ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SXG INTERSECTS 14.6 m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq INCL. 1.0 m @ 73.8 g/t AuEq

DEPTH EXTENTION CONFIRMED TO 770 METRES AND OPEN IN ALL DIRECTIONS

STRIKE LENGTH NOW 1,400 METRES AND OPEN IN ALL DIRECTIONS

1 MAY 2023

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) announces results from three further drill holes (SDDSC059, 60 and 62) at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Project in Victoria (Figure 1).

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade gold intersected in drill hole **SDDSC059** (Figs 3-7), which was designed to test continuity and grade of a new vein set at depth. Highlights from **SDDSC059** included:
  - **14.6 m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq** (6.3 g/t Au, 0.6 %Sb) from 569.8 m including:
    - **0.7 m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq** (5.3 g/t Au, 0.6 %Sb) from 573.2 m
    - **2.7 m @ 7.7 g/t AuEq** (3.6 g/t Au, 2.6 %Sb) from 575.3 m
    - **1.0 m @ 73.8 g/t AuEq** (73.7 g/t Au, 0.1 %Sb) from 583.0 m
- Two drill holes at Golden Dyke (SDDSC060, SDDSC062) tested the most easterly vein set at **Golden Dyke.** Both holes intersected 30 - 40 m wide zones of low-grade mineralisation. Higher grades within **SDDSC062** included:
  - **4.4 m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq** (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 279.8 m, including:
    - **0.8 m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq** (6.1 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 281.0 m
  - **1.2 m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq** (1.9 g/t Au, 0.5 %Sb) from 291.4 m
  - **10.0 m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq** (0.7 g/t Au, 0.5 %Sb) from 306.0 m, including:
    - **0.5 m @ 5.1 g/t AuEq** (1.3 g/t Au, 2.4 %Sb) from 310.5 m

Southern Cross Gold's Managing Director, Michael Hudson states, *"Each set of drill results has increased our confidence in and continued to demonstrate the pedigree of Sunday Creek. A key goal in any exploration discovery is to demonstrate continuity of mineralisation. Hole SDDSC059 (**14.6 m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq including 1.0 m @ 73.8 g/t AuEq),** reported here, was designed to demonstrate continuity. We predicted a new vein set to be located 25 metres along strike from SDDSC050 (5.0 m @ 36.1 g/t AuEq including 0.4 m @ 158.7 g/t AuEq) and it hit the mineralised vein as predicted, which is extremely important as we demonstrate **continuity of gold, especially at very high grades**.*

"Sunday Creek has an industry-leading hit rate, and continues to deliver multiple wide intercepts (up to 305.8 m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq) defining large and continuous zones with predictable high-grade components (up to 0.3 m @ 363.5 g/t Au), which will be important for the potential future economics of the project.

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ASX Code: SXG
Issued Capital: 156.2M fully paid shares

"We now have four rigs working the main drill area at Sunday Creek and up to 7.5 km along strike. This exploration strategy has proven successful at unlocking value at other significant discoveries in the region and abroad and you can expect us to take logical progressions."

Drill Hole Discussion

At **Rising Sun**, **SDDSC059** (**14.6 m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq including 1.0 m @ 73.8 g/t AuEq)** was designed to test a new vein set 25 metres along strike and at a high angle from SDDSC050 (5.0 m @ 36.1 g/t AuEq including 0.4 m @ 158.7 g/t AuEq). The cross section shown in Figure 3 and the horizontal plan at -300 m RL (620 m vertically below surface) in Figure 4 show the relationship between these holes and the predictable high-grade within the multiple individual north-west trending veins sets.

Two drill holes at **Golden Dyke** (SDDSC060, SDDSC062) tested the most easterly vein set at this prospect. Both of holes the holes reported here intersected wide zones of low-grade mineralisation and further drilling is required to understand the controls on high-grade mineralisation at Golden Dyke, which was the largest and deepest producer in the historical goldfield and is the most westerly of the prospects drilled by SXG to date. Further work is therefore necessary at this high potential prospect.

SDDSC060 intersected the halo to mineralisation with broad and low-grade gold and arsenic noted within an intersection of 38.4 m @ 0.1 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 189.4 m. Visible gold was observed in a narrow vein at 224 m.

SDDSC062 was drilled 70 m lower in the same vein. Wider zones of low-grade mineralisation were also intersected including 13.6 m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 270.6 m and 27.6 m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.2 %Sb) from 291.4 m. Higher-grade intervals included **4.4 m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq** (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 279.8 m **including 0.8 m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq** (6.1 g/t Au, 0.0 %Sb) from 281.0 m, **1.2 m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq** (1.9 g/t Au, 0.5 %Sb) from 291.4 m and **10.0 m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq** (0.7 g/t Au, 0.5 %Sb) from 306.0 m i**ncluding 0.5 m @ 5.1 g/t AuEq** (1.3 g/t Au, 2.4 %Sb) from 310.5 m.

Update on Current Drilling

Drilling with four rigs is in progress at Sunday Creek at the Rising Sun, Apollo and Tonstal prospects. Twelve holes (SDDSC064, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72 and SDDTS001-5) are being geologically processed and analysed, with four holes (SDDSC070, 73, 74, and SDDTS006) 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 in length on the project, terminating at 1013.5 m. SDDSC068 has been temporarily halted at 959.4 m below Apollo awaiting an upgrade to a new drill feed rail to allow deeper drilling to continue.

About Sunday Creek

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 form the key portion in and around the drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project.

The Company considers Sunday Creek to be a significant exploration discovery with leading global hit rates for this stage of the project's development. Cumulatively, 124 drill holes for 24,070 m have been completed at Sunday Creek. In total 29 individual intersections exceed 50 AuEq g/t * m ("AuEq g/t x width in m") and 13 individual intersections exceed 100 AuEq g/t * m. In the last year alone, Southern Cross Gold has drilled 35 holes for 11,844 m for a total of 14 individual intersections exceeding 50 AuEq g/t * m and 9 individual intersections exceeding 100 AuEq g/t * m. SDDSC059 is another >100 AuEq g/t * m hole on the project. Twenty-three (23) >100 cumulative grade x metres ("AuEq g/t x m") holes have also now been intersected on the 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 at Tonstal. Results are pending.

Geologically, the project is located within the Melbourne Structural Zone in the Lachlan Fold Belt. The regional host to the Sunday Creek mineralisation is an interbedded turbidite sequence of siltstones and minor sandstones metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of open NW trending folds.

Mineralisation, Scale and Comparison to Other Epizonal Deposits

Mineralisation at Sunday Creek is structurally controlled, with increased mineralisation associated with brittle-ductile shear veins that show quartz-stibnite extension veining, stibnite-gold-matrix breccias and disseminated mineralisation in the form of arsenian pyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. The immediate host for mineralisation is a zone of intensely altered 'bleached' sericite-albitic siltstones, and sericite-carbonate-albite altered dyke rocks. A larger arsenic anomaly is associated with gold mineralisation, mostly represented by arsenian-pyrite but arsenopyrite-bearing zones predominate below 700 m vertical depth with a clear spatial relationship to high-grade gold. A sulphidic (pyritic) halo, predominately in bleached pyrite-sericitic veins rounds out the larger visible alteration footprint.

Mineralized vein sets are typically 20 to 40 metres thick, 20 to 40 metres up/down dip and 300 to 800 metres down plunge. As compared to other deposits, Sunday Creek benefits from the presence of multiple high-grade veins sets (up to 25 defined to date) within at least 50 m of each other across the project. Mineralised shoots at Sunday Creek can also be formed at the intersection of the sub-vertical to shallower dipping 330 degree (NW) striking mineralised veins sets and the east-west striking, steeply north dipping structure hosting dioritic dykes and related intrusive breccias.

At Sunday Creek, and as is typical for epizonal deposits (for example Fosterville and Costerfield, Reefton (NZ)), visible gold becomes increasingly significant at depth below approximately 800 m, most likely representing the different temperatures and changes in structural regimes of formation of Au-Sb and Au dominant mineralisation. Gold at Sunday Creek is hosted in quartz and carbonate vein sets, associated with stibnite bearing veins and breccias.

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. All cross sections and level plans are registered in the 3D Vrify presentation. These data, along with an interview on these results with Managing Director Michael Hudson, with a 3D Leapfrog presentation, can be viewed at www.southerncrossgold.com.au

Figures 1-7 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. 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.

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: $AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)$.

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 $AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)$ 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.

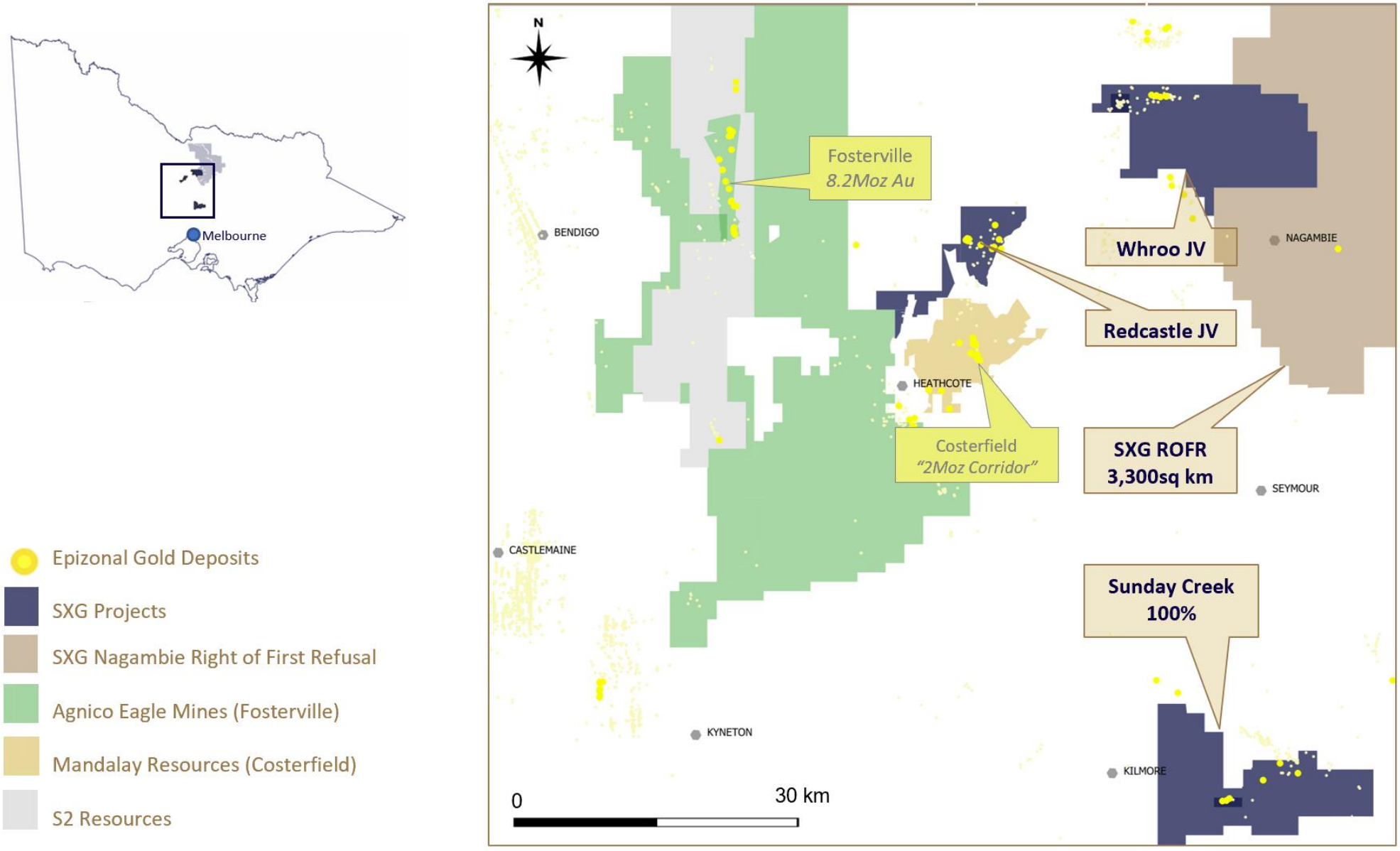

Figure 2: Sunday Creek plan view showing holes reported in this press release (grey boxes), selected prior reported drill holes[1] and pending holes (yellow collar and red trace).

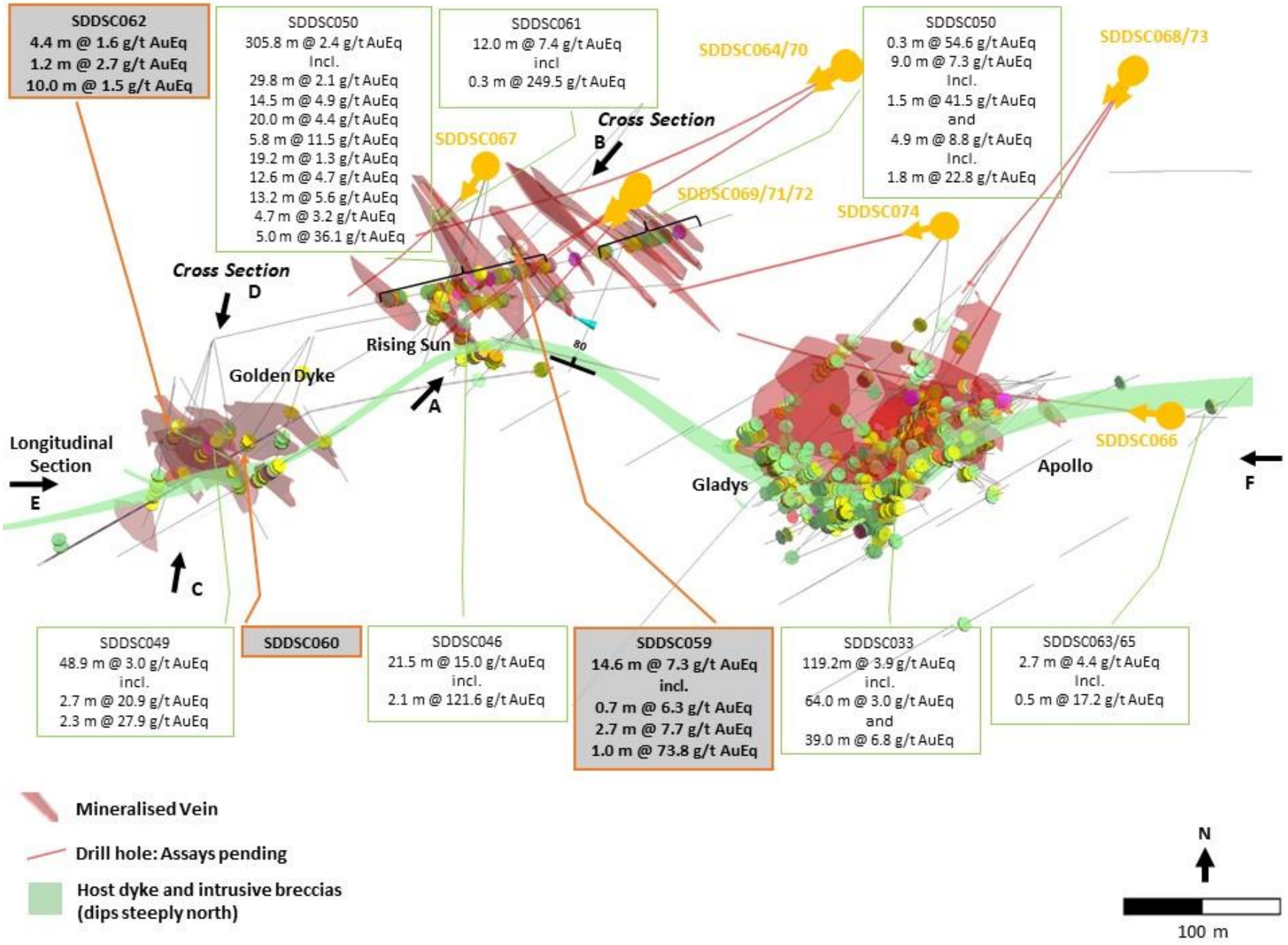

Figure 3: Sunday Creek cross section A-B (50 m influence) across the Rising Sun Shoot looking towards the NW showing dyke breccia host, sulphidic halo and interpreted mineralised veins sets, SDDSC059 reported here and prior reported drill holes[1].

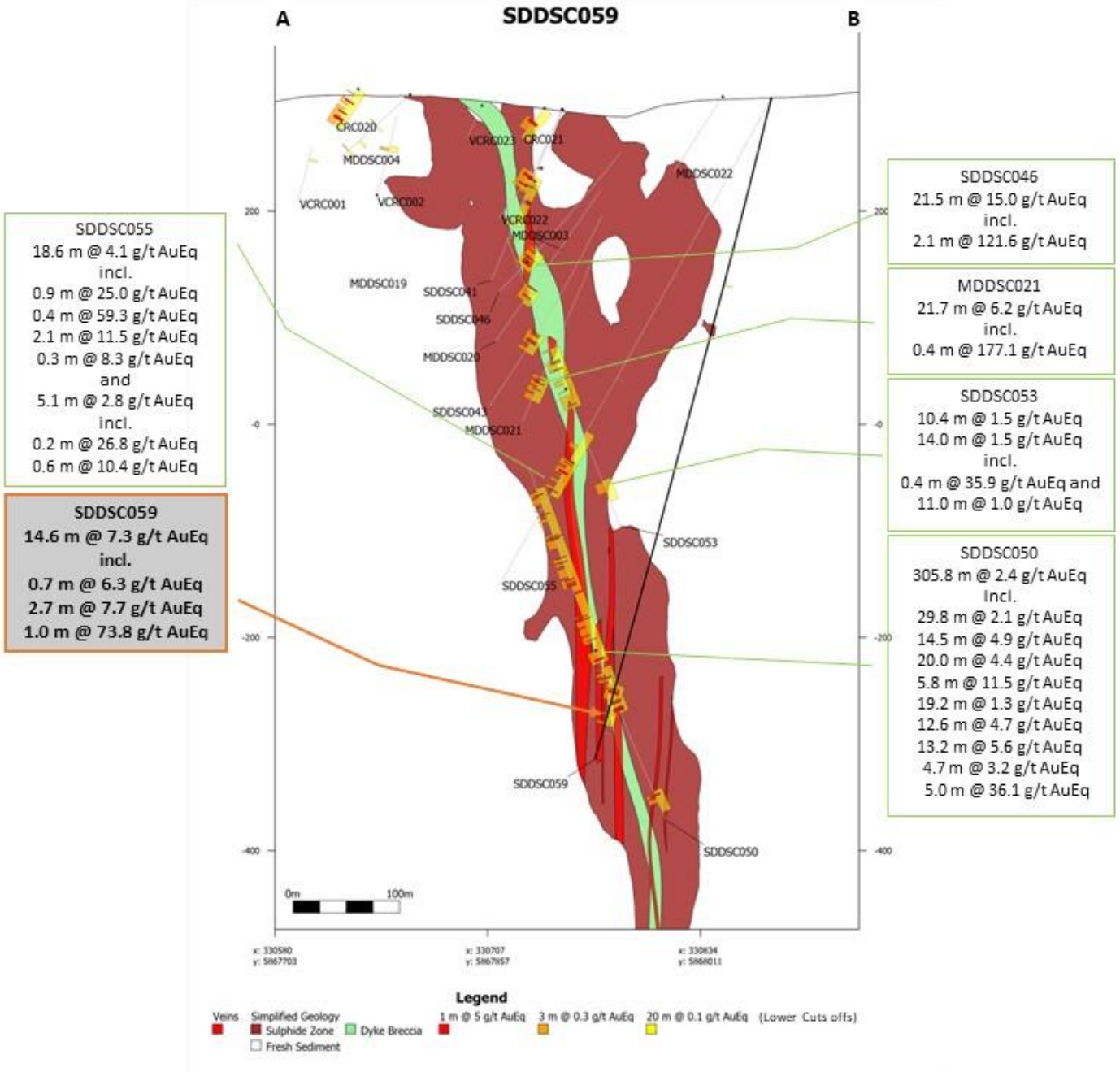

Figure 4: Sunday Creek level plan (100 m influence) at -300 m RL (620 m vertically below surface) at Rising Sun Shoot showing dyke breccia host, sulphidic halo and interpreted mineralised veins sets.

Note the relationship between SDDSC059, reported here and SDDSC050[1].

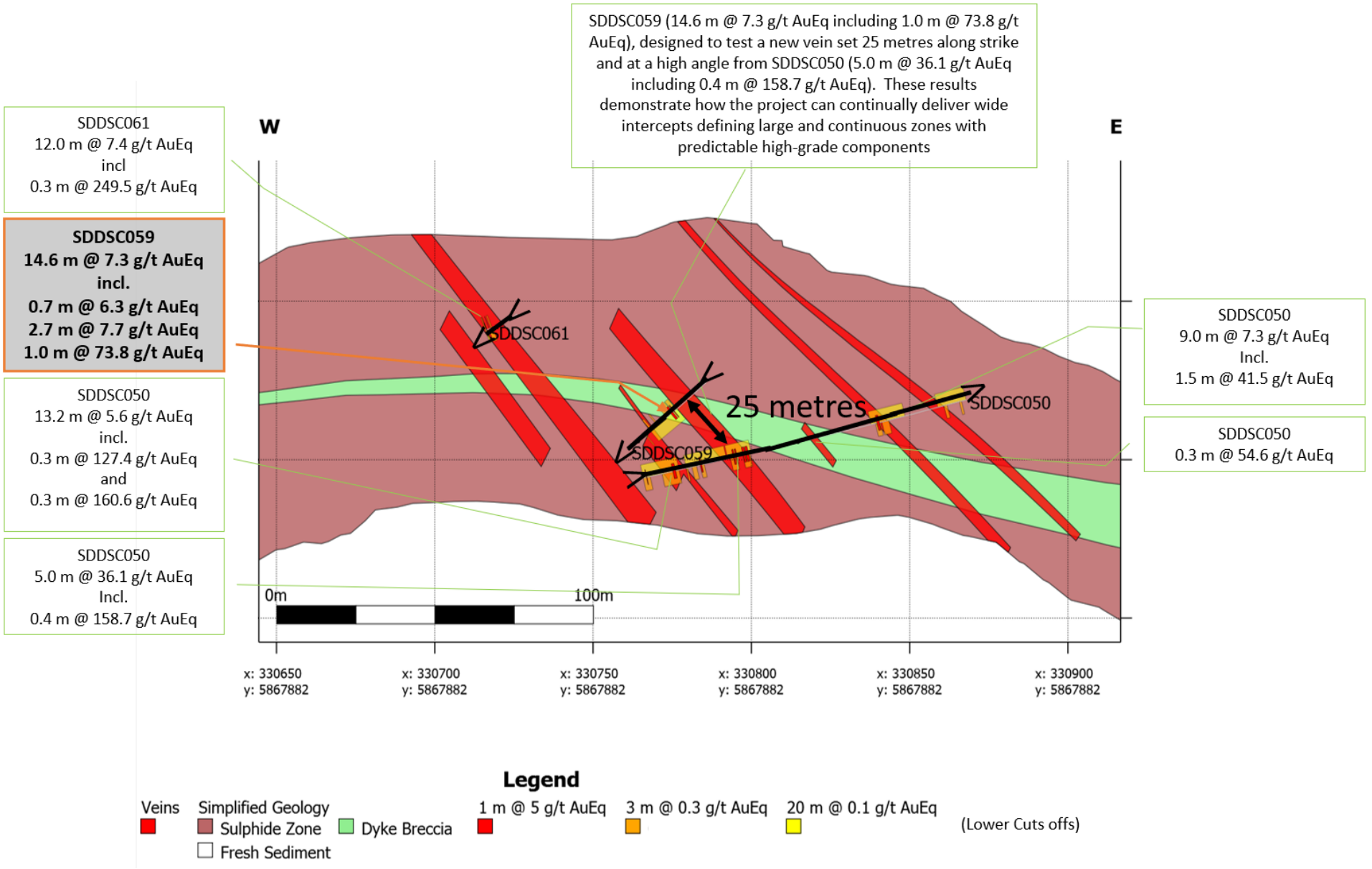

Figure 5: Sunday Creek cross section C-D (50 m influence) across the Golden Dyke vein sets looking towards the WNW showing dyke breccia host, sulphidic halo and mineralised veins sets, SDDSC060 and SDDSC062 reported here and prior reported drill holes[1].

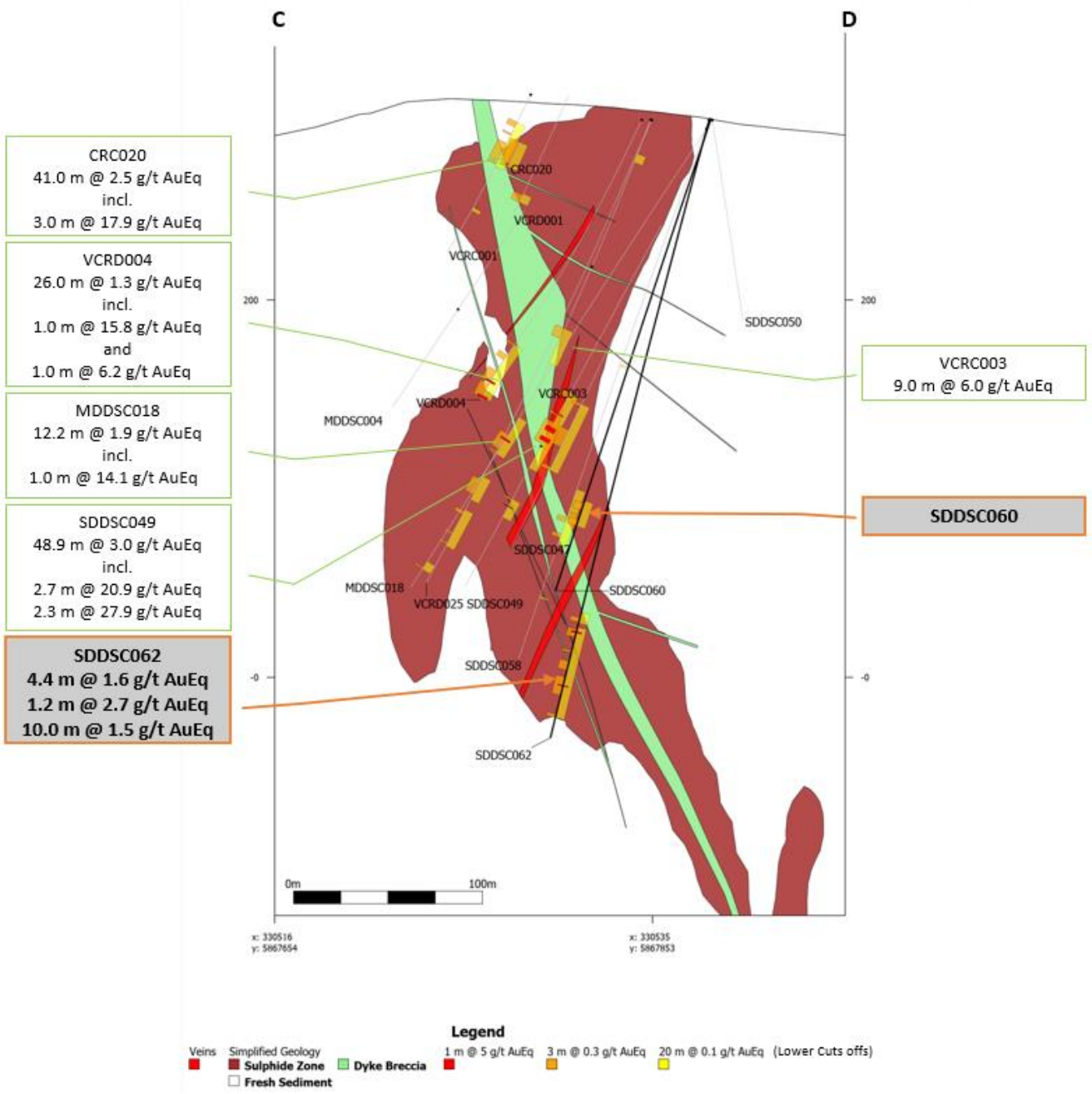

Figure 6: Sunday Creek east-west longitudinal section E-F looking towards 000, along the trend of the dyke/structure higher grade assays and selected mineralised veins sets. Also, prior reported drill holes shown[1].

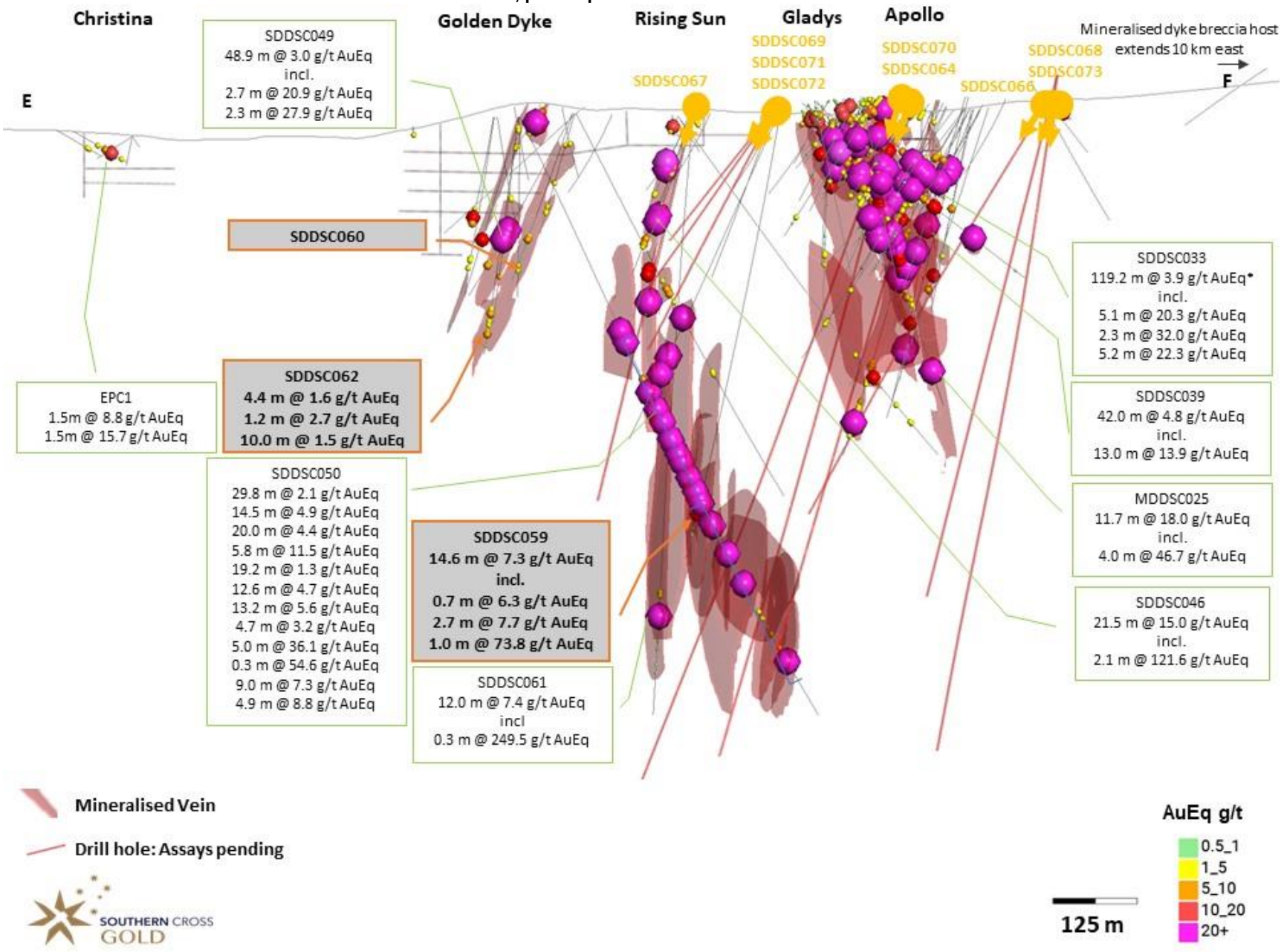

Figure 7: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing LiDAR, soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas to be tested in a 2,500 m diamond drill program. The first drill area at Tonstal is located 7.5 km along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

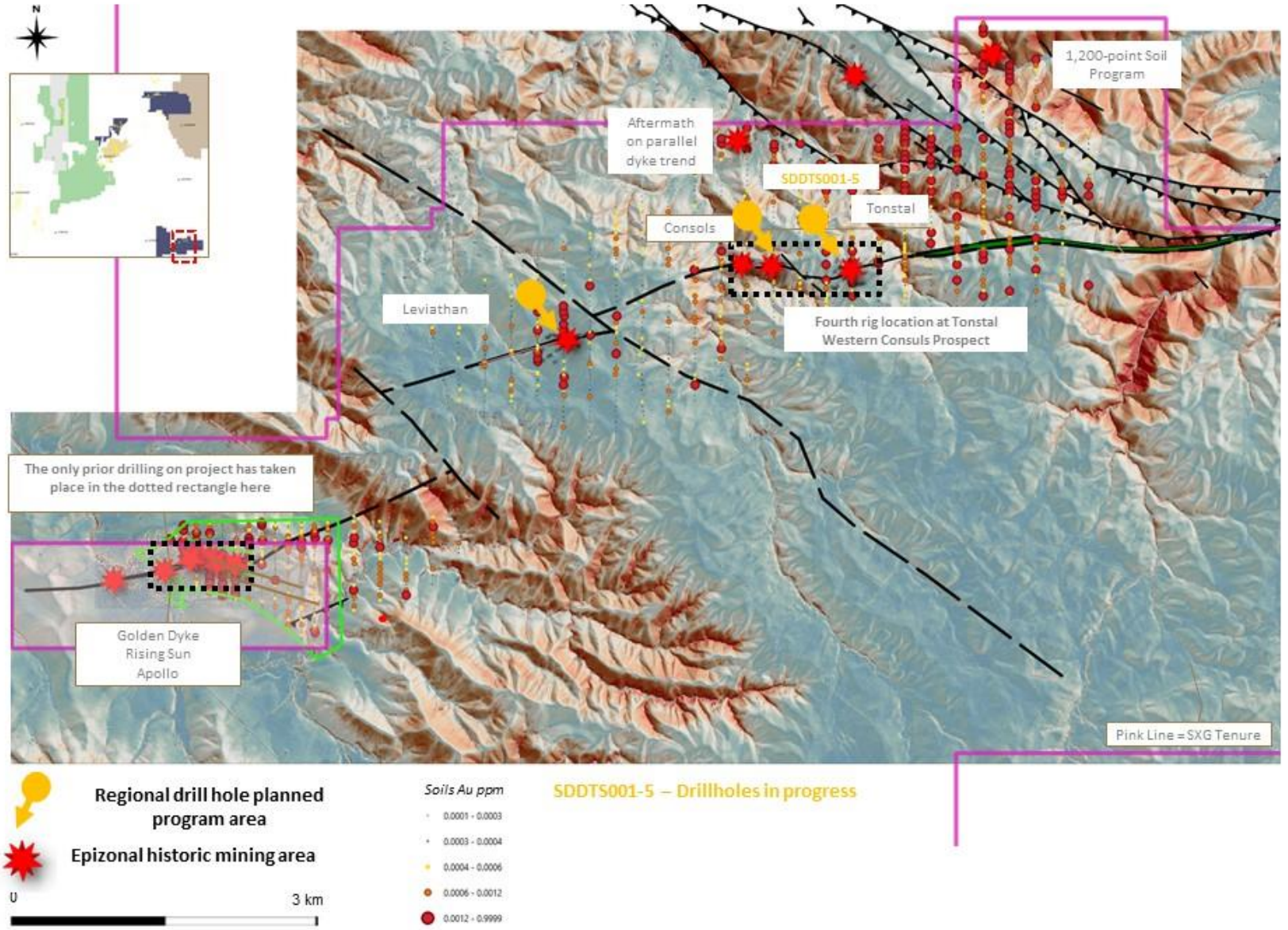

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole_ID	Hole Size	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
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	959.4	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	329.3m	Rising Sun	330875	5868005	307.19	232	-51
SDDSC072	HQ	259.7	Rising Sun	330875	5868005	307.19	222	-43
SDDSC073	HQ	In progress plan 770m	Apollo	331254	5868097	353.9	212	-69
SDDSC074	HQ	In progress plan 800m	Root Hog	331108	5867975	319.4	255	-73
SDDTS001	NQ2	179.75	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	156	-50
SDDTS002	NQ2	182.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	111	-42
SDDTS003	NQ2	197.8	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	111	-73
SDDTS004	NQ2	62.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	79	-60
SDDTS004A	NQ2	170.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	79	-60
SDDTS005	NQ2	16	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	70	-42
SDDTS005A	NQ2	256	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	70	-42
SDDTS006	NQ2	In progress plan 250m	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525	48	-50

Table 2: Tables of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC059, 60 and 62 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
SDDSC059	569.8	584.4	14.6	6.3	0.6	7.3
including	573.2	573.9	0.7	5.3	0.6	6.3
including	575.3	578.0	2.7	3.6	2.6	7.7
including	583.0	584.0	1.0	73.7	0.1	73.8
SDDSC059	596.8	598.5	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.7
SDDSC059	605.4	607.8	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC060	215.0	227.7	12.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC062	273.4	276.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC062	279.8	284.2	4.4	1.6	0.0	1.6
including	281.0	281.8	0.8	6.1	0.0	6.1
SDDSC062	291.4	292.6	1.2	1.9	0.5	2.7
SDDSC062	297.3	302.2	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC062	306.0	316.0	10.0	0.7	0.5	1.5
including	310.5	311.0	0.5	1.3	2.4	5.1
SDDSC062	326.3	328.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.9

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC059, 60 and 62 >0.1g/t AuEq.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC059	180.0	181.0	1.0	0.16	0.00	0.16
SDDSC059	502.9	503.8	0.9	0.15	0.00	0.15
SDDSC059	569.0	569.8	0.8	0.19	0.04	0.25
SDDSC059	569.8	570.5	0.7	0.62	0.10	0.77
SDDSC059	570.5	571.5	1.0	0.12	0.01	0.13
SDDSC059	571.5	572.5	1.0	0.11	0.02	0.14
SDDSC059	572.5	573.2	0.7	0.08	0.02	0.11
SDDSC059	573.2	573.9	0.7	5.29	0.61	6.25
SDDSC059	573.9	574.5	0.6	0.47	0.21	0.80
SDDSC059	574.5	575.3	0.8	0.11	0.01	0.12
SDDSC059	575.3	576.3	1.0	4.03	3.19	9.06
SDDSC059	576.3	576.7	0.4	2.25	2.38	6.01
SDDSC059	576.7	577.2	0.4	2.08	2.19	5.54
SDDSC059	577.2	577.5	0.4	0.71	1.86	3.65
SDDSC059	577.5	578.0	0.5	7.71	2.36	11.43
SDDSC059	578.0	579.0	1.0	0.65	0.25	1.05
SDDSC059	579.0	579.8	0.8	0.33	0.06	0.42
SDDSC059	579.8	580.3	0.5	1.36	1.35	3.49
SDDSC059	580.3	581.0	0.7	0.77	0.20	1.09
SDDSC059	581.0	582.0	1.0	0.12	0.02	0.15
SDDSC059	583.0	584.0	1.0	73.70	0.07	73.82
SDDSC059	584.0	584.4	0.4	1.53	0.93	3.00
SDDSC059	585.3	585.8	0.5	0.11	0.02	0.14
SDDSC059	585.8	586.8	1.0	0.11	0.01	0.13
SDDSC059	594.8	595.8	1.0	0.14	0.03	0.18
SDDSC059	596.8	597.6	0.8	0.30	0.28	0.74
SDDSC059	597.6	598.5	0.9	0.42	0.21	0.75
SDDSC059	598.5	599.5	1.0	0.03	0.05	0.10
SDDSC059	600.0	601.0	1.0	0.14	0.01	0.15
SDDSC059	605.1	605.4	0.3	0.16	0.01	0.18
SDDSC059	605.4	605.9	0.5	0.02	0.35	0.57
SDDSC059	607.0	607.8	0.8	0.59	0.07	0.70
SDDSC059	607.8	608.4	0.5	0.18	0.06	0.27
SDDSC059	615.0	616.0	1.0	0.27	0.00	0.27
SDDSC060	189.4	189.5	0.1	-0.01	0.09	0.13
SDDSC060	213.6	214.0	0.4	0.16	0.01	0.18
SDDSC060	215.0	216.0	1.0	0.91	0.02	0.94
SDDSC060	216.0	216.8	0.8	1.15	0.05	1.23
SDDSC060	217.9	218.8	0.9	0.42	0.01	0.43
SDDSC060	221.4	222.4	1.0	0.30	0.01	0.32

SDDSC060	223.0	224.0	1.0	0.15	0.02	0.18
SDDSC060	224.0	224.8	0.8	1.05	0.18	1.33
SDDSC060	226.2	227.4	1.2	0.13	0.03	0.17
SDDSC060	227.4	227.7	0.3	0.50	0.02	0.54
SDDSC062	270.6	271.8	1.2	0.18	0.00	0.19
SDDSC062	271.8	273.0	1.2	0.11	0.00	0.11
SDDSC062	273.0	273.4	0.4	0.26	0.00	0.26
SDDSC062	273.4	274.3	0.9	1.18	0.02	1.22
SDDSC062	275.2	276.0	0.8	1.10	0.05	1.17
SDDSC062	276.0	276.5	0.5	0.12	0.00	0.13
SDDSC062	278.7	279.8	1.1	0.09	0.01	0.11
SDDSC062	279.8	281.0	1.2	0.33	0.01	0.35
SDDSC062	281.0	281.8	0.8	6.08	0.01	6.10
SDDSC062	281.8	283.0	1.2	0.73	0.02	0.75
SDDSC062	283.0	284.2	1.2	0.71	0.01	0.72
SDDSC062	291.4	292.6	1.2	1.87	0.50	2.66
SDDSC062	292.6	293.8	1.2	0.14	0.07	0.25
SDDSC062	293.8	295.0	1.2	0.15	0.07	0.26
SDDSC062	297.3	297.5	0.2	0.54	0.32	1.05
SDDSC062	297.5	298.6	1.1	0.33	0.03	0.37
SDDSC062	298.6	299.6	1.0	0.29	0.02	0.32
SDDSC062	299.6	301.0	1.4	0.59	0.09	0.73
SDDSC062	301.0	302.2	1.2	0.40	0.06	0.49
SDDSC062	302.2	303.4	1.2	0.28	0.01	0.29
SDDSC062	303.4	304.7	1.3	0.15	0.01	0.16
SDDSC062	304.7	306.0	1.3	0.24	0.01	0.26
SDDSC062	306.0	307.0	1.0	0.98	0.44	1.67
SDDSC062	307.0	308.0	1.0	0.64	0.13	0.85
SDDSC062	308.0	309.0	1.0	0.86	0.17	1.13
SDDSC062	309.0	309.6	0.6	1.24	1.01	2.83
SDDSC062	309.6	310.5	0.9	0.85	2.25	4.41
SDDSC062	310.5	311.0	0.5	1.33	2.39	5.10
SDDSC062	311.0	312.0	1.0	1.08	0.08	1.21
SDDSC062	312.0	313.0	1.0	0.77	0.03	0.81
SDDSC062	313.0	314.0	1.0	0.22	0.01	0.23
SDDSC062	315.0	316.0	1.0	0.29	0.01	0.31
SDDSC062	317.0	317.8	0.8	0.10	0.01	0.12
SDDSC062	317.8	319.0	1.2	0.14	0.00	0.15
SDDSC062	326.3	327.2	0.9	0.75	0.00	0.76
SDDSC062	327.2	328.2	1.0	0.98	0.00	0.98

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. • 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.