



ASX RELEASE

ABN: 45 116 153 514

19 July 2021

ASX: TMX

Positive First Pass Drilling Results

Smokebush Gold Project

Terrain Minerals Limited (ASX: TMX) (Terrain) is very pleased to update the market of the results from recent drilling at the Smokebush Gold Project. A total of 16 RC holes were completed for 2,079 meters with four areas being tested.

First Pass Drilling over Monza (80% TMX) has successfully extended the strike of gold mineralisation by a further **400 meters** to define **700 meters** of mineralised strike extent within Tenement P59/2128.

New Area: Monza North drilling identified a new offset mineralised gold structure that is open along strike and down dip (refer to diagram 1 & 2).

Best Gold (Au) Results Include:

Monza (adjacent) – Strike extension 50m spaced line results

- **1m @ 1.62 g/t Au** from 64m, **3m at 3.62 g/t Au** from 73m, **4m at 2.71 g/t Au** from 89m, & **1m @ 0.58 g/t Au** from 105m, **SBRC013**
- **2m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from 59m, **SBRC018**
- **3m at 4.86 g/t Au** from 135m, **SBRC023**

Monza Extension - 100m spaced line results (First Pass drilling)

- **2m @ 1.67 g/t Au** from 57m, **SBRC014**
- **1m @ 1.24 g/t Au** from 131m, & **2m @ 1.21 g/t Au** from 134m, **SBRC015**
- **3m @ 2.07 g/t Au** from 87m, **SBRC016**
- **2m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from 59m, **SBRC018**

Monza North - Drilling has identified a mineralised structural zone.

- **1m @ 0.83 g/t Au** from 37m, and **1m @ 0.81 g/t Au** from 53m, **SBRC019**
- **1m @ 0.54 g/t Au** from 74m and **1m @ 2.36 g/t Au** from 91m, **SBRC020**
- **3m at 1.53 g/t Au** from 39m, **SBRC021**

Paradise City (100% TMX)

- **1m @ 0.85 g/t Au** from 16m, & **1m at 1.18 g/t Au** from 29m, **SBRC025**
- **2m @ 0.64 g/t Au** from 66m, **SBRC026**

Note: (Downhole lengths, >0.5g/t, no internal waste)

Continues:

The board is pleased to confirm that the program was executed safely and professionally. In addition, logging confirms that the programs design and targeting assumptions look to be correct which confirms Terrain’s strategy of identifying targets by using technical based staged exploration techniques. Terrain’s geological team has used extensive mapping and ground-based geophysics as part of this process at Smokebush.

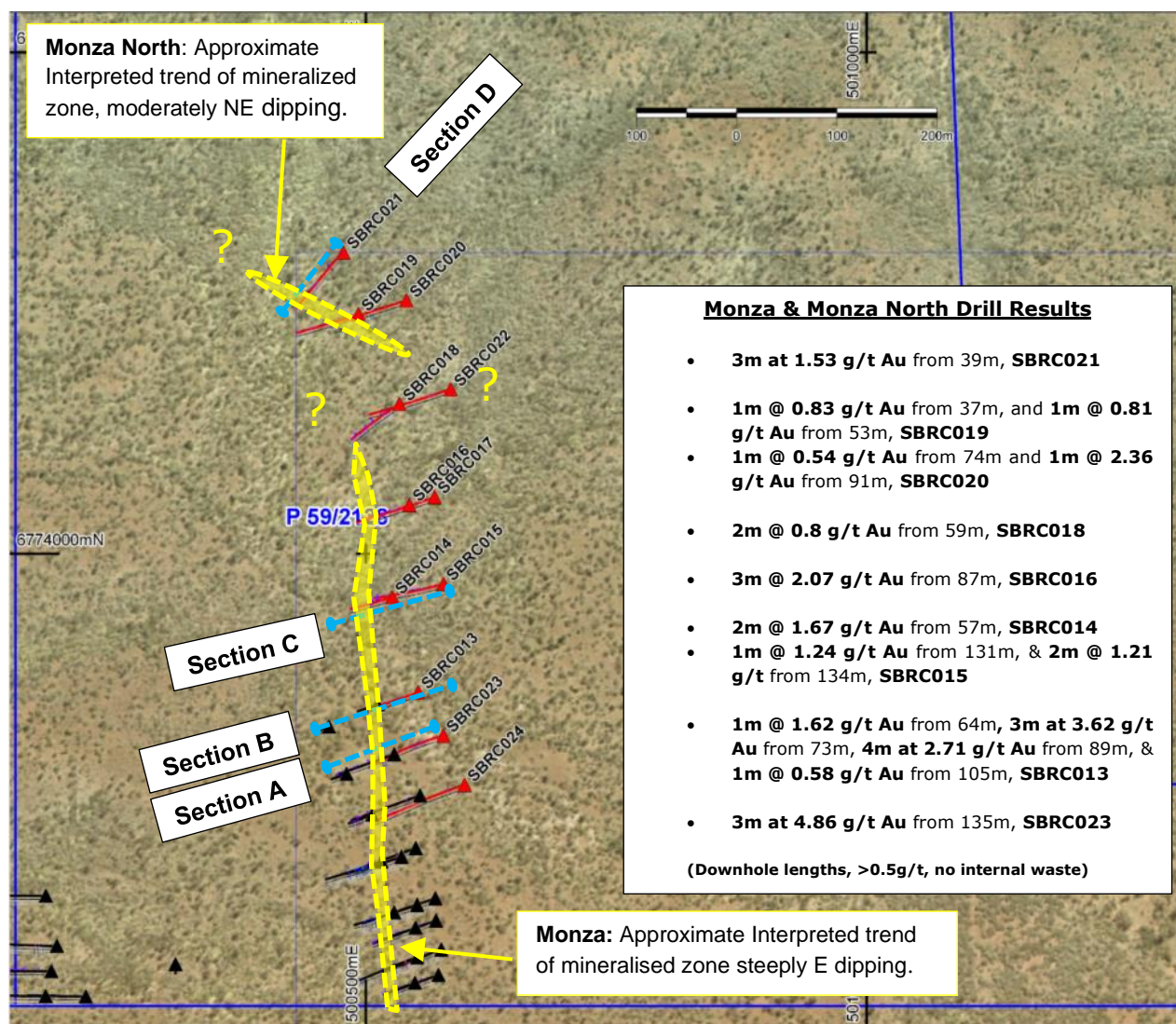


Diagram 1: Location of drill collars from 2021 RC drilling at Monza and newly identified structure at Monza North prospects, Smokebush Project. New drill traces are red with the hole ID labelled; historic drill traces are black (refer to diagram 2 for addition information on newly identified areas) and (diagrams 4 to 7 for the above cross sections A to D and diagrams 10 & 11 for conceptual geological interpretation of cross sections A & B).

Note: For details on historic drill results see ASX announcement; 12 October 2020 – “Exciting Drilling Results at Smokebush Gold Project.”

Potential Follow-up Works Program

The last phase of exploration drill program has defined exciting new zones of gold mineralisation over a broad spatial area at Monza, Monza North and Paradise City. The next stage of exploration is now being investigated to better understand, test and target the interpreted extensional zones down dip, along trend at both Monza, Monza north, and along trend at Paradise City (Refer to diagrams 2 & 3). A reconnaissance air core program has also been planned for testing regional mineralisation within the broader tenement package and may also be considered over these new areas.

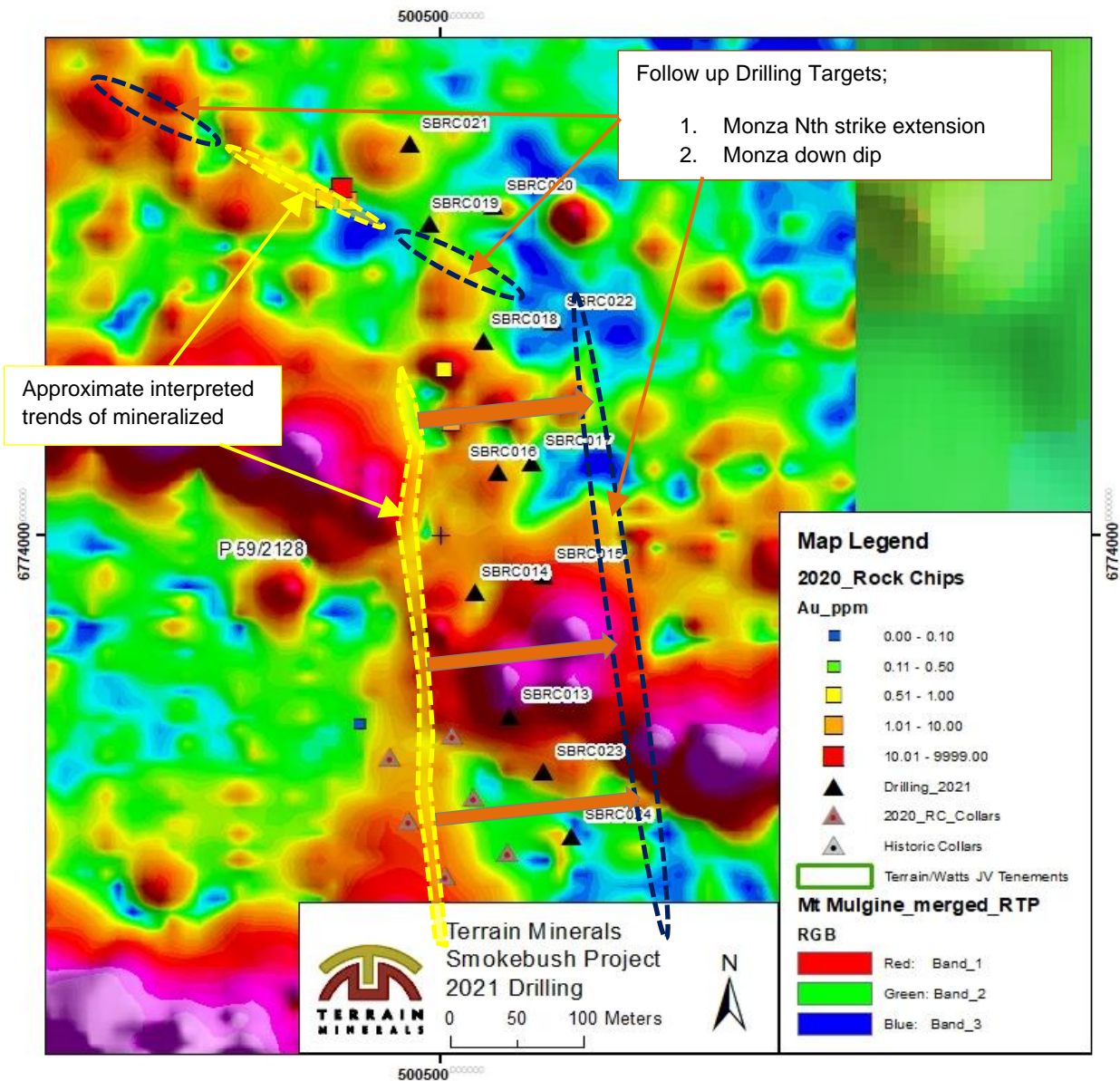


Diagram 2: Follow up Drill Target areas at Monza and Monza Nth (As magnetic Image).

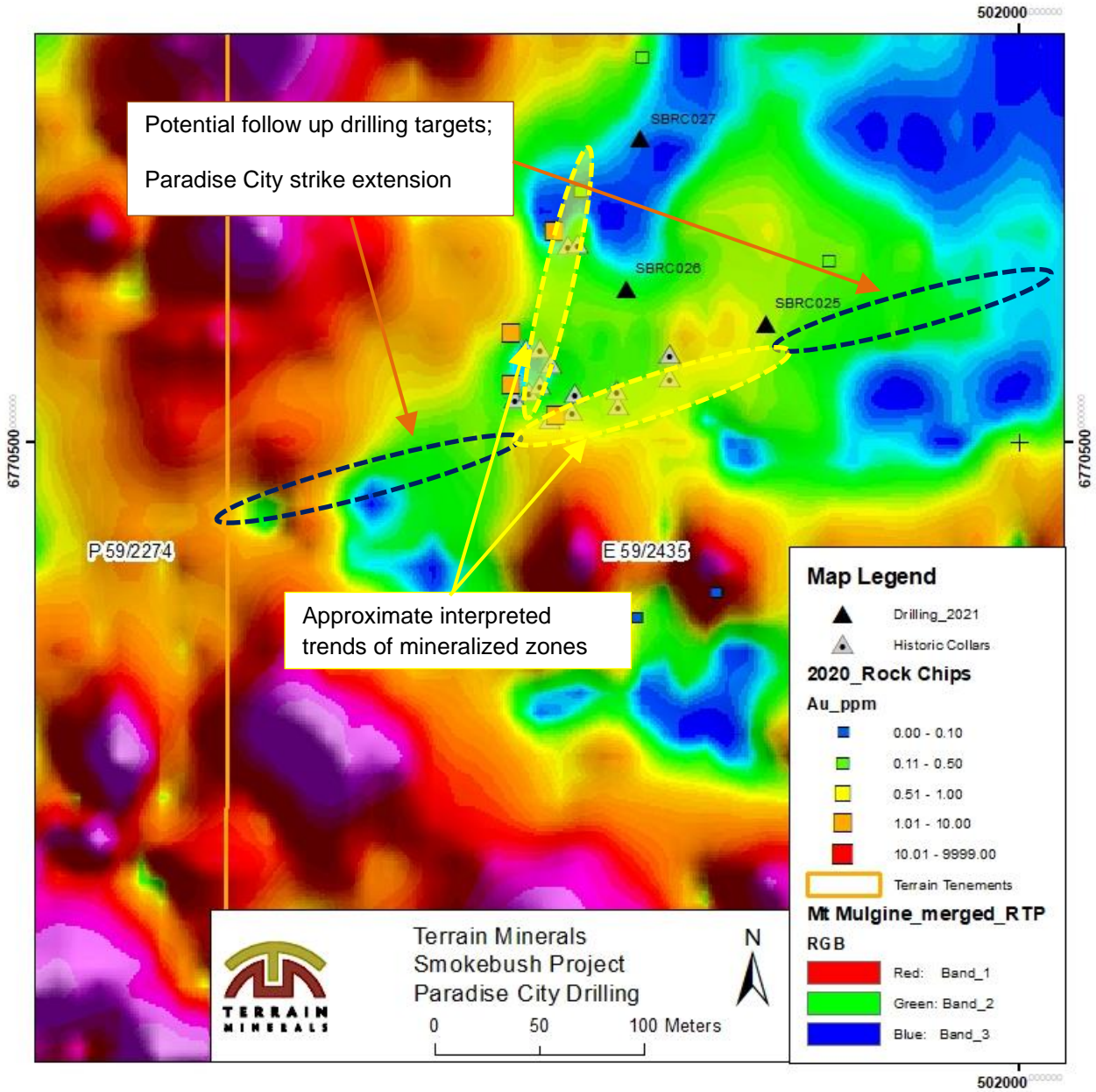


Diagram 3: Follow up Drill Target areas at Paradise City (As magnetic Image).

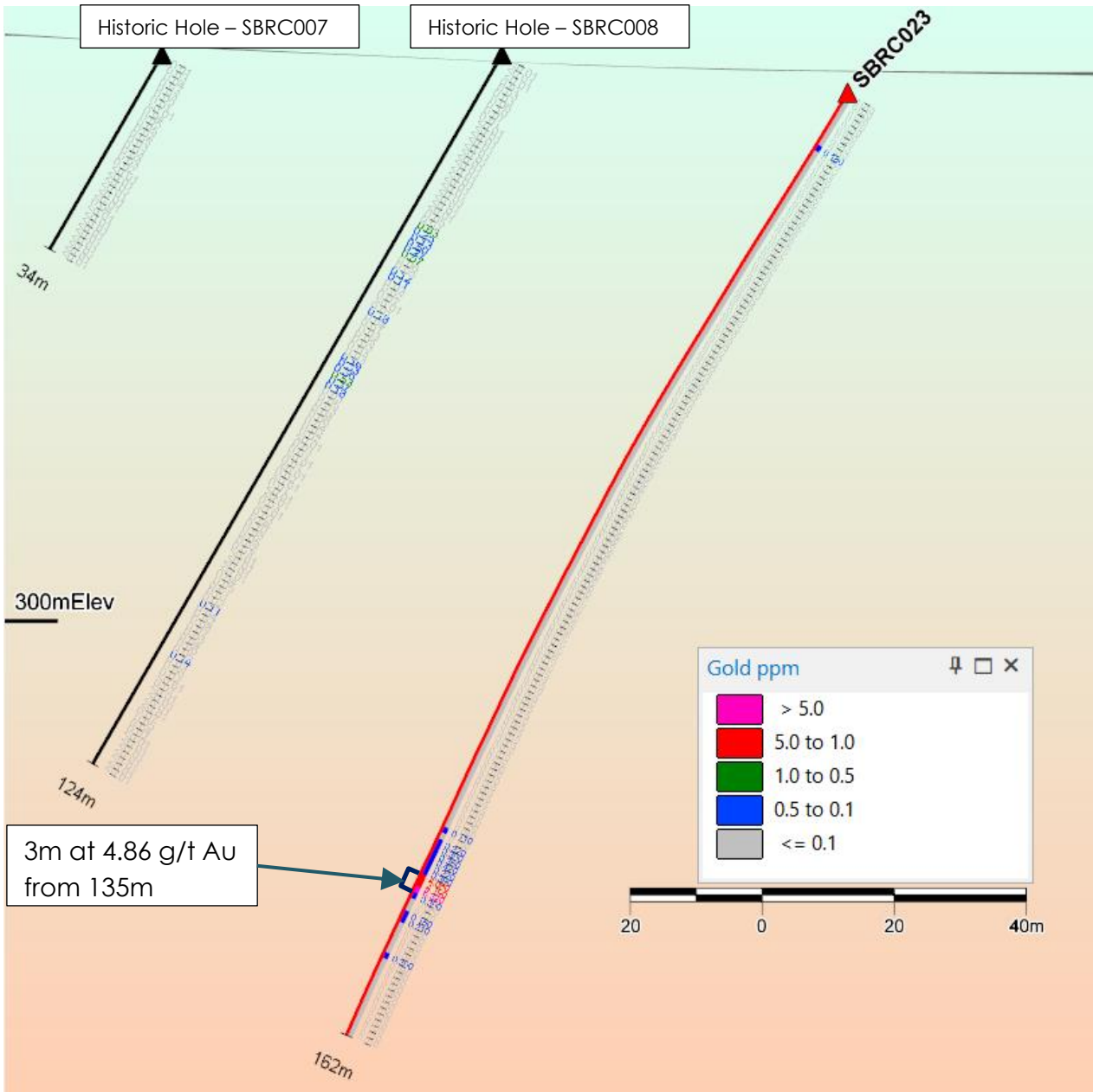


Diagram 4: Section A (looking North)- RC drilling results at Monza – Grade appears to be improving at depth.

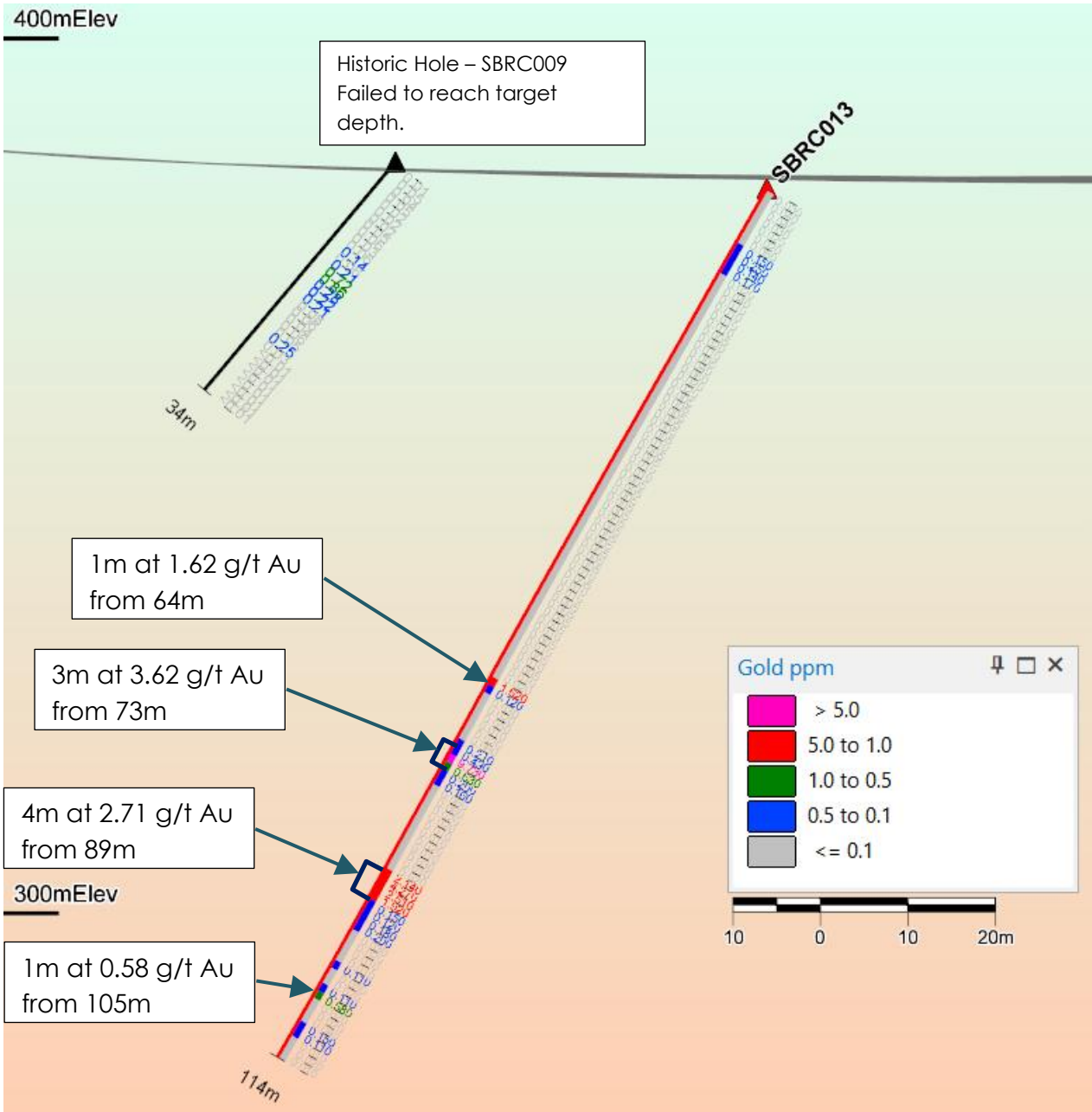


Diagram 5: Section B (looking North) - RC drilling results at Monza - Grade appears to be improving at depth.

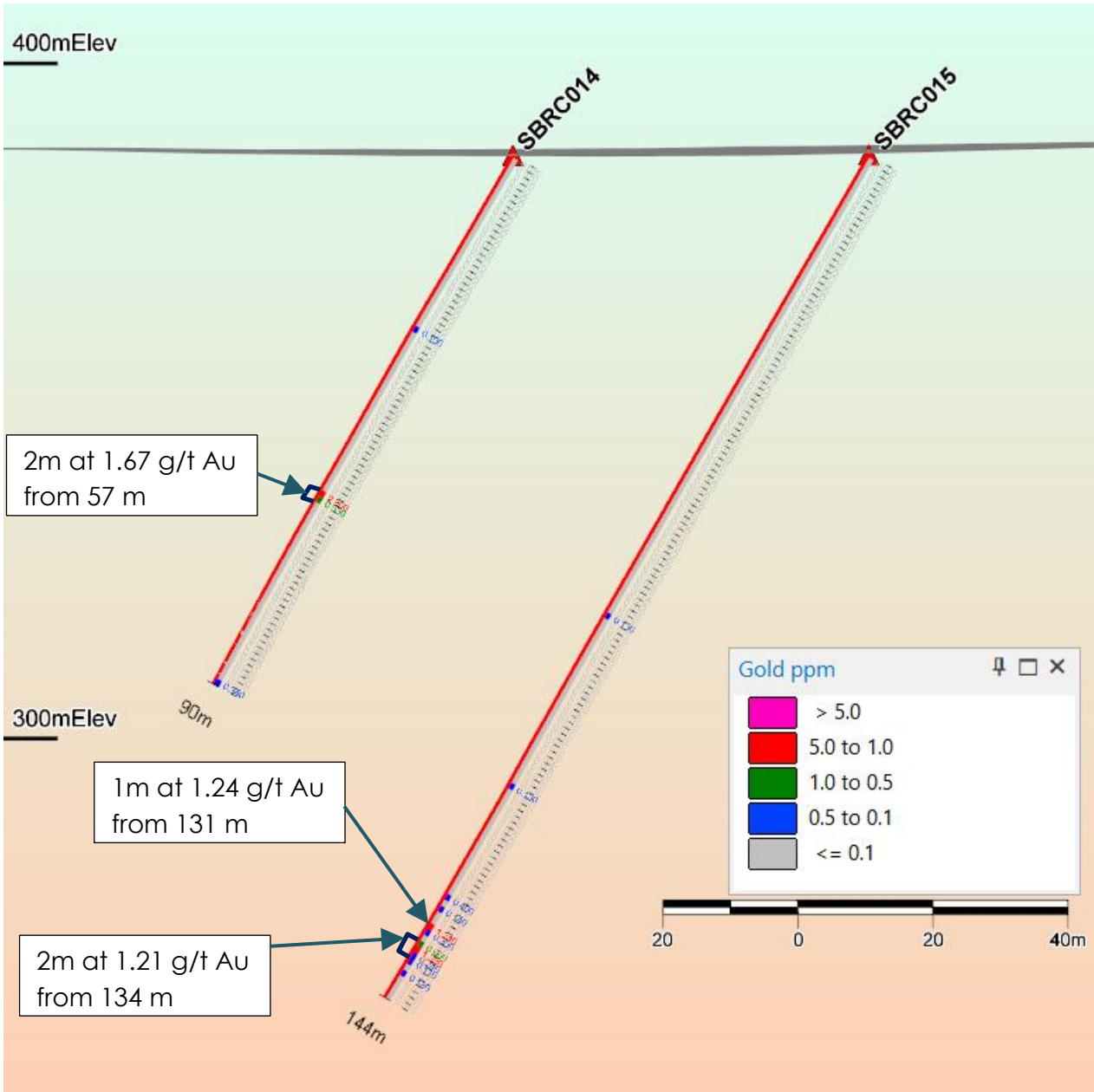


Diagram 6: Section C (looking North) - RC drilling results at Monza.

Monza North - New Area

Monza north is a newly discovered mineralised zone on a NW-SE trending, shallowly dipping structural zone (shear and vein). Monza North appears to be separate from Monza and is open along strike and down dip. Terrain geological team is now re-examining its model over this area and are excited by its potential, which includes the potential for other off set structures in the Monza north area.

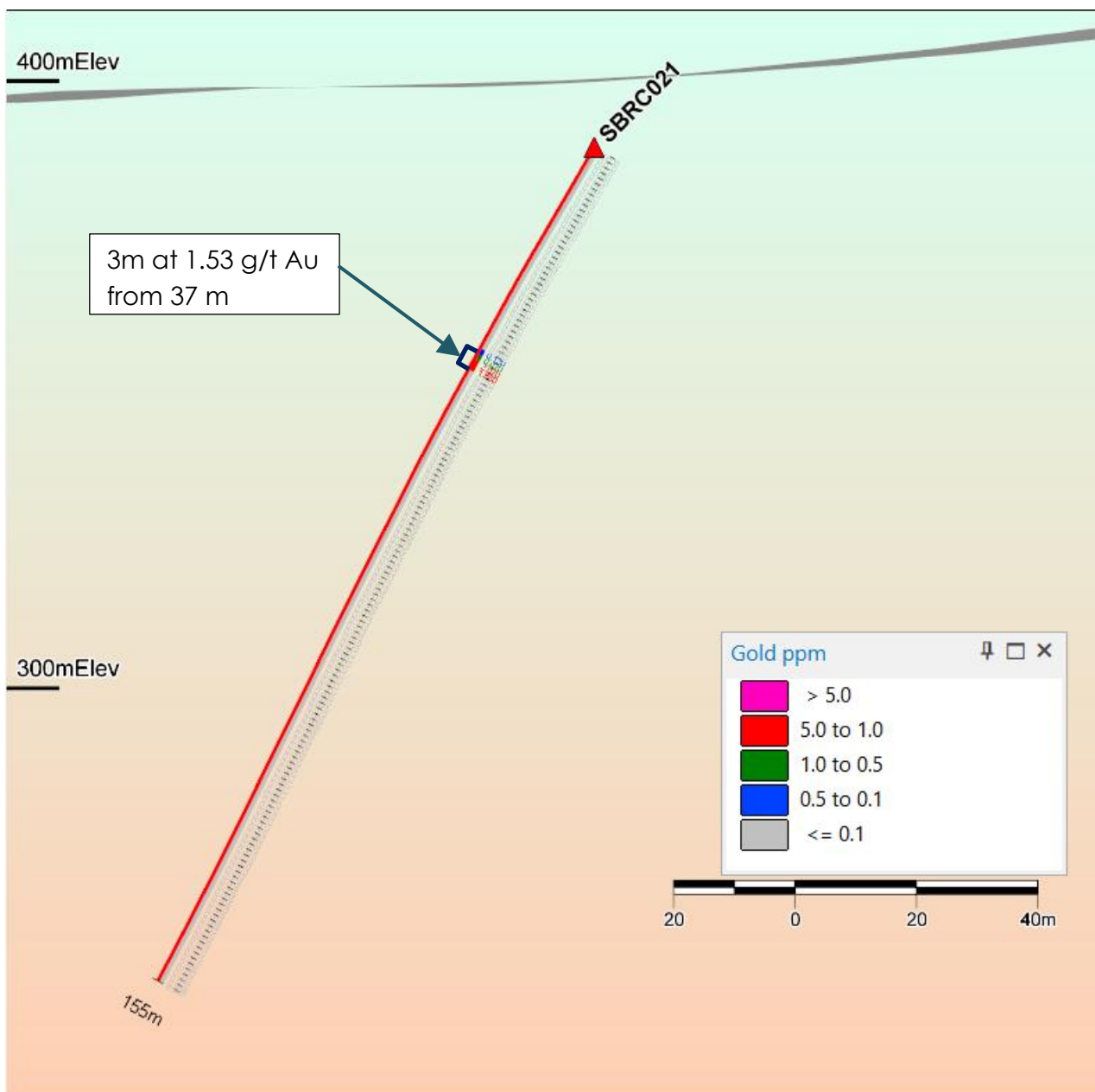


Diagram 7: Section D (looking North-West) - RC drilling results at Monza North.

Paradise City

The historic mineralisation was extended a further 50m East intersecting 1m at 1.18 g/t Au from 14m SBRC025 in this very shallow hole, which possibly skimmed the top of the system. The significant intercept (>0.5 g/t) within SBRC025 occurs within a broader anomalous (> 0.1 g/t) border anomalous zone of 20m.

The aim of drilling at Paradise City was to gain a better understanding of the potential scale of mineralisation in the area around the historic drilling. Terrain geological team will continue to remodel the area to gain a better understanding of the potential strike extent (refer to diagram 8).

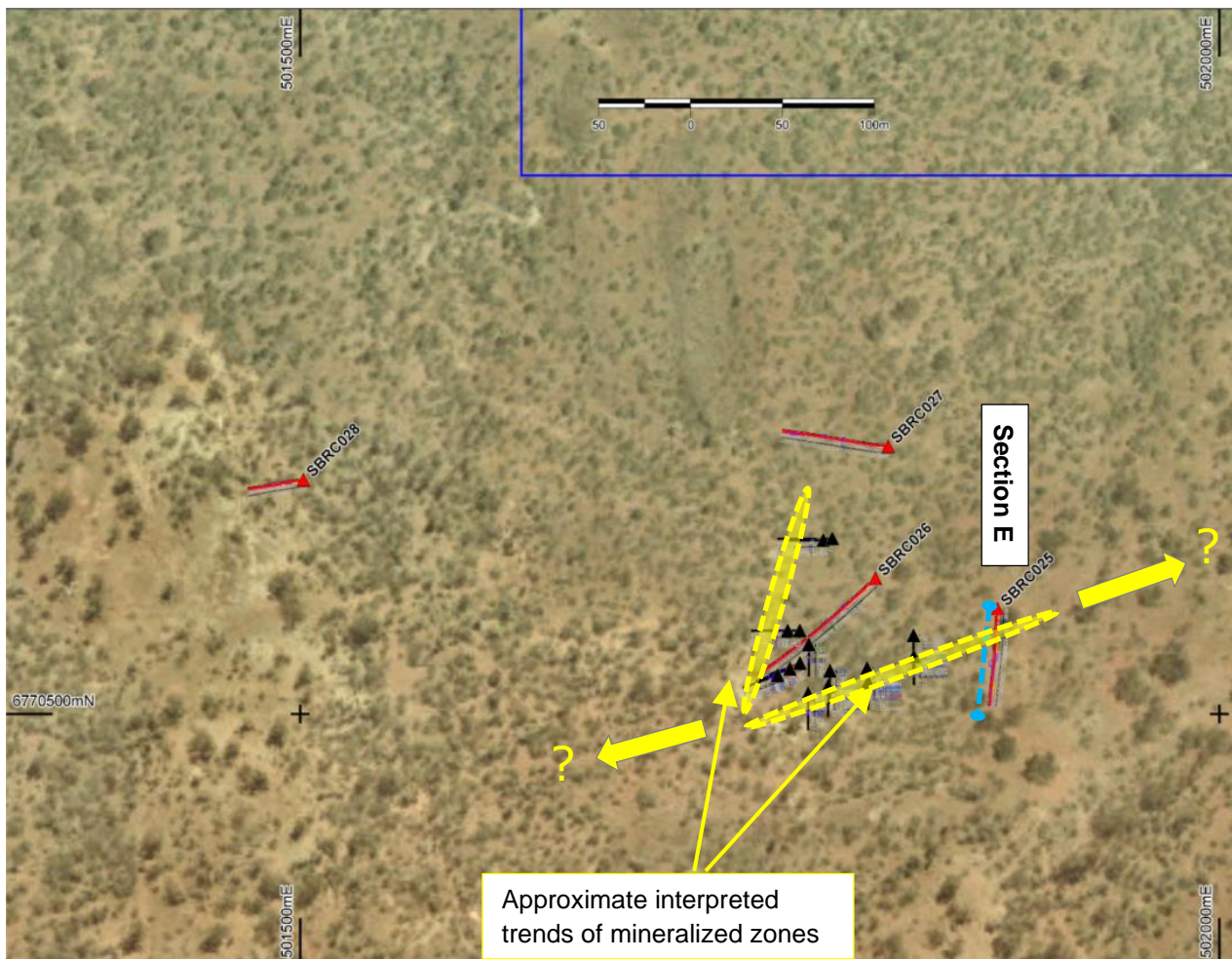


Diagram 8: Location of drill collars from 2021 RC drilling at Paradise City Prospect. New drill traces are red with the hole ID labelled; historic drill traces are black (refer to diagram 9 for above cross section E). The yellow arrows identify the trending direction of the newly identified mineralized strike extensions.

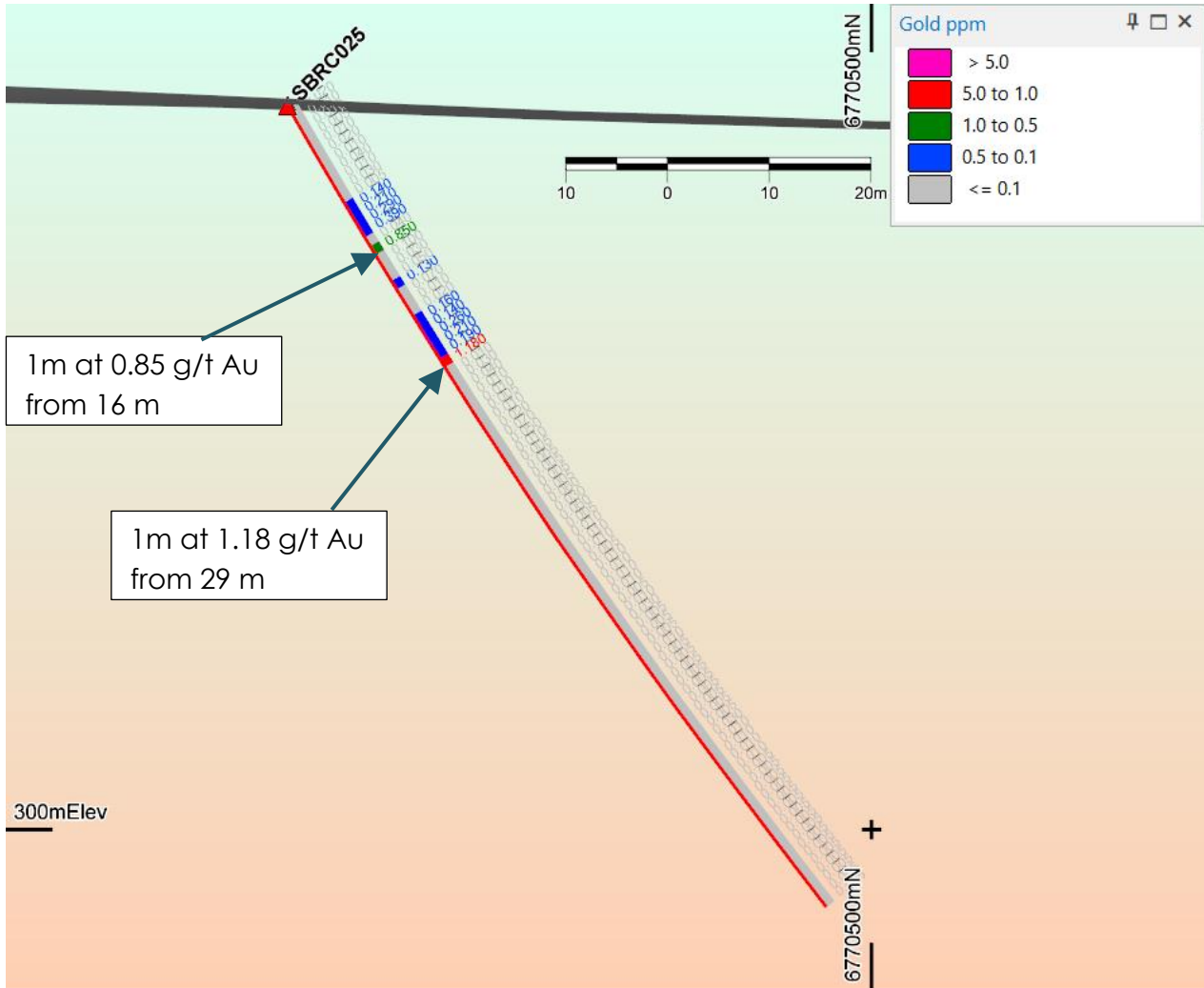


Diagram 9: Section E (Looking East) - RC drilling results at Paradise City.

Geological Interpretation at Monza

Mineralisation at Monza occurs in variably altered (silica ± sericite ± muscovite ± biotite ± chlorite), weakly sheared dolerite proximal to felsic porphyry and pegmatite intrusives. The higher grade (> 0.5 g/t) intercepts occur where alteration is most intense and sulphide (pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± arsenopyrite ± chalcopyrite ± stibnite) mineralisation is strong (generally + 10%). These zones commonly occur within broader zones with weaker alteration, sulphide mineralisation and lower grades. The anomalous grade zones (>0.1 g/t) indicate potential for larger scale controls within the Monza mineralisation system. A schematic interpretation of the mineralised system at Monza is included below (Refer to diagrams 10 & 11).

Anomalous zone halos (downhole lengths, Au grade > 0.1 g/t) include;

- 12 m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 127 m within drillhole SBRC023.
- 7 m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 72 m, and 8 m @ 1.44 g/t Au from 89 m within drillhole SBRC013.

Alteration zone halos (downhole lengths, length of sulphides and/or alteration including zones of internal barren material <0.1g/t);

- 16 m @ 1.1 g/t Au in SBRC023 (includes 2 m of internal barren material < 0.1 g/t).
- 26 m @ 0.93 g/t in SBRC013 (includes 11 m of internal barren material < 0.1 g/t).

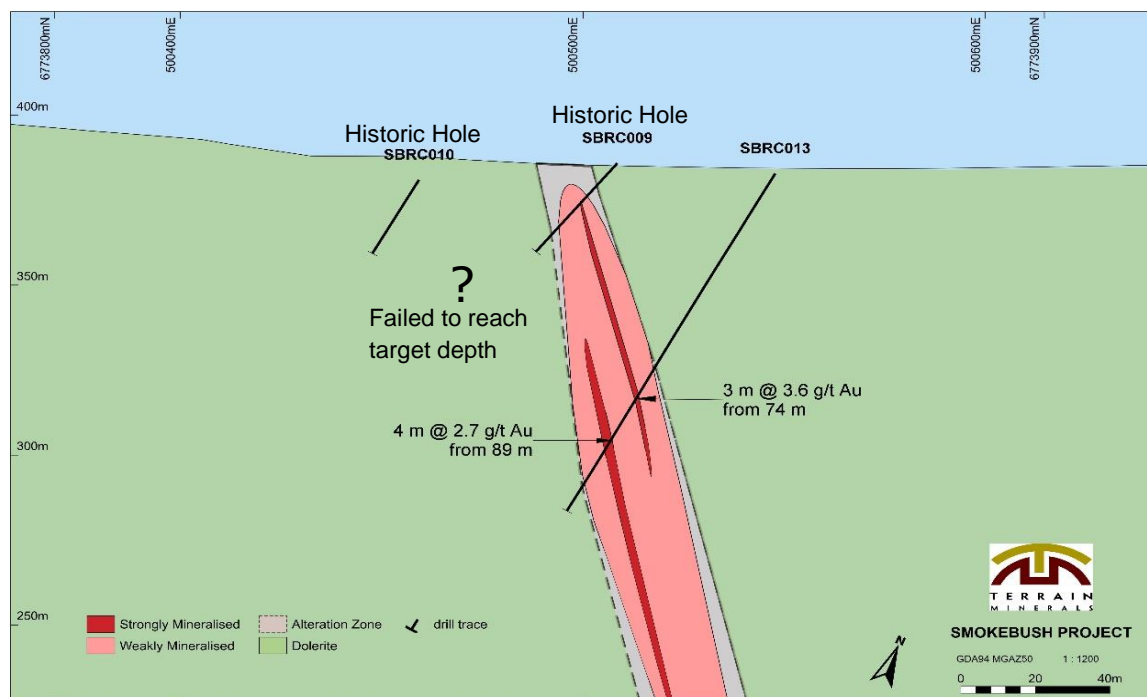


Diagram 10: Conceptual geological interpretation of section A.

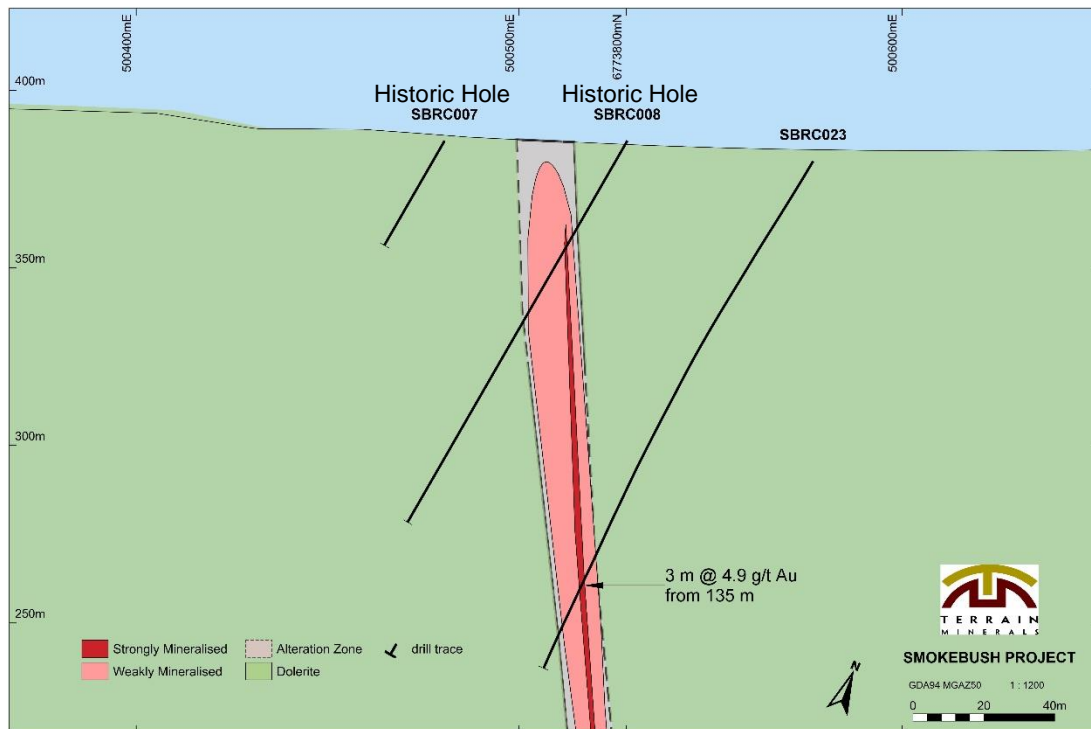


Diagram 11: Conceptual geological interpretation of section B.

Note: For details on historic drill results see ASX announcement; 12 October 2020 – “Exciting Drilling Results at Smokebush Gold Project.”

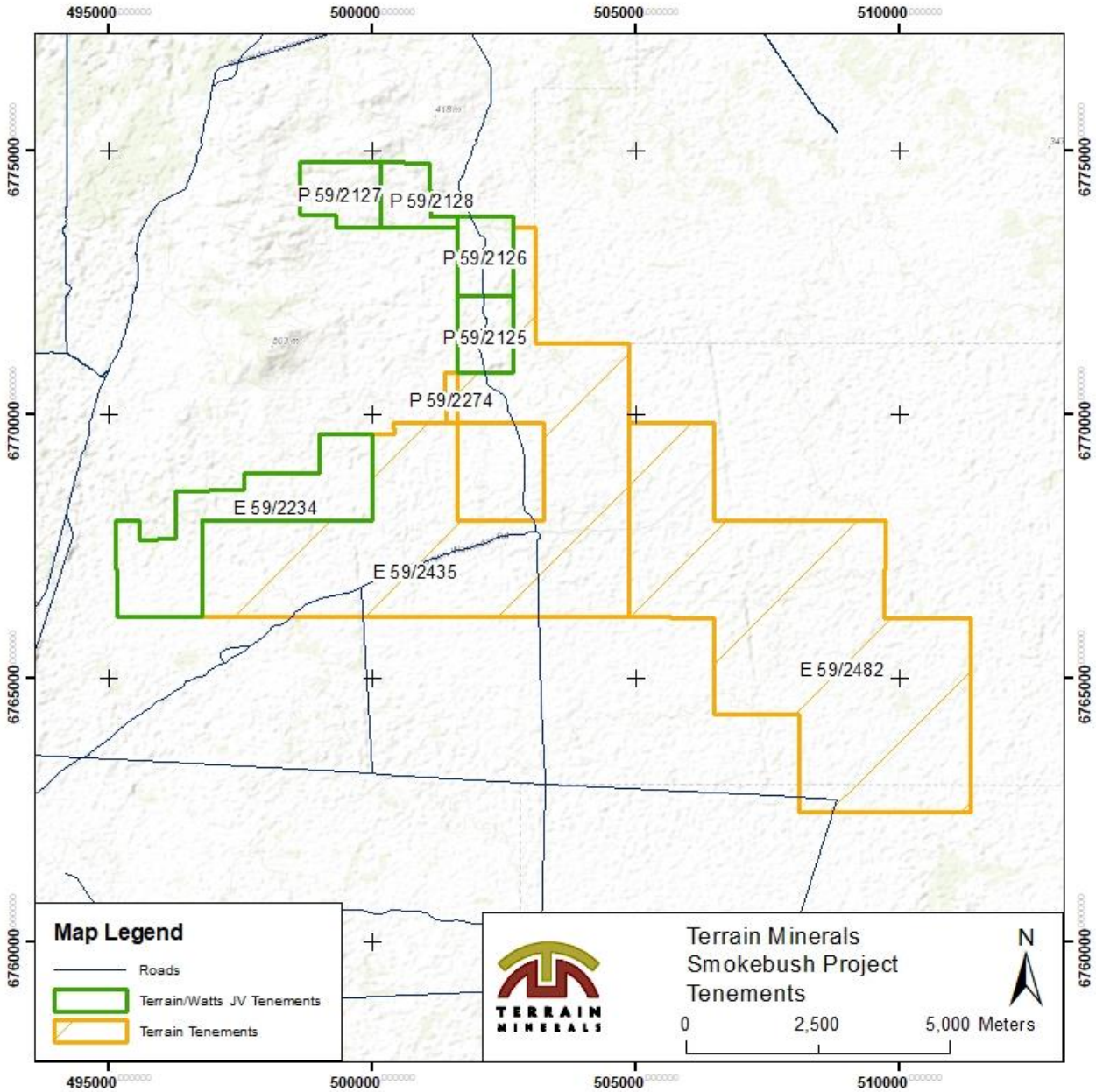


Diagram 12: Smokebush Project Location (tenement outlines in Green-JV tenements and Orange-Terrain 100%).



Note: For additional information refer to ASX announcement:

- **2 December 2019** - Farm-in Agreement for the Smokebush Gold Project at Mt Mulgine, 65km West of Paynes Find WA.
- **18 December 2019** - Smokebush Exceptional Historic Drilling Results Identified During Project Due Diligence.
- **3 March 2020** - Exciting Results from Smokebush Gold Project.
- **08 October 2020** - High Grade Rock Chips at Smokebush Gold Project.
- **12 October 2020** - Exciting Drilling Results at Smokebush Gold Project.
- **3 December 2020** - New Application Granted with Exciting Historic Results at the Paradise City Gold Prospect - Smokebush Gold Project.
- **12 February 2021** - Ground Geophysics & Mapping Refines Targeting Matrix at Smokebush Gold Project.
- **17 March 2021** - Drilling & Project Update - Smokebush Gold Project.
- **22 April 2021** - 2,100m RC Drilling Program Commenced at the Smokebush Gold Project.
- **27 May 2021** - New Rock Chip Samples & Drilling Update Smokebush Gold Project.

Justin Virgin
Executive Director

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ABOUT TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED:

Terrain Minerals Limited (ASX:TMX) is a minerals exploration company with a Western Australian based asset portfolio consisting of:

- **Investments:** As of the date of this announcement Terrain held 3.5 million Red5 Ltd shares (ASX: RED) from the GW sale. Issued at 19c - value at 19c \$665,000.
- **Smokebush** - WA gold exploration Project JV (80% TMX) – Terrain has identified multiple drill targets along with several other prospective areas. Terrain executed its highly successful maiden RC drill program in August 2020, following up on historic drilling. Terrain is excited about the results following completion of the second phase of ground based geophysical survey and detailed mapping program over the new areas around Monza, Paradise City (100% TMX) and Wildflower prospects. The second phase 2,079m RC drilling program was recently completed, refer to above announcement for results.
- **Wild-viper** - WA gold exploration Project 100% owned – which incorporates the strategic land holding known as Wilson Patch (WP). Wild-viper tenement package is strategically located and surrounds Red5 Ltd - Great Western Project (GW) as well as being adjacent to Saracen's (ASX: SAR) Bundarra gold deposits. Terrain's geologist recently visited site (week starting 24th May 2021) following up new theories identified from recent data reviews.
- **Project Review** - Terrain Minerals continues to search potential projects across various commodities including Gold, Copper, Nickel, and industrial minerals in WA. Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, all regions outside of WA, including foreign jurisdictions, are still being considered based on their individual merits.
- **Due to the COVID-19 Situation** - Terrain has been concentrating on WA based opportunities, due to the current unpredictable travel restrictions. The board will continue to monitor health advice from the relevant authorities (WHO and Australian Government) and the factors effecting the health and safety of all Terrain's stake holders.

Authority:

This announcement has been authorised for release by Justin Virgin, Executive Director of Terrain Minerals Limited.

Compliance Statement:

The Company notes that within the announcement all the information is referenced directly to the relevant original ASX market releases of that technical data.

Terrain would like to confirm to readers that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of the estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Disclaimer:

Information included in this release constitutes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue" and "guidance" or other similar words, and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, staffing and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management's assumptions made in good faith relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that exist and effect the company's business operations in the future. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements are only current and relevant for the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which such statement is based.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to the exploration activities are based on information compiled by Mr. D Mizen, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and full time employee of Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. Mr Mizen has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Mizen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Table 1. Smokebush drill hole collar locations with significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t Au with no internal waste. Intersections are down hole lengths; true widths are not known. Note 3m @ 3.62g/t from 73m (hole SBRC013) includes 1m @ 0.49g/t because the field duplicate for this interval was above 0.5g/t.

Hole Id	Type	Prospect	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL	EOH (M)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
SBRC013	RC	Monza	50052	6773862	383	114	64	1	1.62
							73	3	3.62
							89	4	2.71
							105	1	0.58
SBRC014	RC	Monza	500526	6773957	386	90	57	2	1.67
SBRC015	RC	Monza	500577	6773970	386	144	131	1	1.24
							134	2	1.21
SBRC016	RC	Monza	500543	6774049	382	101	71	1	1.86
							82	1	1.10
							87	3	2.07
SBRC017	RC	Monza	500569	6774056	383	161		NSA	
SBRC018	RC	Monza	500533	6774149	391	113	59	2	0.80
SBRC019	RC	Monza Nth	500493	6774239	391	113	37	1	0.83
							53	1	0.81
SBRC020	RC	Monza Nth	500540	6774253	398	156	74	1	0.54
							91	1	2.36
SBRC021	RC	Monza Nth	500477	6774300	389	155	39	3	1.53
SBRC022	RC	Monza	500585	6774164	395	174		NSA	
SBRC023	RC	Monza	500577	6773819	380	162	135	3	4.86
SBRC024	RC	Monza	500599	6773769	378	186	38	1	0.60
							142	1	0.59
SBRC025	RC	Paradise City	501879	6770557	371	95	16	1	0.85
							29	1	1.18
SBRC026	RC	Paradise City	501813	6770574	370	149	66	2	0.64
SBRC027	RC	Paradise City	501820	6770645	380	107		NSA	
SBRC028	RC	Rabbit Warren	501502	6770627	428	59		NSA	
NSA- No significant assays (1m at >0.5 ppm Au)									

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was conducted on the Smokebush Project, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill holes on the project included 16 reverse circulation (RC) holes. Samples were collected at one-metre intervals from a rig-mounted cone splitter. The sample weights were approximately 3 kg in size. RC drill chip samples were submitted to ALS in Perth, WA for sample preparation (pulverise to 85% passing 75 microns) and analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted by Reg Dog Drilling from Kalgoorlie using a Schramm 450 truck mounted RC drill rig with auxiliary compressor. RC drilling used a 4 ½ inch (7 holes) and 5 ½ inch (9 holes) face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery and sample condition were recorded for all drilling. 30 samples were wet with poor recovery out of 2120 total (Includes

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>duplicates).</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill samples were collected at 1m intervals through a cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone. The samples were collected as approximately 3 kg sub-sample splits. • Samples (splits) were submitted to ALS in Perth for analysis. • The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on the style of mineralization, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. • The samples have been sorted and dried, with larger samples split to <3kg size. The whole sample has then been pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser to 85% passing 75um. • Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (4%) to test split efficiency, insertion of standards (4%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prepared RC drill samples were analysed by 50-gram Fire Assay and gold was determined by atomic absorption spectrometer (50g FA). • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. • The ALS lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling samples were collected by Apex Geoscience Australia field geologists. Apex Geoscience Australia are independent geological consultants. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralization encountered. • The assay results of RC chip samples are comparable with the observed mineralogy. • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. • Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. • All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release. • No drill twinning was completed; holes were positioned down dip and along strike of mineralisation evident in historic holes.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill collars were determined by handheld Garmin GPS, which is considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys were completed using a reflex north seeking downhole gyro by the drilling company for each hole. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. • Topographic elevations were generated using the hand-held GPS, which is considered to be accurate to ± 10 m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Smokebush RC drill holes were generally planned on 100 m or 50m line spacing and 50 m between holes. There was typically one or two holes per drill line. • The project is not sufficiently drilled at this stage to define a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No orientation bias has been identified in the data. • Drill holes at the Smokebush prospect were generally angled to intercept perpendicular with modelled geometry of mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation. No orientation bias has been identified in the Smokebush data. • Drill holes targeting anomalous surface samples and historic drillhole mineralisation were angled according to the apparent dip of mineralised structure at surface and down hole intersections of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation in the historic drilling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample security consisted of RC calico samples being collected from the field into numbered polyweave bags and loaded into bulka bags for transport to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration results are from within; P59/2128 (80% Terrain-held by D. Watts-Butler), E59/2435 (100% Terrain held and operated) & P59/2274 (100% Terrain held and operated). See ASX announcement, "Farm-in Agreement for the Smokebush Gold Project" 02/12/2019. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant historic work has been completed over the tenements in question, including historic small-scale mining operations, drilling, geophysical surveys and abundant surface sampling. Previous operators of the tenement areas include; Westfield Minerals (1965), Minefields Exploration (1970-1982), ANZECO (1970-1982), Golconda (1983), General Gold Resources NL (1991-1993), Renison Goldfields Consolidated (1993-1996), Normandy Exploration (1997-1999), Gindalbie Gold NL (1999-2006), Vital Metals Ltd (2005-2009), Minjar Gold Pty Ltd. (1999-2017), Hazelwood Resources Ltd. (2010-2015),

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and Tungsten Mining NL (2015-2017).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Smokebush Project covers a region in the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt comprising supracrustal greenstone rocks, including mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, banded iron formation (BIF) and clastic sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation style is Archaean orogenic gold type.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes, with and without significant intersections have been included in Table 1 of the release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length weighted intersections have been reported in the above-mentioned Table of the release. (Sample intervals were 1m) • No high cuts have been applied. Low cuts have been labelled along with zones of internal waste. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes at Smokebush are angled at - 60° and at azimuth to be roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the interpreted mineralized strike of historic drilling. • All reported intersections are reported with downhole lengths as there is insufficient data to estimate true width intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A table containing significant RC results to date has been included in the release. All locations are shown on the attached plans. Low grades are mentioned when they occur within mineralised intervals.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exploration plan from the RC drilling has been included in the release.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future work may include follow up RC drilling to define the strike and dip extensions to mineralisation.

End.