APRIL 24, 2025

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD DRILLS 28.6 METRES @ 10.3 g/t GOLD AT SUNDAY CREEK

Vancouver, Canada and Melbourne, Australia - Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd ("SXGC", "SX2" or the "Company") (TSXV:SXGC) (ASX:SX2) (OTCPK:MWSNF) (Frankfurt:MV3.F) announces results from three diamond drill holes SDDSC149, SDDSC149W1 and SDDSC158 at the Apollo prospect, at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek gold-antimony project in Victoria (Figure 4).

Five Key Points

1. **Significant Widths and High-Grade Extensions at Apollo**: Latest drilling results from the Apollo historic mine area at Sunday Creek project show extension and continuity of high-grade gold-antimony mineralization at depth, with drill hole SDDSC158 returning
   - **100.5 m @ 3.1 g/t gold (no lower cut) from 820.8 m** including:
     - **28.6 m @ 10.3 g/t gold** with intersections as high as **1.4 m @ 142.2 g/t gold.**
2. **Apollo Improving at Depth**: The Apollo prospect demonstrates significant grade improvement at depth, mirroring patterns observed at the adjacent Rising Sun area - a characteristic of epizonal gold-antimony deposits where mineralization quality often increases with depth.
3. **Strategic Depth Extensions**: The three reported holes (SDDSC149, SDDSC149W1 and SDDSC158) intercepted mineralization **80 m to 120 m** below known mineralization.
4. **Sunday Creek's High-Grade Profile Expands**: Two additional +100 gram-metre AuEq intercepts bring the project's total to 63, further demonstrating robust grade distribution at depth.
5. **Continued Exploration**: Twenty additional holes are currently being processed and analyzed, with seven more actively being drilled, continuing the systematic expansion of the project's mineralized footprint.

Michael Hudson, President & CEO, states: *"These latest results show extension and continuity along with continued exceptional high-grades at Sunday Creek. The Apollo historic mine area demonstrates significant grade improvement at depth, mirroring patterns observed at the adjacent Rising Sun area - a characteristic of epizonal gold-antimony deposits where grades often increase with depth.*

"The scale of our mineralized system is demonstrated, with drill hole SDDSC158 traversing a cumulative mineralized corridor of 240 m downhole. Within this corridor, we've intercepted a substantial zone of 100.5 m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq from 820.8 m, and inside that, higher-grade sections including the exceptional 28.6 m @ 10.3 g/t gold which itself contains an impressive 1.4 m @ 142.2 g/t gold. The wide, high-grade intercepts provide insights into potential mining approaches, possibly combining narrower higher-grade mining potential with selective bulk mining methods in areas where high-grade mineralized corridors combine into wider zones.

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"With twenty additional holes being processed and seven actively being drilled, we're systematically expanding Sunday Creek's mineralized footprint and reinforcing its status as a globally significant gold-antimony discovery in Victoria."

FOR THOSE WHO LIKE THE DETAILS

Key Take Aways

- **SDDSC158** was drilled to extend five, and infill two high-grade mineralized domains from Apollo East and Apollo Deeps. The drill hole traversed a cumulative prospective corridor (downhole length of altered sediment, dyke, breccia) of 240 m downhole. All targets were achieved and intercepted successfully where expected (Figures 1 and 2). Notably, the hole returned:
  - **100.5 m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq** (3.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 820.8 m (no lower cut), including:
    - **28.6 m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq** (10.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb)* (estimated true width ("ETW") 17 m) from 844.93 m, including two intervals that exceeded 100 gram-metres AuEq:
      - **1.4 m @ 142.8 g/t AuEq** (142.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 865.7 m, including:
        - **0.2 m @ 825.9 g/t AuEq** (823.0 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 865.7 m
      - **9.7 m @ 10.6 g/t AuEq** (9.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 844.9 m, including:
        - **0.8 m @ 24.5 g/t AuEq** (22.9 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 846.5 m
        - **3.1 m @ 24.4 g/t AuEq** (21.7 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 849.8 m
  - SDDSC149W1 returned one interval > 50 gram-metres AuEq
    - **1.2 m @ 47.7 g/t AuEq** (47.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 956.7 m
- **Apollo Improving at Depth**: The Apollo prospect demonstrates significant grade improvement at depth, mirroring patterns observed at the adjacent Rising Sun area - a characteristic of epizonal gold-antimony deposits where mineralization quality often increases with depth.
- **Large Down Dip Extension**: Mineralization in the drill holes reported here was intercepted at 400 m to 700 m vertically below the surface and 600 m below the base of the historic Apollo Mine. The three holes, some of the deepest east-west holes at Apollo, represent an **80 m to 120 m down dip extension** of six high-grade mineralized domains.
- **Sunday Creek's High-Grade Profile Expands**: Two additional +100 gram-metre AuEq intercepts bring the project's total to 63, further establishing Sunday Creek as a globally significant gold-antimony discovery.
- **Project Scale Growing**: Cumulatively, 167 drill holes for 77,426.9 m have been reported at Sunday Creek since late 2020, with the project now containing **63 intersections >100 g/t AuEq x m** and **70 intersections >50-100 g/t AuEq x m** intercepts.

Drill hole Discussion

Mineralization in the drill holes reported here was intercepted from 400 m to 700 m vertically below the surface and 600 m below the base of the historic Apollo Mine. The three holes are some of the deepest east-west holes at Apollo and represent an 80 m to 120 m down dip extension of six high-grade mineralized domains. Two intervals from SDDSC158 exceed 100 gram-metres AuEq and one interval from SDDSC149W1 >50 gram-metres AuEq

SDDSC158 was drilled to extend five, and infill two high-grade mineralized domains from **Apollo East and Apollo Deeps**. The drill hole traversed a cumulative prospective corridor (downhole length of altered sediment, dyke, breccia) of 240 m which included broader zones **of mineralization including 100.5 m @**

3.4 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 820.8 m (no lower cut). Critically all high grade veins sets were intercepted successfully where expected.

Highlights from SDDSC158 included:

- **1.8 m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq** (1.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 567.3 m
- **4.3 m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 574.0 m
- **0.7 m @ 7.5 g/t AuEq** (5.6 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 585.0 m
- **2.4 m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 592.8 m
- **2.5 m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 604.9 m
- **2.3 m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 614.8 m
- **1.4 m @ 14.3 g/t AuEq** (13.1 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 620.9 m, including:
  - **0.4 m @ 45.1 g/t AuEq** (43.2 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 621.7 m
- **0.5 m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq** (3.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 832.1 m
- **0.2 m @ 10.2 g/t AuEq** (10.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 836.6 m
- **28.6 m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq** (10.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb)* (ETW 17 m) from 844.9 m (3m @ 0.5 g/t Au lower cut), including:
  - **9.7 m @ 10.6 g/t AuEq** (9.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 844.9 m, including:
    - **0.8 m @ 24.5 g/t AuEq** (22.9 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 846.5 m
    - **3.1 m @ 24.4 g/t AuEq** (21.7 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 849.8 m
  - **4.3 m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq** (0.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 858.5 m
  - **1.4 m @ 142.8 g/t AuEq** (142.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 865.7 m, including:
    - **0.2 m @ 825.9 g/t AuEq** (823.0 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 865.7 m
- **2.5 m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq** (0.1 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 884.9 m
- **0.3 m @ 28.3 g/t AuEq** (28.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 912.3 m

Drill holes **SDDSC149** and SDDSC149W1 extended two mineralized domains in the down-dip direction by 95 m to 105 m. The daughter hole (**SDDSC149W1**) was wedged at 593 m with the intention of testing strike length of mineralized zones within Apollo Deeps, while utilizing the existing parent hole to save cost and time. SDDSC149W1 successfully tested the strike extent of three mineralized domains at depth and achieved a downhole separation of between 14 m to 23 m from the parent hole in the mineralized area of interest.

Highlights from SDDSC149W1 include:

- **2.3 m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq** (2.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 599.2 m
- **2.6 m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq** (1.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 611.2 m
- **1.3 m @ 4.6 g/t AuEq** (4.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 788.6 m
- **1.5 m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq** (2.1 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 844.9 m
- **1.0 m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq** (1.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 860.6 m
- **0.8 m @ 9.4 g/t AuEq** (9.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 898.2 m
- **1.2 m @ 47.7 g/t AuEq** (47.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 956.7 m

Highlights from SDDSC149 include:

- **0.5 m @ 14.5 g/t AuEq** (13.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 592.9 m
- **2.0 m @ 7.0 g/t AuEq** (5.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 599.2 m, including:
  - **0.8 m @ 14.4 g/t AuEq** (14.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 599.2 m
- **0.1 m @ 200.7 g/t AuEq** (140.0 g/t Au, 25.4% Sb) from 631.0 m
- **0.2 m @ 53.9 g/t AuEq** (53.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 643.2 m
- **2.0 m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq** (0.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 839.3 m
- **3.7 m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq** (5.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 845.9 m, including:
  - **0.4 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq** (39.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 848.2 m
- **0.5 m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq** (6.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 945.6 m

At Sunday Creek, 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 3.8 m wide (median widths) (and up to 10 m), and 20 m to 100 m in strike.

The SDDSC158 drill results reveal significant mineralized widths that provide insights into potential mining approaches at Sunday Creek. Historically, miners primarily employed narrow stoping along northwest-trending veins while also utilizing stopes up to 20 m wide where multiple high-grade veins clustered with interconnecting lower-grade material.

Today's drilling confirms this geological pattern continues at depth. SDDSC158's notable 28.6 m @ 10.3 g/t gold intercept demonstrates how several high-grade zones exist within a broader mineralized envelope. This creates an opportunity for complementary mining approaches - maintaining focus on the high-grade narrow vein sets while potentially incorporating selective bulk mining methods in areas where mineralized corridors are sufficiently wide and grade-consistent.

This dual approach could provide additional flexibility in mine planning, potentially improving overall project economics by optimizing extraction methods based on the specific characteristics of each mineralized zone while still prioritizing the high-grade narrow vein mining that may form the backbone of any future operation.

Pending Results and Update

The drilling program continues to advance with twenty holes (SDDSC152, 154-157, 159-169, 155A, 157A, 160W1, 163A) currently being processed and analysed. Seven additional holes (SDDSC160W2, 168W1, 169A, 170, 171, 172, SDDGT001) are actively being drilled.

The drilling strategy employs a systematic approach to intersect both the dyke host structure ("ladder rails") and associated mineralized vein sets ("ladder rungs") at optimal angles, continuing to expand the project's mineralized footprint while improving geological understanding of the system.

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. SXGC is also the freehold landholder of 1,054.51 Ha that forms the key portion in and around the main drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project.

Cumulatively, 167 drill holes for 77,426.9 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. 14 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 **sixty-three (63) >100 g/t AuEq x m and seventy (70) >50 to 100 g/t AuEq x m drill holes** by applying a 2 m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut.

Our systematic drill program is strategically targeting these significant vein formations. Initially these have been defined over 1,500 m strike of the host from Christina to Apollo prospects, of which approximately 620 m have been more intensively drill tested (Rising Sun to Apollo). At least 74 '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 mineralized 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 mineralization 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 SXGC website. These data, along with an interview on these results with Michael Hudson, President % CEO, can be viewed at www.southerncrossgold.com.

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 mineralized intervals reported is approximately 50-70% 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 (3 m @ 0.5 g/t AuEq).

Critical Metal Epizonal Gold-Antimony Deposits

Sunday Creek (Figure 3) 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.

Antimony represents approximately 21% to 24% in situ recoverable value of Sunday Creek at an AuEq of 2.39 ratio.

In August 2024, the Chinese government announced it would place export limits from September 15, 2024 on antimony and antimony products. This puts pressure on Western defence supply chains and negatively affects the supply of the metal and pushes up pricing given China's dominance of the supply of the metal in the global markets. This is positive for SXGC 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 Exempt from Executive Order on Reciprocal Tariffs

Southern Cross Gold Consolidated notes that antimony ores and concentrates (HTSUS code 26171000) are exempt from the April 2, 2025 US Executive Order on Reciprocal Tariffs. The exemption covers antimony ores and concentrates as well as unwrought antimony, antimony powders, antimony waste and scrap, and articles of antimony (HTSUS codes 81101000, 81102000, and 81109000).

About Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd. (TSXV:SXGC) (ASX:SX2)

Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd is now dual listed on the TSXV: SXGC and ASX: SX2

Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd. (TSXV:SXGC, ASX:SX2) controls the Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project located 60 kilometres north of Melbourne, Australia. Sunday Creek has emerged as one of the Western world's most significant gold and antimony discoveries, with exceptional drilling results including 63 intersections exceeding 100 g/t AuEq x m from just 77 km of drilling. The mineralization follows a "Golden Ladder" structure over 12 km of strike length, with confirmed continuity from surface to 1,100 m depth.

Sunday Creek's strategic value is enhanced by its dual-metal profile, with antimony contributing 20% of the in-situ value alongside gold. This has gained increased significance following China's export restrictions on antimony, a critical metal for defense and semiconductor applications. Southern Cross' inclusion in the US Defense Industrial Base Consortium (DIBC) and Australia's AUKUS-related legislative changes position it as a potential key Western antimony supplier. Importantly, Sunday Creek can be developed primarily based on gold economics, which reduces antimony-related risks while maintaining strategic supply potential.

Technical fundamentals further strengthen the investment case, with preliminary metallurgical work showing non-refractory mineralization suitable for conventional processing and gold recoveries of 93-98% through gravity and flotation.

With a strong cash position, over 1,000 Ha of strategic freehold land ownership, and a large 60 km drill program planned through Q3 2025, SXGC is well-positioned to advance this globally significant gold-antimony discovery in a tier-one jurisdiction.

NI 43-101 Technical Background and Qualified Person

Michael Hudson, President and CEO and Managing Director of SXGC, and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr Kenneth Bush, Exploration Manager of SXGC and a RPGeo (10315) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, are the Qualified Persons as defined by the NI 43-101. They have prepared, reviewed, verified and approved the technical contents of this release.

Analytical samples are transported to the Bendigo facility of On Site Laboratory Services ("On Site") which operates under both an ISO 9001 and NATA quality systems. Samples were prepared and analyzed for gold using the fire assay technique (PE01S method; 25 g charge), followed by measuring the gold in solution with flame AAS equipment. Samples for multi-element analysis (BM011 and over-range methods as required) use aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis. The QA/QC program of Southern Cross Gold consists of the systematic insertion of certified standards of known gold and antimony content, blanks within interpreted mineralized rock and quarter core duplicates. In addition, On Site inserts blanks and standards into the analytical process.

SXGC 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.

SXGC considers that it is appropriate to adopt the same gold equivalent variables as Mandalay Resources Ltd in its 2024 End of Year Mineral Reserves and Resources Press Release, dated February 20, 2025. The gold equivalence formula used by Mandalay Resources was calculated using Costerfield's 2024 production costs, using a gold price of US$2,500 per ounce, an antimony price of US$19,000 per tonne and 2024 total year metal recoveries of 91% for gold and 92% for antimony, and is as follows:

$AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 2.39 \times Sb\ (\%)$.

Based on the latest Costerfield calculation and given the similar geological styles and historic toll treatment of Sunday Creek mineralization at Costerfield, SXGC considers that a $AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 2.39 \times Sb\ (\%)$ is appropriate to use for the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralization at Sunday Creek.

JORC 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 and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy 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 mineralization 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 President, CEO and Managing Director of Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd. 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 11 December 2024 which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Steven Tambanis. The report is included in the Company's prospectus dated 11 December 2024 and is available at www.asx.com.au under code "SX2". 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.

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.

- Ends -

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd.

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Forward-Looking Statement

This news release contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions and accordingly, actual results and future events could differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. You are hence cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of present or historical fact are forward-looking statements including without limitation applicable court, regulatory authorities and applicable stock exchanges. Forward-looking statements include words or expressions such as "proposed", "will", "subject to", "near future", "in the event", "would", "expect", "prepared to" and other similar words or expressions. Factors that could cause future results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include general business, economic, competitive, political, social uncertainties; the state of capital markets, unforeseen events, developments, or factors causing any of the expectations, assumptions, and other factors ultimately being inaccurate or irrelevant; and other risks described in Southern Cross Gold's documents filed with Canadian or Australian securities regulatory authorities (under code SX2). You can find further information with respect to these and other risks in filings made by Southern Cross Gold with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada or Australia (under code SX2), as applicable, and available for Southern Cross Gold in Canada at www.sedarplus.ca or in Australia at www.asx.com.au (under code SX2). Documents are also available at www.southerncrossgold.com We disclaim any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable law.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) or the Australian Securities Exchange accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Figure 1: Sunday Creek plan view showing selected results from holes SDDSC149, SDDSC149W1 and SDDSC158 reported here (dark blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected prior reported drill holes and pending holes.

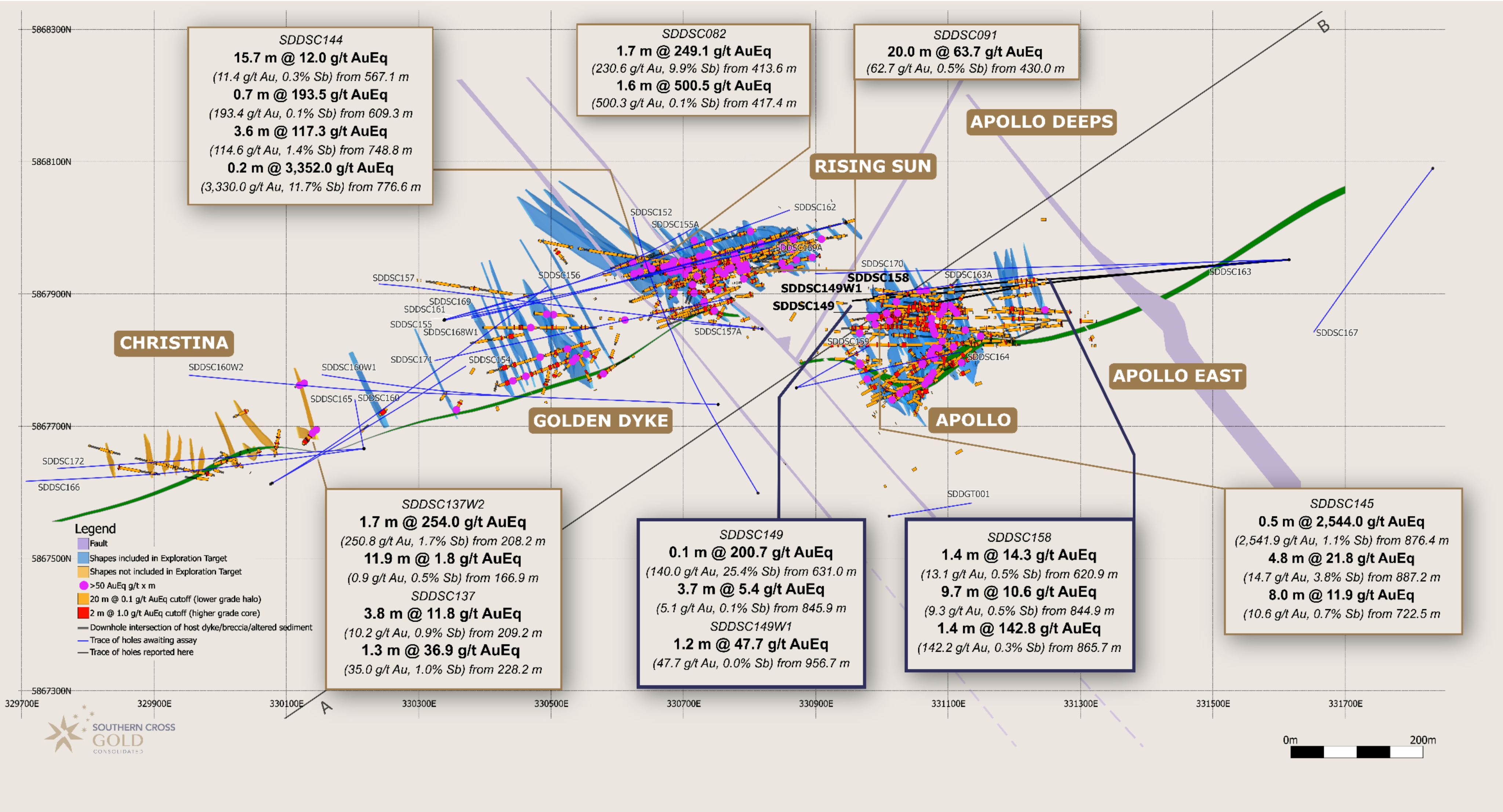

Figure 1: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across A-B in the plane of the dyke breccia/altered sediment host looking towards the north (striking 236 degrees) showing mineralized veins sets. Showing holes SDDSC149, SDDSC149W1 and SDDSC158 reported here (dark blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected intersections and prior reported drill holes. The vertical extents of the vein sets are limited by proximity to drill hole pierce points.

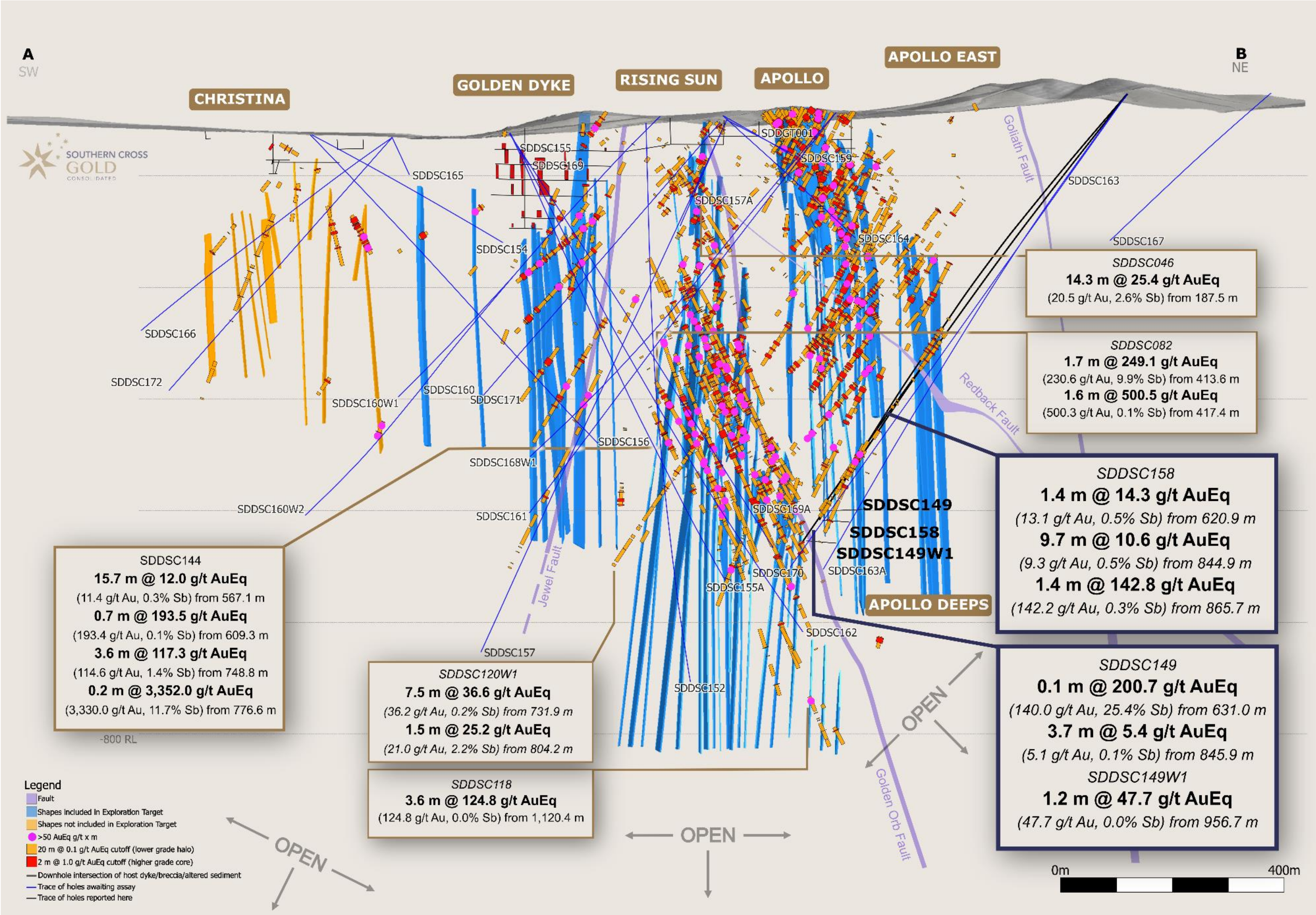

Figure 3: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas tested by 12 holes for 2,383 m drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4,000-7,500 m along strike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

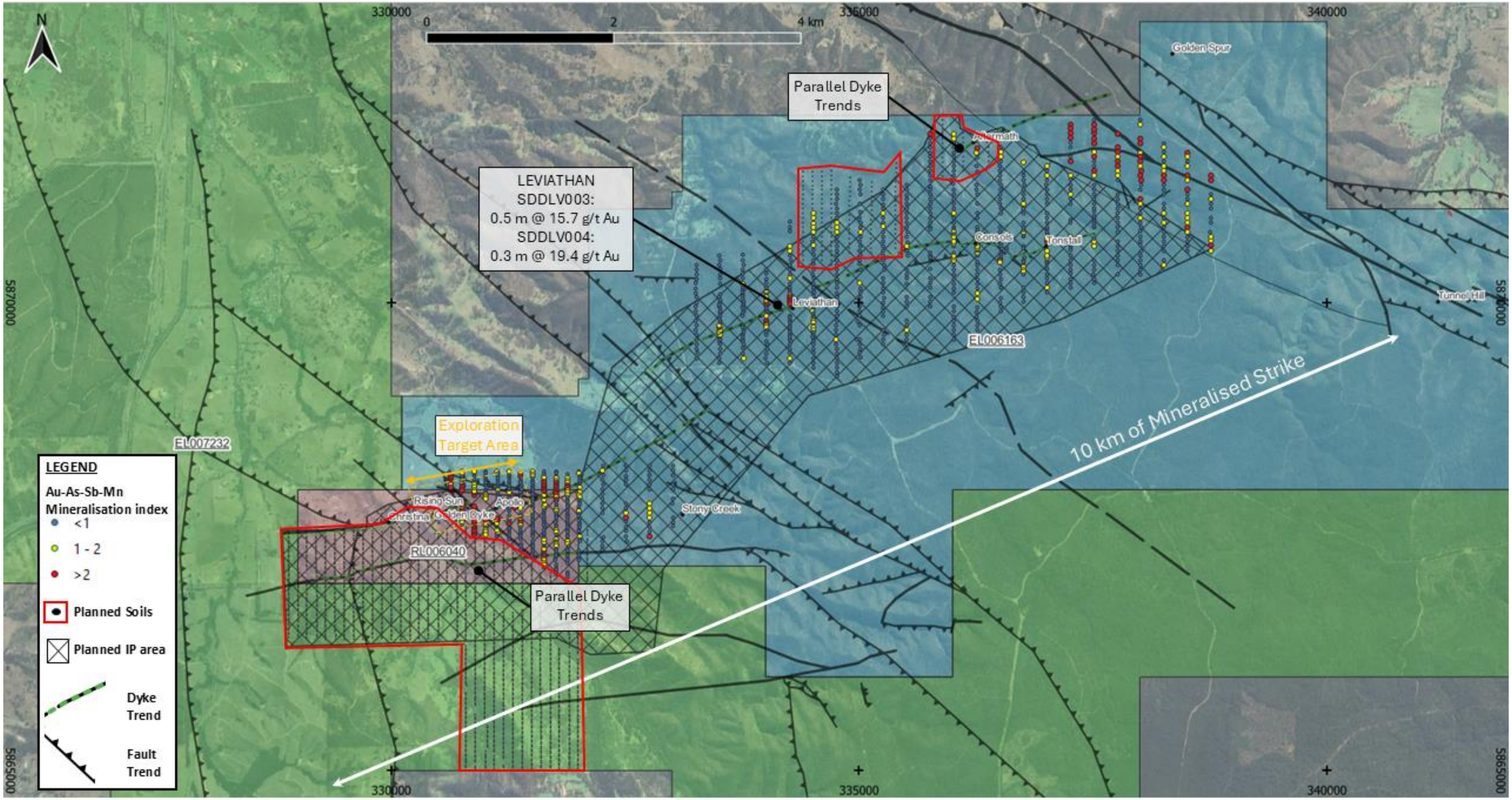

Figure 4: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with the 100% owned Redcastle Gold-Antimony Project

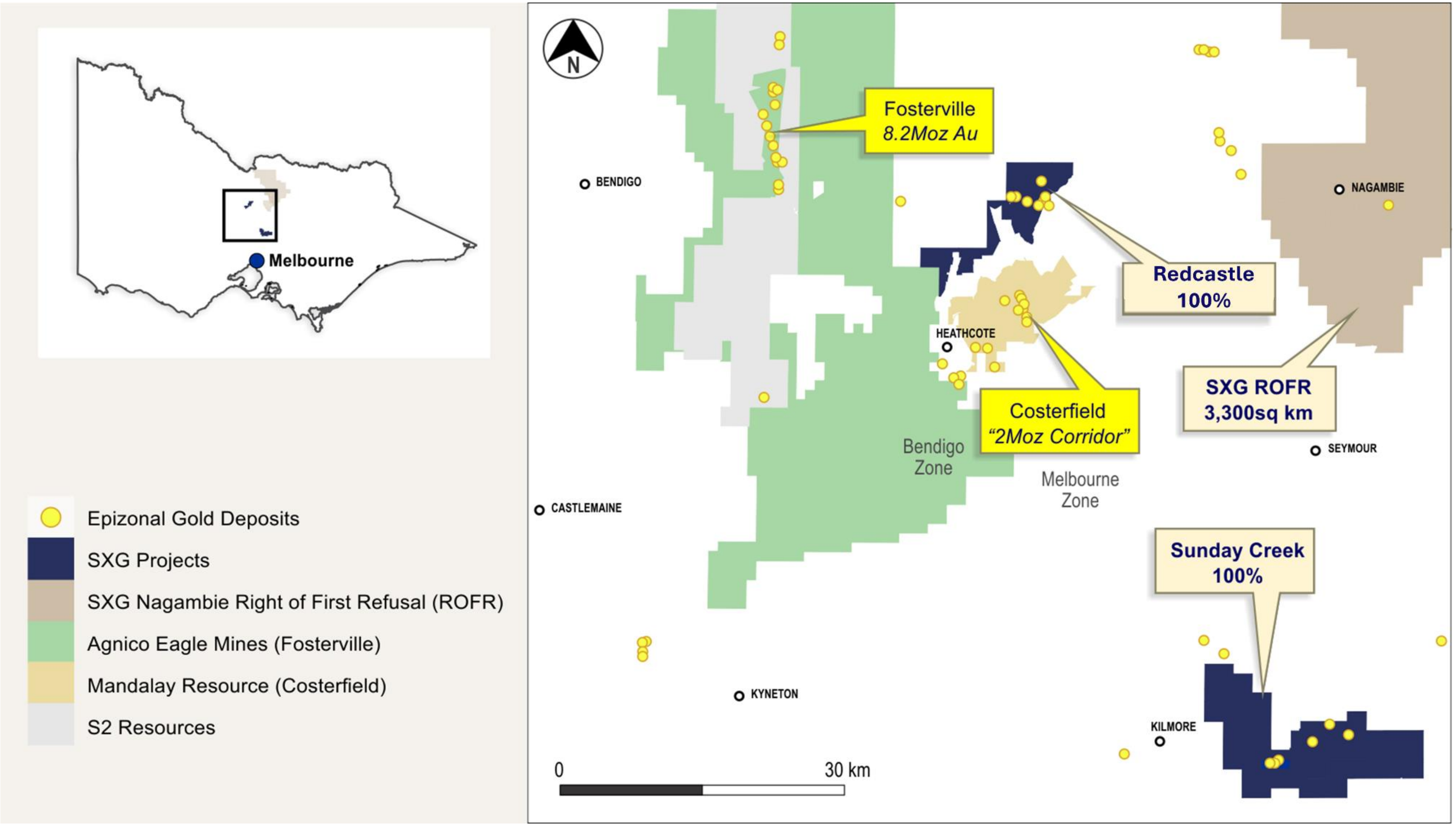

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole-ID	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC149	970.8	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	266	-47
SDDSC149W1	1041.1	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	266	-47
SDDSC152	1102.7	Rising Sun	330816	5867599	296	328	-65
SDDSC154	392.9	Christina	330075	5867612	274	60	-26.5
SDDSC155	31	Rising Sun	330339	5867860	277	72.7	-63.5
SDDSC155A	896.4	Rising Sun	330339	5867860	277	72.7	-63.5
SDDSC156	755.6	Christina	330075	5867612	274	59.5	-45.3
SDDSC157	1115.7	Golden Dyke	330318	5867847	301	276.6	-58.4
SDDSC157A	219.9	Golden Dyke	330318	5867847	301	276.2	-60
SDDSC158	992.5	Apollo	331616	5867952	347	265.5	-45
SDDSC159	145.2	Gladys	330871	5867758	308	60.5	-28.9
SDDSC160	725.1	Christina	330753	5867733	307	272.5	-37.8
SDDSC161	926	Golden Dyke	330951	5868007	314	257	-49.4
SDDSC162	1049.5	Rising Sun	330339	5867864	277	75.4	-59.6
SDDSC163	200.4	Apollo	331615.5	5867952	347	267.2	-48.5
SDDSC163A	1058.1	Apollo	331615.5	5867952	347	269	-47.5
SDDSC164	336.7	Gladys	330871	5867758	308	78.2	-40
SDDSC160W1	784.2	Christina	330753	5867731	307	272.5	-37.8
SDDSC160W2	In progress plan 1075 m	Christina	330753	5867731	307	272.5	-37.8
SDDSC165	101.4	Christina	330217	5867666	269	350	-40
SDDSC166	619.9	Christina	330218	5867666	269	263.1	-31.5
SDDSC167	404.8	Christina	331833	5868090	348	218.2	-37.2
SDDSC168	712.2	Golden Dyke	330946	5868008	313.7	255.3	-46.5
SDDSC168W1	In progress plan 850 m	Golden Dyke	330946	5868008	313.7	255.3	-46.5
SDDSC169	68.6	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	276	77.4	-54.5
SDDSC169A	In progress plan 900 m	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	276	77.4	-54
SDDSC170	In progress plan 1110 m	Apollo	331615.5	5867951.7	346.8	268.3	-49.8
SDDSC171	In progress plan 670 m	Golden Dyke	330772.5	5867893.8	295.4	258.1	-46.3
SDDSC172	In progress plan 650 m	Christina	330218	5867666	269.3	266.4	-44.3
SDDGT001	In progress plan 140 m	Geotech	331011.2	5867564	300.3	81	-25

Table 2: Table of mineralized drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC149, SDDSC149W1 and SDDSC158 with 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)
SDDSC149	592.9	593.4	0.5	13.3	0.5	14.5
SDDSC149	599.2	601.2	2.0	5.7	0.5	7.0
Including	599.2	600.0	0.8	14.3	0.1	14.4
SDDSC149	631.0	631.1	0.1	140.0	25.4	200.7
SDDSC149	643.2	643.4	0.2	53.9	0.0	53.9
SDDSC149	839.3	841.3	2.0	0.9	0.0	1.1
SDDSC149	845.9	849.6	3.7	5.1	0.1	5.4
Including	848.2	848.6	0.4	39.3	0.0	39.3
SDDSC149	945.6	946.1	0.5	6.4	0.0	6.4
SDDSC149W1	599.2	601.5	2.3	2.7	0.1	3.0
SDDSC149W1	611.2	613.8	2.6	1.4	0.1	1.6
SDDSC149W1	788.6	789.9	1.3	4.6	0.0	4.6
SDDSC149W1	844.9	846.4	1.5	2.1	0.5	3.4
SDDSC149W1	860.6	861.6	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.0
SDDSC149W1	898.2	899.0	0.8	9.3	0.0	9.4
SDDSC149W1	956.7	957.9	1.2	47.7	0.0	47.7
SDDSC158	567.3	569.1	1.8	1.5	0.1	1.7
SDDSC158	574.0	578.3	4.3	0.8	0.5	2.0
SDDSC158	585.0	585.7	0.7	5.6	0.8	7.5
SDDSC158	592.8	595.2	2.4	0.8	0.1	1.0
SDDSC158	604.9	607.4	2.5	0.8	0.1	1.1
SDDSC158	614.8	617.1	2.3	0.8	0.4	1.7
SDDSC158	620.9	622.3	1.4	13.1	0.5	14.3
Including	621.7	622.1	0.4	43.2	0.8	45.1
SDDSC158	832.1	832.6	0.5	3.5	0.3	4.2
SDDSC158	836.6	836.8	0.2	10.2	0.0	10.2
SDDSC158	844.9	854.6	9.7	9.3	0.5	10.6
Including	846.5	847.3	0.8	22.9	0.7	24.5
Including	849.8	852.9	3.1	21.7	1.1	24.4
SDDSC158	858.5	862.8	4.3	0.7	0.2	1.2
SDDSC158	865.7	867.1	1.4	142.2	0.3	142.8
Including	865.7	865.9	0.2	823.0	1.2	825.9
SDDSC158	884.9	887.4	2.5	0.1	0.7	1.8
SDDSC158	912.3	912.6	0.3	28.3	0.0	28.3

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC149, SDDSC149W1 and SDDSC158 reported here >0.1g/t AuEq.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC149	326.1	326.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149	547.5	547.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
SDDSC149	566.0	567.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	567.2	567.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	567.9	568.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149	568.2	568.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	569.5	570.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	575.6	576.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	576.9	577.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	577.0	577.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	584.6	585.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	585.6	585.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
SDDSC149	585.7	586.5	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC149	590.5	590.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	592.0	592.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	592.9	593.4	0.5	13.3	0.5	14.5
SDDSC149	593.4	594.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC149	594.2	594.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	594.5	595.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149	596.2	596.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	596.6	596.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149	596.7	597.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	597.2	597.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	598.4	599.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	599.2	600.0	0.8	14.3	0.1	14.5
SDDSC149	600.0	600.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
SDDSC149	600.4	601.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.6
SDDSC149	601.2	601.3	0.1	1.3	5.9	15.4
SDDSC149	601.3	601.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC149	607.3	607.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	608.3	608.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
SDDSC149	608.9	609.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	609.9	610.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC149	610.1	611.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	611.0	611.3	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.7
SDDSC149	611.3	612.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	612.1	612.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149	612.2	613.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC149	613.1	614.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	614.1	614.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149	614.9	615.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC149	616.1	616.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149	617.0	617.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	617.6	618.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	618.2	618.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	626.6	626.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	626.7	627.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	628.2	628.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	628.5	629.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.9
SDDSC149	629.2	629.3	0.1	12.2	1.6	16.0
SDDSC149	629.3	629.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	630.7	630.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	630.9	631.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC149	631.0	631.1	0.1	140.0	25.4	200.7
SDDSC149	631.1	631.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	631.4	631.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	639.5	640.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	641.0	641.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	641.7	641.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC149	643.2	643.4	0.2	53.9	0.0	53.9
SDDSC149	643.4	644.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	650.0	651.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	665.2	666.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	680.3	680.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	719.3	720.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	720.1	720.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC149	721.2	722.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	780.2	780.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	807.2	807.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	838.3	839.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	839.3	840.4	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.3
SDDSC149	840.4	841.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149	841.0	841.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.6
SDDSC149	845.9	846.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.1
SDDSC149	846.8	847.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	847.1	847.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	847.6	848.2	0.5	4.0	0.2	4.4
SDDSC149	848.2	848.5	0.4	39.3	0.0	39.4

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC149	848.5	848.7	0.2	3.0	0.7	4.8
SDDSC149	848.7	849.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC149	849.3	849.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.4
SDDSC149	849.5	850.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149	850.5	850.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	858.4	858.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC149	858.9	859.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	2.6
SDDSC149	862.7	863.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5
SDDSC149	863.0	864.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	864.3	865.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	865.2	866.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	866.0	866.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149	866.3	866.5	0.2	2.5	0.0	2.6
SDDSC149	866.5	866.6	0.1	3.0	0.0	3.0
SDDSC149	866.6	866.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	866.7	867.0	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.5
SDDSC149	867.0	867.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	867.5	868.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149	868.1	868.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC149	870.1	870.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC149	871.1	871.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.0
SDDSC149	872.2	872.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC149	873.0	873.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149	874.4	874.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8
SDDSC149	875.5	875.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.6
SDDSC149	875.9	876.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2
SDDSC149	877.0	877.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1
SDDSC149	881.9	882.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	882.9	883.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC149	883.3	883.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC149	883.6	883.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	883.9	884.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	884.5	884.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
SDDSC149	884.8	885.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC149	885.4	885.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	885.6	885.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149	885.8	886.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	887.2	887.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
SDDSC149	887.9	888.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.4
SDDSC149	889.4	889.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.8

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC149	889.7	890.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	891.6	891.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7
SDDSC149	891.9	892.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.3
SDDSC149	892.3	893.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.5
SDDSC149	893.3	894.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	894.1	895.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	895.3	895.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	895.6	896.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	896.6	896.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC149	896.9	897.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	897.3	897.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149	897.5	897.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC149	899.1	900.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	1.4
SDDSC149	945.1	945.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	945.6	945.7	0.1	15.1	0.0	15.1
SDDSC149	945.7	945.8	0.1	12.9	0.0	12.9
SDDSC149	945.8	946.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC149	946.1	946.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	946.7	947.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149	949.7	950.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	952.5	953.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	955.1	955.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	955.7	956.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	956.9	957.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	957.7	958.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	958.7	959.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149	960.6	961.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	961.2	962.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149	965.3	966.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149	967.2	967.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	595.0	596.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	596.0	596.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.4
SDDSC149W1	596.2	596.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.1
SDDSC149W1	596.6	596.9	0.4	1.9	0.3	2.6
SDDSC149W1	596.9	597.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	599.2	599.4	0.2	24.4	0.2	24.9
SDDSC149W1	599.4	599.9	0.5	1.5	0.3	2.2
SDDSC149W1	599.9	600.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	600.4	600.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
SDDSC149W1	600.7	601.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC149W1	601.3	601.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8
SDDSC149W1	605.4	606.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	607.8	609.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.3
SDDSC149W1	609.0	609.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149W1	609.9	611.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	611.2	611.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.5
SDDSC149W1	611.5	612.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	612.3	612.4	0.1	3.4	0.3	4.2
SDDSC149W1	612.4	612.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	612.9	613.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.4
SDDSC149W1	613.0	613.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	613.5	613.9	0.4	7.3	0.0	7.4
SDDSC149W1	613.9	614.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	616.5	617.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	618.0	618.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	621.6	622.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	622.8	622.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC149W1	626.4	627.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	630.3	630.4	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.8
SDDSC149W1	630.4	631.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	642.7	642.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149W1	649.2	649.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	671.9	672.1	0.2	2.0	0.0	2.0
SDDSC149W1	675.3	675.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	675.9	676.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	726.6	727.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149W1	727.5	728.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	729.2	729.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	788.6	789.9	1.3	4.6	0.0	4.6
SDDSC149W1	795.1	796.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149W1	834.5	835.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	835.6	836.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	843.0	843.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9
SDDSC149W1	844.4	844.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	844.9	845.3	0.5	6.8	0.7	8.4
SDDSC149W1	845.3	846.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.3
SDDSC149W1	846.0	846.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.3
SDDSC149W1	846.4	847.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	847.0	847.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0
SDDSC149W1	848.7	849.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.1

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC149W1	849.1	850.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	852.1	852.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149W1	853.3	853.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149W1	855.8	856.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	859.9	860.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8
SDDSC149W1	860.1	860.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149W1	860.6	860.8	0.2	3.3	0.8	5.3
SDDSC149W1	860.8	861.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	861.3	861.7	0.4	1.9	0.5	3.1
SDDSC149W1	863.4	864.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	865.4	865.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.1
SDDSC149W1	865.9	866.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	866.4	867.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149W1	867.0	867.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8
SDDSC149W1	867.7	867.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	868.7	869.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	869.8	870.2	0.4	2.9	0.0	2.9
SDDSC149W1	870.5	870.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149W1	870.7	871.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	871.0	871.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149W1	873.2	874.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC149W1	874.6	875.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6
SDDSC149W1	875.9	877.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.6
SDDSC149W1	877.0	877.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.6
SDDSC149W1	877.9	878.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8
SDDSC149W1	878.8	879.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4
SDDSC149W1	880.9	881.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.1
SDDSC149W1	881.6	882.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	882.5	883.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	883.3	883.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	898.2	898.9	0.8	9.3	0.0	9.4
SDDSC149W1	915.8	916.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	916.8	917.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	917.7	918.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149W1	918.6	919.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	919.0	919.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC149W1	919.5	920.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	921.6	922.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	923.3	924.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	924.4	925.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC149W1	925.5	925.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	925.6	926.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC149W1	933.5	933.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	949.7	950.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	950.8	951.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC149W1	951.3	951.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	951.7	951.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	951.9	952.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	952.8	953.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC149W1	954.2	955.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	956.4	956.7	0.3	47.7	0.0	47.7
SDDSC149W1	956.7	957.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	965.0	966.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	966.8	967.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC149W1	968.0	969.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC149W1	970.4	971.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC149W1	972.5	973.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC149W1	973.7	974.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	976.0	977.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	979.0	979.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC149W1	980.8	980.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	980.9	981.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC149W1	983.2	984.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC149W1	984.2	985.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC149W1	985.4	986.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	544.7	545.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	545.9	546.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	546.9	548.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	548.0	548.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.9
SDDSC158	566.7	567.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7
SDDSC158	567.3	567.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC158	567.6	568.2	0.6	2.0	0.2	2.4
SDDSC158	568.2	568.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.8
SDDSC158	568.6	569.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC158	569.2	570.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC158	570.0	570.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	570.8	571.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.9
SDDSC158	574.0	574.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	11.3
SDDSC158	575.6	576.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.5
SDDSC158	576.2	577.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC158	577.3	577.4	0.2	12.1	0.6	13.4
SDDSC158	577.4	578.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	4.8
SDDSC158	578.3	579.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	584.6	585.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	585.0	585.2	0.2	4.7	1.6	8.4
SDDSC158	585.2	585.7	0.5	6.0	0.5	7.1
SDDSC158	590.1	590.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC158	592.8	593.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.4
SDDSC158	593.4	594.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	594.3	595.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.6
SDDSC158	595.2	595.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	595.7	596.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	596.4	597.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	597.2	597.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC158	597.7	597.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.0
SDDSC158	597.8	598.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.2
SDDSC158	598.3	598.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC158	598.5	598.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2
SDDSC158	598.7	599.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	599.5	600.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	603.7	604.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC158	604.9	605.3	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.1
SDDSC158	605.3	606.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	606.6	607.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC158	607.4	608.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC158	608.2	608.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	610.0	610.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC158	610.9	611.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	612.4	612.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	613.1	613.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
SDDSC158	613.5	613.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC158	614.8	614.9	0.1	4.8	4.9	16.5
SDDSC158	614.9	615.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5
SDDSC158	616.8	617.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	4.1
SDDSC158	619.6	620.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	620.9	621.7	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.1
SDDSC158	621.7	621.8	0.1	34.2	0.5	35.5
SDDSC158	621.8	622.1	0.3	46.6	0.9	48.8
SDDSC158	622.1	622.3	0.2	1.9	0.9	4.1
SDDSC158	622.3	623.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC158	627.8	628.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	628.2	628.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC158	628.9	629.3	0.5	1.9	0.0	2.0
SDDSC158	629.3	630.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	635.8	635.9	0.1	0.3	2.7	6.7
SDDSC158	635.9	636.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC158	636.3	637.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
SDDSC158	638.0	639.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	639.0	639.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC158	713.7	714.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	820.8	820.9	0.2	3.2	0.9	5.4
SDDSC158	820.9	821.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	826.4	827.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	827.0	827.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7
SDDSC158	827.7	828.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC158	831.4	832.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC158	832.1	832.7	0.5	3.5	0.3	4.2
SDDSC158	832.7	832.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC158	832.9	833.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC158	833.4	834.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC158	836.6	836.8	0.2	10.2	0.0	10.2
SDDSC158	838.7	839.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	839.4	839.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC158	839.8	840.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.0
SDDSC158	841.3	841.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9
SDDSC158	844.9	845.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.0
SDDSC158	845.2	846.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	846.2	846.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8
SDDSC158	846.5	847.3	0.8	22.9	0.7	24.5
SDDSC158	847.3	847.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	847.9	848.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
SDDSC158	848.9	849.3	0.4	2.1	0.5	3.2
SDDSC158	849.3	849.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9
SDDSC158	849.8	850.2	0.4	4.8	1.2	7.5
SDDSC158	850.2	850.7	0.5	14.4	2.1	19.4
SDDSC158	850.7	851.1	0.4	25.8	0.5	26.9
SDDSC158	851.1	851.6	0.5	48.4	1.7	52.6
SDDSC158	851.6	852.1	0.5	36.7	1.0	39.1
SDDSC158	852.1	852.9	0.8	6.3	0.5	7.6
SDDSC158	852.9	853.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC158	853.4	854.6	1.2	3.0	0.1	3.2
SDDSC158	854.6	855.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	855.5	856.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	856.1	856.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	856.4	856.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC158	857.6	857.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC158	857.9	858.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	858.5	859.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
SDDSC158	859.3	859.5	0.2	2.3	0.2	2.9
SDDSC158	859.5	859.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	859.9	860.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0
SDDSC158	860.3	860.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	860.6	861.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC158	861.6	862.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.6
SDDSC158	862.3	862.9	0.6	2.4	0.5	3.5
SDDSC158	862.9	863.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC158	863.7	864.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	864.6	864.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9
SDDSC158	864.8	865.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC158	865.7	865.9	0.2	823.0	1.2	825.9
SDDSC158	865.9	867.1	1.2	1.3	0.1	1.4
SDDSC158	867.1	867.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC158	867.5	868.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	868.1	869.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	869.3	869.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9
SDDSC158	869.6	869.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	870.3	870.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2
SDDSC158	873.2	873.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC158	873.5	873.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	876.2	877.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	877.0	877.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
SDDSC158	884.7	884.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	884.9	885.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.3
SDDSC158	885.6	885.8	0.2	0.2	1.4	3.5
SDDSC158	885.8	886.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	886.1	886.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.2
SDDSC158	886.9	887.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
SDDSC158	887.3	887.4	0.2	0.2	3.5	8.5
SDDSC158	887.4	888.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6
SDDSC158	889.1	889.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.8

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC158	889.4	890.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	894.2	894.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
SDDSC158	894.7	895.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	895.1	895.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.5
SDDSC158	909.8	910.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	911.5	911.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	912.0	912.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC158	912.3	912.5	0.3	28.3	0.0	28.3
SDDSC158	912.5	913.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC158	914.7	915.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1
SDDSC158	915.1	915.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	915.9	916.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
SDDSC158	916.2	916.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	916.7	917.8	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	919.7	919.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	919.9	920.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC158	921.2	921.3	0.1	3.5	0.0	3.5
SDDSC158	923.9	924.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC158	924.1	924.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC158	924.2	924.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC158	925.5	925.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	929.6	930.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	944.0	944.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC158	944.7	945.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC158	945.1	945.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	945.2	945.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	957.4	957.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC158	957.9	958.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	960.2	960.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	960.8	961.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	966.9	967.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	969.5	970.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	971.9	973.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	973.2	973.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	973.7	974.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	974.7	975.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	975.7	976.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC158	977.8	978.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC158	978.5	979.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC158	979.0	979.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC158	979.2	979.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (e.g. 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 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 sulfide 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	• *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.).*	• HQ or NQ diameter diamond drill core, oriented using Axis Champ 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 or NQ diamond drill core with careful control over water pressure to maintain soft-rock integrity and prevent loss of fines from soft drill core. Recoveries are determined on a metre-by-

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	• *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.*	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 company core shed. Core orientations marked at the drill rig are checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. Core recoveries are measured for each metre RQD measurements (cumulative quantity of core sticks > 10 cm in a metre) are made on a metre-by-metre basis. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • The ½ core cutting line is placed approximately 10 degrees above the orientation line so the orientation line is retained in the core tray for future work. • Geological logging of drill core includes the following parameters: Rock types, lithology Alteration Structural information (orientations of veins, bedding, fractures using standard alpha-beta measurements from orientation line; or, in the case of un-oriented parts of the core, the alpha angles are measured) Veining (quartz, carbonate, stibnite) Key minerals (visible under hand lens, e.g. gold, stibnite) • 100% of drill core is logged for all components described above into the company MX logging database. • Logging is fully quantitative, although the description of lithology and alteration relies on visible observations by trained geologists. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • Logging is considered to be at an appropriate quantitative standard to use in future studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• 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.

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	• *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 mineralized rock the company uses approximately 10% of ¼ core duplicates, certified reference materials (suitable OREAS materials), laboratory sample duplicates and instrument repeats. • In the soil sampling program duplicates were obtained every 20th sample and the laboratory inserted low-level gold standards regularly into the sample flow.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 sulfide charges (especially those with high stibnite contents) – this substantially reduces the risk of in accurate reporting in complex sulfide-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 sulfides (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 mineralized 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 mineralized 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* – On Site conducts splits of both coarse crush and pulp duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats.

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		Laboratory CRMs – On Site 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 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.
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.

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		• 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	• *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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The true thickness of the mineralized intervals reported are interpreted to be approximately 50-70% 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 mineralized 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 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	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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* • *mineralization.*	• Refer to the description in the main body of the release.

Drill hole 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 (e.g. 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 such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• See “Further Information” and “Metal Equivalent Calculation” in main text of press release.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</td><td>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
If the geometry of the mineralization 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').</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 0.1 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.</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 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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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		The metallurgical characterization 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 sulfide 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 sulfide).
		  ○ 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 (e.g. 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 7 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 mineralization along strike and to depth. • See diagrams in presentation which highlight current and future drill plans.