

18 December 2024

SXG DRILLS 242 METRES @ 6.0 g/t GOLD (UNCUT) TRAVERSING 8 HIGH-GRADE VEINS IN DOWN DIP EXTENSION AT SUNDAY CREEK

Including 3.6 m @ 114.6 g/t Gold and 0.16 m @ 3,330 g/t Gold

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd (“SXG” or the “Company”) (ASX: SXG) announces results from two drill holes from the Rising Sun prospect at its 100%-owned Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project in Victoria.

High Level Takeaway:

Southern Cross Gold's latest drilling results from the Sunday Creek Project in Victoria demonstrate the project's expanding high-grade potential and size adding **four new >100 g/t AuEq * m** intercepts to the project within a single drill hole. Drill hole SDDSC144 delivered exceptional results with **242.1 m @ 6.0 g/t gold (uncut)**, including multiple bonanza-grade intersections across eight distinct high-grade vein sets. Most notably, the hole produced one of the project's highest-grade intersections to date: **0.16 m at 3,352.0 g/t AuEq (3,330.0 g/t Au, 11.7% Sb)**, ranking as the seventh-best composite interval in project history and **3.6 m @ 117.3 g/t AuEq (114.6 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb)**.

Of equal significance, SDDSC129, the **deepest hole drilled to date at Sunday Creek** (1,269.8 m), successfully extended known mineralisation and served as a crucial control hole for SDDSC144. The hole's high-grade intersection at 1,238.6 m (1.5 m @ 21.5 g/t AuEq) proves mineralisation extends 100 m down-dip from previous intersections. This depth extension, combined with the project's improving predictability of high-grade intersections, suggests significant exploration upside remains.

The results reinforce the conclusion that Sunday Creek has become a very significant epizonal gold-antimony system, similar to other major Victorian deposits such as Fosterville and Costerfield. With antimony recognised as a critical mineral by major economies and China recently imposing export restrictions, Sunday Creek's antimony content (which represents approximately 20% of in-situ recoverable value) adds strategic importance to the project. The Company's systematic drill program, currently employing five rigs with plans to drill 60,000 m through Q3 2025, continues to expand the known mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Michael Hudson, Managing Director of SXG states: *"In a remarkable two-month span, SXG has hit the ultimate year-end quadrella at Sunday Creek, delivering extraordinary high-grade intersections across four distinct prospect areas. The sequential discoveries showcase the deposit's expansive high-grade nature over more than 1 km, starting with Christina's 1.7 m @ 254.0 g/t AuEq (9th best intersection), followed by Golden Dyke's broad 5.5 m @ 26.1 g/t AuEq, then culminating in two bonanza-grade hits: Apollo's 0.5 m @ 2,544.0 g/t AuEq (4th best) and Rising Sun's 0.16 m @ 3,352.0 g/t AuEq (7th best). This success across multiple prospect areas, yielding three top ten intersections in the project's history, validates the robust nature of the mineralisation system and highlights the effectiveness of the company's structural targeting methodology in this high-grade epizonal gold-antimony system."*

"Today's results continue to demonstrate the exceptional high-grade nature and expanding scale of the Sunday Creek mineralised system. SDDSC144 has delivered outstanding results including 242.1 m at 6.0 g/t Au (uncut), traversing eight distinct high-grade vein sets. Most notably, SDDSC144 produced one of our highest-grade intersections to date with 0.16 m @ 3,330 g/t Au intersected within a deep high-grade zone of this impressive epizonal system. Many of the other 8 vein sets in the same drill hole reported wide and high-

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grade results including **4.1 m @ 40.2 g/t Au** and **3.6 m @ 114.6 g/t Au**. In addition, SDDSC129, our deepest hole to date at 1,270 m, successfully extended known mineralisation with significant high-grade gold intersections up to 100 m below previously drilled mineralisation.

"With five drill rigs currently operating and plans to drill 60,000 m through to Q3 2025, we are well-positioned to continue expanding this remarkable epizonal gold-antimony system, which grows more impressive with each new result."

For Those Who Like the Details:

HIGHLIGHTS

- **SDDSC144** drilled **242.1 m @ 6.0 g/t gold (uncut)** traversing eight high-grade vein sets and delivered the seventh best intercept on the Sunday Creek project, **0.16 m @ 3,352.0 g/t AuEq (3,330.0 g/t Au, 11.7% Sb)**. The hole included **10 intervals >100 g/t Au (up to 3,330.0 g/t Au)**, **four intervals >2% Sb (up to 11.7% Sb)** and added **four new >100 g/t AuEq x m** intercepts to the project. Selected highlights include:
 - **15.7 m @ 12.0 g/t AuEq** (11.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 567.1 m, including:
 - **4.1 m @ 40.8 g/t AuEq** (40.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 568.9 m
 - **0.7 m @ 193.5 g/t AuEq** (193.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 609.3 m
 - **0.5 m @ 87.1 g/t AuEq** (84.8 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 632.5 m, including:
 - **0.2 m @ 210.6 g/t AuEq** (206.0 g/t Au, 2.5% Sb) from 632.5 m
 - **5.8 m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq** (4.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 659.4 m, including:
 - **0.4 m @ 56.8 g/t AuEq** (56.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 664.8 m
 - **3.6 m @ 18.2 g/t AuEq** (18.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 697.4 m including:
 - **1.2m @ 55.3 g/t AuEq** (55.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 697.4 m
 - **3.6 m @ 117.3 g/t AuEq** (114.6 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 748.8 m, including:
 - **0.6 m @ 653.6 g/t AuEq** (639.8 g/t Au, 7.3% Sb) from 751.8 m
 - **0.16 m @ 3,352.0 g/t AuEq** (3,330.0 g/t Au, 11.7% Sb) from 776.6 m
- **SDDSC129** is the deepest hole on the project at 1,269.8 m with high-grade mineralisation present at 1,238.6 m (**1.5 m @ 21.5 g/t AuEq** (21.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb)). Selected highlights include:
 - **0.8 m @ 8.4 g/t AuEq** (8.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 890.7 m
 - **0.9 m @ 4.9 g/t AuEq** (4.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,079.2 m
 - **1.5 m @ 21.5 g/t AuEq** (21.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,238.6 m, including:
 - **0.8 m @ 36.6 g/t AuEq** (36.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,239.3 m
- **Ongoing Exploration:** Thirteen holes are currently being processed and analysed, with five holes in progress (Figures 1 and 2).

Drill Hole Discussion

Results from drill holes **SDDSC129** and **SDDSC144** (Figures 1 and 2) are announced here from the Rising Sun prospect at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project in Victoria (Figure 4).

Drill hole SDDSC144 delivered outstanding results at Sunday Creek, intercepting multiple high-grade gold-antimony veins across a 270 m prospective corridor. The hole, which was strategically drilled parallel to the dyke/breccia/alterated sediment host and at a high angle to the mineralised vein sets, returned a **242.1 m @ 6.0 g/t gold (uncut) traversing** eight distinct high-grade vein sets. Five vein sets represent down-dip extensions of 25 m to 55 m and three are infill intersections. Highlights included **3.6 m @ 117.3 g/t AuEq** (114.6 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 748.8 m (Photo 1) and most notably, the hole produced one of the project's highest-grade intersections to date, returning **0.16 m at 3,352.0 g/t AuEq** (3,330.0 g/t Au, 11.7% Sb) from 776.6 m (Photo 2), ranking as the seventh-best composite interval and containing the fourth-highest gold assay in the project's history.

The high-grade nature of mineralisation is further demonstrated by **ten intervals exceeding 100 g/t Au**, with values up to 3,330.0 g/t Au, and four intervals containing more than 2% antimony, reaching a maximum of 11.7% Sb. **The hole has significantly contributed to the project's high-grade inventory, adding four new >100 g/t AuEq * m intercepts and one intersection in the 50 to 100 g/t AuEq * m range (at a 2.0 m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq cutoff), bringing the project total to fifty-four high-grade intersections.**

These results continue to demonstrate the high-grade nature and expanding scale of the Sunday Creek mineralised system, with successful extensions of known mineralised shapes and the discovery of new high-grade vein sets within the exploration target area. Extended highlights for SDDSC144 include:

- **3.4 m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq** (1.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 545.3 m
- **6.3 m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq** (1.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 554.0 m
- **15.7 m @ 12.0 g/t AuEq** (11.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 567.1 m, including:
 - o **4.1 m @ 40.8 g/t AuEq** (40.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 568.9 m
- **1.9 m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq** (1.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 591.7 m
- **1.0 m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq** (3.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 596.6 m
- **0.7 m @ 193.5 g/t AuEq** (193.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 609.3 m
- **0.5 m @ 87.1 g/t AuEq** (84.8 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 632.5 m, including:
 - o **0.2 m @ 210.6 g/t AuEq** (206.0 g/t Au, 2.5% Sb) from 632.5 m
- **3.7 m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq** (0.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 638.0 m
- **0.5 m @ 7.7 g/t AuEq** (7.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 650.0 m
- **1.0 m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq** (3.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 656.0 m
- **5.8 m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq** (4.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 659.4 m, including:
 - o **0.4 m @ 56.8 g/t AuEq** (56.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 664.8 m
- **3.6 m @ 18.2 g/t AuEq** (18.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 697.4 m, including:
 - o **1.2 m @ 55.3 g/t AuEq** (55.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 697.4 m
- **1.2 m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq** (2.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 719.5 m
- **2.2 m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq** (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 733.9 m
- **2.8 m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq** (0.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 743.5 m
- **3.6 m @ 117.3 g/t AuEq** (114.6 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 748.8 m, including:

- **0.6 m @ 653.6 g/t AuEq** (639.8 g/t Au, 7.3% Sb) from 751.8 m
- **0.16 m @ 3,352.0 g/t AuEq** (3,330.0 g/t Au, 11.7% Sb) from 776.6 m

Drill hole SDDSC129 is the deepest hole (1,269.8 m) drilled to date at Sunday Creek, successfully extended known mineralisation. The hole served as a crucial control hole for SDDSC144, effectively defining the system's southern margins and leading to the discovery of high-grade mineralisation 30 m north of the subsequently drilled SDDSC144. Mineralisation remains open to the north of SDDSC144.

SDDSC129 intercepted three distinct high-grade vein sets. The most significant intersection returned 1.5 m @ 21.5 g/t AuEq (21.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,238.6 m, representing the equal-deepest high-grade intercept on the project to date. This intersection is significant, extending mineralization 100 m down-dip from previous drilling.

The hole extended known mineralisation by 52 m below SDDSC118 (which returned 3.6 m @ 124.8 g/t AuEq from 1,120.4 m). The high-grade nature of the mineralisation is demonstrated by six intervals exceeding 5 g/t Au, with values reaching up to 56.3 g/t Au. Extended highlights include:

- **1.1 m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq** (2.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 826.1 m
- **1.6 m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq** (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 830.2 m
- **0.8 m @ 8.4 g/t AuEq** (8.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 890.7 m
- **0.9 m @ 4.9 g/t AuEq** (4.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,079.2 m
- **1.5 m @ 21.5 g/t AuEq** (21.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,238.6 m, including:
 - **0.8 m @ 36.6 g/t AuEq** (36.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,239.3 m
- **1.6 m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq** (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,243.1 m

Pending Results and Update

Thirteen holes (SDDSC120W1, 140, 142, 146, 146W1, 147-151, 153, 155, 157) are currently being processed and analysed, with five holes (SDDSC149W1, 152, 154, 155A, 157A) in progress (Figures 1 and 2).

About Sunday Creek

The Sunday Creek epizonal-style gold project is located 60 km north of Melbourne within 16,900 hectares ("Ha") of granted exploration tenements. SXG is also the freehold landholder of 133.29 Ha that forms the key portion in and around the main drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project and is closing later this week on a 921.22 Ha property (total 1,054.51 Ha or 2,605.8 acres) after receiving approval from the Australian Treasurer, through the Foreign Investment Review Board (announced on December 17, 2024), to complete an arm's length Share Swap Agreement to acquire all shares in Sparr Nominees Pty Ltd ("Sparr"),

Gold and antimony form in a relay of vein sets that cut across a steeply dipping zone of intensely altered rocks (the "host"). These vein sets are like a "Golden Ladder" structure where the main host extends between the side rails deep into the earth, with multiple cross-cutting vein sets that host the gold forming the rungs. At Apollo and Rising Sun these individual 'rungs' have been defined over 600 m depth extent from surface to over 1,100 m below surface, are 2.5 m to 3.5 m wide (median widths) (and up to 10 m), and 20 m to 100 m in strike.

Cumulatively, 154 drill holes for 69,693.69 m have been reported from Sunday Creek since late 2020. An additional 12 holes for 582.55 m from Sunday Creek were abandoned due to deviation or hole conditions. Fourteen drillholes for 2,383 m have been reported regionally outside of the main Sunday Creek drill area. A total of 64 historic drill holes for 5,599 m were completed from the late 1960s to 2008. The project now contains a total of **fifty-four (54) >100 g/t AuEq x m and fifty-nine (59) >50 to 100 g/t AuEq x m drill holes** by applying a 2 m @ 1 g/t lower cut.

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 67 'rungs' have been defined 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 (Figure 3).

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 Vriify 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 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. The Company notes that due to rounding of assay results to one significant figure, minor variations in calculated composite grades may occur.

Figures 1 to 4 show project location, plan and longitudinal 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 AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum of 1 m width unless specified unless otherwise* specified where no lower grade cut was applied.

Critical Metal Epizonal Gold-Antimony Deposits

Sunday Creek (Figure 4) is an epizonal gold-antimony deposit formed in the late Devonian (like Fosterville, Costerfield and Redcastle), 60 million years later than mesozonal gold systems formed in Victoria (for example Ballarat and Bendigo). Epizonal deposits are a form of orogenic gold deposit classified according to their depth of formation: epizonal (<6 km), mesozonal (6-12 km) and hypozonal (>12 km).

Epizonal deposits in Victoria often have associated high levels of the critical metal, antimony, and Sunday Creek is no exception. China claims a 56 per cent share of global mined supplies of antimony, according to a 2023 European Union study. Antimony features highly on the critical minerals lists of many countries including Australia, the United States of America, Canada, Japan and the European Union. Australia ranks seventh for antimony production despite all production coming from a single mine at Costerfield in Victoria, located nearby to all SXG projects. Antimony alloys with lead and tin which results in improved properties for solders, munitions, bearings and batteries. Antimony is a prominent additive for halogen-containing flame retardants. Adequate supplies of antimony are critical to the world's energy transition, and to the high-tech industry, especially the semi-conductor and defence sectors where it is a critical additive to primers in munitions.

The Chinese government placed export limits on September 15, 2024 on six antimony-related products. Additionally, the new policy bans gold-antimony smelting separation technology exports without permission from the ministry. In December 2024 China further ratcheted up supply pressure, imposing an outright ban on exports of gallium, germanium and antimony to the United States. This puts pressure on Western defence supply chains and negatively affect the supply of the metal and push up pricing given China's dominance of the supply of the metal in the global markets. This is positive for SXG as we are likely to have one of the very few large and high-quality projects of antimony in the western world that can feed western demand into the future.

Antimony represents approximately 20% in situ recoverable value of Sunday Creek at an the gold equivalent calculation described below.

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 and sold 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. SXG considers that it is appropriate to adopt the same gold equivalent variables as Mandalay Resources Ltd in its Mandalay Technical Report, 2024 dated 28 March 2024. The gold equivalence formula used by Mandalay Resources was calculated using Costerfield's 2023 production costs, using a gold price of US\$1,900 per ounce, an antimony price of US\$12,000 per tonne and 2023 total year metal recoveries of 94% for gold and 89% for antimony, and is as follows: $AuEq = Au (g/t) + 1.88 \times Sb (\%)$.

- 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 Kenneth Bush and Mr Michael Hudson. Mr Bush is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geologist in the field of Mining (#10315) and Mr Hudson is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bush and Mr Hudson each have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bush is Exploration Manager and Mr Hudson is Managing Director of Southern Cross Gold Limited and both consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their 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:

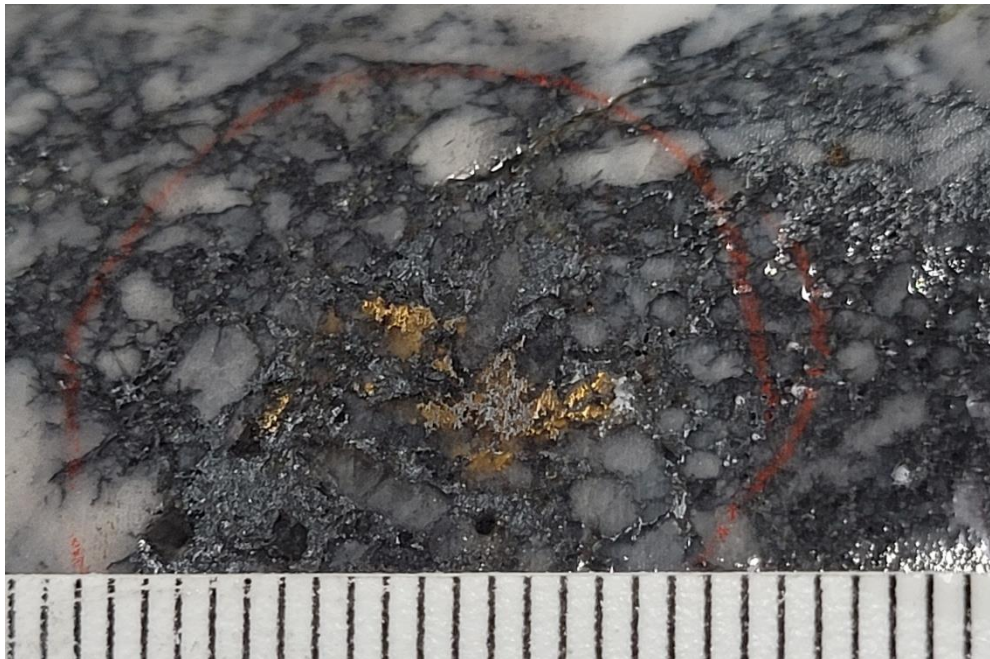
- [4 October, 2022](#) SDDSC046, [20 October, 2022](#) SDDSC049, [12 October, 2023](#) SDDL003 & 4, [23 October, 2023](#) SDDSC082, [9 November, 2023](#) SDDSC091, [13 June, 2024](#) SDDSC118, [28 October, 2024](#) SDDSC137W2, [10 December, 2024](#) SDDSC145.

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.

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Picture 1: Quartz stibnite vein with coarse visible gold at 751.9 m. Interval assayed 0.4 m @ 754 g/t Au and 11.4% Sb from 751.9 m. Scale 1mm markings.



Picture 2: Quartz stibnite vein with coarse visible gold at 776.6 m. Interval assayed 0.16 m @ 3,330 g/t Au and 11.7% Sb from 776.6 m. Scale across image approximately 16 cm.

Figure 1: Sunday Creek plan view showing selected results from holes SDDSC129 and SDDSC144 reported here (blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected prior reported drill holes and pending holes.

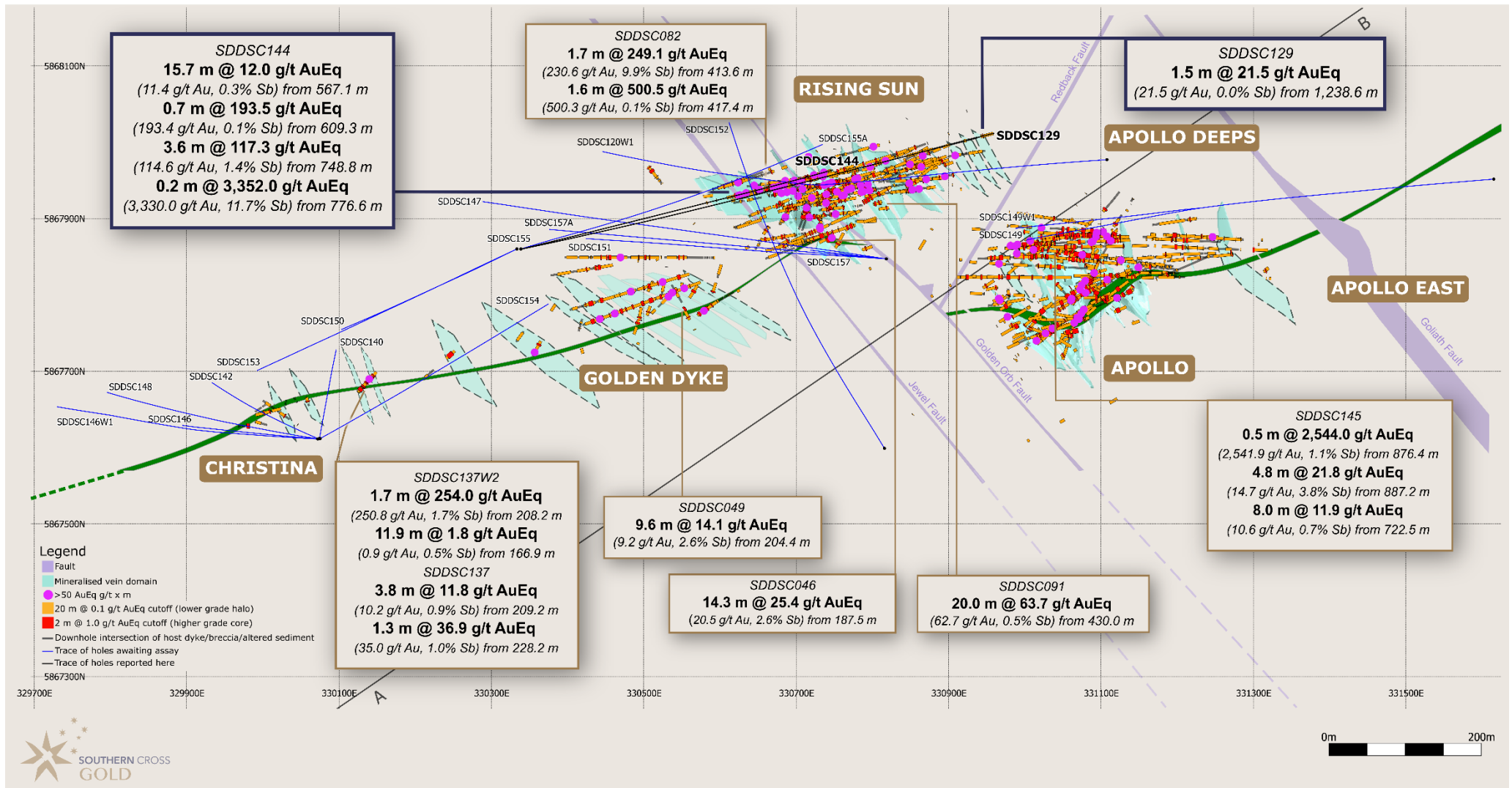


Figure 2: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across A-B in the plane of the dyke breccia/alterd sediment host looking towards the north (striking 236 degrees) showing mineralised veins sets. Showing holes SDDSC129 and SDDSC144 reported here (blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected intersections and prior reported drill holes. The vertical extents of the vein sets are limited by proximity to drill hole pierce points. For location refer to Figure 1.

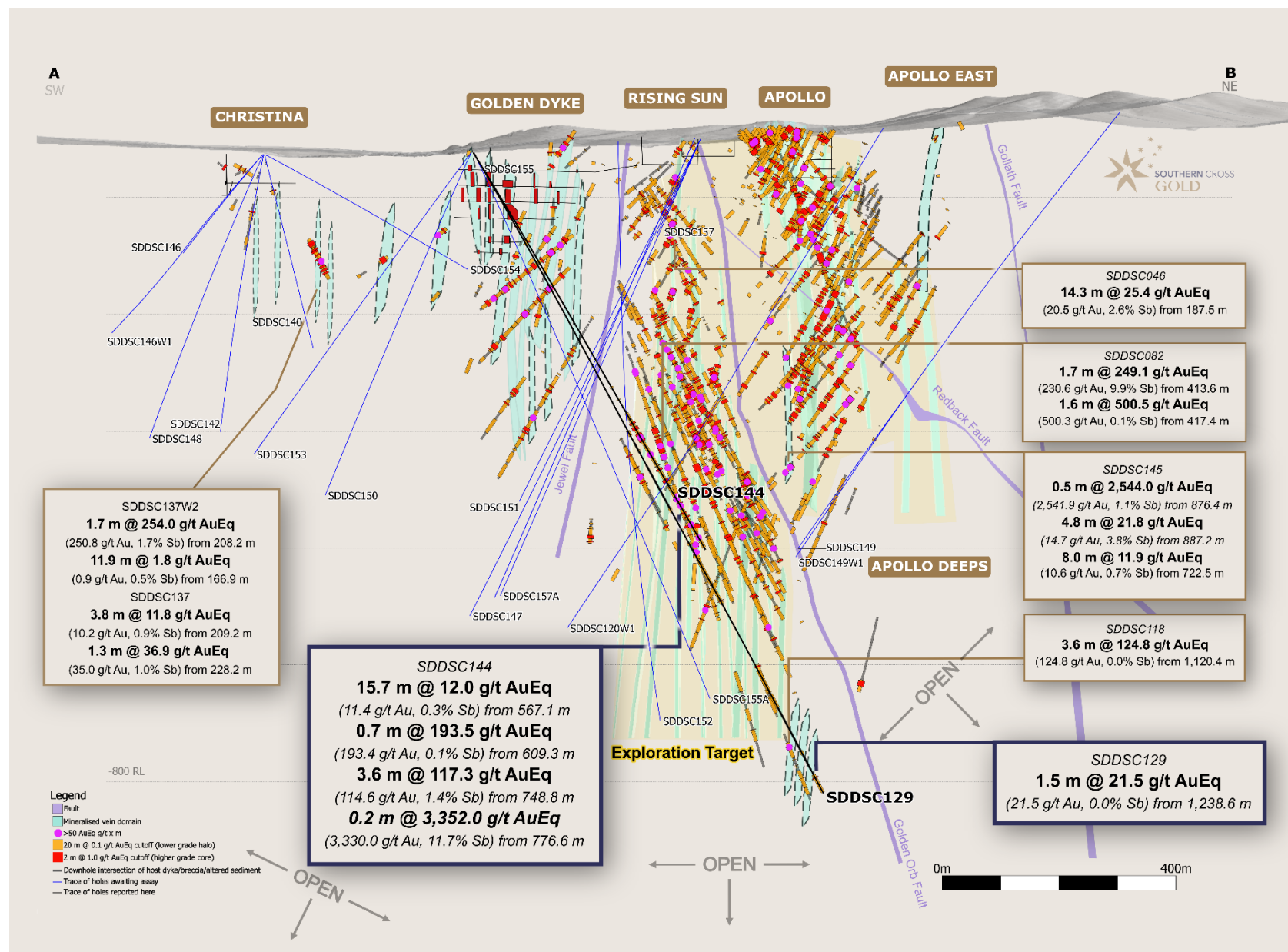


Figure 3: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas tested by 12 holes for 2,383 m drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4,000 m to 7,500 m along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

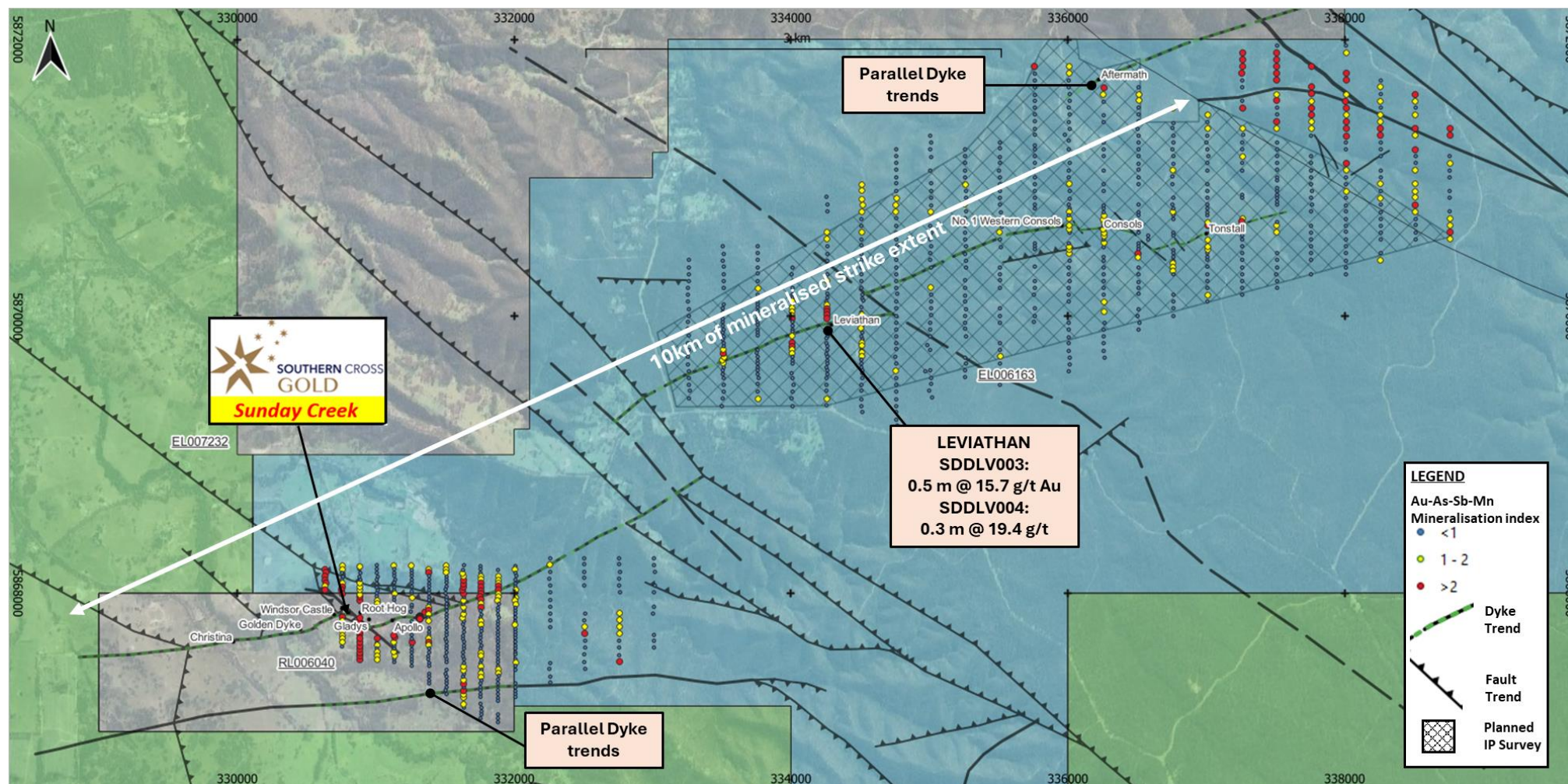


Figure 4: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with the 100% owned Redcastle Gold-Antimony Project

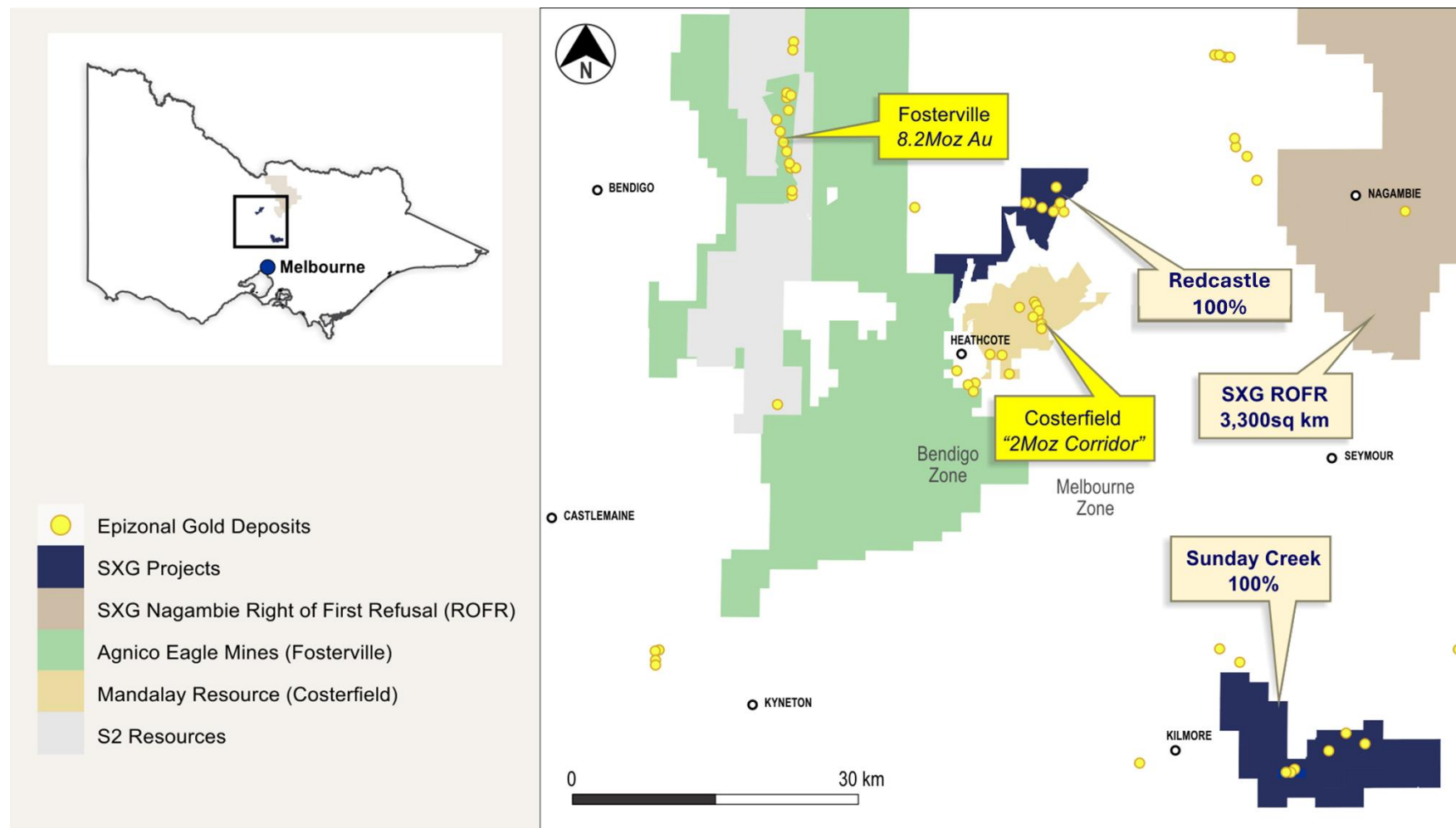


Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole-ID	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC120W1	1088.5	Rising Sun	331108	5867977	319	267	-55
SDDSC129	1269.8	Rising Sun	330339	5867860	277	77	-58
SDDSC133	347.2	Apollo East	331376	5867742	335	8	-42
SDDSC136	349	Apollo East	331375	5867742	335	329	-41
SDDSC139	469.2	Apollo East	331464	5867865	333	267	-38
SDDSC140	352.9	Christina	330075	5867612	274	9	-70
SDDSC141	935.3	Golden Dyke	330809	5867842	301	272	-53
SDDSC142	500.67	Christina	330075	5867612	274	292	-70
SDDSC143	667.6	Apollo	331464	5867865	333	270	-39
SDDSC144	800.7	Rising Sun	330338	5867860	277	76	-56
SDDSC145	941	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	264	-40
SDDSC146	245.7	Christina	330073	5867612	274	273	-42
SDDSC146W1	461.2	Christina	330073	5867612	274	273	-42
SDDSC147	977.2	Golden Dyke	330809	5867842	301	278	-57
SDDSC148	563.6	Christina	330073	5867611	274	278	-57.2
SDDSC149	970.8	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	266	-47
SDDSC149W1	In progress plan 990 m	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	266	-47
SDDSC150	638.8	Christina	330333.4	5867860	276.9	244	-65
SDDSC151	737.2	Golden Dyke	330809	5867842	301	273.8	-56.5
SDDSC152	In progress plan 1100 m	Rising Sun	330815.9	5867599	295.8	328	-65
SDDSC153	641.6	Christina	330333.4	5867860	276.9	244.8	-52.5
SDDSC154	In progress plan 400 m	Christina	330075.1	5867612	273.6	60	-26.5
SDDSC155	31	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	276.9	72.7	-63.5
SDDSC155A	In progress plan 1025 m	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	276.9	72.7	-63.5
SDDSC157	194.4	Golden Dyke	330818	5867847	301.3	276.6	-58.4
SDDSC157A	In progress plan 900 m	Golden Dyke	330818	5867847	301.3	276.2	-60

Table 2: Table of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC129 and SDDSC144 using two cutoff 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
SDDSC129	826.1	827.2	1.1	2.8	0.0	2.8
SDDSC129	830.2	831.8	1.6	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC129	890.7	891.5	0.8	8.4	0.0	8.4
SDDSC129	1079.2	1080.1	0.9	4.9	0.0	4.9
SDDSC129	1238.6	1240.1	1.5	21.5	0.0	21.5
Including	1239.3	1240.1	0.8	36.6	0.0	36.6
SDDSC129	1243.1	1244.7	1.6	1.8	0.0	1.8
SDDSC144	545.3	548.7	3.4	1.1	0.3	1.8
SDDSC144	554.0	560.3	6.3	1.7	0.4	2.5
SDDSC144	567.1	582.8	15.7	11.4	0.3	12.0
Including	568.9	573.0	4.1	40.2	0.3	40.8
SDDSC144	591.7	593.6	1.9	1.8	0.3	2.4
SDDSC144	596.6	597.6	1.0	3.9	0.0	4.0
SDDSC144	609.3	610.0	0.7	193.4	0.1	193.5
SDDSC144	632.5	633.0	0.5	84.8	1.2	87.1
Including	632.5	632.7	0.2	206.0	2.5	210.6
SDDSC144	638.0	641.7	3.7	0.9	0.3	1.5
SDDSC144	650.0	650.5	0.5	7.6	0.1	7.7
SDDSC144	656.0	657.0	1.0	3.9	0.2	4.2
SDDSC144	659.4	665.2	5.8	4.3	0.3	4.8
Including	664.8	665.2	0.4	56.1	0.4	56.8
SDDSC144	697.4	701.0	3.6	18.2	0.0	18.2
Including	697.4	698.6	1.2	55.2	0.1	55.3
SDDSC144	719.5	720.7	1.2	2.5	0.1	2.7
SDDSC144	733.9	736.1	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.4
SDDSC144	743.5	746.3	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC144	748.8	752.4	3.6	114.6	1.4	117.3
Including	751.8	752.4	0.6	639.8	7.3	653.6
SDDSC144	776.6	776.8	0.2	3330.0	11.7	3352.0

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC129 and SDDSC144 reported here >0.1 g/t AuEq.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC129	513.6	513.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC129	554.8	555.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	555.5	556.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	2.2
SDDSC129	556.1	556.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	563.0	563.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	563.4	563.7	0.2	8.7	0.1	8.8
SDDSC129	563.7	564.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	592.5	593.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	593.4	593.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC129	593.7	594.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	631.2	632.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	648.8	648.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	706.7	707.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	714.8	716.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.6
SDDSC129	716.0	717.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	751.0	752.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	775.6	776.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	779.2	780.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC129	808.6	809.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	816.8	817.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	818.1	818.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	818.8	819.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC129	819.4	820.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
SDDSC129	820.0	820.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	820.4	820.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC129	822.8	823.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	824.2	824.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	826.1	826.3	0.2	2.4	0.1	2.6
SDDSC129	826.9	827.2	0.3	8.8	0.0	8.8
SDDSC129	827.2	828.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	830.2	830.7	0.5	2.9	0.0	2.9
SDDSC129	830.7	831.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	831.2	831.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	831.4	831.8	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.6
SDDSC129	831.8	832.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	832.3	832.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	832.8	833.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC129	833.0	833.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	833.9	834.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8

SDDSC129	835.9	836.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC129	836.1	836.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	837.2	837.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	837.8	838.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC129	838.1	838.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6
SDDSC129	839.0	839.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	840.0	840.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	840.6	841.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	841.1	841.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	841.4	842.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	842.0	843.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	844.1	844.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	844.6	844.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	846.2	846.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	849.1	849.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	849.3	850.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	850.9	852.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	852.0	852.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	855.7	856.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	857.5	857.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	857.8	858.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	858.1	858.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	859.1	859.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	870.1	870.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC129	870.3	871.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	873.1	873.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	873.9	874.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	890.1	890.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	890.7	891.5	0.8	8.4	0.0	8.4
SDDSC129	891.5	892.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC129	892.0	892.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC129	892.7	893.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	893.5	893.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC129	893.8	894.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	894.1	894.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	894.7	895.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	895.1	895.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	895.2	895.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	896.0	896.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	917.7	918.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	980.7	981.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1027.8	1028.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1028.5	1029.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC129	1032.0	1032.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1032.1	1032.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	1032.7	1033.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC129	1033.0	1033.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC129	1033.9	1034.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1034.4	1035.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	1036.4	1037.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1037.1	1037.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1038.2	1039.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1040.9	1042.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	1042.1	1043.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1043.1	1043.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1043.4	1044.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1044.4	1045.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1045.2	1045.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1045.6	1046.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1046.1	1046.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	2.3
SDDSC129	1047.0	1047.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1047.8	1048.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1049.2	1050.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	1050.1	1050.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC129	1052.0	1053.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1055.5	1055.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC129	1059.6	1060.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1064.0	1064.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1065.6	1065.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC129	1065.8	1066.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC129	1066.0	1067.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1069.8	1070.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1070.6	1071.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1079.2	1080.1	0.9	4.9	0.0	4.9
SDDSC129	1081.0	1081.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1088.9	1089.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1089.2	1090.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1091.2	1091.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1097.3	1097.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1099.8	1101.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1186.0	1187.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1187.0	1188.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1190.0	1191.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1192.3	1192.5	0.2	4.2	0.0	4.2
SDDSC129	1193.5	1193.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1224.3	1224.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC129	1233.1	1233.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1235.6	1236.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1237.7	1238.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1238.0	1238.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC129	1238.6	1239.3	0.7	3.2	0.0	3.2
SDDSC129	1239.3	1239.4	0.1	5.0	0.0	5.1
SDDSC129	1239.4	1239.8	0.4	56.3	0.0	56.3
SDDSC129	1239.8	1240.1	0.3	26.3	0.0	26.3
SDDSC129	1240.1	1240.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1240.9	1242.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1242.4	1242.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	1242.9	1243.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC129	1243.1	1243.7	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.8
SDDSC129	1243.7	1244.6	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.9
SDDSC129	1244.6	1244.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1245.6	1245.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1246.9	1247.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC129	1248.0	1248.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1249.2	1250.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC129	1250.0	1250.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC129	1250.9	1252.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC129	1252.1	1253.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC129	1253.4	1254.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC129	1254.9	1255.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC129	1267.2	1267.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.4
SDDSC144	465.0	465.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	473.0	473.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	474.2	474.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	475.0	475.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	498.5	499.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	499.1	499.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	526.2	526.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	527.8	528.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	535.7	536.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC144	536.7	537.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	537.0	537.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC144	537.7	538.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC144	538.0	538.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	539.9	540.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	540.0	540.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC144	540.3	540.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC144	540.5	541.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	544.5	545.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2

SDDSC144	545.3	545.6	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.4
SDDSC144	546.5	546.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.1
SDDSC144	546.6	546.9	0.3	5.0	0.5	6.0
SDDSC144	546.9	547.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0
SDDSC144	547.2	547.5	0.3	1.5	0.6	2.6
SDDSC144	547.5	547.7	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.3
SDDSC144	547.7	548.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.6
SDDSC144	548.0	548.3	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.2
SDDSC144	548.3	548.6	0.3	1.0	0.7	2.2
SDDSC144	550.9	551.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0
SDDSC144	552.3	552.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC144	552.4	552.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	552.9	554.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	554.0	554.7	0.7	3.6	0.1	3.8
SDDSC144	554.7	555.3	0.6	5.8	0.1	5.9
SDDSC144	555.3	556.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC144	556.2	557.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.9
SDDSC144	557.0	557.3	0.2	8.8	1.4	11.5
SDDSC144	557.3	557.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.8
SDDSC144	557.9	558.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
SDDSC144	558.8	559.4	0.6	2.9	1.3	5.4
SDDSC144	559.4	559.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC144	559.9	560.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.8
SDDSC144	560.3	561.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	561.3	562.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	562.3	563.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	563.7	564.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC144	564.5	565.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	565.0	565.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC144	565.8	566.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC144	566.2	567.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	567.1	567.4	0.3	15.2	0.1	15.3
SDDSC144	567.4	568.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.7
SDDSC144	568.0	568.9	0.9	3.0	0.2	3.4
SDDSC144	568.9	569.8	0.9	7.7	0.2	8.2
SDDSC144	569.8	570.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	570.7	571.5	0.8	47.2	0.5	48.2
SDDSC144	571.5	572.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6
SDDSC144	572.1	572.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.8
SDDSC144	572.3	572.5	0.2	136.0	0.6	137.1
SDDSC144	572.5	572.7	0.2	268.0	0.1	268.2
SDDSC144	572.7	573.0	0.3	123.0	0.7	124.3
SDDSC144	573.0	573.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8

SDDSC144	573.2	574.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	574.1	575.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.8
SDDSC144	575.1	576.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0
SDDSC144	576.1	577.1	1.0	1.9	0.4	2.6
SDDSC144	577.1	578.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3
SDDSC144	578.1	579.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.4
SDDSC144	579.0	579.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.3
SDDSC144	579.9	580.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.2
SDDSC144	580.8	581.8	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.5
SDDSC144	581.8	582.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.8
SDDSC144	582.8	583.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
SDDSC144	583.8	584.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC144	585.8	586.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.3
SDDSC144	586.8	587.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	587.8	588.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC144	588.5	589.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	589.1	589.3	0.2	2.6	0.0	2.7
SDDSC144	589.9	590.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7
SDDSC144	591.7	592.6	0.9	2.3	0.2	2.6
SDDSC144	592.6	593.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.1
SDDSC144	593.6	594.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	595.3	595.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC144	595.6	596.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	596.6	597.6	1.0	3.9	0.0	4.0
SDDSC144	599.6	600.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	600.6	601.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	601.6	602.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC144	606.0	607.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	607.0	608.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC144	609.0	609.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	609.3	609.5	0.2	735.0	0.1	735.1
SDDSC144	609.5	609.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	609.8	610.0	0.1	6.1	0.2	6.4
SDDSC144	610.0	610.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	610.6	610.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC144	611.7	612.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	614.3	614.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC144	614.7	615.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	615.5	615.7	0.1	10.8	1.5	13.6
SDDSC144	615.7	616.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.7
SDDSC144	617.7	618.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	623.7	624.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	624.7	625.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3

SDDSC144	627.6	627.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	630.9	631.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6
SDDSC144	632.5	632.7	0.2	206.0	2.5	210.6
SDDSC144	632.7	633.0	0.3	3.9	0.4	4.7
SDDSC144	633.0	634.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	634.0	635.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	635.0	636.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC144	636.0	637.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	637.0	638.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC144	638.0	639.0	1.0	1.8	0.7	3.1
SDDSC144	639.0	639.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9
SDDSC144	639.5	640.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	640.4	640.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.1
SDDSC144	640.7	641.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.3
SDDSC144	641.7	642.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	642.7	643.7	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.9
SDDSC144	643.7	644.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0
SDDSC144	644.6	645.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.1
SDDSC144	647.0	648.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	650.0	650.4	0.4	2.1	0.0	2.1
SDDSC144	650.4	650.5	0.1	27.0	0.3	27.6
SDDSC144	650.7	650.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	650.8	651.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	651.9	652.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
SDDSC144	655.0	656.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	656.0	657.0	1.0	3.9	0.2	4.2
SDDSC144	657.0	658.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC144	658.0	658.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	658.8	659.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	659.4	660.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.2
SDDSC144	660.2	661.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	661.0	662.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	662.0	662.9	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.5
SDDSC144	662.9	663.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.6
SDDSC144	663.8	664.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	2.0
SDDSC144	664.0	664.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC144	664.8	665.2	0.4	56.1	0.4	56.8
SDDSC144	673.0	674.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC144	674.0	675.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	675.0	676.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	678.0	679.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	688.0	689.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	689.0	690.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5

SDDSC144	690.0	691.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	691.0	691.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC144	691.3	692.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	692.0	693.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	696.0	697.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	697.4	697.7	0.3	5.4	0.0	5.4
SDDSC144	697.7	698.2	0.5	127.0	0.0	127.1
SDDSC144	698.2	698.6	0.4	5.6	0.1	5.8
SDDSC144	699.1	700.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC144	700.0	701.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
SDDSC144	707.0	708.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC144	708.0	709.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC144	711.0	712.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	712.0	713.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.4
SDDSC144	713.0	714.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	714.0	715.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	715.0	716.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	716.0	716.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	716.7	717.3	0.6	2.2	0.0	2.3
SDDSC144	717.3	718.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	718.0	719.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	719.0	719.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	719.5	719.7	0.2	5.0	0.2	5.4
SDDSC144	719.7	720.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	2.5
SDDSC144	720.0	720.7	0.7	1.9	0.1	2.0
SDDSC144	720.7	721.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	723.0	724.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	724.0	725.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	725.2	725.7	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.6
SDDSC144	726.8	728.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	728.0	729.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	729.0	730.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	730.0	730.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	730.6	730.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	730.8	731.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	731.3	731.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC144	733.9	734.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC144	734.5	735.1	0.6	2.6	0.1	2.7
SDDSC144	735.1	735.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	735.3	735.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC144	735.5	735.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC144	735.8	736.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC144	740.5	740.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9

SDDSC144	740.6	741.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	741.7	742.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	742.9	743.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	743.5	743.9	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC144	744.3	744.9	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.3
SDDSC144	744.9	745.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	745.9	746.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.6
SDDSC144	747.2	748.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	748.1	748.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	748.8	749.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.8
SDDSC144	749.0	749.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.4
SDDSC144	749.4	749.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.0
SDDSC144	749.9	750.2	0.3	4.9	0.5	5.8
SDDSC144	750.2	750.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	750.5	751.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC144	751.3	751.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC144	751.6	751.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.1
SDDSC144	751.8	751.9	0.2	547.0	3.3	553.2
SDDSC144	751.9	752.3	0.4	754.0	11.4	775.4
SDDSC144	752.3	752.4	0.1	421.0	0.4	421.8
SDDSC144	752.4	752.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC144	752.5	753.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	755.0	755.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	756.1	756.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	756.5	756.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	759.3	759.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC144	760.2	760.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC144	762.7	763.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	763.2	763.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	763.9	764.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC144	764.7	765.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC144	765.3	766.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC144	766.1	766.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
SDDSC144	766.8	767.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4
SDDSC144	768.3	768.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC144	773.5	773.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC144	773.8	774.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
SDDSC144	776.2	776.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.0
SDDSC144	776.6	776.8	0.2	3330.0	11.7	3352.0
SDDSC144	776.8	777.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC144	777.3	777.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC144	777.6	778.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC144	789.4	789.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4

SDDSC144	795.2	795.5	0.4	1.9	0.0	1.9
SDDSC144	795.5	796.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 On Site Laboratory for assay. At On Site 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). On Site 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 On Site Laboratories for standard fire assay and 12 element ICP-OES as described above.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>finer 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plots of grade versus recovery and RQD (described below) show no trends relating to loss of drill core, or fines.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geotechnical logging of the drill core takes place on racks in 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is typically half-core sampled using an Almonte core saw. 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fire assay technique for gold used by On Site is a globally recognised method, and over-range follow-ups including gravimetric finish and screen fire assay are standard. Of significance at the On Site 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 <i>¼ duplicates</i> – 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. <i>Blanks</i> – 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. <i>Certified Reference Materials</i> – 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. <i>Laboratory splits</i> – On Site conducts splits of both coarse crush and pulp

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats.</p> <p><i>Laboratory CRMs</i> – On Site regularly inserts their own CRM materials into the process flow and reports all data</p> <p><i>Laboratory precision</i> – 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and precision</i> 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. • <i>Soil sample</i> company duplicates and laboratory certified reference materials all fall within expected ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Samples have been composited to a 1 g/t AuEq over 2.0 m width for lower grades and 5 g/t AuEq over 1.0 m width for higher grades in table 3. All individual assays above 0.1 g/t AuEq have been reported with no compositing in table 4.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 company staff 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 mineralisation. 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 mineralisation peripheral to SXG tenements. ELs 1534, 1603 & 3129 - Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the description in the main body of the release.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following</i> • <i>information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to appendices
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “Further Information” and “Metal Equivalent Calculation” in main text of press release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																		
	<p>such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.																			
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 (e.g 'down hole length, true width not known').	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See reporting of true widths in the body of the press release.																		
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The results of the diamond drilling are displayed in the figures in the announcement.																		
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All results above 0.1 g/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.																		
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Previously reported diamond 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></table>	Sample Location	Sample Name	Weight (kg)	Drill hole	from (m)	to (m)	Rising Sun	RS01	22.8	MDDSC025	275.9	289.3	Apollo	AP01	16.6	SDDSC031	220.4	229.9
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		<p>The metallurgical characterisation test work included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company drilled 30,000 m in 2023 and plans to continue drilling with 5 diamond drill rigs. The Company has stated it will drill 60,000 m from 2024 to Q4 2025. 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.