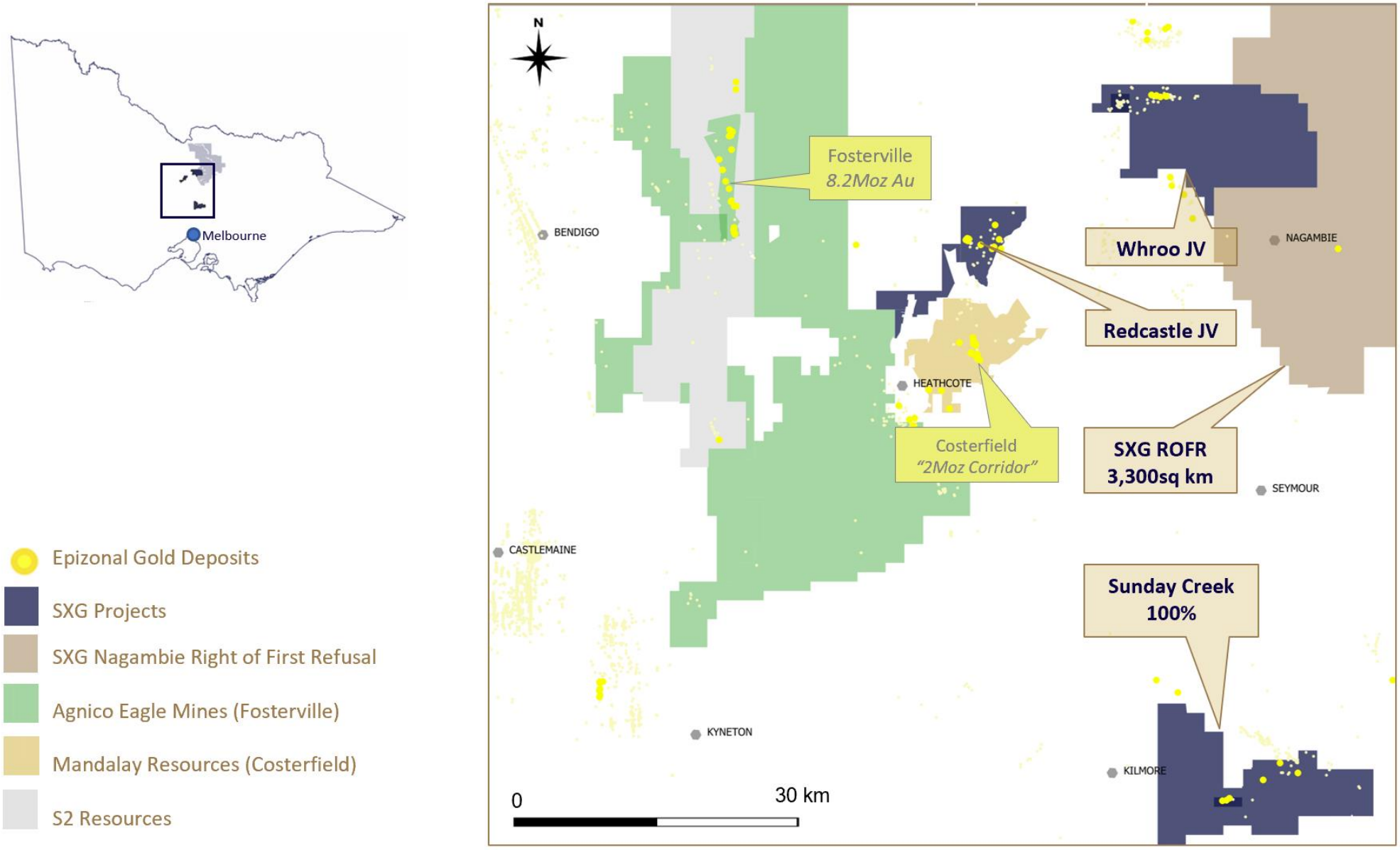

Figure 2: Sunday Creek plan view showing holes reported in this press release (grey boxes), selected prior reported drill holes[1] and pending holes (yellow collar and purple trace).

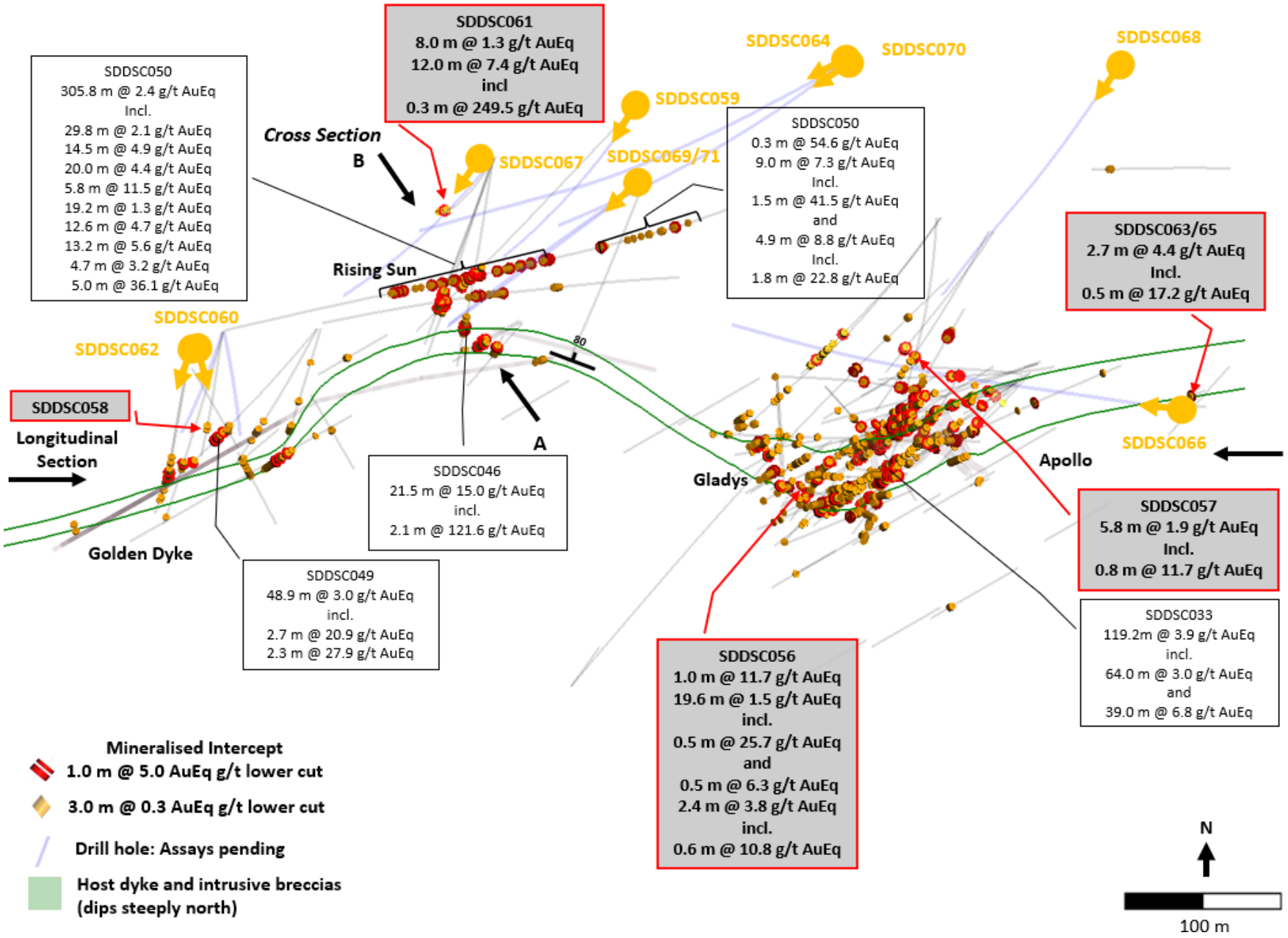

Figure 3: Sunday Creek east-west longitudinal section looking towards 000, along the trend of the dyke/structure higher grade assays and selected mineralised veins sets. Also, prior reported drill holes shown[1].

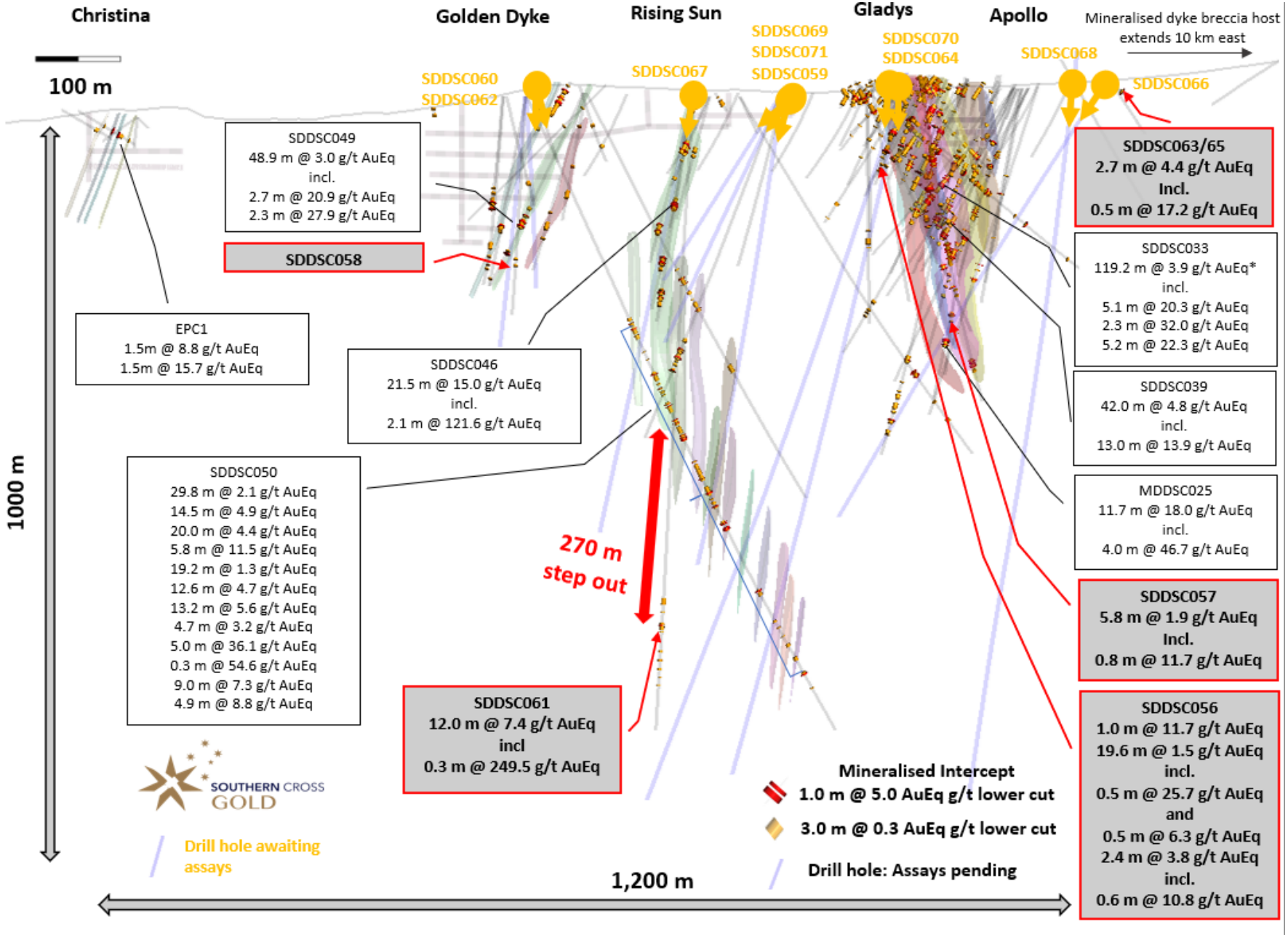

Figure 4: Sunday Creek cross section (50 m influence) in plane of the Rising Sun Shoot looking towards 257 showing dyke breccia host and prior reported drill holes[1]

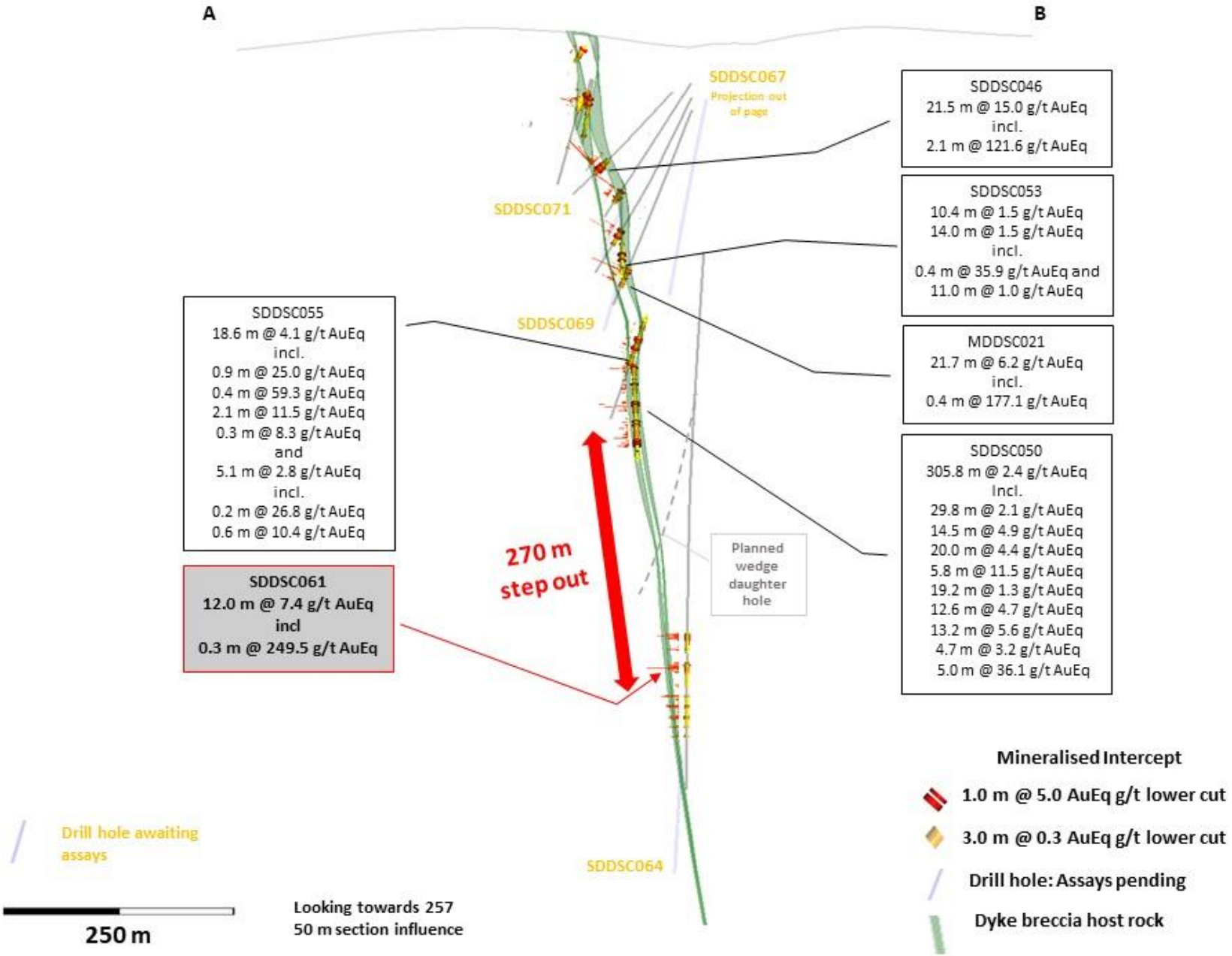

Figure 5: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing LiDAR, soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas to be tested

in a 2,500 m diamond drill program. The first drill area at Tonstal is located 7.5 km along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

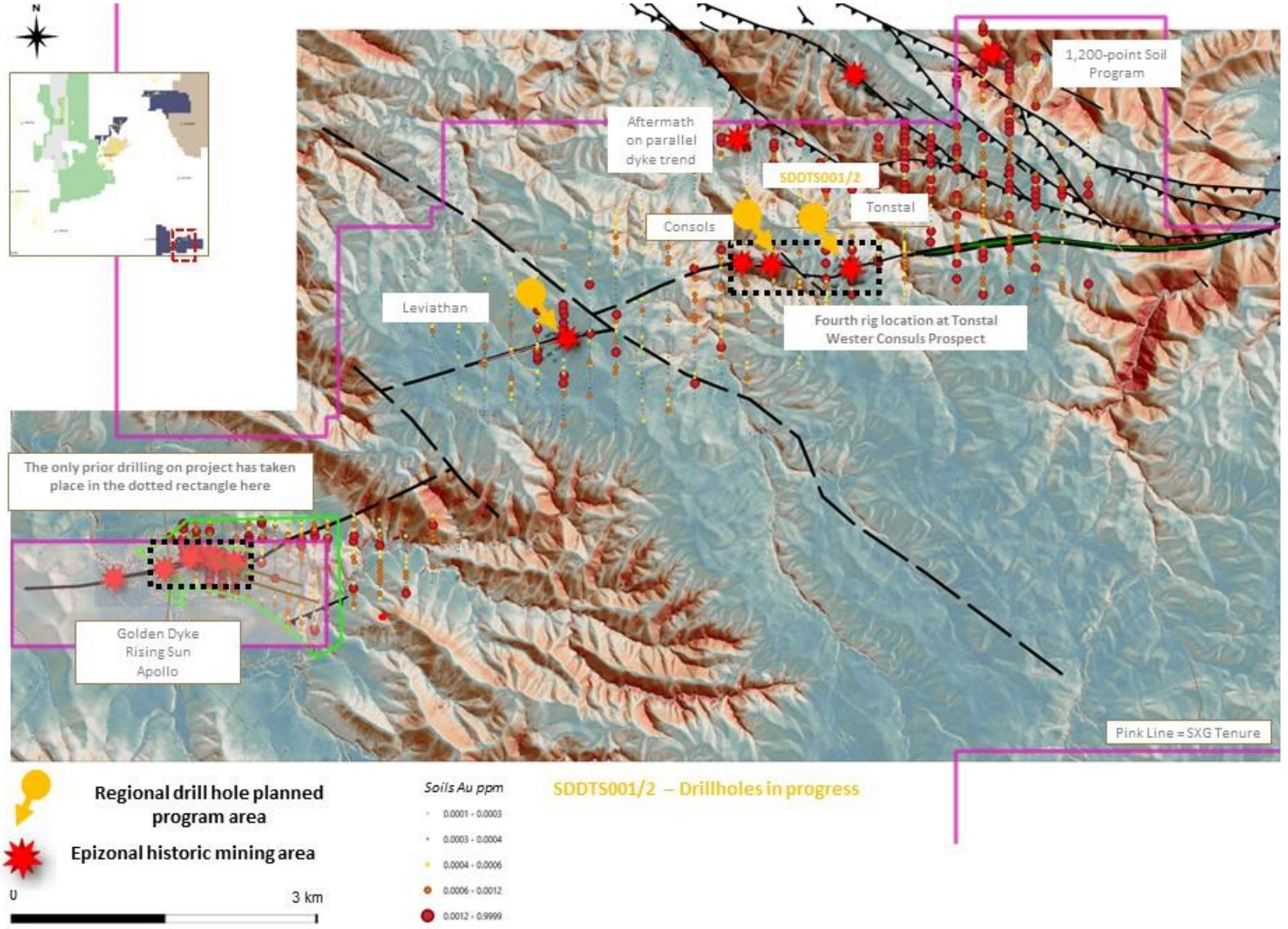

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole_ID	Hole Size	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
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	821.8	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	1013.5	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	669.9	Apollo	331291.1	5867823.1	316.8	278.9	-57
SDDSC067	HQ	551	Rising Sun	330754.2	5868022.2	294.3	220.2	-70.4
SDDSC068	HQ	In progress Plan 970m	Apollo	331254	5868098.6	353.9	211.3	-77.7
SDDSC069	HQ	385.8	Rising Sun	330875	5868005	307.19	234	-59
SDDSC070	HQ	In progress plan 950m	Rising Sun	331031.5	5868097.6	325.1	231	-74.5
SDDSC071	HQ	In progress plan 320m	Rising Sun	330875	5868005	307.19	232	-51
SDDTS001	NQ	179.75	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	156	-50
SDDTS002	NQ	182.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	111	-42
SDDTS003	NQ	Plan 200m	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	111	-73

Table 2: Tables of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC056-58, 61, 63 and 65 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 (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC056	77	78.0	1.0	0.1	7.4	11.7
SDDSC056	132	151.6	19.6	1.0	0.3	1.5
including	134.5	135.0	0.5	9.9	10.0	25.7
including	150.12	150.6	0.5	6.3	0.0	6.3
SDDSC056	172.6	175.0	2.4	3.5	0.2	3.8
including	173.8	174.4	0.6	9.9	0.6	10.8
SDDSC057	325.2	331.0	5.8	0.6	0.9	1.9
including	328.2	329.0	0.8	2.0	6.1	11.7
SDDSC061	656	664.0	8.0	1.2	0.1	1.3
SDDSC061	688	700.0	12.0	7.4	0.0	7.4
including	691.05	691.4	0.3	249.5	0.0	249.5
SDDSC063	24	26.7	2.7	3.4	0.7	4.4
including	26.2	26.7	0.5	12.2	3.2	17.2

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC056-58, 61, 63 and 65 >0.1g/t AuEq.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Sb %
SDDSC056	117	118	1.0	0.3	0.2
SDDSC056	118	119	1.0	1.7	0.0
SDDSC056	119	120	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	120	121	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC056	121	122	1.0	0.7	0.0
SDDSC056	122	123	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	124	126	2.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	126	127	1.0	0.3	0.1
SDDSC056	127	128	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	128	129	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC056	130	131	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	131	132	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	132	132.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
SDDSC056	132.3	133	0.7	0.6	0.0
SDDSC056	133	133.6	0.6	0.3	1.1
SDDSC056	133.6	134.5	0.9	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	134.5	135	0.5	9.9	10.0
SDDSC056	135	136	1.0	1.2	0.0
SDDSC056	137.1	137.95	0.9	0.3	0.1
SDDSC056	137.95	139	1.1	1.5	0.0
SDDSC056	139	140	1.0	1.7	0.0
SDDSC056	140	141	1.0	1.2	0.1
SDDSC056	141	142	1.0	1.0	0.0
SDDSC056	142	143	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	143	144	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	144	145.5	1.5	1.0	0.0
SDDSC056	145.5	146.75	1.3	0.4	0.0
SDDSC056	146.75	147.7	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC056	148.61	149.5	0.9	0.7	0.0
SDDSC056	149.5	150.12	0.6	0.7	0.0
SDDSC056	150.12	150.6	0.5	6.3	0.0
SDDSC056	150.6	151.6	1.0	0.6	0.0
SDDSC056	153.45	153.9	0.5	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	163.9	164.58	0.7	0.6	0.0
SDDSC056	164.7	165.35	0.7	0.6	0.0
SDDSC056	167.8	168.7	0.9	0.2	0.0
SDDSC056	172.6	173.18	0.6	0.3	0.0
SDDSC056	173.18	173.8	0.6	3.3	0.0
SDDSC056	173.8	174.4	0.6	9.9	0.6

SDDSC056	174.4	175	0.6	0.5	0.1
SDDSC056	175	175.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
SDDSC057	242.65	243.65	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC057	243.65	244.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	244.2	245.3	1.1	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	325.2	326.2	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC057	326.2	327.2	1.0	0.5	0.0
SDDSC057	327.2	328.2	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	328.2	329	0.8	2.0	6.1
SDDSC057	329	330	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	330	331	1.0	0.4	0.1
SDDSC057	331	332	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	332	333	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC057	333	334	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC057	334	335	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	335	335.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
SDDSC057	335.4	336.4	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	336.4	337.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	337.1	337.7	0.6	0.3	0.1
SDDSC057	337.7	338.15	0.5	0.4	0.0
SDDSC057	338.15	339.05	0.9	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	339.05	340.05	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC057	340.05	340.8	0.8	0.2	0.0
SDDSC057	347	348	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC057	351	352	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC057	353.7	354.7	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC057	354.7	355.35	0.7	0.2	0.0
SDDSC058	121	121.6	0.6	0.4	0.0
SDDSC058	138	139	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC058	148.5	149.45	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC058	208	209	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC058	220	221	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC058	223	224	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC058	224	225	1.0	0.2	0.2
SDDSC058	225	226.4	1.4	0.3	0.0
SDDSC058	226.4	227	0.6	0.2	0.1
SDDSC058	229	230	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC058	231	231.75	0.8	0.1	0.0
SDDSC058	233	233.95	1.0	0.5	0.2
SDDSC058	233.95	234.5	0.6	0.9	0.3
SDDSC058	234.5	235.3	0.8	0.3	0.0

SDDSC058	235.3	236	0.7	0.1	0.0
SDDSC058	265.8	266.2	0.4	0.1	0.0
SDDSC058	268	269	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	655	656	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC061	656	656.8	0.8	0.5	0.0
SDDSC061	656.8	657.35	0.6	1.2	0.1
SDDSC061	657.35	658.22	0.9	0.6	0.0
SDDSC061	658.22	659.06	0.8	1.5	0.0
SDDSC061	659.06	659.5	0.4	1.7	0.1
SDDSC061	659.5	660.32	0.8	0.4	0.0
SDDSC061	660.32	661.02	0.7	0.8	0.0
SDDSC061	661.02	662	1.0	3.6	0.4
SDDSC061	662	663	1.0	0.5	0.0
SDDSC061	663	663.3	0.3	1.8	0.2
SDDSC061	663.3	664	0.7	0.3	0.0
SDDSC061	673	674	1.0	0.8	0.0
SDDSC061	674	675	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	677	678	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC061	688	689	1.0	0.3	0.0
SDDSC061	689	689.9	0.9	4.1	0.0
SDDSC061	691.05	691.35	0.3	249.5	0.0
SDDSC061	691.35	692.25	0.9	1.5	0.0
SDDSC061	692.25	692.6	0.4	0.4	0.0
SDDSC061	692.6	693.4	0.8	0.6	0.0
SDDSC061	693.4	693.8	0.4	4.1	0.0
SDDSC061	693.8	694.25	0.5	3.5	0.0
SDDSC061	694.25	695.1	0.9	4.0	0.0
SDDSC061	697	697.9	0.9	0.4	0.0
SDDSC061	699	700	1.0	0.4	0.0
SDDSC061	711	712	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	712	713	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC061	714.01	715	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC061	724	725	1.0	0.8	0.0
SDDSC061	725	726	1.0	0.7	0.0
SDDSC061	727	728	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC061	728	729	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	729	730	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	733	734	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC061	735	736	1.0	0.7	0.0
SDDSC061	736	737	1.0	0.6	0.0
SDDSC061	737	738	1.0	0.5	0.0

SDDSC061	745	746	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	746	746.6	0.6	0.1	0.0
SDDSC061	746.6	747.4	0.8	0.4	0.0
SDDSC061	747.4	748.55	1.2	0.1	0.0
SDDSC061	748.55	749.5	1.0	0.4	0.0
SDDSC061	749.5	750	0.5	0.3	0.0
SDDSC061	756.8	758	1.2	0.1	0.0
SDDSC061	758	759.1	1.1	0.7	0.0
SDDSC061	767	768	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	768	769	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC061	769	770	1.0	0.7	0.0
SDDSC063	22.3	23	0.7	0.1	0.0
SDDSC063	23	24	1.0	0.2	0.0
SDDSC063	24	24.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
SDDSC063	24.5	25.2	0.7	0.8	0.0
SDDSC063	25.2	26.2	1.0	2.3	0.0
SDDSC063	26.2	26.7	0.5	12.2	3.2
SDDSC063	26.7	27.8	1.1	0.2	0.0
SDDSC065	26.2	26.85	0.7	0.1	0.0
SDDSC065	26.85	27.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
SDDSC065	31.5	32.5	1.0	0.1	0.0
SDDSC065	34.1	35	0.9	0.2	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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 intervals reported are interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. DSSC0061, given its depth and deviation was drilled at a higher angle to mineralisation with true thickness of the mineralised interval reported interpreted to be approximately 50% 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.