ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 MARCH 2024

SXG DRILLS 2,318 g/t GOLD OVER 1.0 m IN BEST HOLE AT SUNDAY CREEK

Within broader Interval 455.3 m @ 7.2 g/t Au (uncut) Traversing 12 High-Grade Vein Sets

Highest grade gold ever intersected: 7,330 g/t Au over 0.3 m

Demonstrates continuity between extremely high-grade gold intercepts

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) announces results from SDDSC107 from the Rising Sun prospect, the best hole drilled to date at Sunday Creek, that returned a spectacularly long and high-grade intersection of gold-antimony mineralisation including **1.0 m @ 2,318 g/t Au drilled within 455.3 m @ 7.2 g/t Au from 413.6 m** (uncut) at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Project in Victoria (Figures 1 to 5).

HIGHLIGHTS

- SDDSC107 drilled at Rising Sun, intercepted the **highest-grade gold** and **best intersection** drilled to date at Sunday Creek:
    - **0.3 m @ 7,330 g/t Au within 1.0 m @ 2,318 g/t Au (estimated true width ("ETW") 0.7 m)** from 684.3 m
    - Within a broader interval traversing 12 high-grade vein sets of **455.3 m @ 7.2 g/t Au (uncut)** from 335.0 m.
- SDDSC107 contains **10 assayed intervals > 50 g/t Au (up to 7,330 g/t Au) and 13 intervals > 5 % Sb (up to 25.9% Sb).** Cumulatively the hole returned **3,424 AuEq g/t x m.**
- SDDSC107 contained **four >100 AuEq g/t x m** intersections:
    - **15.0 m @ 15.2 g/t AuEq** (9.3 g/t Au, 3.7% Sb) from 546.8 m
    - **9.1 m @ 40.0 g/t AuEq** (39.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 566.9 m
    - **1.0 m @ 2,318.8 g/t AuEq** (2,318.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 684.3 m
    - **7.6 m @ 13.5 g/t AuEq** (13.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 782.7 m
- The hole was drilled to test the strike extent and continuity of 12 high-grade vein set structures 20 m along strike and down-dip from SDDSC077B (404.4 m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (uncut)) (Figures 3, 4, 5).
- The highest-grade interval, **1.0 m @ 2,318 g/t Au** in SDDSC107, is located 17 m down-dip from SDDSC092 (3.3 m @ 267.8 g/t Au including 0.4 m @ 1,610 g/t Au) within vein set RS80,
    - Provides one of the first demonstrations of continuity between extremely high-grade (> 1,000 g/t Au) intersections at Sunday Creek (Figure 3).
- Seven drillholes at Sunday Creek are being processed and analysed, with three holes in progress.
- **SXG will be presenting drill core at PDAC in Toronto 2024** at Booth 3110B on Tuesday, 5 March between 10:00am - 5:00pm ET and Wednesday, 6 March between 9:00am - 12:00pm ET. Staff from Southern Cross Gold will also be available at Booth 2939 from Sunday 03 to Wednesday 06 March.

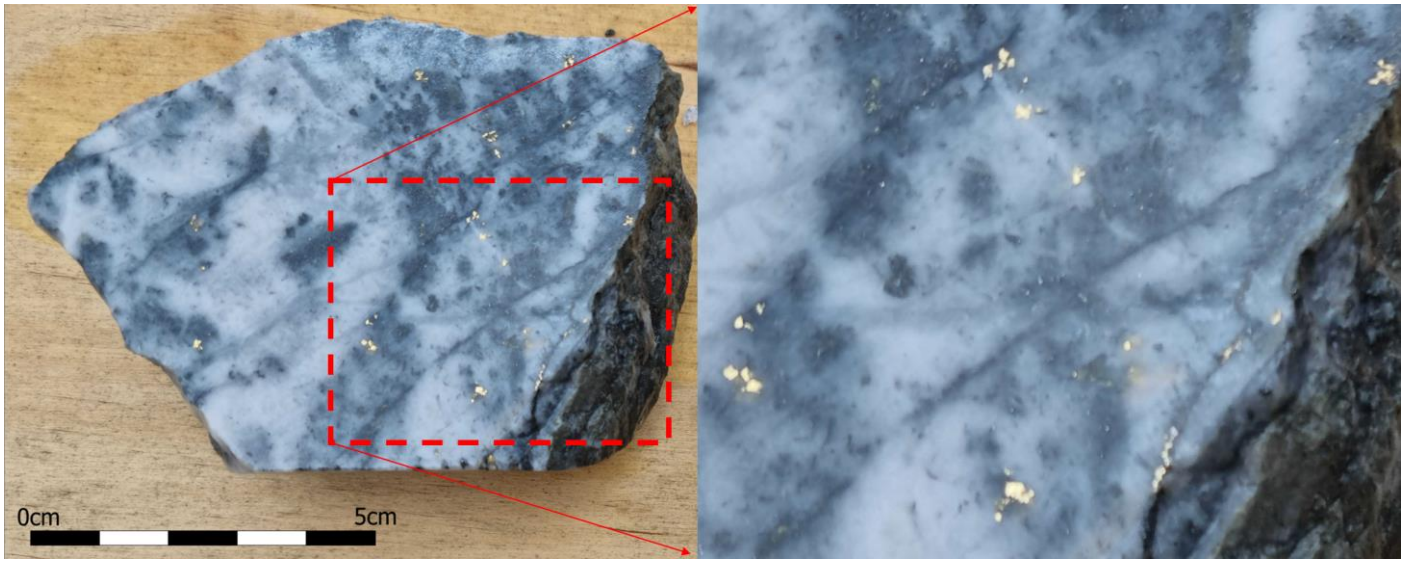
SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD LTD
Level 21, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000 Australia
Justin Mouchacca - Company Secretary
p: +61 3 8630 3321 e: jm@southerncrossgold.com.au
Nicholas Mead - Investor Relations
p: +61 415 153 122 e: info@southerncrossgold.com.au

ABN: 70 652 166 795
ASX Code: SXG
Issued Capital: 184.0M fully paid shares

Southern Cross Gold's Managing Director, Michael Hudson, states, *"Sunday Creek has again delivered one of the hits of the year and the rebirth of the Victorian goldfields continues. This is an extraordinary global discovery with hole after hole exceeding previous exceptional drill results. Here, drill hole SDDSC107 from Rising Sun intercepted the highest grade and best intersection at the project with* ***1.0 m @ 2,318 g/t Au including 0.3 m @ 7,330 g/t Au drilled within a broader interval of 455.3 m @ 7.2 g/t Au (uncut)****.*

*"Importantly, for the first time we have demonstrated continuity of extremely high-grades with SDDSC107 intersecting its best grades 17 m down-dip from SDDSC092, which intersected 3.3 m @ 267.8 g/t Au including 0.4 m @ 1,610 g/t Au in vein set RS80 (Figure 3)****.*** *This provides an enticing opportunity to now focus on these uber high grade zones, in small but rich areas, with closer spaced drilling (including wedging) to rapidly build ounces beyond our initial exploration target expectations while we also continue to expand the footprint of the mineralised system.*

"With four drill rigs operating, ten holes being processed or in progress, we look forward to continued news flow."



Picture 1: Quartz carbonate vein with banded sulphides and coarse visible gold disseminated along fractures. Interval assayed 0.3 m @ 7,331g/t Au from 684.7 m

Drill Hole Discussion

SDDSC107 contains **10 assayed intervals > 50 g/t Au (up to 7,330 g/t Au)**, **21 intervals > 15 g/t Au and 13 intervals of > 5% Sb (up to 25.9% Sb)** and hosts the highest grades (**up to 7,330 g/t Au**) and best intersection drilled to date at Sunday Creek, including four >100 AuEq g/t x m intersections. Cumulatively the hole returned 3,424 AuEq g/t x m.

SDDSC107 was designed to test the strike extent and continuity of high-grade vein sets 20 m along strike (and down dip) from SDDSC077B (404.4 m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (uncut)). The hole successfully intersected 12 vein sets over a 470 m downhole depth. Figure 5 shows the relationship between SDDSC107, SDDSC077B and surrounding holes in the same dipping plane down the trace of the hole (+/- 415 m window around drillholes). Longitudinal sections of two vein sets (from the 45 veins sets defined to date at Sunday Creek) are also shown in Figures 3 and 4 and described below:

Vein Set RS80

SDDSC107 intercepted the **highest grades and best intersection** drilled at Sunday Creek **(1.0 m @ 2,318 g/t Au including 0.3 m @ 7,330 g/t Au).** This intersection was located 17 m down-dip of SDDSC092 (3.3 m @ 267.8 g/t Au including 0.4 m @ 1,610 g/t Au) in vein set RS80 (Figure 3)**.** This is the best demonstration to date of continuity between extremely high-grade intersections at Sunday Creek that have been defined by closer spaced drilling. The highest grades on vein set RS80 currently appear to form on the dyke footwall contact with altered sediments.

This contact remains open 40 m up dip and 33 m down dip towards drill hole SDDSC050 which intersected 2.5 m @ 16.4 g/t AuEq (ETW 1.7 m). The vein set is open to depth, and poorly constrained with limited drilling along strike. Drilling these very high-grade structures at close spacing (15 m to 25 m spacing) is increasing our confidence in the continuity of extremely high-grades at Sunday Creek. Vein morphology and grade tenor suggests that the same vein set has been intersected in a 170 m up/down dip and up to 60 m strike area. Several holes that are in progress or awaiting assay (SDDSC113, 114, 115A, 117) will continue to build the emerging opportunity in vein set RS80.

Vein Set RS50

SDDSC107 also intersected vein set RS50 in the dyke footwall and altered sediment contact intersecting **15.0 m @ 15.2 g/t AuEq (ETW 6.6 m) from 546.8 m** (Figure 4). Vein set RS50 has been traced for 560 m up and down-dip and remains open at depth. The opportunity to focus on the very highest-grade parts of the Sunday Creek system are also apparent in vein set RS50.

Expanded highlights from **SDDSC107** include:

- **3.0 m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq** (5.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 348.7 m, including:
  - **1.0 m @ 13.7 g/t AuEq** (13.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 349.6 m
- **1.0 m @ 6.6 g/t AuEq** (6.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 380.0 m
- **0.2 m @ 11.0 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 6.4% Sb) from 416.9 m
- **1.0 m @ 31.3 g/t AuEq** (14.7 g/t Au, 10.5% Sb) from 425.0 m
- **0.3 m @ 9.0 g/t AuEq** (8.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 446.8 m
- **2.9 m @ 22.4 g/t AuEq** (17.5 g/t Au, 3.1% Sb) from 491.6 m, including:
  - **2.3 m @ 27.3 g/t AuEq** (21.8 g/t Au, 3.5% Sb) from 492.2 m
- **3.1 m @ 21.6 g/t AuEq** (19.7 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 497.0 m, including:
  - **0.3 m @ 213.1 g/t AuEq** (198.0 g/t Au, 9.6% Sb) from 497.0 m
- **0.5 m @ 6.9 g/t AuEq** (4.5 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 526.2 m
- **15.0 m @ 15.2 g/t AuEq** (9.3 g/t Au, 3.7% Sb) from 546.8 m, including:
  - **4.4 m @ 33.4 g/t AuEq** (19.0 g/t Au, 9.1% Sb) from 549.3 m
  - **1.7 m @ 35.7 g/t AuEq** (25.1 g/t Au, 6.7% Sb) from 557.5 m
- **9.1 m @ 40.0 g/t AuEq** (39.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 566.9 m, including:
  - **0.3 m @ 1,402.1 g/t AuEq** (1,400.0 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 572.9 m
- **0.3 m @ 32.4 g/t AuEq** (31.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 585.1 m
- **1.8 m @ 19.5 g/t AuEq** (16.4 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 588.3 m, including:
  - **1.4 m @ 25.1 g/t AuEq** (21.2 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 588.3 m

- **1.0 m @ 2,318.8 g/t AuEq** (2,318.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 684.3 m, including:
  - **0.7 m @ 3,511.7 g/t AuEq** (3,511.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 684.3 m (including **0.3 m @ 7,330 g/t Au)**
- **0.5 m @ 7.0 g/t AuEq** (5.6 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 695.0 m
- **0.9 m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq** (5.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 702.2 m
- **2.7 m @ 14.7 g/t AuEq** (10.9 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 723.0 m, including:
  - **0.3 m @ 57.6 g/t AuEq** (26.9 g/t Au, 19.4% Sb) from 723.0 m
  - **0.4 m @ 48.6 g/t AuEq** (46.3 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 724.7 m
- **0.5 m @ 7.1 g/t AuEq** (7.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 731.0 m
- **7.6 m @ 13.5 g/t AuEq** (13.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 782.7 m, including:
  - **0.3 m @ 18.2 g/t AuEq** (18.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 782.7 m
  - **2.4 m @ 39.0 g/t AuEq** (38.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 784.4 m

Pending Results and Update

Seven holes (SDDSC110-112, 112W1, 113, 114, 115A) are currently being processed and analysed, with three holes (SDDSC116, 117, 118) in progress (Figures 1 and 2).

SXG Presenting Core at PDAC 2024 Core Shack

SXG is pleased to announce it has been selected by the PDAC 2024 technical committee to display its core at this year's "Core Shack" at the exhibition in Toronto, Canada.

Exploration Manager Kenneth Bush will be at Booth 3110B on Tuesday, 5 March between 10:00am - 5:00pm ET and Wednesday, 6 March between 9:00am - 12:00pm ET with selections of core from drill holes SDDSC082, SDDSC091 and SDDSC107 from Sunday Creek. Staff from Southern Cross Gold will also be available at Booth 2939 from Sunday 03 to Wednesday 06 March.

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 133.29 hectares that form the key portion in and around the main drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project.

Sunday Creek compares favourably with globally significant high-grade gold discoveries at this stage of the project's development. Cumulatively, 110 drill holes for 44,082.5 m have been reported from Sunday Creek, the project now contains a total of thirty >100 g/t AuEq x m and thirty-one 50 to 100 g/t AuEq x m drill holes utilising a 2 m @ 1 g/t lower cut.

Gold and antimony form in a relay of vein sets that cut across a steeply dipping zone of intensely altered rocks (the "host"). When observed from above, the host resembles the side rails of a ladder, where the sub-vertical mineralised vein sets are the rungs that extend from surface to depth. At Apollo and Rising Sun these individual 'rungs' have been defined over 350 m depth extent from surface to 550 m below surface, are 10 m to 20 m wide, and 20 m to 100 m in strike.

Our systematic drill program is strategically targeting these significant vein formations, initially these have been defined over 1,350 m strike of the host from Christina to Apollo prospects, of which approximately 620 m has been more intensively drill tested (Rising Sun to Apollo). At least 45 'rungs' have been discovered to date, defined by high-grade intercepts (20 g/t to >7,330 g/t Au) along with lower grade edges. Ongoing step-out drilling is aiming to uncover the potential extent of this mineralised system.

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 north-west trending folds.

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 SXG website. 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

No upper gold grade cut is applied in the averaging and intervals are reported as drill thickness. However, during future Mineral Resource studies the requirement for assay top cutting will be assessed.

Figures 1 to 7 show project location, plan, longitudinal and cross-sectional views of drill results reported here and Tables 1 to 3 provide collar and assay data. The true thickness of the mineralised intervals reported individually as estimated true widths ("ETW"), otherwise they are interpreted to be approximately 60% to 70% of the sampled thickness for other reported holes. Lower grades were cut at 1.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum width of 2 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t Au lower cutoff over a maximum of 1 m width.

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 the Managing Director of 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.

Certain information in this announcement also relates to prior drill hole exploration results, are extracted from the following announcements, which are available to view on www.southerncrossgold.com.au:

- 21 November, 2022 SDDSC050, 14 December, 2022 SDDSC050, 28 February, 2023 SDDSC053, 1 May, 2023 SDDSC059, 16 May, 2023 SDDSC064,1 June, 2023 SDDSC066, 23 August, 2023 SDDSC078, 5 September, 2023 SDDSC077B, 12 October, 2023 SDDLV003 & 4, 23 October, 2023 SDDSC082, 9 November, 2023 SDDSC091, 14 December, 2023 SDDSC092, 8 February, 2024 SDDSC094A,100 & 104, 27 February, 2024 SDDSC108A.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original document/announcement and the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcement.

For further information, please contact:

Justin Mouchacca, Company Secretary, jm@southerncrossgold.com.au, +61 3 8630 3321

Nicholas Mead, Corporate Development, nm@southerncrossgold.com.au, +61 415 153 122

Figure 1: Sunday Creek plan view showing SDDSC107 reported here (grey box, blue highlight), selected prior reported drill holes and pending holes. For location see Figure 4.

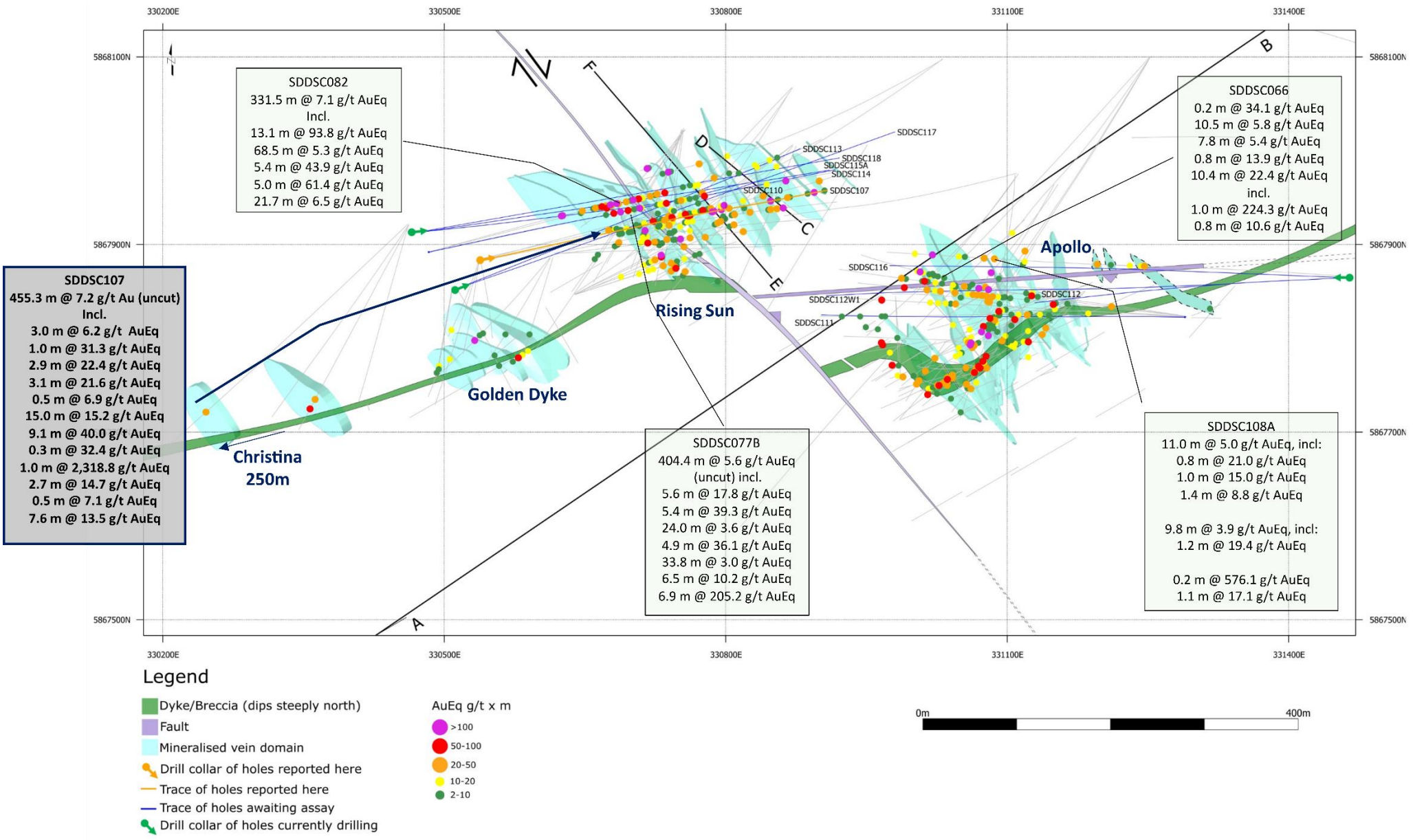


Figure 2: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across A-B in the plane of the dyke breccia/altered sediment host (see Figure 1) looking towards the north (striking 236 degrees) showing mineralised veins sets. Showing SDDSC107 reported here and prior reported drill holes.

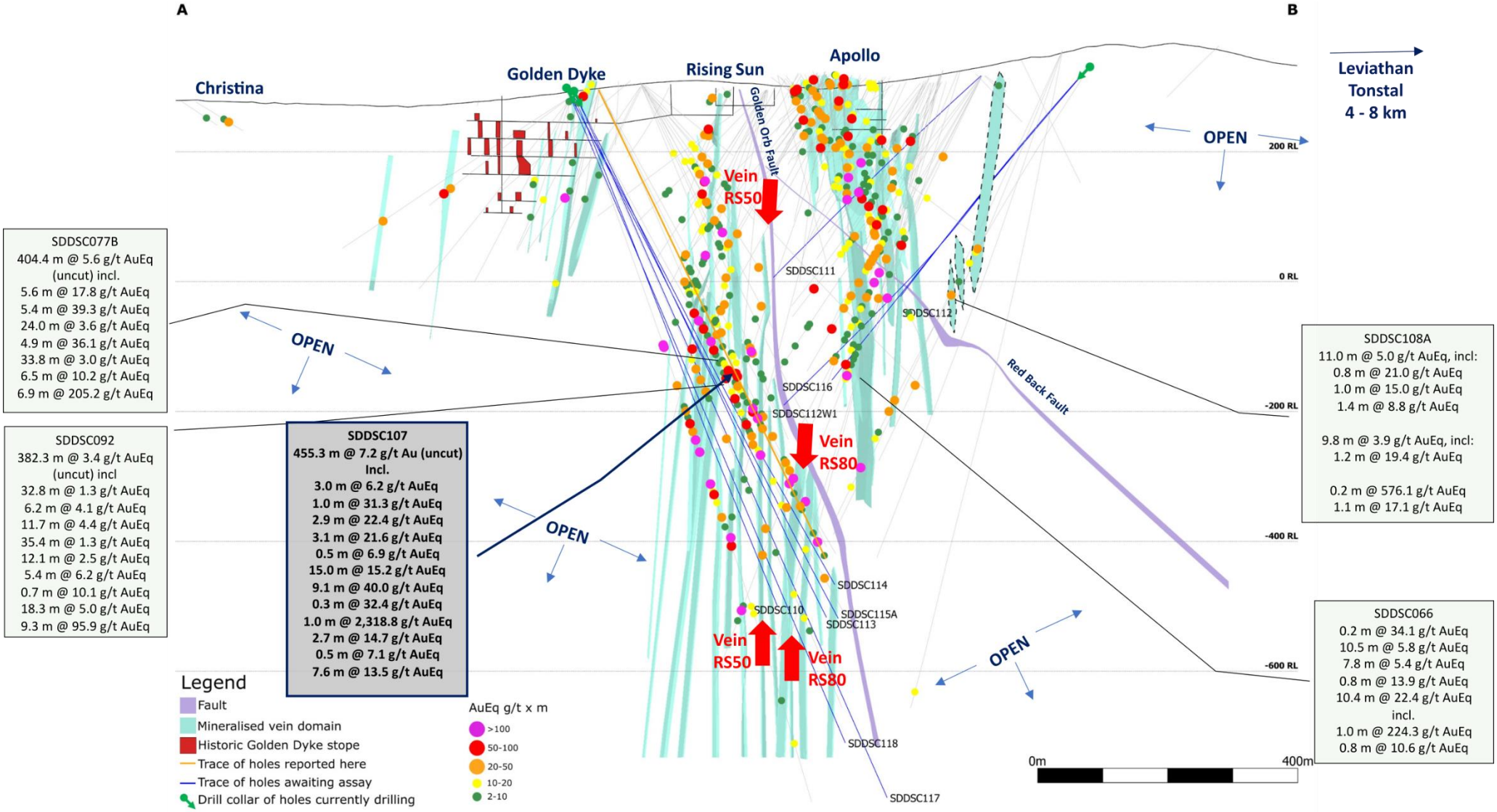


Figure 3: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across C-D in the plane of the modelled vein set RS80, looking towards the south-west (striking 129 degrees). Showing SDDSC107 (orange trace) reported here and prior reported drill holes.

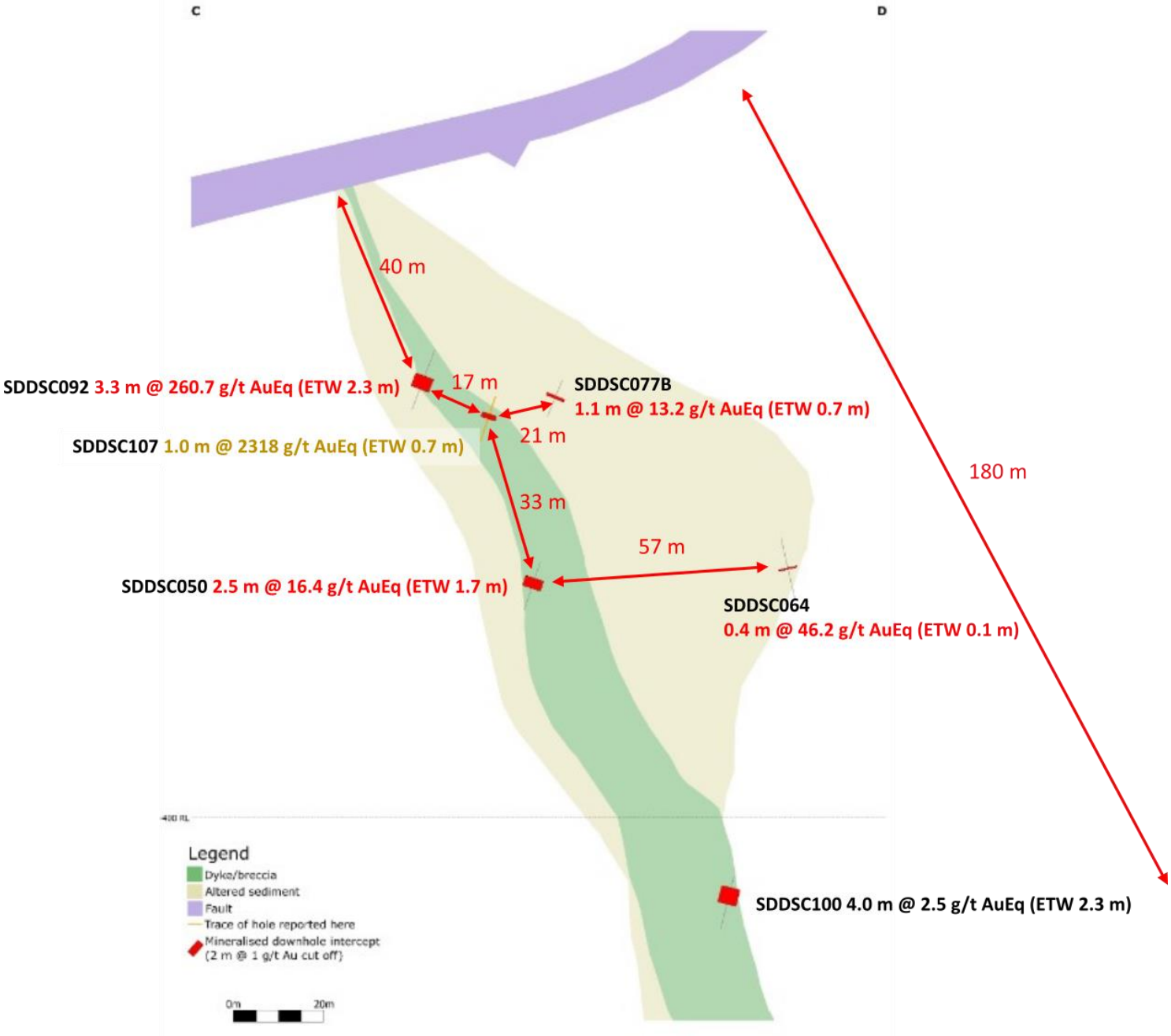


Figure 4: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across E-F in the plane of the modelled vein set RS50, looking towards the south-west (striking 139 degrees). Showing SDDSC107 (orange trace) reported here and prior reported drill holes.

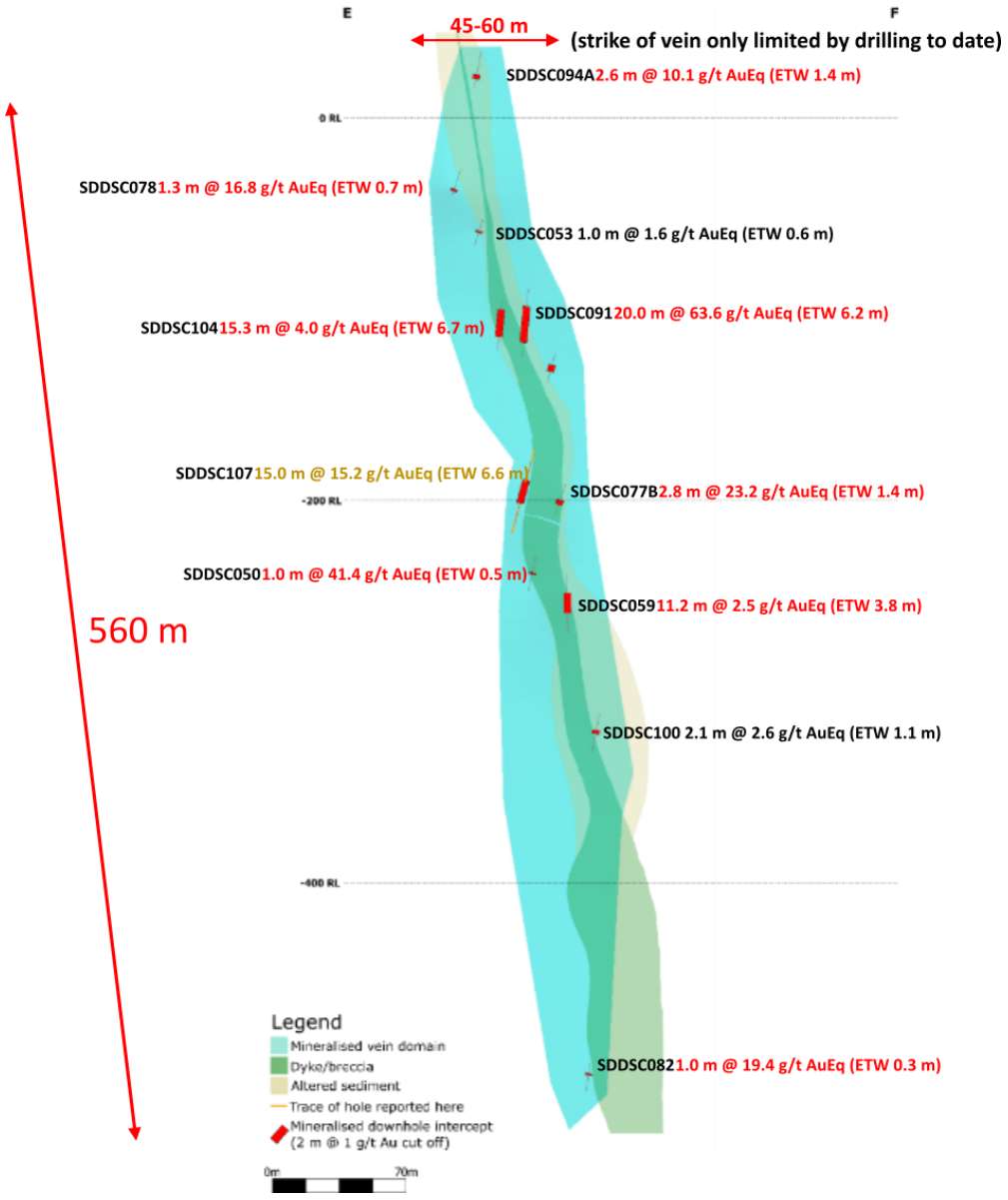


Figure 5: Sunday Creek unconstrained plan view showing SDDSC107 and SDDSC077B assays with other intersections also shown (SDDSC050, 092). Veins (blue), dyke hanging wall surface relative to SDDSC077B and SDSSC107 (green) and hanging wall mineralised zone (from dyke hanging wall to dotted red line). The distance between SDDSC077B and SDSSC107 is shown along their traces. The RL at the start and end of holes is noted. For reference, surface is approximately 300 m RL. Of note is continuity of mineralised structures in the dyke hanging wall between SDDSC077B and SDSSC107. Host structure dips steeply to the north, veins dip steeply.

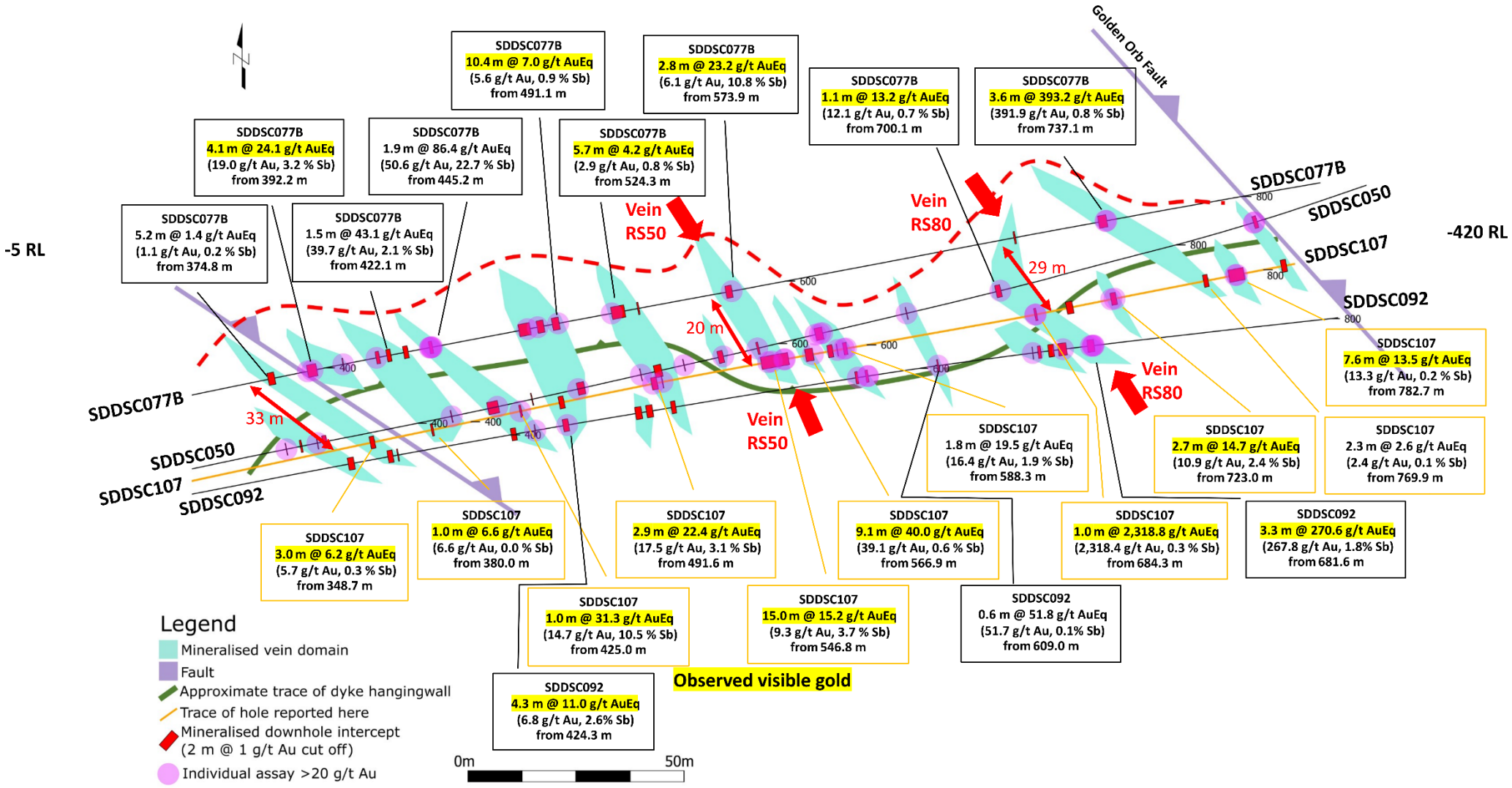


Figure 6: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing LiDAR, soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas (Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan) tested by 12 holes for 2,383 m drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4,000-7,500 m along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

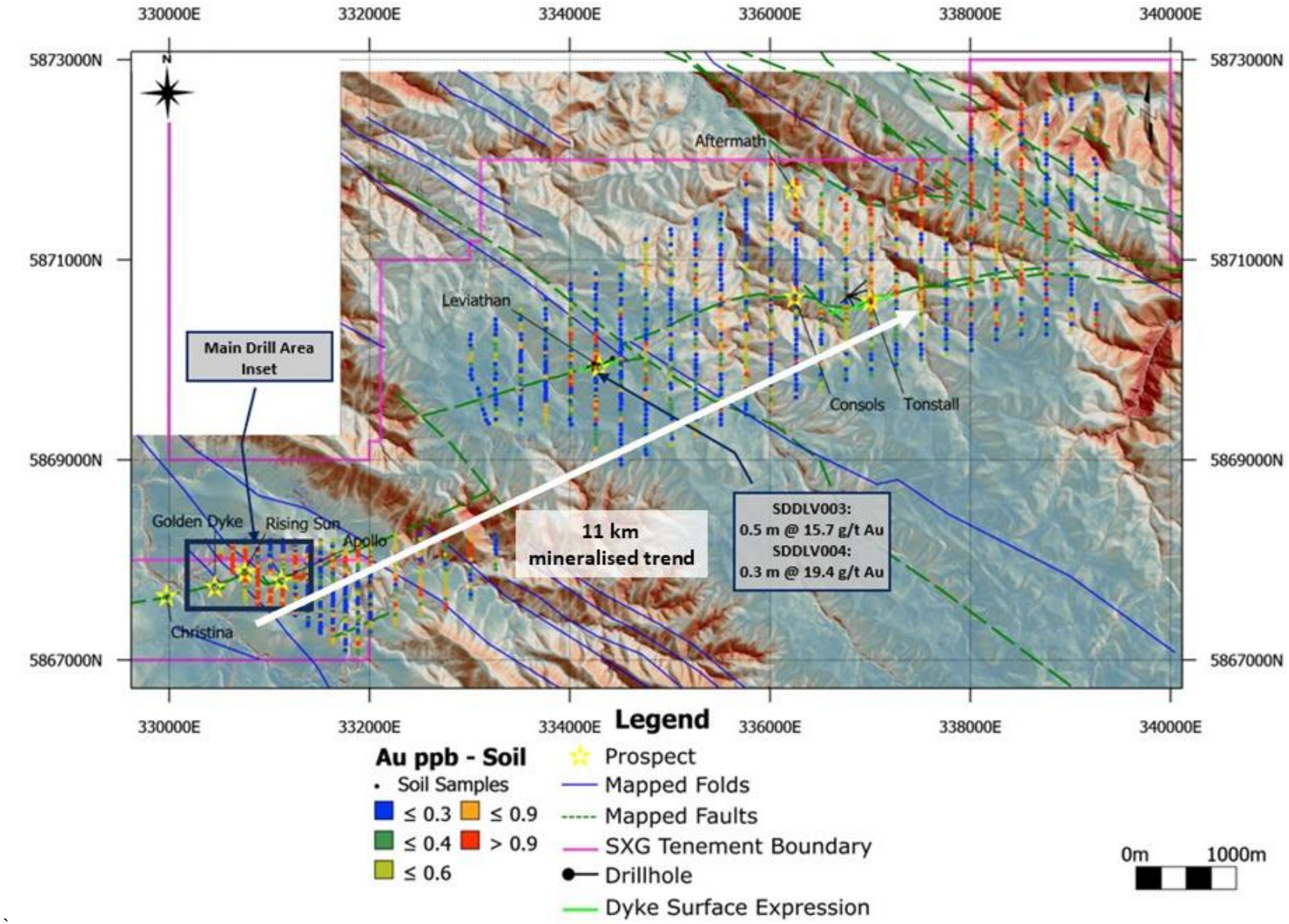


Figure 7: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with SXG's other Victoria projects and simplified geology.

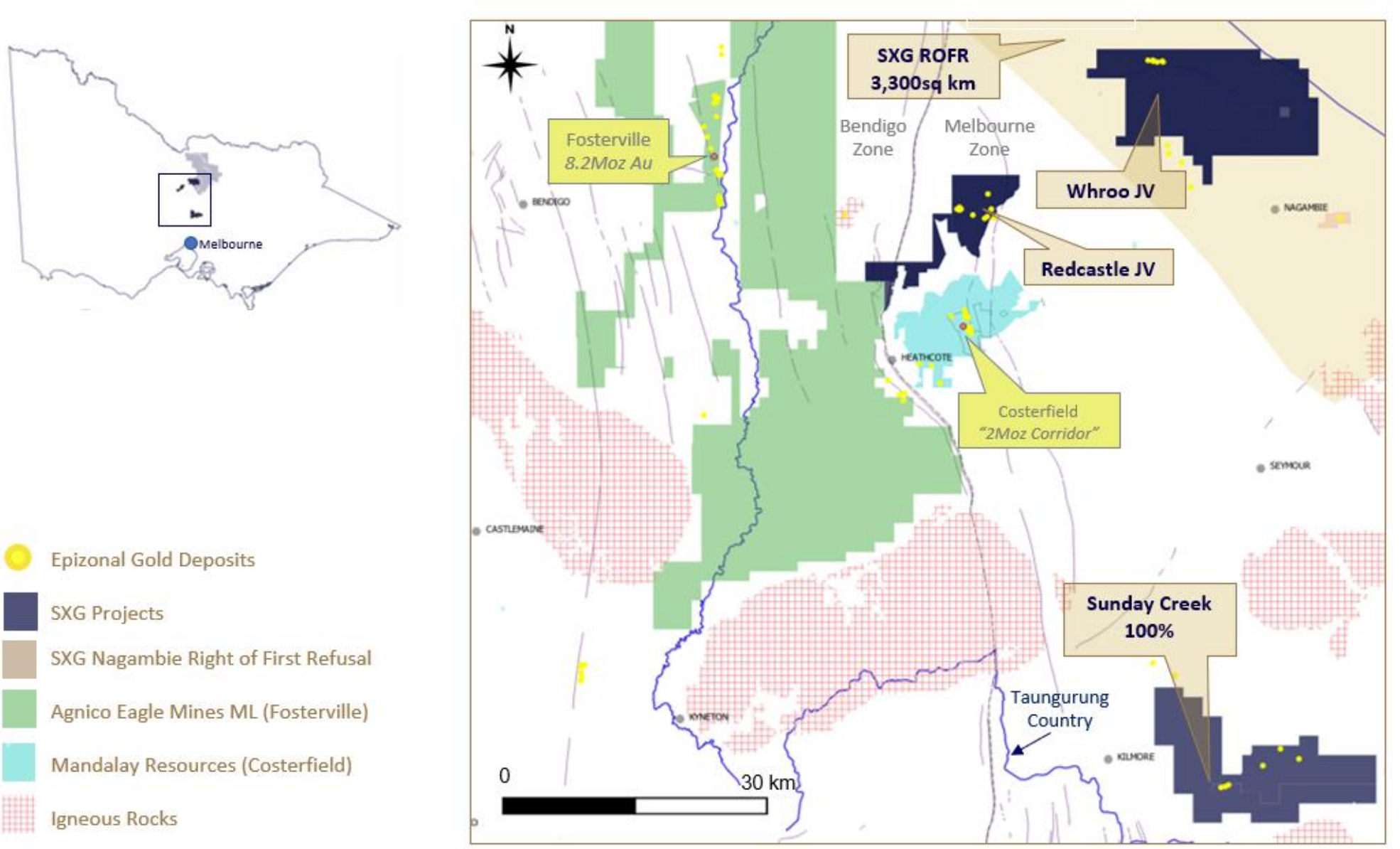


Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC092	803.8	Rising Sun	330537	5867882	295.5	79.0	-60
SDDSC093	610.9	Rising Sun	331291	5867823	316.8	271	-47.5
SDDSC094	23.3	Rising Sun	330639	5867846	306.2	68.5	-56
SDDSC094A	359.6	Rising Sun	330639	5867846	306.1	68.5	-56
SDDSC095	368.3	Apollo	331291	5867823	316.8	271	-53
SDDSC096	347.9	Rising Sun	330639	5867846	306.1	68	-63.5
SDDSC097	62.3	Apollo	331291	5867823	316.8	276	-50.5
SDDSC097A	575	Apollo	331291	5867823	316.8	277	-50
SDDSC098	278.5	Rising Sun	330639	5867846	306.1	72	-48.5
SDDSC099	284.7	Rising Sun	330639	5867846	306.1	71.5	-58.5
SDDSC100	1042	Rising Sun	330482	5867891	289.5	74.5	-64
SDDSC101	181.5	Rising Sun	330639	5867846	306.1	63	-37
SDDSC102	596.8	Rising Sun	330537	5867883	295.5	75	-59
SDDSC103	260.6	Rising Sun	330639	5867847	306.1	53	-53
SDDSC104	595.2	Rising Sun	330639	5867847	306.1	64.5	-65.7
SDDSC105	353.6	Apollo	331291	5867823	316.8	275.3	-55.2
SDDSC106	653.5	Apolo	331291	5867823	316.8	279.5	-53
SDDSC107	815.9	Rising Sun	330537	5867883	295.5	77.5	-62
SDDSC108A	855.9	Apollo	331464	5867865	333	272.5	-50
SDDSC109	520.9	Apollo	331291	5867823	316.8	273.5	-44.5
SDDSC110	856.7	Rising Sun	330482	5867892	289.5	78	-66
SDDSC111	496.7	Apollo	331291	5867823	316.8	270	-38
SDDSC112	490.9	Apollo	331464	5867865	333	267	-42
SDDSC112W1	766.4	Apollo	331329	5867859	200	267	-42
SDDSC113	905.5	Rising Sun	330511	5867853	296.6	67.5	-63.5
SDDSC114	878.6	Rising Sun	330464	5867914	286.6	82	-58
SDDSC115	17.6	Rising Sun	330464	5867912	286.6	83	-58.5
SDDSC115A	923.6	Rising Sun	330464	5867912	286.7	83	-59
SDDSC116	In progress plan 810 m	Rising Sun	331465	5867865	333.3	272.5	-41.5
SDDSC117	In progress plan 1200 m	Rising Sun	330510	5867852	296.5	70.5	-64.5
SDDSC118	In progress plan 1100 m	Rising Sun	330464	5867912	286.6	80	-64.5

Table 2: Tables of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC107 using two cut-off criteria. Lower grades cut at 1.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum of 2 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 1 m.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t
SDDSC107	335.60	338.03	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2
SDDSC107	341.01	341.38	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.4
SDDSC107	343.80	344.65	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.8
including	343.80	344.33	0.5	3.3	1.1	5.1
SDDSC107	348.65	351.65	3.0	5.7	0.3	6.2
including	349.60	350.65	1.0	13.6	0.1	13.7
SDDSC107	353.85	354.37	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.5
SDDSC107	362.00	362.34	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.6
SDDSC107	365.46	366.30	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC107	373.00	377.00	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	380.00	381.00	1.0	6.6	0.0	6.6
SDDSC107	395.26	396.16	0.9	2.3	0.2	2.6
SDDSC107	398.57	399.95	1.4	0.9	0.2	1.2
SDDSC107	405.47	409.55	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
SDDSC107	413.88	414.18	0.3	2.0	0.0	2.1
SDDSC107	416.90	417.11	0.2	0.8	6.4	11.0
SDDSC107	424.97	425.93	1.0	14.7	10.5	31.3
SDDSC107	433.82	434.27	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC107	438.62	439.07	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.7
SDDSC107	444.89	447.45	2.6	1.6	0.1	1.7
including	446.82	447.09	0.3	8.6	0.2	9.0
SDDSC107	491.61	494.50	2.9	17.5	3.1	22.4
including	492.23	494.50	2.3	21.8	3.5	27.3
SDDSC107	496.95	500.00	3.1	19.7	1.2	21.6
including	496.95	497.25	0.3	198.0	9.6	213.1
SDDSC107	526.17	526.68	0.5	4.5	1.5	6.9
SDDSC107	543.54	544.00	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2
SDDSC107	546.75	561.75	15.0	9.3	3.7	15.2
including	549.34	553.76	4.4	19.0	9.1	33.4
including	557.50	559.22	1.7	25.1	6.7	35.7
including	560.32	560.75	0.4	5.2	1.0	6.8
SDDSC107	566.85	576.00	9.1	39.1	0.6	40.0
including	572.90	573.15	0.3	1400.0	1.3	1402.1
SDDSC107	580.48	583.00	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.3
SDDSC107	585.10	585.35	0.3	31.5	0.6	32.4
SDDSC107	588.28	590.09	1.8	16.4	1.9	19.5
including	588.28	589.65	1.4	21.2	2.4	25.1
SDDSC107	684.32	685.35	1.0	2318.4	0.3	2318.8
including	684.32	685.00	0.7	3511.0	0.4	3511.7

SDDSC107	695.00	695.52	0.5	5.6	0.9	7.0
SDDSC107	700.40	703.70	3.3	2.0	0.4	2.6
including	702.15	703.00	0.9	5.6	0.0	5.7
SDDSC107	708.40	708.70	0.3	2.3	0.0	2.4
SDDSC107	723.03	725.75	2.7	10.9	2.4	14.7
including	723.03	723.30	0.3	26.9	19.4	57.6
including	724.65	725.08	0.4	46.3	1.5	48.6
SDDSC107	728.78	731.55	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.9
including	731.00	731.55	0.5	7.0	0.1	7.1
SDDSC107	746.07	747.02	0.9	2.8	0.0	2.8
SDDSC107	752.81	753.12	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
SDDSC107	756.00	757.92	1.9	1.4	0.0	1.4
SDDSC107	769.92	772.20	2.3	2.4	0.1	2.6
including	771.96	772.20	0.2	5.8	0.0	5.9
SDDSC107	775.54	776.35	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.4
SDDSC107	782.70	790.30	7.6	13.3	0.2	13.5
including	782.70	783.00	0.3	18.2	0.0	18.2
including	784.42	786.80	2.4	38.4	0.3	39.0
SDDSC107	809.00	811.63	2.6	1.2	0.0	1.2

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC107 reported here >0.1g/t AuEq.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t
SDDSC107	318.81	319.75	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	319.75	320.40	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	321.08	322.00	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	322.93	324.02	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	324.02	325.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	326.00	326.63	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6
SDDSC107	326.63	327.50	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	327.50	328.50	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	328.50	328.87	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8
SDDSC107	328.87	329.82	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC107	329.82	330.76	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	334.00	335.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	335.00	335.60	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6
SDDSC107	335.60	335.83	0.2	0.5	2.2	4.0
SDDSC107	335.83	336.40	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	336.40	336.82	0.4	1.2	0.6	2.1
SDDSC107	336.82	337.65	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	337.65	338.03	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.3
SDDSC107	338.03	338.72	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC107	338.72	339.40	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	340.40	341.01	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	341.01	341.38	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.4
SDDSC107	341.38	341.90	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
SDDSC107	342.78	343.49	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	343.49	343.80	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
SDDSC107	343.80	344.33	0.5	3.3	1.1	5.1
SDDSC107	344.33	344.65	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.8
SDDSC107	344.65	345.80	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	345.80	346.80	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	346.80	347.24	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	348.00	348.65	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	348.65	349.04	0.4	1.6	0.9	3.0
SDDSC107	349.04	349.60	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.3
SDDSC107	349.60	350.20	0.6	18.1	0.1	18.3
SDDSC107	350.20	350.65	0.5	7.5	0.0	7.5
SDDSC107	350.65	351.00	0.4	4.3	0.0	4.3
SDDSC107	351.00	351.30	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	351.30	351.65	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.8
SDDSC107	351.65	352.00	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	352.00	353.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2

SDDSC107	353.00	353.85	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	353.85	354.37	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.5
SDDSC107	354.37	355.05	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	355.05	355.90	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	355.90	357.00	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	357.00	358.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	358.00	359.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	359.00	360.00	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC107	361.00	362.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	362.00	362.34	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.6
SDDSC107	362.34	363.00	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	363.00	364.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	364.00	364.65	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	364.65	365.46	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC107	365.46	365.97	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.3
SDDSC107	365.97	366.30	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC107	366.30	366.96	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	366.96	368.00	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC107	368.00	369.00	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	369.00	370.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	370.00	371.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	371.00	372.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	372.00	373.00	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	373.00	374.00	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC107	374.00	375.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	375.00	376.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	376.00	377.00	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC107	377.00	378.00	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	378.00	379.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	379.00	380.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	380.00	381.00	1.0	6.6	0.0	6.6
SDDSC107	382.00	383.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	383.00	384.00	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	385.00	386.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	387.00	388.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	394.60	395.26	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	395.26	395.45	0.2	2.9	0.1	3.0
SDDSC107	395.45	395.83	0.4	1.6	0.4	2.2
SDDSC107	395.83	396.16	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.8
SDDSC107	396.80	397.07	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	397.07	398.07	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	398.07	398.27	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	398.57	398.89	0.3	1.8	0.1	1.9

SDDSC107	399.52	399.95	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.4
SDDSC107	404.42	405.47	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	405.47	405.98	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.2
SDDSC107	405.98	406.62	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	406.62	407.10	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9
SDDSC107	407.10	408.00	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.1
SDDSC107	408.59	409.15	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	409.15	409.55	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.8
SDDSC107	409.55	409.81	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	412.07	412.85	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	412.85	413.12	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	413.12	413.88	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	413.88	414.18	0.3	2.0	0.0	2.1
SDDSC107	414.18	415.00	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	416.90	417.11	0.2	0.8	6.4	11.0
SDDSC107	417.11	418.17	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	418.17	419.28	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	419.28	419.95	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	419.95	420.20	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC107	420.20	420.75	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	420.75	421.70	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	422.35	423.20	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	423.20	423.97	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5
SDDSC107	423.97	424.97	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	424.97	425.35	0.4	28.0	25.9	68.9
SDDSC107	425.35	425.93	0.6	6.0	0.4	6.7
SDDSC107	425.93	426.78	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	426.78	427.10	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	427.10	428.27	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	431.06	431.52	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	432.18	432.92	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	432.92	433.34	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	433.82	434.27	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC107	434.27	435.31	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	436.10	437.00	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	437.00	437.39	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	437.39	437.84	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	438.62	439.07	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.7
SDDSC107	439.75	440.64	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	442.37	443.12	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8
SDDSC107	443.12	443.57	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC107	443.57	443.81	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC107	443.81	444.32	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC107	444.32	444.89	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	444.89	445.23	0.3	2.7	0.3	3.2
SDDSC107	446.82	447.09	0.3	8.6	0.2	9.0
SDDSC107	447.09	447.45	0.4	2.0	0.0	2.1
SDDSC107	447.45	447.69	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	447.69	448.16	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC107	448.16	448.60	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	450.00	450.16	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC107	450.80	451.19	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	451.19	451.37	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	451.37	451.86	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	452.55	453.38	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	456.96	457.55	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6
SDDSC107	457.55	457.76	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC107	460.41	460.70	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	462.07	463.04	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	465.80	466.40	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC107	466.40	467.00	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	467.00	468.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	471.00	472.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	473.00	474.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	474.00	475.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	476.00	477.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	478.00	479.25	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	480.17	480.81	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	480.81	482.00	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	482.00	482.92	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	482.92	484.00	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	484.97	486.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	487.00	488.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	488.00	489.00	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC107	489.00	490.00	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5
SDDSC107	490.00	491.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	491.00	491.61	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	491.61	492.23	0.6	2.1	1.3	4.2
SDDSC107	492.23	492.60	0.4	96.0	15.1	119.9
SDDSC107	492.60	493.02	0.4	16.5	4.1	23.0
SDDSC107	493.02	493.84	0.8	5.2	0.3	5.7
SDDSC107	493.84	494.50	0.7	4.0	0.8	5.2
SDDSC107	494.50	495.75	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	495.75	496.95	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	496.95	497.25	0.3	198.0	9.6	213.1
SDDSC107	498.00	499.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC107	499.00	500.00	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.9
SDDSC107	500.00	501.16	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.8
SDDSC107	501.16	502.00	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
SDDSC107	508.50	509.00	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	526.17	526.68	0.5	4.5	1.5	6.9
SDDSC107	531.75	532.47	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4
SDDSC107	533.71	534.33	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC107	534.33	535.40	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	535.40	536.60	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	541.63	542.68	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	542.68	543.54	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	543.54	544.00	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2
SDDSC107	544.00	544.30	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	545.75	546.10	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	546.10	546.75	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	546.75	547.05	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.4
SDDSC107	547.05	548.06	1.0	2.8	0.6	3.8
SDDSC107	548.06	548.45	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7
SDDSC107	548.45	548.75	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	548.75	549.34	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC107	549.34	549.87	0.5	14.8	15.7	39.6
SDDSC107	549.87	550.25	0.4	2.0	4.6	9.2
SDDSC107	550.25	550.76	0.5	68.3	21.7	102.6
SDDSC107	550.76	551.06	0.3	3.4	5.6	12.2
SDDSC107	551.06	551.43	0.4	3.5	4.6	10.8
SDDSC107	551.43	551.73	0.3	2.9	14.3	25.5
SDDSC107	551.73	552.03	0.3	8.3	3.1	13.1
SDDSC107	552.03	552.73	0.7	39.6	11.3	57.5
SDDSC107	552.73	553.76	1.0	7.0	2.7	11.2
SDDSC107	553.76	554.62	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.9
SDDSC107	554.62	555.30	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.3
SDDSC107	555.30	555.79	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC107	555.79	556.00	0.2	1.8	0.5	2.6
SDDSC107	556.00	556.95	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.4
SDDSC107	556.95	557.50	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.4
SDDSC107	557.50	557.90	0.4	3.9	4.0	10.2
SDDSC107	557.90	558.29	0.4	7.2	3.6	12.8
SDDSC107	558.29	558.64	0.4	20.4	5.3	28.8
SDDSC107	558.64	559.22	0.6	54.7	11.6	73.0
SDDSC107	559.22	559.86	0.6	3.2	0.4	3.9
SDDSC107	559.86	560.32	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.0
SDDSC107	560.32	560.75	0.4	5.2	1.0	6.8
SDDSC107	560.75	561.75	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.8

SDDSC107	561.75	562.90	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	565.40	566.55	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	566.55	566.85	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC107	566.85	567.44	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.5
SDDSC107	568.94	569.30	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0
SDDSC107	569.30	569.92	0.6	2.9	0.7	4.0
SDDSC107	569.92	570.22	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.9
SDDSC107	570.22	570.75	0.5	1.5	0.4	2.2
SDDSC107	570.75	571.38	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6
SDDSC107	571.38	572.00	0.6	1.4	1.4	3.6
SDDSC107	572.00	572.90	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4
SDDSC107	572.90	573.15	0.3	1400.0	1.3	1402.1
SDDSC107	573.15	573.73	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.1
SDDSC107	573.73	574.25	0.5	1.7	1.7	4.3
SDDSC107	574.25	574.65	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.7
SDDSC107	574.65	575.55	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.1
SDDSC107	575.55	576.00	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1
SDDSC107	576.00	577.00	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC107	577.00	577.30	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	578.80	579.11	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
SDDSC107	580.48	580.90	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.8
SDDSC107	580.90	581.85	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	581.85	582.15	0.3	1.3	0.9	2.6
SDDSC107	582.15	583.00	0.9	1.9	0.1	2.0
SDDSC107	583.60	584.25	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3
SDDSC107	585.10	585.35	0.3	31.5	0.6	32.4
SDDSC107	585.85	586.45	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	586.45	586.90	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	586.90	587.67	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5
SDDSC107	587.67	588.28	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	588.28	588.70	0.4	39.1	5.3	47.5
SDDSC107	588.70	589.48	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.5
SDDSC107	589.48	589.65	0.2	71.0	4.4	77.9
SDDSC107	589.65	590.09	0.4	1.4	0.4	2.0
SDDSC107	590.09	590.56	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC107	602.61	602.95	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	608.00	608.94	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	625.54	625.93	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	625.93	626.59	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC107	648.30	649.49	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	683.00	684.32	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	684.32	684.70	0.4	496.0	0.5	496.7
SDDSC107	684.70	685.00	0.3	7330.0	0.4	7330.6

SDDSC107	685.00	685.35	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC107	685.35	686.00	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	686.00	687.00	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
SDDSC107	690.00	691.00	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC107	691.00	692.00	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	692.00	692.70	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC107	692.70	693.70	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	695.00	695.52	0.5	5.6	0.9	7.0
SDDSC107	695.52	696.00	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	696.00	696.65	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	700.40	701.00	0.6	1.4	0.2	1.7
SDDSC107	701.00	702.15	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	702.15	703.00	0.9	5.6	0.0	5.7
SDDSC107	703.00	703.70	0.7	1.2	1.6	3.7
SDDSC107	703.70	705.00	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC107	705.00	706.02	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	706.60	707.27	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	707.27	708.40	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	708.40	708.70	0.3	2.3	0.0	2.4
SDDSC107	722.73	723.03	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
SDDSC107	723.03	723.30	0.3	26.9	19.4	57.6
SDDSC107	723.30	724.11	0.8	1.2	0.6	2.2
SDDSC107	724.65	725.08	0.4	46.3	1.5	48.6
SDDSC107	725.08	725.75	0.7	2.3	0.1	2.4
SDDSC107	725.75	726.32	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC107	727.10	727.77	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	727.77	728.78	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	728.78	729.33	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1
SDDSC107	729.33	729.75	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
SDDSC107	729.75	730.40	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
SDDSC107	730.40	731.00	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	731.00	731.55	0.6	7.0	0.1	7.1
SDDSC107	731.55	731.94	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	731.94	732.33	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	733.33	734.31	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	734.31	735.19	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	735.19	736.00	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	736.00	736.95	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	736.95	737.85	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	737.85	738.87	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	738.87	739.60	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	739.60	740.05	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	740.66	741.00	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4

SDDSC107	741.00	741.54	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC107	741.54	742.27	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	744.00	744.77	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	744.77	745.13	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	745.13	746.07	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	746.07	746.70	0.6	3.2	0.0	3.2
SDDSC107	746.70	747.02	0.3	2.1	0.0	2.2
SDDSC107	751.72	752.45	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	752.81	753.12	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
SDDSC107	755.10	755.33	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	755.33	756.00	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	756.00	757.00	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC107	757.00	757.42	0.4	2.0	0.0	2.0
SDDSC107	757.42	757.73	0.3	1.8	0.0	1.8
SDDSC107	757.73	757.92	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC107	757.92	758.24	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	758.24	759.20	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	759.20	760.00	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	760.00	760.63	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	760.63	760.90	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	760.90	761.30	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	762.70	763.15	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	763.15	763.81	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	764.23	764.94	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	764.94	765.31	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	765.31	766.08	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	766.08	766.55	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	766.55	767.38	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	768.04	768.24	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC107	768.24	769.08	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	769.08	769.92	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC107	769.92	770.79	0.9	3.8	0.2	4.1
SDDSC107	770.79	771.56	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9
SDDSC107	771.56	771.96	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC107	771.96	772.20	0.2	5.8	0.0	5.9
SDDSC107	772.20	772.62	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7
SDDSC107	772.62	773.40	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC107	773.40	774.26	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	774.26	774.98	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	774.98	775.54	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8
SDDSC107	775.54	775.83	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.7
SDDSC107	775.83	776.35	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.2
SDDSC107	777.00	778.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2

SDDSC107	780.00	780.67	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	780.67	781.60	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC107	781.60	782.14	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	782.14	782.70	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC107	782.70	783.00	0.3	18.2	0.0	18.2
SDDSC107	783.00	783.89	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	783.89	784.42	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC107	784.42	784.70	0.3	19.4	0.0	19.5
SDDSC107	784.70	784.96	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8
SDDSC107	784.96	785.41	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.0
SDDSC107	785.41	785.67	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.1
SDDSC107	785.67	786.12	0.5	65.4	0.6	66.3
SDDSC107	786.12	786.44	0.3	2.9	0.6	3.9
SDDSC107	786.44	786.80	0.4	153.0	0.3	153.5
SDDSC107	786.80	787.19	0.4	1.9	0.0	2.0
SDDSC107	787.19	787.60	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC107	787.60	787.94	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	787.94	788.14	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.8
SDDSC107	788.14	788.70	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.6
SDDSC107	788.70	789.48	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.0
SDDSC107	789.48	790.30	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.3
SDDSC107	790.30	791.12	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC107	791.12	791.55	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	799.67	799.95	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	799.95	800.36	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	800.36	800.62	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	807.00	808.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC107	809.00	810.00	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.8
SDDSC107	810.00	811.00	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC107	811.00	811.63	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC107	811.63	812.18	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC107	812.18	813.00	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 and cut using an automated diamond saw used by Company staff in Kilmore. Samples are bagged at the core saw and transported to the Bendigo 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 diametre, 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 diametre 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.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core recoveries were maximised using HQ diamond drill core with careful control over water pressure to maintain soft-rock integrity and prevent loss of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 parametres: 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.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Drill core is typically sampled using half of the HD diametre. The drill core orientation line is retained. • Quarter core is used when taking sampling duplicates (termed FDUP in the database). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Kilmore 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 include all primary data, from hole SDDSC077B onwards after discussion with SRK Consulting. Prior to this gold was averaged across primary, field and lab duplicates. • 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. • Topographic control is excellent owing to sub 10 cm accuracy from Lidar data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Kilmore core logging shed by either the drill contractor or company field staff. Samples are marked up and cut by company staff at the Kilmore core shed, in an automated diamond saw and bagged before loaded onto strapped secured pallets and trucked by commercial transport to Bendigo for 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. Mr Michael Hudson for SXG has the orientation, logging and assay data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Sunday Creek Goldfield, containing the Clonbinane Project, is covered by the Retention Licence RL 6040 and is surrounded by Exploration Licence EL6163 and Exploration Licence EL7232. All the licences are 100% held by Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Southern Cross Gold Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The main historical prospect within the Sunday Creek project is the Clonbinane prospect, a high level orogenic (or epizonal) Fosterville-style deposit. Small scale mining has been undertaken in the project area since the 1880s continuing through to the early 1900s. Historical production occurred with multiple small shafts and alluvial workings across the Clonbinane Goldfield permits. Production of note occurred at the Clonbinane area with total production being reported as 41,000 oz gold at a grade of 33 g/t gold (Leggo and Holdsworth, 2013) • Work in and nearby to the Sunday Creek Project area by previous explorers typically focused on finding bulk, shallow deposits. Beadell Resources were the first to drill deeper targets and Southern Cross have continued their work in the Sunday Creek Project area. • EL54 - Eastern Prospectors Pty Ltd Rock chip sampling around Christina, Apollo and Golden Dyke mines. Rock chip sampling down the Christina mine shaft. Resistivity survey over the Golden Dyke. Five diamond drill holes around Christina, two of which have assays. • ELs 872 & 975 - CRA Exploration Pty Ltd Exploration focused on finding low grade, high tonnage deposits. The tenements were relinquished after the area was found to be prospective but not economic. Stream sediment samples around the Golden Dyke and Reedy Creek areas. Results were better around the Golden Dyke. 45 dump samples around Golden Dyke old workings showed good correlation between gold, arsenic and antimony. Soil samples over the Golden Dyke to define boundaries of dyke and mineralization. Two costeans parallel to the Golden Dyke targeting soil anomalies. Costeans since rehabilitated by SXG. • ELs 827 & 1520 - BHP Minerals Ltd Exploration targeting open cut gold mineralization peripheral to SXG tenements. • ELs 1534, 1603 & 3129 - Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd

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		Targeting shallow, low grade gold. Trenching around the Golden Dyke prospect and results interpreted along with CRAs costeans. 29 RC/Aircore holes totalling 959 m sunk into the Apollo, Rising Sun and Golden Dyke target areas. ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd • ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd ELs 4460 and 4497 were granted to Beadell Resources in November 2007. Beadell successfully drilled 30 RC holes, including second diamond tail holes in the Golden Dyke/Apollo target areas. • Both tenements were 100% acquired by Auminco Goldfields Pty Ltd in late 2012 and combined into one tenement EL4987. • Nagambie Resources Ltd purchased Auminco Goldfields in July 2014. EL4987 expired late 2015, during which time Nagambie Resources applied for a retention licence (RL6040) covering three square kilometres over the Sunday Creek Goldfield. RL6040 was granted July 2017. • Clonbinane Gold Field Pty Ltd was purchased by Mawson Gold Ltd in February 2020. Mawson drilled 30 holes for 6,928 m and made the first discoveries to depth.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of* • *mineralisation.*	• Refer to the description in the main body of the release.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following* • *information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to appendices
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for*	• See “Further Information” and “Metal Equivalent Calculation” in main text of press release.

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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. ‘down hole
• length, true width not known’).</td><td>• See reporting of true widths in the body of the press release.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</td><td>• The results of the diamond drilling are displayed in the figures in the announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>• All results above 0.1g/t Au have been tabulated in this announcement. The results are considered representative with no intended bias.
• Core loss, where material, is disclosed in tabulated drill intersections.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</td><td>• Previously reported diamond drill drill results are displayed in plans, cross sections and long sections and discussed in the text and in the Competent Person’s statement.
• Preliminary testing (AMML Report 1801-1) has demonstrated the viability of recovering gold and antimony values to high value products by industry standard processing methods.
• The program was completed by AMML, an established mineral and metallurgical testing laboratory specialising in flotation, hydrometallurgy, gravity and comminution testwork at their testing facilities in Gosford, NSW. The program was supervised by Craig Brown of Resources Engineering & Management, who was engaged to develop plans for initial sighter flotation testing of samples from drilling of the Sunday Creek deposit.
• Two quarter core intercepts were selected for metallurgical test work (Table 1). A split of each was subjected to assay analysis The table below shows samples selected for metallurgical test work:
<table>
<tr><th>Sample Location</th><th>Sample Name</th><th>Weight (kg)</th><th>Drill hole</th><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rising Sun</td><td>RS01</td><td>22.8</td><td>MDDSC025</td><td>275.9</td><td>289.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Apollo</td><td>AP01</td><td>16.6</td><td>SDDSC031</td><td>220.4</td><td>229.9</td></tr>
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		The metallurgical characterisation test work included:
		• Diagnostic LeachWELL testing.
		• Gravity recovery by Knelson concentrator and hand panning.
		• Timed flotation of combined gravity tails.
		• Rougher-Cleaner flotation (without gravity separation), with sizing of products, to produce samples for mineralogical investigation.
		• Mineral elemental concentrations and gold deportment was investigated using Laser Ablation examination by University of Tasmania.
		• QXRD Mineralogical assessment were used to estimate mineral contents for the test products, and, from this, to assess performance in terms of minerals as well as elements, including contributions to gold deportment. For both test samples, observations and calculations indicated a high proportion of native ('free') gold: 84.0% in RS01 and 82.1% in AP01.
		• Samples of size fractions of the three sulphide and gold containing flotation products from the Rougher-Cleaner test series were sent to MODA Microscopy for optical mineralogical assessment. Key observations were:
		  ○ The highest gold grade samples from each test series found multiple grains of visible gold which were generally liberated, with minor association with stibnite (antimony sulphide).
		  ○ Stibnite was highly liberated and was very 'clean' – 71.7% Sb, 28.3% S.
		  ○ Arsenopyrite was also highly liberated indicating potential for separation.
		  ○ Pyrite was largely free but exhibited some association with gangue minerals.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company drilled 30,000 m in 2023 and plans to continue drilling with 4 diamond drill rigs. The Company has stated it will drill 19,000 m of drilling from September 2023 to April 2024. The company remains in an exploration stage to expand the mineralisation along strike and to depth. • See diagrams in presentation which highlight current and future drill plans.