August 26, 2025

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD EXTENDS MINERALIZATION TO WEST AND DEPTH WITH MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE INTERSECTIONS AT GOLDEN DYKE

Results include 0.5 m @ 164.3 g/t AuEq (96.8 g/t Au, 28.2% Sb)

Vancouver, Canada and Melbourne, Australia - Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd ("SXGC", "SX2" or the "Company") (TSX:SXGC) (ASX:SX2) (OTCQX:SXGCF) (Frankfurt:MV3.F) announces results from four diamond drill holes from the Golden Dyke prospect, of the 100%-owned Sunday Creek gold-antimony project in Victoria (Figures 1 to 5).

Four Key Points

1. **Golden Dyke increasing in size** - Drilling has extended the gold system to 560 m deep (one of the deepest holes yet) and discovered two completely new gold veins 50 m west of the known area, showing the deposit continues to grow in all directions.
2. **Very high-grade gold hits** - Multiple holes returned exceptional gold grades including 164.3 g/t gold over 0.5 m, confirming Golden Dyke contains extremely rich gold zones.
3. **Infill drilling proves continuity** - Hole SDDSC171 successfully filled a 100 m to 110 m gap between previous holes and confirmed the gold continues consistently through this area, building confidence that the mineralization is connected rather than patchy.
4. **Record antimony adds significant value** - The drilling returned the third highest antimony result ever recorded at the project (48.9% Sb), confirming Sunday Creek as a valuable dual-commodity deposit with both gold and antimony, a critical metal in high demand, strengthening the overall economic potential of the project.

Michael Hudson, President & CEO, states: *"The Golden Dyke system continues to grow in all directions, with our latest drilling extending mineralization both laterally and at depth while revealing new high-grade zones. SDDSC168W1 has pushed the western side of Golden Dyke vertically to 560 m below surface, representing one of our deepest east-west holes and delivering spectacular intercepts including* ***164.3 g/t AuEq over 0.5 m*** *and* ***170.2 g/t AuEq over 0.2 m****. While SDDSC175 successfully extended the system westward toward Christina by 50 m, intercepting nine vein sets including two previously unknown structures outside our current exploration target, with mineralization from as shallow as 50 m below surface returning impressive widths such as* ***11.6 m*** *@* ***3.4 g/t AuEq****.*

"Equally important, our strategic infill drilling is building tremendous confidence in the continuity and tenor of the system. SDDSC171 infilled a gap of approximately 100 m to 110 m of vertical spacing between the previous holes and again successfully confirmed the grade continuity across Golden Dyke. This was demonstrated by intercepts including ***0.9 m*** *@* ***68.1 g/t AuEq****,* ***4.2 m*** *@* ***4.5 g/t AuEq****, and* ***2.8 m*** *@* ***13.7 g/t AuEq****, while also discovering high-grade mineralization in a previously unmodeled vein set.*

Mariana Bermudez – Corporate Secretary
+1 604 685 9316 mbermudez@chasemgt.com
1305 – 1090 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V7, Canada

Nicholas Mead – Corporate Development
+61 415 153 122 info@southerncrossgold.com.au
Level 21, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC, 3000, Australia

"The combination of consistent expansion success, high-grade intercepts, broader mineralized zones, and confirmed continuity from infill drilling reinforces our conviction that the Sunday Creek gold-antimony system has substantial growth potential as we continue to systematically test and expand the known mineralized corridor."

FOR THOSE WHO LIKE THE DETAILS

Key Take Aways

Four diamond drill holes from the Golden Dyke prospect have expanded the system to 560 m depth with high grades of gold up to 168.0 g/t and of antimony up to 48.9%. New vein sets were discovered 50 m west of known mineralization, and shallow mineralization was confirmed from 50 m depth with widths including 11.6 m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq. Infill drilling successfully bridged a 110 m gap between holes, confirming grade continuity with intercepts including 0.9 m @ 68.1 g/t AuEq.

An additional rig has been mobilized to site for a total of nine rigs now operating at Sunday Creek.

Drill hole highlights include:

SDDSC168W1:

- One of the deepest east-west holes at Golden Dyke, successfully intercepted five vein sets in Golden Dyke and extended the western side of Golden Dyke vertically to 560 m below surface. Highlights include:
    - **0.2 m @ 170.2 g/t AuEq** (168.0 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 723.4 m
    - **0.5 m @ 164.3 g/t AuEq** (96.8 g/t Au, 28.2% Sb) from 776.4 m being the third highest antimony result recorded on the project

SDDSC171:

- An east-west in-fill hole intercepted six known vein sets plus one new vein set. The hole infilled a gap of approximately 100 m to 110 m of vertical spacing between the previous holes and again successfully confirmed the grade continuity across Golden Dyke
    - **0.2 m @ 119.8 g/t AuEq** (117.0 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 457.6 m
    - **0.9 m @ 68.1 g/t AuEq** (68.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 166.1 m
    - **0.2 m @ 56.6 g/t AuEq** (36.2 g/t Au, 8.5% Sb) from 427.5 m

SDDSC175:

- A west-east oriented hole that extended Golden Dyke system 50 m westward into undrilled areas. The hole intercepted nine vein sets including two previously unknown ones and intersected mineralization ~50 m below surface, demonstrating shallow depth potential. The hole supports the potential expansion toward Christina. Highlights included:
    - **11.6 m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq** (1.8 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 329.6 m

Drill Hole Discussion

SDDSC168 and SDDSC168W1

SDDSC168W1 successfully intercepted five vein sets in Golden Dyke and returned exceptional high-grade gold and antimony mineralization. Significant individual results including 168 g/t Au and 0.9% Sb over 0.2 m from 723.4 m, and 68.2 g/t Au and 48.9% Sb over 0.3 m from 776.4 m, with the antimony results representing

the third highest individual antimony result recorded on the project to date. SDDSC168W1 represents one of the deepest holes reported at Golden Dyke with the western side of Golden Dyke extended vertically 560 m below surface. These significant grades alongside the textural recognition of two high-grade vein sets (GD70 and GD90) highlight the tenor of Golden Dyke as further drilling continues to target and expand the high-grade mineralization.

Key highlights include:

- **1.9 m @ 16.5 g/t AuEq** (16.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 723.4 m, including:
  - **0.2 m @ 170.2 g/t AuEq** (168.0 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 723.4 m
- **0.4 m @ 27.3 g/t AuEq** (27.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 760.0 m
- **0.5 m @ 164.3 g/t AuEq** (96.8 g/t Au, 28.2% Sb) from 776.4 m

SDDSC168 was drilled east-west to intercept the lower Golden Dyke system, the hole was abandoned after exiting mineralization early due to deviation and re-drilled as wedge hole (**SDDSC168W1** see above) to target the Golden Dyke system. The periphery of RS01 vein set was intercepted in the hole. Highlights include:

- **2.4 m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq** (1.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 458.6 m
- **1.7 m @ 8.6 g/t AuEq** (1.3 g/t Au, 3.1% Sb) from 471.8 m, including:
  - **1.3 m @ 11.6 g/t AuEq** (1.8 g/t Au, 4.1% Sb) from 472.2 m

SDDSC171

SDDSC171 was drilled as an infill hole targeting the Golden Dyke system. The east-west oriented hole intercepted six known vein sets within the Golden Dyke system and intersected high-grade in a previously unmodelled vein set at 130 m vertically below surface (166 m downhole). SDDSC171 was positioned to infill a gap of approximately 100 m to 110 m of vertical spacing between the previous holes SDDSC130 and SDDSC132, successfully confirming the continuity of high-grade mineralization within the Golden Dyke system.

Key highlights include:

- **0.9 m @ 68.1 g/t AuEq** (68.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 166.1 m
- **0.4 m @ 47.1 g/t AuEq** (7.9 g/t Au, 16.4% Sb) from 171.6 m
- **0.2 m @ 56.6 g/t AuEq** (36.2 g/t Au, 8.5% Sb) from 427.5 m
- **2.8 m @ 13.7 g/t AuEq** (9.8 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 457.1 m, including:
  - **0.2 m @ 119.8 g/t AuEq** (117.0 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 457.6 m
- **0.8 m @ 16.6 g/t AuEq** (5.1 g/t Au, 4.8% Sb) from 459.1 m
- **4.2 m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq** (2.8 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 502.8 m
- **1.4 m @ 8.9 g/t AuEq** (5.1 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 503.8 m

SDDSC175

SDDSC175, drilled on a west-east orientation, has successfully extended the Golden Dyke system by 50 m to the west of known vein sets with mineralization intersected approximately 50 m vertically below surface, highlighting the potential for mineralization from very shallow depths. The hole intercepted nine vein sets, including two previously unknown vein sets located outside the current exploration target area. This result demonstrates the potential for further expansion west of the Golden Dyke system towards Christina and supports the Company's strategy to systematically target extensions of the known mineralized corridor.

Key highlights include:

- **6.0 m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq** (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 163.0 m

- **1.7 m @ 6.6 g/t AuEq** (5.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 203.4 m, including:
  - **0.6 m @ 18.0 g/t AuEq** (17.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 204.6 m
- **3.4 m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq** (3.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 262.6 m, including:
  - **1.0 m @ 8.8 g/t AuEq** (8.4 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 264.0 m
- **1.7 m @ 8.6 g/t AuEq** (5.7 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 312.1 m, including:
  - **1.4 m @ 9.8 g/t AuEq** (6.5 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 312.1 m
- **0.8 m @ 13.4 g/t AuEq** (11.4 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 318.9 m
- **11.6 m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq** (1.8 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 329.6 m, including:
  - **1.8 m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq** (2.5 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 330.6 m
  - **0.6 m @ 12.6 g/t AuEq** (3.8 g/t Au, 3.7% Sb) from 334.4 m
  - **2.0 m @ 4.7 g/t AuEq** (2.7 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 339.2 m

Pending Results and Program Update

An additional rig has been mobilized to site for a total of nine rigs now operating at Sunday Creek. Eight rigs are infill and extension drilling across a 1.6 km strike, with one rig targeting regional exploration targets. A total of **37 holes are currently being processed and analyzed**. Nine additional holes are actively being drilled.

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, 187 drill holes for 88,812.55 m have been reported from Sunday Creek since late 2020. Five holes for 929 m have been drilled for geotechnical purposes. An additional 14 holes for 2990.95 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 **sixty-six (66) >100 g/t AuEq x m and seventy-five (75) >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 high-grade 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 77 '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 (Figures 1 to 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 5 show project location, plan, longitudinal views and analysis 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 45% 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.

Critical Metal Epizonal Gold-Antimony Deposits

Sunday Creek 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. (TSX:SXGC) (ASX:SX2) (OTCQX:SXGCF)

Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd. controls the Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project located 60 km 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 66 intersections exceeding 100 g/t AuEq x m from just 88 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 approximately 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 92-96% 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.

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

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 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. 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.

For further information, please contact:

Mariana Bermudez – Corporate Secretary - Canada

mbermudez@chasemgt.com or +1 604 685 9316

Executive Office: 1305 – 1090 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V7, Canada

Nicholas Mead – Corporate Development

info@southerncrossgold.com or +61 415 153 122

Justin Mouchacca, Company Secretary - Australia

jm@southerncrossgold.com.au or +61 3 8630 3321

Subsidiary Office: Level 21, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC, 3000, Australia

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. 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 the Company'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 the Company with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada or Australia (under code SX2), as applicable, and available for the Company 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. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable law.

Figure 1: Sunday Creek plan view showing selected results from holes SDDSC168, SDDSC168W1, SDDSC171, and SDDSC175 reported here (dark blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected prior reported drill holes.

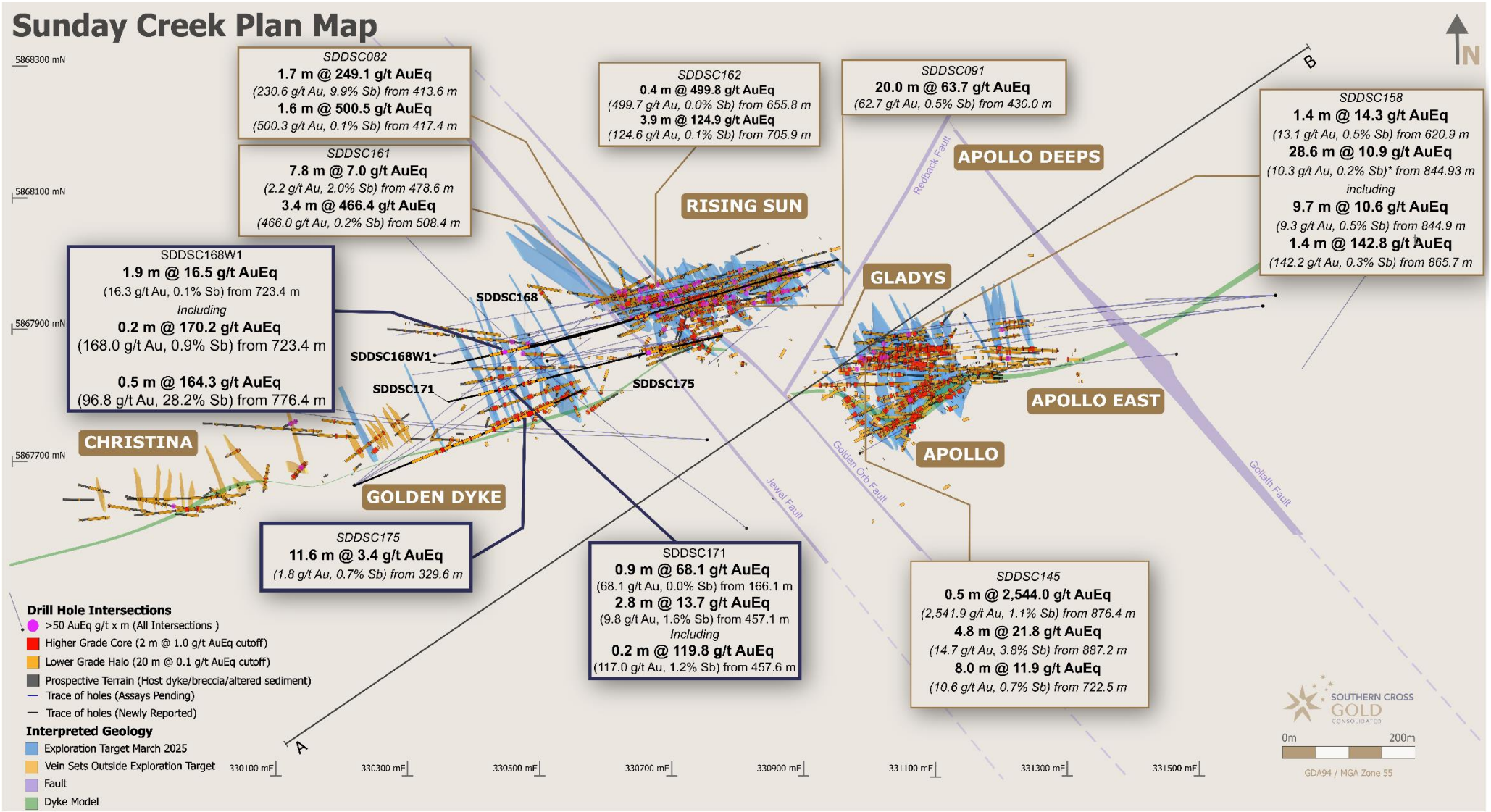

Figure 2: Sunday Creek plan view showing selected drillhole traces from holes SDDSC168, SDDSC168W1, SDDSC171, and SDDSC175 reported here (black trace), with prior reported drill holes (grey trace) and currently drilling and assays pending hole traces (dark blue).

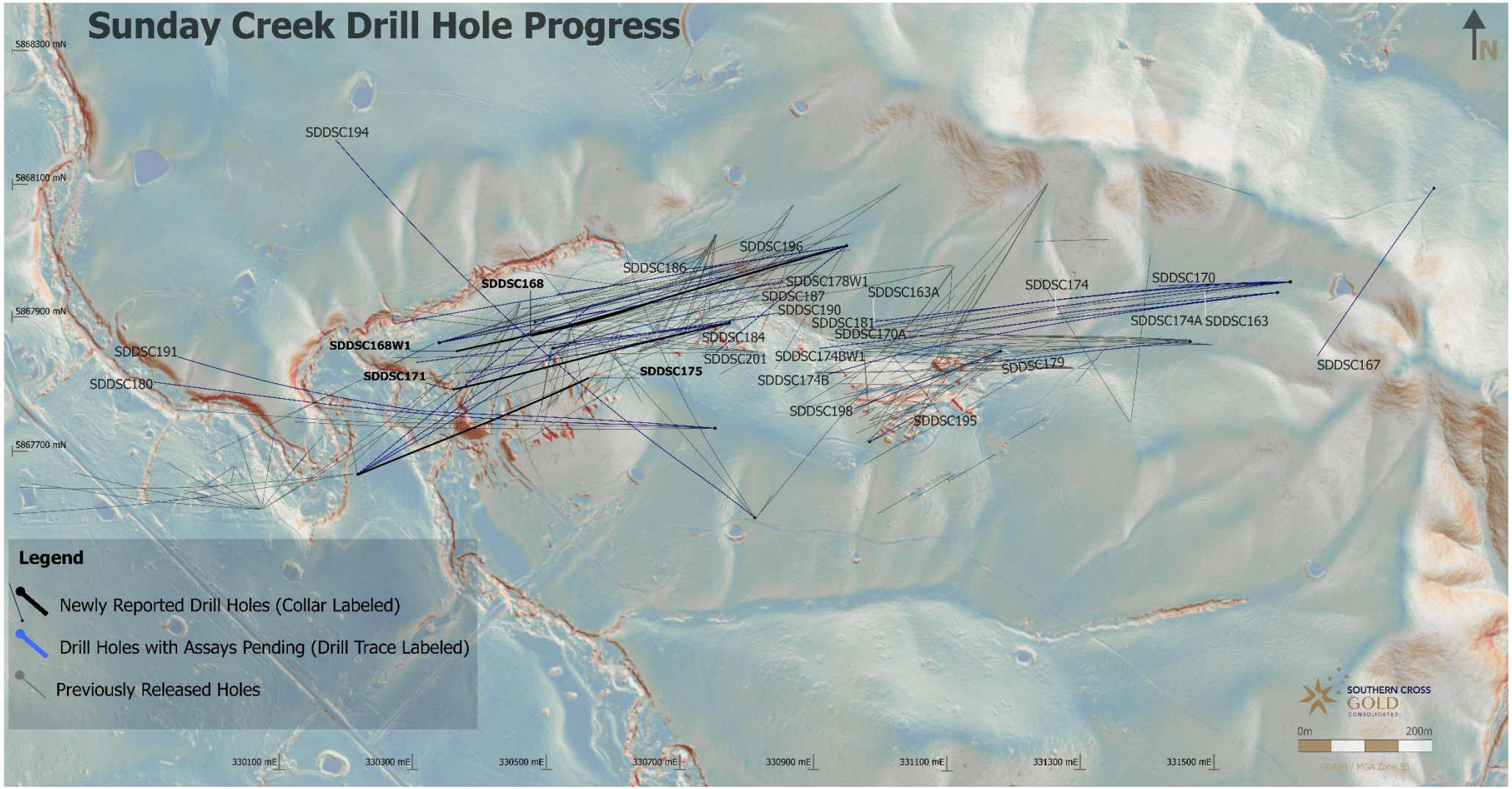

Figure 3: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across A-B in the plane of the dyke breccia/altered sediment host looking towards the north (striking 236 degrees) showing mineralized veins sets. Showing holes SDDSC168, SDDSC168W1, SDDSC171, and SDDSC175 reported here (dark blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected intersections and prior reported drill holes. The vertical extents of the vein sets are limited by proximity to drill hole pierce points.

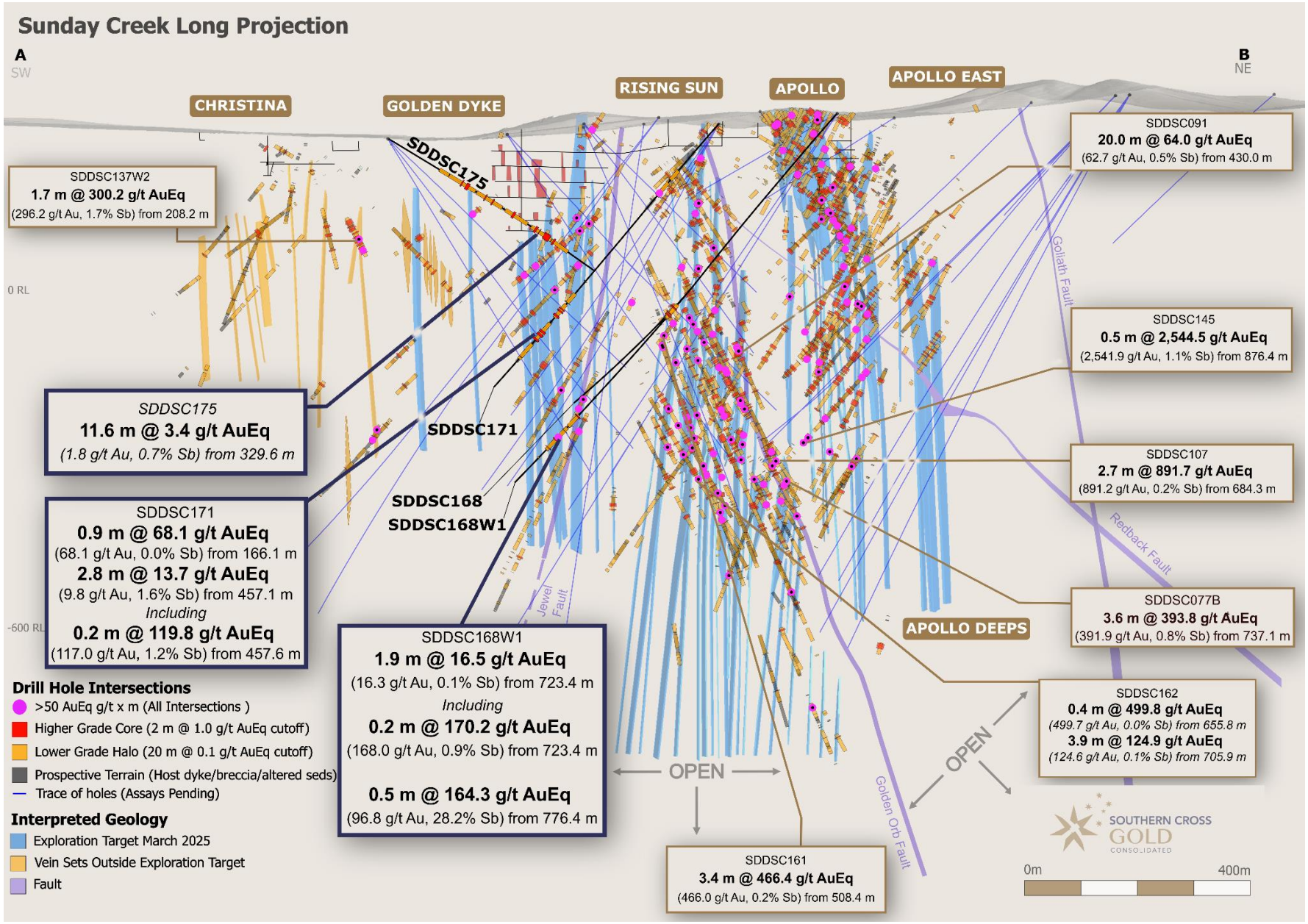

Figure 4: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas tested by 12 holes for 2,383 m drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4,000-7,500 m along strike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

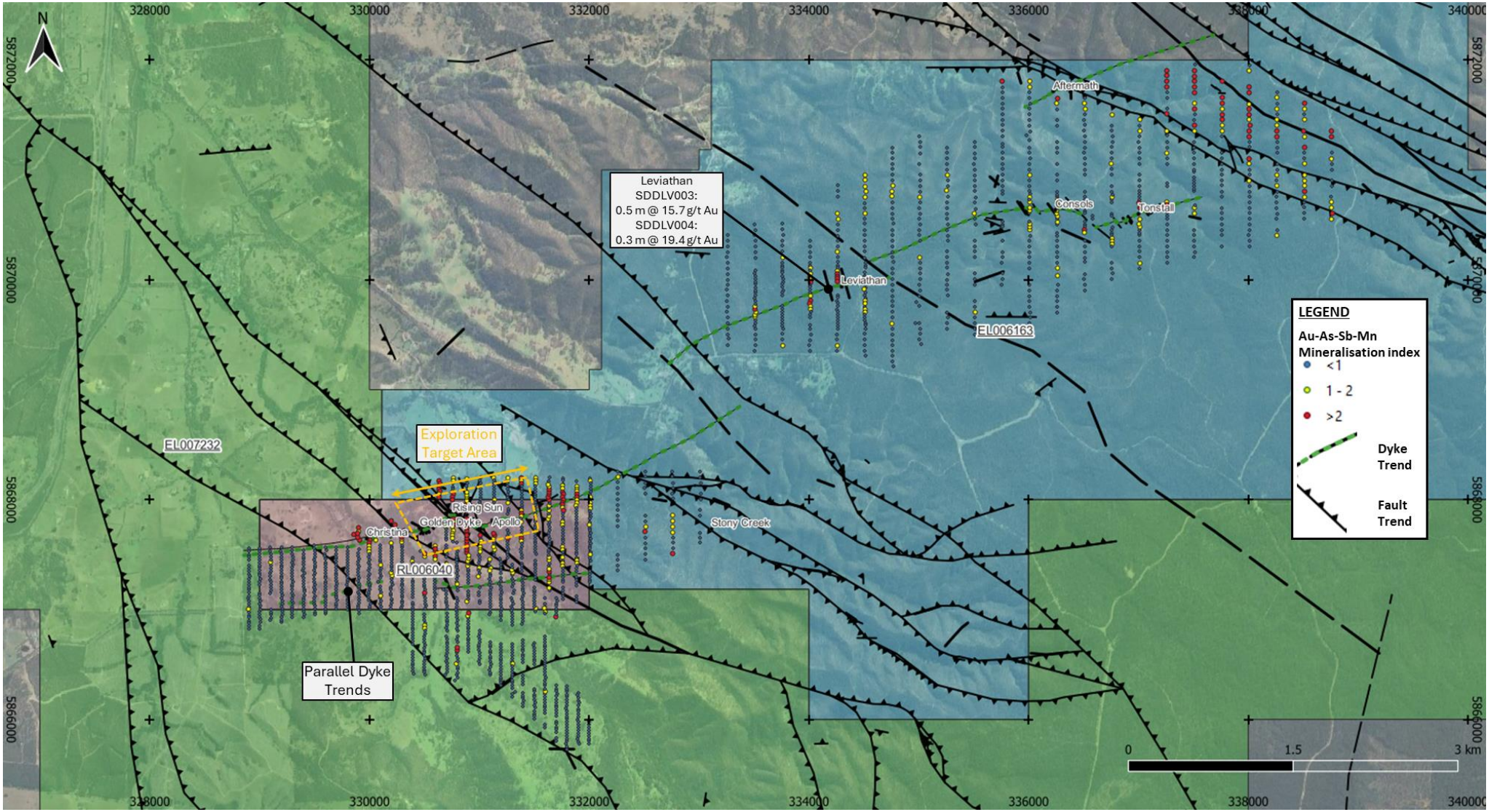

Figure 5: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with the 100% owned Redcastle Gold-Antimony Project

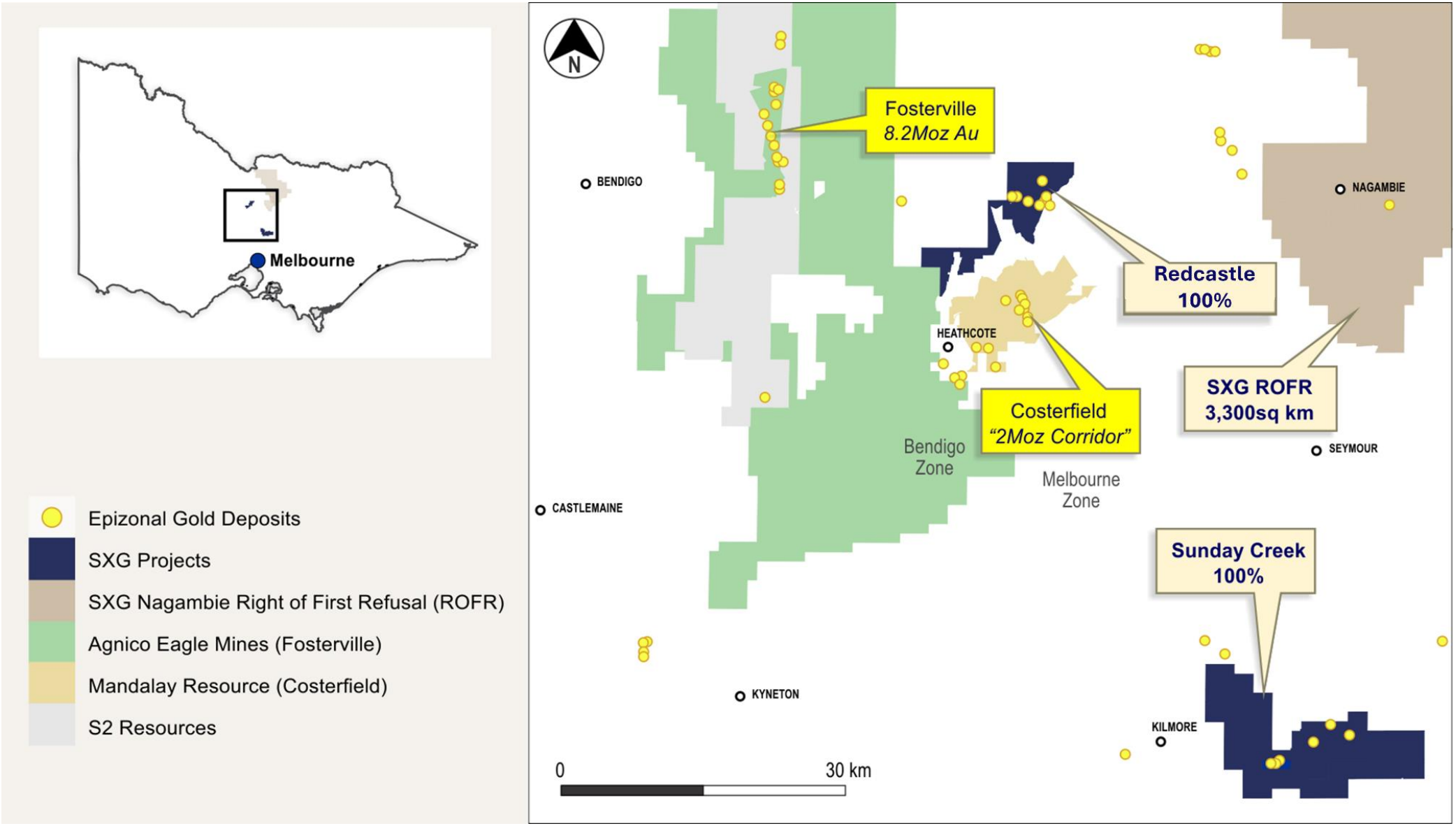

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

This Release							
Hole ID	**Depth (m)**	**Prospect**	**East GDA94 Z55**	**North GDA94 Z55**	**Elevation (m)**	**Azimuth GDA94 Z55**	**Dip**
SDDSC168	712.21	Golden Dyke	330949.9	5868005.9	313.7	254.2	-46.6
SDDSC168W1	892.9	Golden Dyke	330949.9	5868005.9	313.7	254.2	-46.6
SDDSC171	632.17	Golden Dyke	330774.5	5867890.6	295.3	256.8	-46.3
SDDSC175	441.7	Christina	330220.3	5867664	268.9	67.6	-30
Hole ID	**Depth (m)**	**Prospect**	**East GDA94 Z55**	**North GDA94 Z55**	**Elevation (m)**	**Azimuth GDA94 Z55**	**Dip**
Currently being processed and analysed							
SDDSC163A	1058.1	Apollo	331615.1	5867952.2	347	268.1	-47.6
SDDSC167	404.8	Apollo East	331830.3	5868092.4	347.9	216.9	-37.9
SDDSC169A	354.95	Rising Sun	330340.1	5867861.2	276.8	76.1	-54
SDDSC169AW1	731.4	Rising Sun	330340.1	5867861.2	276.8	76.1	-54
SDDSC170	311.27	Apollo	331615.4	5867952.1	347	267.5	-49.8
SDDSC170A	1039.2	Apollo	331615.5	5867952.1	346.9	266.1	-52.7
SDDSC174	469.3	Apollo	331595.7	5867936.2	345.4	264.8	-42.1
SDDSC174A	306.7	Apollo	331595.5	5867936	345.5	263.2	-41.5
SDDSC176	865.8	Golden Dyke	330950.2	5868006.1	313.7	257.3	-53.2
SDDSC177	655.3	Golden Dyke	330774.9	5867890.7	295.2	258.1	-52.2
SDDSC178	353.3	Rising Sun	330340.7	5867861	277	79.1	-42.6
SDDSC179	448.8	Apollo	331465	5867862.9	333.2	265.4	-38.6
SDDSC180	1159.9	Christina	330753.2	5867732.9	306.8	273.1	-45
SDDSC181	1142.5	Apollo	331614.8	5867952.3	346.9	269.2	-52.7
SDDSC182	586.21	Golden Dyke	330219	5867664.1	268.9	60.8	-41.6
SDDSC174B	In Progress plan 920 m	Apollo	331596.2	5867936.2	345.5	263	-41.6
SDDSC183	343.1	Christina	329715.7	5867444.8	299.7	341.2	-40
SDDSC184A	804	Golden Dyke	330775.1	5867890.9	295.3	263.2	-54.8
SDDSC186	425.6	Golden Dyke	330950.5	5868006.3	313.8	262.6	-54
SDDSC187	518	Rising Sun	330510.7	5867852.7	295.4	75.4	-50.5
SDDSC185	651.85	Regional	329232.8	5867245.1	323.2	26.2	-35
SDDSC186W1	774.1	Golden Dyke	330950.5	5868006.3	313.8	262.6	-54
SDDSC188	In Progress plan 750 m	Christina	330218.3	5867664	268.9	57.9	-50.9
SDDSC189	In Progress plan 650 m	Regional	329226.5	5867221.6	323.2	150	-35
SDDSC190	451.8	Rising Sun	330511.4	5867852.5	295.5	80.1	-40.8
SDDSC192	In Progress plan 1140 m	Apollo	331615.5	5867952.1	346.9	267	-56.5
SDDSC186W2	1200	Golden Dyke	330950.5	5868006.3	313.8	262.6	-54
SDDSC191	In Progress plan 1200 m	Christina	330753.5	5867733	306.8	275.2	-46.1

SDDSC193	In Progress plan 760 m	Golden Dyke	330774.7	5867890.6	295.2	263	-58.5
SDDSC194	In Progress plan 1650 m	Golden Dyke	330813	5867598.8	295.3	310	-64.5
SDDSC195	125	Apollo	330985	5867712.5	317.4	60.5	-53.5
SDDSC196	In Progress plan 840 m	Rising Sun	330483.5	5867892.2	289.4	75.7	-64.5
SDDSC197	700	Golden Dyke	330218.3	5867664	268.9	51	-59
SDDSC198	275	Apollo	331180.7	5867848.2	306.1	248.5	-31.5
SDDSC199	415	Apollo	330887.6	5867697.3	312.4	51	-42.2
SDDSC200	320	Apollo	330887.6	5867697.3	312.4	53.4	-47.1
SDDSC201	In Progress plan 290 m	Rising Sun	330950.5	5868006.3	313.8	231.6	-28.5

Table 2: Table of mineralized drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC168, SDDSC168W1, SDDSC171, and SDDSC175 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. Significant intersections and interval depths are rounded to one decimal place.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC168	458.6	461.0	2.4	1.4	0.6	2.9
SDDSC168	471.8	473.5	1.7	1.3	3.1	8.6
Including	472.2	473.5	1.3	1.8	4.1	11.6
SDDSC168W1	460.9	462.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	1.9
SDDSC168W1	467.9	468.0	0.1	0.3	8.7	21.1
SDDSC168W1	475.2	479.0	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.9
SDDSC168W1	723.4	725.3	1.9	16.3	0.1	16.5
Including	723.4	723.6	0.2	168.0	0.9	170.2
SDDSC168W1	742.4	742.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	4.3
SDDSC168W1	760.0	760.4	0.4	27.3	0.0	27.3
SDDSC168W1	776.4	776.9	0.5	96.8	28.2	164.3
SDDSC168W1	782.2	784.5	2.3	2.1	0.1	2.3
SDDSC168W1	803.1	804.0	0.9	7.9	0.0	7.9
SDDSC171	166.1	167.0	0.9	68.1	0.0	68.1
SDDSC171	171.6	172.0	0.4	7.9	16.4	47.1
SDDSC171	427.5	427.7	0.2	36.2	8.5	56.6
SDDSC171	442.1	444.2	2.1	0.6	0.2	1.2
SDDSC171	457.1	459.9	2.8	9.8	1.6	13.7
Including	457.6	457.8	0.2	117.0	1.2	119.8
Including	459.1	459.9	0.8	5.1	4.8	16.6
SDDSC171	460.1	460.8	0.7	1.6	2.1	6.5
SDDSC171	487.6	489.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC171	495.5	499.9	4.4	0.5	0.2	1.1
SDDSC171	502.3	502.8	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.9
SDDSC171	502.8	507.0	4.2	2.8	0.7	4.5
Including	503.8	505.2	1.4	5.1	1.6	8.9
SDDSC171	514.0	517.7	3.7	0.9	0.2	1.4
SDDSC171	529.8	531.3	1.5	0.0	0.6	1.4
SDDSC171	534.0	534.8	0.8	2.4	0.6	3.9
SDDSC171	542.2	542.4	0.2	0.9	4.6	11.9
SDDSC171	555.9	556.9	1	2.0	0.0	2.1
SDDSC175	107.35	108.05	0.7	2.3	1.3	5.3
SDDSC175	124.5	124.9	0.4	6.4	0.1	6.5
SDDSC175	153.6	155.8	2.2	1.4	0.0	1.5
SDDSC175	163	169	6	1.4	0.0	1.4
SDDSC175	203.39	205.09	1.7	5.8	0.3	6.6

Including	204.55	205.15	0.6	17.3	0.3	18.0
SDDSC175	208.74	210.34	1.6	0.5	0.6	2.0
SDDSC175	218.65	220.75	2.1	1.3	0.2	1.8
SDDSC175	262.6	266	3.4	3.2	0.1	3.5
Including	264	265	1	8.4	0.2	8.8
SDDSC175	309.69	310.39	0.7	0.6	1.4	3.9
SDDSC175	312.14	313.84	1.7	5.7	1.2	8.6
Including	312.14	313.54	1.4	6.5	1.4	9.8
SDDSC175	318.94	319.74	0.8	11.4	0.8	13.4
SDDSC175	329.55	341.15	11.6	1.8	0.7	3.4
Including	330.62	332.42	1.8	2.5	0.8	4.5
Including	334.35	334.95	0.6	3.8	3.7	12.6
Including	339.17	341.17	2	2.7	0.8	4.7
SDDSC175	348.86	351.76	2.9	1.1	0.2	1.5

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC168, SDDSC168W1, SDDSC171, and SDDSC175 reported here >0.1g/t AuEq. Individual assay and sample intervals are reported to two decimal places.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC168	458.64	459.31	0.67	1.91	0.27	2.6
SDDSC168	459.31	459.61	0.3	1.54	0.25	2.1
SDDSC168	459.61	459.81	0.2	2.15	5.12	14.4
SDDSC168	459.81	460.16	0.35	0.76	0.67	2.4
SDDSC168	460.81	461.00	0.19	3.82	0.02	3.9
SDDSC168	468.45	468.55	0.1	0.08	2.50	6.1
SDDSC168	471.76	472.24	0.48	0.21	0.34	1.0
SDDSC168	472.24	472.34	0.1	10.3	36.60	97.8
SDDSC168	472.34	472.68	0.34	0.45	0.40	1.4
SDDSC168	473.37	473.49	0.12	8.15	10.90	34.2
SDDSC168	480.00	480.10	0.1	2.34	0.02	2.4
SDDSC168W1	460.90	461.05	0.15	12.5	0.30	13.2
SDDSC168W1	461.41	461.72	0.31	0.74	0.19	1.2
SDDSC168W1	462.44	462.58	0.14	1.18	0.08	1.4
SDDSC168W1	467.91	468.01	0.1	0.32	8.71	21.1
SDDSC168W1	471.63	471.73	0.1	0.28	5.95	14.5
SDDSC168W1	475.19	475.49	0.3	2.96	0.07	3.1
SDDSC168W1	475.49	475.73	0.24	1.13	0.01	1.1
SDDSC168W1	477.35	477.80	0.45	0.12	0.46	1.2
SDDSC168W1	478.52	479.00	0.48	0.24	0.37	1.1
SDDSC168W1	723.42	723.60	0.18	168	0.93	170.2
SDDSC168W1	725.18	725.29	0.11	1.57	0.01	1.6
SDDSC168W1	730.85	731.45	0.6	1.01	0.01	1.0
SDDSC168W1	742.35	742.65	0.3	1.35	0.59	2.8
SDDSC168W1	742.65	742.80	0.15	1.43	2.55	7.5
SDDSC168W1	748.98	749.50	0.52	1.04	0.85	3.1
SDDSC168W1	760.00	760.35	0.35	27.3	0.01	27.3
SDDSC168W1	776.36	776.64	0.28	68.2	48.90	185.1
SDDSC168W1	776.64	776.85	0.21	135	0.69	136.6
SDDSC168W1	782.20	782.60	0.4	8.62	0.03	8.7
SDDSC168W1	783.50	783.95	0.45	1.19	0.01	1.2
SDDSC168W1	783.95	784.50	0.55	1.37	0.41	2.3
SDDSC168W1	796.67	796.90	0.23	0.61	0.95	2.9
SDDSC168W1	796.90	797.05	0.15	0.16	0.63	1.7
SDDSC168W1	803.05	803.18	0.13	4.41	0.07	4.6
SDDSC168W1	803.18	803.40	0.22	21.2	0.03	21.3
SDDSC168W1	803.40	803.90	0.5	2.91	0.02	3.0
SDDSC171	114.80	115.30	0.5	1.26	0.04	1.3

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC171	166.05	166.55	0.5	15.3	0.01	15.3
SDDSC171	166.55	166.95	0.4	134	0.05	134.1
SDDSC171	171.60	172.00	0.4	7.94	16.40	47.1
SDDSC171	376.90	377.10	0.2	0.37	0.35	1.2
SDDSC171	418.50	418.80	0.3	0.34	0.41	1.3
SDDSC171	427.52	427.70	0.18	36.2	8.54	56.6
SDDSC171	436.26	436.48	0.22	1.41	1.16	4.2
SDDSC171	439.70	439.82	0.12	6.59	3.31	14.5
SDDSC171	442.08	442.59	0.51	1.62	0.49	2.8
SDDSC171	442.59	442.70	0.11	0.53	0.59	1.9
SDDSC171	443.32	443.51	0.19	0.96	0.64	2.5
SDDSC171	444.07	444.17	0.1	0.77	0.20	1.2
SDDSC171	446.69	446.79	0.1	12.6	3.06	19.9
SDDSC171	448.43	448.53	0.1	1.26	0.25	1.9
SDDSC171	449.11	449.25	0.14	2.09	0.05	2.2
SDDSC171	450.82	450.94	0.12	1.07	0.35	1.9
SDDSC171	452.62	452.88	0.26	1.66	0.48	2.8
SDDSC171	453.49	453.70	0.21	1.86	0.04	2.0
SDDSC171	457.08	457.31	0.23	1.25	0.17	1.7
SDDSC171	457.31	457.44	0.13	0.98	0.71	2.7
SDDSC171	457.60	457.79	0.19	117	1.18	119.8
SDDSC171	458.04	458.18	0.14	2.19	0.26	2.8
SDDSC171	458.63	459.10	0.47	0.73	0.43	1.8
SDDSC171	459.10	459.32	0.22	2.61	2.89	9.5
SDDSC171	459.32	459.56	0.24	0.81	0.68	2.4
SDDSC171	459.56	459.90	0.34	9.75	8.98	31.2
SDDSC171	460.10	460.35	0.25	0.99	4.84	12.6
SDDSC171	460.35	460.75	0.4	2.03	0.32	2.8
SDDSC171	477.01	477.15	0.14	0.5	0.24	1.1
SDDSC171	485.66	485.90	0.24	0.08	1.06	2.6
SDDSC171	487.60	488.56	0.96	0.94	0.03	1.0
SDDSC171	488.56	489.40	0.84	1.27	0.03	1.3
SDDSC171	495.50	495.75	0.25	1.9	0.56	3.2
SDDSC171	497.00	497.54	0.54	0.15	0.54	1.4
SDDSC171	497.54	498.07	0.53	0.16	0.75	2.0
SDDSC171	499.50	499.89	0.39	2	0.03	2.1
SDDSC171	502.31	502.56	0.25	5.63	0.26	6.3
SDDSC171	502.56	502.77	0.21	1.51	0.74	3.3
SDDSC171	502.83	503.43	0.6	0.47	0.33	1.3
SDDSC171	503.43	503.79	0.36	2.23	0.34	3.0
SDDSC171	503.79	504.15	0.36	12.3	1.13	15.0

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC171	504.15	504.36	0.21	2.38	1.53	6.0
SDDSC171	504.36	505.21	0.85	2.69	1.80	7.0
SDDSC171	505.64	506.20	0.56	0.65	0.35	1.5
SDDSC171	506.20	506.51	0.31	0.93	0.08	1.1
SDDSC171	506.51	506.99	0.48	4.95	0.23	5.5
SDDSC171	513.99	515.03	1.04	0.95	0.34	1.8
SDDSC171	515.03	515.25	0.22	1.07	0.94	3.3
SDDSC171	515.55	516.02	0.47	1.02	0.02	1.1
SDDSC171	517.20	517.73	0.53	2.38	0.18	2.8
SDDSC171	529.80	530.00	0.2	0.04	1.38	3.3
SDDSC171	531.10	531.30	0.2	0.11	3.06	7.4
SDDSC171	534.00	534.20	0.2	3.46	0.58	4.8
SDDSC171	534.20	534.80	0.6	2.06	0.64	3.6
SDDSC171	542.15	542.35	0.2	0.94	4.60	11.9
SDDSC171	544.40	544.60	0.2	1.12	1.21	4.0
SDDSC171	544.60	545.20	0.6	0.34	0.45	1.4
SDDSC171	555.90	556.90	1	2.04	0.02	2.1
SDDSC175	107.35	107.45	0.1	2.65	3.15	10.2
SDDSC175	107.45	108	0.55	2.23	0.91	4.4
SDDSC175	108	109	1	0.25	0.01	0.3
SDDSC175	111	112	1	0.12	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	117.3	118.3	1	0.13	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	118.3	119.1	0.8	0.35	0.06	0.5
SDDSC175	119.1	120	0.9	0.24	0.01	0.3
SDDSC175	121	122	1	0.15	0.00	0.2
SDDSC175	123	124	1	0.32	0.00	0.3
SDDSC175	124	124.5	0.5	0.56	0.02	0.6
SDDSC175	124.5	124.9	0.4	6.41	0.05	6.5
SDDSC175	124.9	126	1.1	0.41	0.01	0.4
SDDSC175	126	127	1	0.16	0.00	0.2
SDDSC175	128	129	1	0.42	0.00	0.4
SDDSC175	129	130	1	0.41	0.00	0.4
SDDSC175	130	131	1	0.23	0.00	0.2
SDDSC175	132	133	1	0.22	0.00	0.2
SDDSC175	136	137	1	0.19	0.01	0.2
SDDSC175	137	138	1	0.72	0.02	0.8
SDDSC175	138	139	1	0.1	0.03	0.2
SDDSC175	139	140	1	0.06	0.02	0.1
SDDSC175	140	141	1	0.03	0.04	0.1
SDDSC175	142.9	144	1.1	0.08	0.03	0.2
SDDSC175	144	144.45	0.45	0.03	0.04	0.1

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC175	144.6	145	0.4	0.04	0.04	0.1
SDDSC175	145	146	1	0.03	0.03	0.1
SDDSC175	147	148	1	0.05	0.04	0.1
SDDSC175	148	149	1	0.08	0.03	0.1
SDDSC175	149	149.5	0.5	0.21	0.01	0.2
SDDSC175	149.5	150.6	1.1	0.3	0.01	0.3
SDDSC175	150.6	151.6	1	0.38	0.00	0.4
SDDSC175	151.6	152.6	1	0.39	0.01	0.4
SDDSC175	152.6	153.6	1	0.78	0.01	0.8
SDDSC175	153.6	154.6	1	2.1	0.06	2.3
SDDSC175	154.6	155	0.4	0.17	0.04	0.3
SDDSC175	155	155.8	0.8	1.1	0.01	1.1
SDDSC175	155.8	157	1.2	0.44	0.01	0.5
SDDSC175	157	158	1	0.58	0.01	0.6
SDDSC175	163	164	1	1.66	0.02	1.7
SDDSC175	164	165	1	1.45	0.01	1.5
SDDSC175	165	166	1	0.78	0.02	0.8
SDDSC175	166	167	1	0.87	0.01	0.9
SDDSC175	167	168	1	1.85	0.01	1.9
SDDSC175	168	169	1	1.86	0.01	1.9
SDDSC175	169	170	1	0.93	0.01	1.0
SDDSC175	170	171	1	0.1	0.01	0.1
SDDSC175	171	172	1	0.32	0.01	0.4
SDDSC175	173	174	1	0.26	0.01	0.3
SDDSC175	177	177.8	0.8	0.13	0.01	0.2
SDDSC175	177.8	177.95	0.15	2.84	0.45	3.9
SDDSC175	177.95	179	1.05	0.13	0.05	0.3
SDDSC175	182	183	1	0.1	0.01	0.1
SDDSC175	186	186.4	0.4	0.02	0.05	0.1
SDDSC175	186.4	187.58	1.18	0.02	0.04	0.1
SDDSC175	188.07	189.11	1.04	0.1	0.04	0.2
SDDSC175	192.37	193.22	0.85	0.08	0.02	0.1
SDDSC175	198.5	199.14	0.64	0.46	0.18	0.9
SDDSC175	199.14	199.98	0.84	0.55	0.26	1.2
SDDSC175	199.98	201.1	1.12	0.33	0.02	0.4
SDDSC175	201.1	201.81	0.71	-0.01	0.11	0.3
SDDSC175	201.81	202.74	0.93	0.04	0.05	0.1
SDDSC175	202.74	203.39	0.65	0.07	0.05	0.2
SDDSC175	203.39	204.55	1.16	0.26	0.33	1.0
SDDSC175	204.55	205.11	0.56	17.3	0.30	18.0
SDDSC175	205.11	205.9	0.79	0.41	0.06	0.5

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC175	205.9	206.27	0.37	0.06	0.08	0.3
SDDSC175	206.27	207.49	1.22	0.04	0.11	0.3
SDDSC175	207.49	208.74	1.25	0.04	0.27	0.7
SDDSC175	208.74	209.16	0.42	0.62	0.80	2.5
SDDSC175	209.16	210.36	1.2	0.49	0.57	1.9
SDDSC175	210.81	211.6	0.79	0.04	0.06	0.2
SDDSC175	211.6	211.7	0.1	0.4	0.06	0.5
SDDSC175	211.7	212.25	0.55	0.03	0.04	0.1
SDDSC175	212.25	212.87	0.62	0.12	0.07	0.3
SDDSC175	212.87	213.4	0.53	0.8	0.12	1.1
SDDSC175	213.4	213.56	0.16	2.08	0.47	3.2
SDDSC175	213.56	214.19	0.63	0.4	0.08	0.6
SDDSC175	215.11	215.88	0.77	0.02	0.05	0.1
SDDSC175	215.88	216.44	0.56	0.2	0.27	0.8
SDDSC175	216.44	217.4	0.96	0.03	0.03	0.1
SDDSC175	217.4	218.65	1.25	0.16	0.11	0.4
SDDSC175	218.65	218.78	0.13	5.34	0.12	5.6
SDDSC175	218.78	219.5	0.72	0.56	0.24	1.1
SDDSC175	219.5	219.61	0.11	0.33	0.54	1.6
SDDSC175	219.61	220.76	1.15	1.4	0.18	1.8
SDDSC175	220.76	221.26	0.5	0.66	0.04	0.8
SDDSC175	221.42	222.09	0.67	0.08	0.03	0.2
SDDSC175	222.09	223	0.91	0.65	0.03	0.7
SDDSC175	223	223.75	0.75	0.83	0.13	1.1
SDDSC175	223.75	224.8	1.05	0.48	0.05	0.6
SDDSC175	224.8	226	1.2	0.12	0.01	0.2
SDDSC175	226	226.95	0.95	0.46	0.02	0.5
SDDSC175	226.95	227.75	0.8	0.39	0.02	0.4
SDDSC175	227.75	229	1.25	0.03	0.07	0.2
SDDSC175	229	230	1	0.01	0.05	0.1
SDDSC175	230	231	1	1.93	0.03	2.0
SDDSC175	237.3	238.2	0.9	0.39	0.02	0.4
SDDSC175	238.2	238.6	0.4	0.81	0.02	0.9
SDDSC175	239.15	239.8	0.65	0.1	0.01	0.1
SDDSC175	244.5	245.15	0.65	0.14	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	246.6	247.5	0.9	0.06	0.05	0.2
SDDSC175	247.5	248.4	0.9	0.02	0.04	0.1
SDDSC175	249.4	250	0.6	0.77	0.09	1.0
SDDSC175	250	251.1	1.1	0.41	0.02	0.5
SDDSC175	251.1	251.5	0.4	1.5	0.09	1.7
SDDSC175	251.5	252	0.5	0.07	0.03	0.1

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC175	252	252.5	0.5	0.4	0.04	0.5
SDDSC175	252.5	252.6	0.1	0.3	0.16	0.7
SDDSC175	253.68	254.5	0.82	1.07	0.03	1.1
SDDSC175	254.5	255.8	1.3	0.12	0.05	0.2
SDDSC175	255.8	256.13	0.33	0.34	0.18	0.8
SDDSC175	256.13	256.23	0.1	1.02	0.03	1.1
SDDSC175	256.23	257	0.77	0.09	0.02	0.1
SDDSC175	257	258	1	0.18	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	259	259.8	0.8	0.35	0.02	0.4
SDDSC175	259.8	261	1.2	0.36	0.01	0.4
SDDSC175	261	261.7	0.7	0.65	0.07	0.8
SDDSC175	261.7	262.5	0.8	1.2	0.07	1.4
SDDSC175	262.6	263.35	0.75	0.95	0.06	1.1
SDDSC175	263.35	263.5	0.15	2.35	0.09	2.6
SDDSC175	263.5	264	0.5	1.06	0.10	1.3
SDDSC175	264	265	1	8.35	0.19	8.8
SDDSC175	265	266	1	0.9	0.10	1.1
SDDSC175	266	266.6	0.6	0.84	0.03	0.9
SDDSC175	266.6	267.5	0.9	0.61	0.03	0.7
SDDSC175	267.5	268.5	1	0.91	0.03	1.0
SDDSC175	268.5	269.5	1	0.45	0.02	0.5
SDDSC175	275.6	276.7	1.1	0.13	0.05	0.2
SDDSC175	285.6	286	0.4	0.27	0.01	0.3
SDDSC175	286.4	286.8	0.4	0.5	0.02	0.6
SDDSC175	286.8	287.03	0.23	1.78	0.22	2.3
SDDSC175	287.03	287.5	0.47	1.78	0.32	2.5
SDDSC175	287.5	288	0.5	0.42	0.01	0.4
SDDSC175	288.7	289.1	0.4	0.09	0.01	0.1
SDDSC175	289.1	289.4	0.3	0.66	0.08	0.9
SDDSC175	289.4	290.15	0.75	0.21	0.01	0.2
SDDSC175	290.15	290.25	0.1	1.12	1.19	4.0
SDDSC175	290.25	291	0.75	0.09	0.01	0.1
SDDSC175	291	292	1	0.82	0.01	0.8
SDDSC175	292	293	1	0.1	0.03	0.2
SDDSC175	293	294	1	0.26	0.03	0.3
SDDSC175	302	303	1	0.27	0.00	0.3
SDDSC175	303	304	1	0.3	0.00	0.3
SDDSC175	304	305	1	0.2	0.04	0.3
SDDSC175	305	306	1	0.14	0.00	0.1
SDDSC175	308	309	1	0.35	0.07	0.5
SDDSC175	309	309.69	0.69	0.25	0.01	0.3

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC175	309.69	310	0.31	0.61	0.35	1.4
SDDSC175	310	310.35	0.35	0.57	2.29	6.0
SDDSC175	310.35	310.5	0.15	0.3	0.16	0.7
SDDSC175	310.5	310.95	0.45	0.44	0.08	0.6
SDDSC175	311.9	312.14	0.24	0.55	0.01	0.6
SDDSC175	312.14	312.31	0.17	5.32	1.78	9.6
SDDSC175	312.31	312.76	0.45	0.84	0.02	0.9
SDDSC175	312.76	313.19	0.43	13.3	2.06	18.2
SDDSC175	313.19	313.57	0.38	6.14	2.08	11.1
SDDSC175	313.57	313.8	0.23	0.73	0.15	1.1
SDDSC175	316.67	317	0.33	0.1	0.01	0.1
SDDSC175	317.74	318.1	0.36	0.16	0.04	0.2
SDDSC175	318.1	318.4	0.3	0.35	0.03	0.4
SDDSC175	318.94	319.28	0.34	22.2	0.39	23.1
SDDSC175	319.28	319.69	0.41	2.43	1.20	5.3
SDDSC175	322.6	323.1	0.5	0.75	0.02	0.8
SDDSC175	323.36	324.3	0.94	0.55	0.16	0.9
SDDSC175	324.3	324.65	0.35	1.08	0.17	1.5
SDDSC175	324.65	325.25	0.6	0.73	0.06	0.9
SDDSC175	326.22	326.41	0.19	0.25	0.11	0.5
SDDSC175	326.78	327.2	0.42	1.73	1.33	4.9
SDDSC175	327.2	327.5	0.3	0.64	0.02	0.7
SDDSC175	327.5	328.3	0.8	0.05	0.02	0.1
SDDSC175	328.3	329.25	0.95	0.15	0.01	0.2
SDDSC175	329.25	329.55	0.3	0.19	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	329.55	329.9	0.35	1.49	0.32	2.3
SDDSC175	329.9	330.62	0.72	0.44	0.04	0.5
SDDSC175	330.62	331	0.38	5	1.46	8.5
SDDSC175	331	331.46	0.46	3.27	1.61	7.1
SDDSC175	331.46	332.27	0.81	0.78	0.07	1.0
SDDSC175	332.27	332.41	0.14	3.51	1.03	6.0
SDDSC175	332.41	333	0.59	1.33	0.64	2.9
SDDSC175	333	333.6	0.6	0.92	0.10	1.2
SDDSC175	333.6	334.35	0.75	1.6	0.47	2.7
SDDSC175	334.35	334.48	0.13	4.63	11.30	31.6
SDDSC175	334.48	334.9	0.42	3.48	1.34	6.7
SDDSC175	334.9	336.19	1.29	0.91	0.10	1.1
SDDSC175	336.67	337.17	0.5	1.26	0.35	2.1
SDDSC175	337.17	337.65	0.48	0.67	0.14	1.0
SDDSC175	337.65	338.19	0.54	2.59	0.40	3.5
SDDSC175	338.19	338.3	0.11	0.91	0.07	1.1

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC175	338.3	339.17	0.87	2.32	0.98	4.7
SDDSC175	339.17	339.55	0.38	3.47	1.55	7.2
SDDSC175	339.55	339.68	0.13	0.25	0.03	0.3
SDDSC175	339.68	340.04	0.36	1.5	0.38	2.4
SDDSC175	340.04	340.45	0.41	1.95	1.55	5.7
SDDSC175	340.45	340.8	0.35	0.64	0.07	0.8
SDDSC175	340.8	340.92	0.12	2.6	0.98	4.9
SDDSC175	340.92	341.18	0.26	8.19	0.65	9.7
SDDSC175	341.18	342.48	1.3	0.58	0.03	0.7
SDDSC175	342.48	342.66	0.18	0.35	0.03	0.4
SDDSC175	342.66	342.76	0.1	0.54	0.02	0.6
SDDSC175	342.76	343.16	0.4	0.66	0.07	0.8
SDDSC175	343.66	344	0.34	0.76	0.45	1.8
SDDSC175	344.7	345.13	0.43	0.08	0.02	0.1
SDDSC175	346.06	346.43	0.37	0.13	1.25	3.1
SDDSC175	346.43	346.73	0.3	0.58	0.03	0.6
SDDSC175	346.73	347.13	0.4	0.14	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	347.13	348.06	0.93	0.2	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	348.06	348.86	0.8	0.32	0.01	0.3
SDDSC175	348.86	349.35	0.49	1.2	0.02	1.3
SDDSC175	349.8	350.78	0.98	0.92	0.06	1.1
SDDSC175	350.78	351.13	0.35	1.9	0.05	2.0
SDDSC175	351.13	351.6	0.47	1.86	0.65	3.4
SDDSC175	351.6	351.79	0.19	1.15	0.53	2.4
SDDSC175	351.79	353.05	1.26	0.42	0.02	0.5
SDDSC175	355.6	356.5	0.9	0.8	0.02	0.8
SDDSC175	356.5	356.94	0.44	0.75	0.07	0.9
SDDSC175	358.22	359.23	1.01	0.22	0.01	0.3
SDDSC175	359.86	360.05	0.19	0.06	0.07	0.2
SDDSC175	361.22	361.69	0.47	0.16	0.16	0.5
SDDSC175	361.69	362.61	0.92	0.44	0.06	0.6
SDDSC175	362.61	363.27	0.66	0.14	0.02	0.2
SDDSC175	364	364.76	0.76	0.1	0.05	0.2
SDDSC175	364.76	365.9	1.14	0.1	0.10	0.3
SDDSC175	369.34	369.8	0.46	0.44	0.01	0.5
SDDSC175	370.15	370.69	0.54	1.8	0.20	2.3
SDDSC175	370.69	371.2	0.51	0.08	0.02	0.1
SDDSC175	380	381	1	0.26	0.00	0.3
SDDSC175	381	382	1	0.1	0.00	0.1

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-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are maximised for coarse gold by using half core, and using quarter core and half core splits (laboratory duplicates) allows an estimation of nugget effect. • In 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. • Where screen fire assay is used, this assay will be reported instead of the original fire assay. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats. *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. Reported azimuths also relate to MGA55 (GDA94_Z55). • Topographic control is excellent owing to sub 10 cm accuracy from Lidar data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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 to two decimal places 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 45-70% 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

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		Targeting shallow, low grade gold. Trenching around the Golden Dyke prospect and results interpreted along with CRAs costeans. 29 RC/Aircore holes totalling 959 m sunk into the Apollo, Rising Sun and Golden Dyke target areas. • ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd ELs 4460 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.

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	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• See reporting of true widths in the body of the press release.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• The results of the diamond drilling are displayed in the figures in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Preliminary testing was reported in January 11, 2024. This established the general metallurgical test procedure for samples from the Sunday Creek deposits and demonstrated the basis for confidence in establishing prospects for economic recovery of contained gold and antimony to three separate products:
		  ○ Metallic gold product by gravity recovery
		  ○ Antimony-gold flotation concentrate
		  ○ Pyrite-arsenopyrite-gold flotation concentrate
		• Testing has now been expanded to include samples from additional zones of the mineral deposits and to refine metallurgical processes. The aim was to improve aspects of antimony concentrate production, maximise gold recovery to a high-grade metallic product, and to further investigate the nature of gold occurrence.
		• The work, conducted by ALS Burnie Laboratories, focused on:
		  ○ Improving selectivity between sulphide minerals in the antimony flotation stage whilst maintaining high overall gold recovery.
		  ○ Further processing of the flotation concentrates, to assess the metallurgical response of contained gold.
		  ○ Mineralogical examination of selected product samples.
		• It was demonstrated that, with appropriate process conditions, high antimony and gold recovery could be maintained whilst rejecting arsenic and iron sulphides in the first flotation stage. The antimony concentrate produced (~50% Sb, <0.2% As) is deemed to be attractive to the smelter

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		market.
		• Recovery of antimony to concentrate varied with feed type, and ranged from 83% to 93% for the samples tested from the antimony rich zones.
		• Additional metallic gold was recovered from the flotation concentrate by gravity separation.
		• The gold grade of the concentrate is a function of the proportion of feed gold associated with arsenic-iron sulphides, the ratio of gold to antimony in the feed, the gold recovered to the metallic gold product, and the flotation rate of gold in the first flotation stage.
		• High overall gold recovery was achieved with all samples tested.
		• *Further Work*
		  ○ Additional characterization testing across deposit zones
		  ○ Locked cycle testing to confirm overall recoveries
		  ○ Multi-stage cleaning optimization to maximize concentrate quality
		  ○ Pilot plant evaluation of larger samples
		  ○ Process plant design studies targeting Q1 2027 completion

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 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 with 9 diamond drill rigs operating on site. • See diagrams in presentation which highlight current and future drill plans.