LION ONE REPORTS ADDITIONAL HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS, COMPLETES PHASE 1 INFILL DRILL PROGRAM AT TUVATU, FIJI

North Vancouver, B.C., February 28, 2022 - Lion One Metals Limited (TSX-V: LIO) (OTCQX: LOMLF) (ASX: LLO) **("Lion One" or the "Company")** is very pleased to announce additional results from its recently completed Phase 1 infill drill program on the Zone 2 portion of the Tuvatu high-grade alkaline Au deposit located on the island of Viti Levu in Fiji. The infill program began in June, 2021 and was completed last week with the termination of hole TUDDH576, bringing the total drilled to 7475.2m and total drill core resampled to 955.4m, for a program total of 8430.6m.

- ***7475m of drilling completed in 42 holes and 955m of resampling of 28 historic drillholes as part of Phase 1 infill program***

Top Intercepts from Latest Infill Drilling Include

77.11 g/t Au over 3.90m *from 30.8-34.7m, inc.* ***162.22 g/t Au over 1.8m*** *from TUDDH 571*
12.56 g/t Au over 7.80m *from 87.1-94.9m, inc.* ***54.43 g/t Au over 1.2m*** *from TUDDH 572*
16.08 g/t Au over 7.80m *from 30.1-37.9m, inc.* ***62.22 g/t Au over 1.8m*** *from TUDDH 573*
15.10 g/t Au over 3.60m *from 121.1-124.7m, inc.* ***95.06 g/t Au over 0.3m*** *from TUDDH 575*

Infill Drilling Program

The consistent bonanza-grade results from many of the drill holes that are part of the Phase 1 infill drill program continue to suggest higher-than-expected continuity of high-grade mineralization as well as higher absolute grades between modelled lodes (Figure 1, Table 1). Analysis of historic drill core material to eliminate sample gaps in areas where the current resource model lacked adequate data density has also yielded positive results, and in several instances, gold grades well above the resource average (Table 2). These factors should result in additional ounces in the portion of the deposit earmarked for earliest production. The re-modelling of Zone 2 lodes will begin as soon as all new data has been received and compiled and all holes have been properly surveyed.

The next (Phase 2) infill program planned for ~5000m of diamond drilling from surface and ~2500m of grade control diamond drilling from underground is aimed at upgrading the resource database in Zone 5 which is scheduled for production within the initial 3 years of operation. This second infill drill program began February 17, 2022 with drill hole TUDDH577, and is expected to require 5-6 months of drilling using three rigs (two from surface and one from underground) to complete.

Highlights from Latest Phase 1 Infill Drilling Results

TUDDH570

- **16.13** g/t Au over 0.5m from 132.1-132.6m
- **39.36** g/t Au over 0.3m from 142.0-142.3m
- **8.99 g/t Au** over **3.6m** from 154.0-157.6m, including

  11.79 g/t Au over 0.9m from 155.2-156.1m,

  30.28 g/t Au over 0.6m from 157.0-157.6m,

TUDDH571

- **77.11 g/t Au** over **3.90m** from 30.8-34.7m, including

  162.22 g/t Au over 1.8m from 30.8-32.6m, which includes

  179.0 g/t Au over 0.3m from 30.8-31.1, and

  61.86 g/t Au over 0.3m from 31.1-31.4m, and

  210.3 g/t Au over 0.3m from 31.4-31.7m, and

  190.0 g/t Au over 0.3m from 31.7-32.0m, and

  261.0 g/t Au over 0.3m from 32.0-32.3m, and

  71.13 g/t Au over 0.3m from 32.3-32.6m, and including

  16.96 g/t Au over 0.3m from 34.4-34.7m

TUDDH572

- **12.56 g/t Au** over **7.80m** from 87.1-94.9m, including

  54.43 g/t Au over 1.2m from 87.1-88.3m, which includes

  19.67 g/t Au over 0.3m from 87.1-87.4m, and also includes

  196.0 g/t Au over 0.3m from 88.0-88.3m, and also includes

  16.04 g/t Au over 1.5m from 89.8-91.3m, which includes

  34.92 g/t Au over 0.6m from 89.8-90.4m
- **26.19 g/t Au** over 0.6m from 105.1-105.7m, including

  21.39 g/t Au over 0.3m from 105.1-105.4m, and

  30.97 g/t au over 0.3m from 105.4-105.7m

TUDDH573

- **9.98 g/t Au** over 1.60m from 27.5-29.1m, including

  16.54 g/t Au over 0.9m from 27.5-28.4m, which includes

  31.58 g/t Au over 0.3m from 27.8-28.1m
- **16.08 g/t Au** over **7.80m** from 30.1-37.9m, including

  62.22 g/t Au over 1.8m from 35.5-37.3m, which includes

  89.02 g/t Au over 0.3m from 35.5-35.8m, and

  52.18 g/t Au over 0.3m from 35.8-36.1m, and

  201.0 g/t Au over 0.3m from 36.1-36.4m
- **10.70 g/t Au** over 0.6m from 269.9-270.5m, including

  15.41 g/t Au over 0.3m from 269.9-270.2m

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TUDDH574

- **11.19 g/t Au** over 0.3m from 81.2-81.5m
- **29.53 g/t Au** over 0.9m from 106.1-107.0m, including
  - **21.11 g/t Au** over 0.3m from 106.1-106.4m, and
  - **33.74 g/t Au** over 0.6m from 106.4-107.0m

TUDDH575

- **12.07 g/t Au** over 0.3m from 77.3-77.6m
- **16.11 g/t Au** over 0.6m from 109.7-110.3m, including
  - **26.24 g/t Au** over 0.3m from 110.0-110.3m
- 5.99 g/t Au over **10.50m** from 114.2-124.7m, including
  - **18.53 g/t Au** over 1.80m from 119.6-121.4m, and
  - **15.10 g/t Au** over **3.60m** from 121.1-124.7m, which include
  - **95.06 g/t Au** over 0.3m from 121.1-121.4m, and
  - **55.71 g/t Au** over 0.3m from 124.4-124.7m

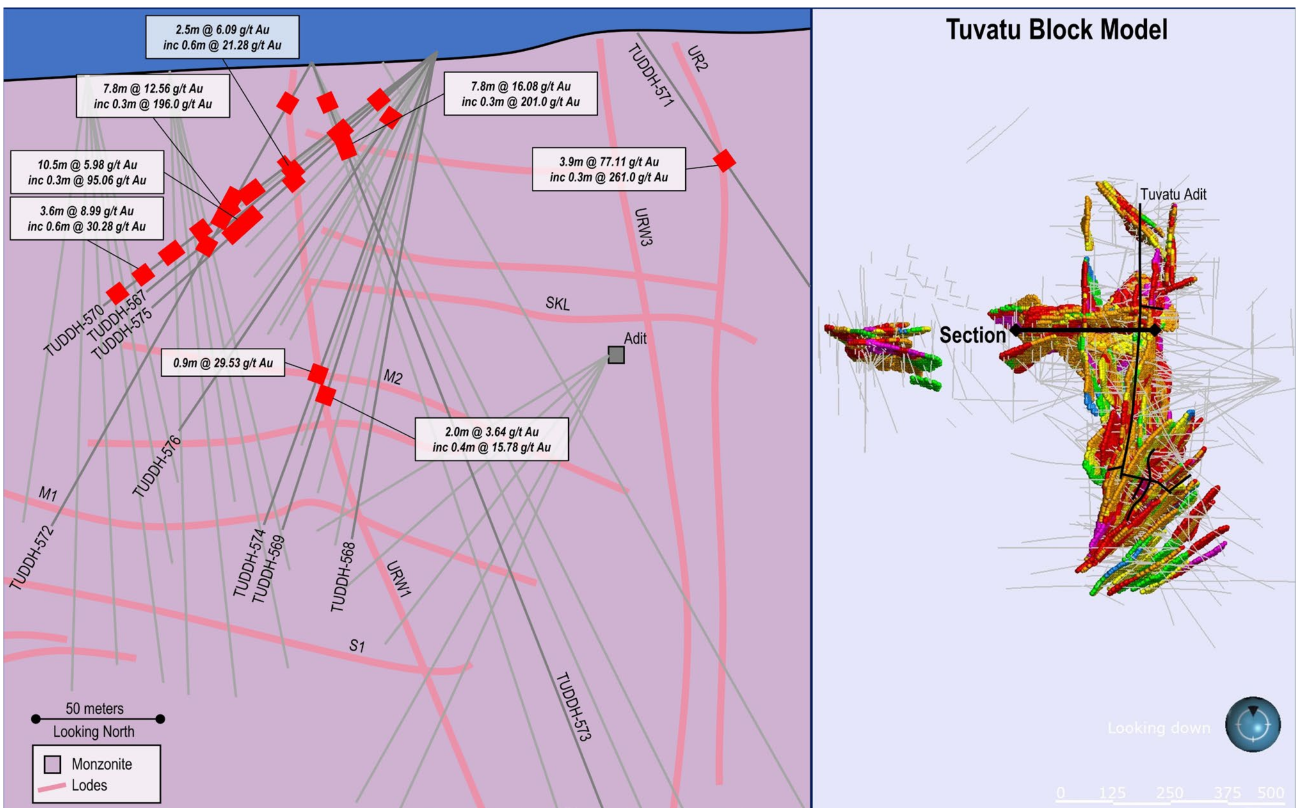

Figure1: Schematic vertical section showing selected infill drilling, Tuvatu. Some of the drillholes shown are off section (e.g. TUDDH571 is N of section, and TUDDH 568 is S of section) and are projected onto the section for clarity.

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Table 1: Drilling Intervals >0.5 g/t Au Reported (intervals > 3.0 g/t Au cutoff and wider than 2.0m are bolded)

Hole ID	***From (m)***	***To (m)***	***Interval (m)***	***Grade (g/t Au)***
TUDDH-567	62.9	65.8	**2.9**	2.13
including	64.1	64.4	0.3	7.85
	67.0	67.6	0.6	0.5
	69.4	70.0	0.6	1.49
	72.1	72.8	0.7	2.25
	78.3	78.6	0.3	0.76
	79.9	84.8	**4.9**	1.59
including	83.5	83.8	0.3	5.03
	88.1	92.2	**4.1**	0.89
	93.4	97.3	**3.9**	0.62
	103.1	103.7	0.6	1.13
	106.1	107.3	1.2	2.32
	110.0	112.5	**2.5**	6.09
including	111.9	112.5	0.6	**21.28**
	115.3	116.2	0.9	5.43
	136.1	137.3	1.2	2.87
TUDDH-568	no significant results			
TUDDH-569	58.3	59.2	0.9	6.12
including	58.8	59.2	0.4	8.9
	78.4	78.7	0.3	1.78
	82.0	82.6	0.6	0.93
	93.1	93.7	0.6	6.79
	101.8	103.0	1.2	0.96
	105.4	106.9	1.5	0.82
	132.4	134.4	**2.0**	3.64
including	133.6	134	0.4	**15.78**
	155.9	156.3	0.4	1.32
TUDDH-570	33.5	35.2	1.7	1.71
	39.7	40.4	0.7	**12.78**
	41.6	42.2	0.6	2.53
	46.0	49.9	**3.9**	1.41
	53.5	56.4	**2.9**	0.89
	60.3	60.9	0.6	0.95
	65.4	66.0	0.6	1
	72.7	73.3	0.6	3.51
	84.4	84.7	0.3	3.29

	88.1	90.5	**2.4**	0.72
	91.7	95.8	**4.1**	1.35
	99.3	99.6	0.3	0.68
	102.6	104.4	1.8	1.21
	107.0	114.7	**7.7**	4.09
including	110.1	110.8	0.7	**15.96**
including	111.1	111.7	0.6	6.87
also including	113.8	114.7	0.9	6.26
	115.9	117	1.1	3.41
	118.8	121.3	**2.5**	4.8
including	118.8	119.1	0.8	**13.17**
which also includes	119.1	119.6	0.5	**15.87**
	130.0	132.6	**2.6**	6.4
including	130.0	130.9	0.9	**9.3**
including	132.1	132.6	0.5	**16.13**
	135.6	136.5	0.9	0.86
	137.7	143.5	**5.8**	3.13
including	142.0	142.3	0.3	**39.36**
	147.5	149.3	1.8	0.77
	151.4	152.3	0.9	2.62
including	151.4	151.7	0.3	5.54
	154.0	157.6	**3.6**	8.99
including	154.0	154.3	0.3	7.3
and including	155.2	156.1	0.9	**11.79**
which also includes	157.0	157.6	0.6	**30.28**
	161.5	163.6	**2.1**	4.38
including	161.5	162.1	0.6	7.49
including	162.7	163.0	0.3	**9.59**
	165.1	166.3	1.2	1.44
TUDDH-571	30.8	34.7	**3.9**	**77.11**
including	30.8	32.6	1.8	**162.22**
including	30.8	31.1	0.3	**179.0**
including	31.1	31.4	0.3	**61.86**
including	31.4	31.7	0.3	**210.3**
including	31.7	32.0	0.3	**190.0**
including	32.0	32.3	0.3	**261.0**
including	32.3	32.6	0.3	**71.13**
including	34.4	34.7	0.3	**16.96**
	75.5	76.1	0.6	0.64
TUDDH-572	29.8	30.4	0.6	0.85

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	35.5	36.1	0.6	5.1
	37.3	42.4	**5.1**	0.58
	44.2	47.2	**3**	4.94
including	44.2	45.4	1.2	8.04
which includes	44.2	44.5	0.3	**20.4**
	48.4	49.6	1.2	0.61
	63.4	63.7	0.3	2.75
	66.1	67.3	1.2	0.55
	73.6	75.4	1.8	1.13
	82.6	83.2	0.6	5.66
including	82.6	82.9	0.3	7.85
	85.0	85.3	0.3	6.78
	87.1	94.9	**7.8**	**12.56**
including	87.1	88.3	1.2	**54.43**
which includes	87.1	87.4	0.3	**19.67**
and	88.0	88.3	0.3	**196.0**
and also includes	89.8	91.3	1.5	**16.04**
which includes	89.8	90.4	0.6	**34.92**
	103.3	106.6	**3.3**	5.86
including	105.1	105.7	0.6	**26.18**
which includes	105.1	105.4	0.3	**21.39**
and includes	105.4	105.7	0.3	**30.97**
	121.9	122.2	0.3	0.51
	128.2	128.5	0.3	0.5
TUDDH-573	7.4	8.3	0.9	0.7
	10.2	10.5	0.3	2.44
	12.6	16.55	**3.95**	0.62
	23.0	23.3	0.3	0.52
	27.5	29.1	1.6	**9.98**
including	27.5	28.4	0.9	**16.54**
which also includes	27.8	28.1	0.3	**31.58**
	30.1	37.9	**7.8**	**16.08**
including	35.5	37.3	1.8	**62.22**
including	35.5	35.8	0.3	**89.02**
including	35.8	36.1	0.3	**52.18**
which also includes	36.1	36.4	0.3	**201.0**
	41.5	43.0	1.5	5.05
including	41.5	41.8	0.3	8.86
	51.7	52	0.3	2.14

	58.7	59.9	1.2	1.62
	185.3	185.6	0.3	6.68
	205.4	206.9	1.5	4.06
including	206.6	206.9	0.3	**9.2**
	216.5	217.4	0.9	0.8
	225.5	225.8	0.3	6.34
	249.0	249.3	0.3	2.06
	269.9	271.7	1.8	4.23
including	269.9	270.5	0.6	**10.7**
which includes	269.9	270.2	0.3	**15.41**
TUDDH-574	23.3	24.2	0.9	0.58
	41.0	43.7	**2.7**	1.66
	49.1	50.6	1.5	2.62
	59.3	59.6	0.3	1.33
	70.1	71.3	1.2	2.78
	81.2	81.5	0.3	**11.19**
	92.9	93.2	0.3	3.69
	106.1	107.0	0.9	**29.53**
including	106.1	106.4	0.3	**21.11**
and	106.4	107.0	0.6	**33.74**
TUDDH-575	32.3	32.6	0.3	0.66
	33.8	34.1	0.3	0.76
	41.9	44.3	**2.4**	1.29
including	41.9	42.2	0.3	4.74
and	42.5	43.1	0.6	0.56
and	43.4	43.7	0.3	0.62
and	44.0	44.3	0.3	0.75
	46.4	47.0	0.6	0.68
	48.2	48.5	0.3	0.55
	66.5	67.1	0.6	0.53
	77.0	79.1	**2.1**	2.18
including	77.0	77.3	0.3	0.57
and	77.3	77.6	0.3	**12.07**
	78.5	78.8	0.3	1.00
	78.8	79.1	0.3	0.83
	83.6	83.9	0.3	3.30
	85.1	86.3	1.2	1.63
	90.2	90.5	0.3	1.19

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	99.2	99.8	0.6	0.79
	106.1	107.0	0.9	3.42
including	106.1	106.4	0.3	4.08
and	106.4	106.7	0.3	1.93
and	106.7	107.0	0.3	4.24
	109.1	110.3	1.2	8.39
including	109.1	109.4	0.3	0.54
and	109.4	109.7	0.3	0.79
and	109.7	110.0	0.3	5.97
and	110.0	110.3	0.3	**26.24**
	114.2	124.7	**10.5**	5.98
including	114.2	114.5	0.3	1.32
and	115.4	115.7	0.3	4.35
and	116.0	116.3	0.3	0.50
and	117.2	117.5	0.3	1.08
and	117.5	117.8	0.3	3.30
and	118.7	119.0	0.3	0.52
and	119.6	121.4	1.8	**18.53**
which includes	119.6	119.9	0.3	6.94
and includes	119.9	120.2	0.3	4.59
and includes	120.2	120.5	0.3	4.45
and includes	121.1	121.4	0.3	**95.06**
or	121.1	124.7	**3.6**	**15.1**
which includes	121.1	121.4	0.3	**95.06**
and includes	121.7	122.0	0.3	0.57
and includes	122.0	123.2	1.2	2.77
and includes	123.2	123.5	0.3	3.05
and includes	123.5	123.8	0.3	0.73
and includes	123.8	124.4	0.6	7.47
and includes	124.4	124.7	0.3	**55.71**
	129.5	131.3	1.8	1.21
including	129.5	130.1	0.6	2.81
and	131.0	131.3	0.3	0.67
	132.5	132.8	0.3	4.97
	135.5	135.8	0.3	0.93
	137.6	137.9	0.3	1.41
	143.3	144.5	1.2	1.59
including	143.3	143.6	0.3	1.05

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and	143.6	144.2	0.6	1.97
and	144.2	144.5	0.3	1.35
	162.2	162.5	0.3	1.45
TUDDH-576	22.9	23.5	0.6	1.49
	25.0	25.6	0.6	0.63
	29.2	29.5	0.3	1.1
	36.7	38.5	1.8	8.25
including	36.7	37.0	0.3	2.60
and	37.0	37.6	0.6	0.56
and	37.6	38.5	0.9	**15.26**
	39.7	40.0	0.3	0.57
	43.0	44.2	1.2	0.77
including	43.0	43.6	0.6	0.55
and	43.6	44.2	0.6	0.98

Table 2: Summary of results from selected sample gap intervals from historic drill core

Hole ID	***From (m)***	***To (m)***	***Interval (m)***	***Grade (g/t Au)***
TUDDH-212	448.1	448.4	0.30	1.25
TUDDH-225	52.70	53.35	0.35	**14.10**
	54.25	54.85	0.60	1.06
	89.0	89.6	0.60	0.71
	91.1	92.0	0.90	**10.98**
	94.3	94.6	0.30	3.22
	102.0	103.4	1.40	0.68
TUDDH-356	60.05	60.35	0.30	0.61
	72.2	72.5	0.30	4.21
	77.6	77.9	0.30	0.53
	81.5	82.26	0.76	1.81
TUDDH-362	84.81	85.11	0.30	0.56
	85.41	85.71	0.30	0.69
	85.71	86.01	0.30	1.47
	86.31	86.61	0.30	**74.58**
	86.91	87.4	0.49	0.53
TUDDH-408	43.23	43.74	0.51	0.54
	44.65	45.25	0.60	1.28
	79.27	79.87	0.60	2.21
	79.87	80.47	0.60	1.80

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TUDDH-410	73.2	73.8	0.60	3.38
	118.2	118.8	0.60	1.81
TUDDH-525	466.6	466.9	0.30	0.95
TUDDH-539	131.1	131.7	0.60	6.88
TUDDH-540	62.93	63.23	0.30	4.22
	64.6	64.9	0.30	0.61
	64.9	65.2	0.30	3.87
	69.8	70.4	0.60	2.20
	77.3	77.6	0.30	0.97
	90.7	91.0	0.30	4.11

Table 3: Survey details of diamond drill holes referenced in this release

Hole No	Coordinates (Fiji map grid)		RL	final depth	dip	azimuth
	N	E		m		(TN)
TUDDH567	3920779	1876395	219.9	183.8	-40	255
TUDDH568	3920686	1876364	255.1	112.9	-75	258
TUDDH569	3920779	1876396	219.9	191.7	-69	252
TUDDH570	3920780	1876396	220.0	233.3	-44	270
TUDDH571	3920932	1876510	236.1	847.6	-62	147
TUDDH572	3920779	1876396	219.9	203.5	-60	270
TUDDH573	3920796	1876351	209.7	779.2	-66	131
TUDDH574	3920779	1876396	219.9	182.6	-70	270
TUDDH575	3920779	1876396	219.9	164.3	-47	285
TUDDH576	3920779	1876396	219.9	200.5	-60	285
TUDDH577	3920435	1876513	348.0	in progress	-40	270
TUDDH-212	3920664	1876757	281.3	600.5	-58	245
TUDDH-225	3920737	1876336	222.8	300.3	-60	330
TUDDH-356	3920760	1876260	205.5	112.9	-61	010
TUDDH-362	3920775	1876303	219.6	132.0	-65	360
TUDDH-408	3920767	1876337	225.0	140.6	-70	330
TUDDH-410	3920731	1876309	228.9	143.6	-65	340
TUDDH-525	3920796	1876351	209.4	350.6	-57	123
TUDDH-539	3920733	1876297	225.1	186.2	-72	004
TUDDH-540	3920733	1876297	225.1	168.2	-60	001

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Qualified Person
The scientific and technical content of this news release has been reviewed, prepared, and approved by Mr. Sergio Cattalani, P. Geo, who is a qualified person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI-43-101).

About Tuvatu
The Tuvatu gold deposit is located on the island of Viti Levu in the South Pacific island nation of Fiji. The mineral resource for Tuvatu as disclosed in the technical report "Tuvatu Gold Project PEA", dated June 1, 2015, and prepared by Mining Associates Pty Ltd of Brisbane Qld, and subsequently updated in January 2018 as disclosed in the technical report and PEA by Tetra Tech "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment Update for the Tuvatu Gold Project, The Republic of Fiji" dated September 2020, comprises 1,007,000 tonnes Indicated at 8.48 g/t Au (274,600 oz. Au) and 1,325,000 tonnes inferred at 9.0 g/t Au (384,000 oz. Au) at a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au. The technical report is available on the Lion One website at www.liononemetals.com and on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

About Lion One Metals Limited
Lion One's flagship asset is 100% owned, fully permitted high grade Tuvatu Alkaline Gold Project, located on the island of Viti Levu in Fiji. Lion One envisions a low-cost high-grade underground gold mining operation at Tuvatu coupled with exciting exploration upside inside its tenements covering the entire Navilawa caldera, an underexplored yet highly prospective 7km diameter volcanic edifice of alkaline affinity. Lion One's CEO Walter Berukoff leads an experienced team of explorers and mine builders and has owned or operated over 20 mines in 7 countries. As the founder and former CEO of Miramar Mines, Northern Orion, and La Mancha Resources, Walter is credited with building over $3 billion of value for shareholders.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lion One Metals Limited
"*Walter Berukoff*"
Chairman and CEO

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This press release may contain statements that may be deemed to be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein are forward looking information. Generally, forward-looking information may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "proposed", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases, or by the use of words or phrases which state that certain actions, events or results may, could, would, or might occur or be achieved. This forward-looking information reflects Lion One Metals Limited's current beliefs and is based on information currently available to Lion One Metals

Limited and on assumptions Lion One Metals Limited believes are reasonable. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the actual results of exploration projects being equivalent to or better than estimated results in technical reports, assessment reports, and other geological reports or prior exploration results. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Lion One Metals Limited or its subsidiaries to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks and other factors may include, but are not limited to: the stage development of Lion One Metals Limited, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current research and development or operational activities; competition; uncertainty as to patent applications and intellectual property rights; product liability and lack of insurance; delay or failure to receive board or regulatory approvals; changes in legislation, including environmental legislation, affecting mining, timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; not realizing on the potential benefits of technology; conclusions of economic evaluations; and lack of qualified, skilled labour or loss of key individuals. Although Lion One Metals Limited has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Lion One Metals Limited does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

<u>JORC Code 2012 Table 1</u>

The following extract from the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources:

'JORC Code 2012 Table 1' Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Core drilling, logging and sampling at Tuvatu proceeded as follows: • Diamond drillholes prefixed TUDDH are drilled from the surface, whilst those prefixed TUG are drilled from the underground. All holes are completed with diamond drilling methods. The diamond drill holes included in the release, were drilled as follows: **TUDDH567** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 4.60m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 4.60m to 183.80m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 20.30m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 20.30m to 183.80m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH568** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 5.80m downhole depth, and through fresh monzonite from 5.80m to 112.90m using LTK60 diamond drill core (43.90mm diameter) from surface to 112.90m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH569** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 5.30m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 5.30m to 191.70m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 13.00m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 13.00m to 191.70m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH570** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 16.60m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 16.60m to 233.30m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 18.80m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 18.80m to 233.30m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH571** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 4.60m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 4.60m to 847.60m using PQ3 diamond drill core (83.00mm diameter) from surface to 137.40m, HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from 137.40m to 504.70m, and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 504.70m to 847.60m, where the hole was terminated.

		TUDDH572 was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 11.50m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 11.50m to 203.50m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 14.40m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 14.40m to 203.50m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH573** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 5.10m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite and andesite from 5.10m to 847.60m using PQ3 diamond drill core (83.00mm diameter) from surface to 37.00m, HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from 37.00m to 501.70m, and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 501.70m to 779.20m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH574** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 6.15m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 6.15m to 182.60m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 16.00m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 16.00m to 182.60m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH575** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 12.80m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 12.80m to 164.30m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 18.80m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 18.80m to 164.30m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH576** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 12.35m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 12.35m to 200.50m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 16.00m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 16.00m to 200.50m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH577** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 11.45m downhole depth, and through intercalating weathered and fresh monzonite, micromonzonite, andesite and volcaniclastic from 11.45m to 173.40m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 17.40m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 17.40m to 173.40m, still in progress at the time of this release. **TUDDH212** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 4.00m downhole depth, and through intercalating weathered and fresh micromonzonite and andesite from 4.00m to 600.50m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 600.50m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH225** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 5.50m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh monzonite from 5.50m to 300.30m using PQ3 diamond drill core (83.00mm diameter) from 2.15m to 37.40m, HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 2.15m and from 37.40m to 300.25m, where the hole was terminated.

		TUDDH356 was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 13.90m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh micromonzonite from 13.90m to 112.90m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 112.90m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH362** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 12.25m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh micromonzonite from 12.25m to 132.00m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 132.00m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH408** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 20.40m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh micromonzonite from 20.40m to 140.60m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 20.40m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 20.40m to 140.60m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH410** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 17.10m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh micromonzonite from 17.10m to 143.70m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 23.70m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 23.70m to 143.70m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH525** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 8.50m downhole depth, and through intercalating weathered and fresh micromonzonite and andesite from 17.10m to 698.60m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 41.30m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 41.30m to 698.60m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH539** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 4.80m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh micromonzonite from 4.80m to 186.20m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 22.70m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 22.70m to 186.20m, where the hole was terminated. **TUDDH540** was drilled through poorly consolidated transported material from surface to 19.70m downhole depth, and through weathered and fresh micromonzonite from 19.70m to 168.20m using HQ3 diamond drill core (61.10mm diameter) from surface to 42.20m and NQ3 diamond drill core (45.00mm diameter) from 42.20m to 162.20m, where the hole was terminated. • Lithological logging included rock type, mineralogy, weathering, alteration, texture, grainsize, lodes and geotechnical data where relevant. • Each tray of drill core was photographed. • Zones of mineralization defined by alkaline rich veining and brecciation, plus or minus sulphides or iron oxides after sulphides; are sampled selectively to minimise the effects of dilution by barren host rock. This selective sampling means sample intervals can vary from 15 cm to over 1 m in length. At least one meter of core on either side of a mineralized section is also sampled. • Samples are composited where there is more than one consecutive >0.5 g/t Au interval.

		• Sample intervals were marked up on site. • Core is cut using a diamond core saw. • Half core of mineralised intervals are cut by diamond saw and sampled for assay. • Drillholes were downhole surveyed using a Ranger Explorer Mark 2 electronic multishot camera. Surveys are taken at least once every 30 m. • Core recovery was generally high, averaging over 95%. • Bulk density measurements have yet to be taken, but will be calculated for this programme. Bulk density measurements are taken using the water immersion method by comparing wet and dry weights.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, multishot camera, 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).	• In some cases, diamond drilling used PQ3 core for up to 85.5 meters of unconsolidated, partly weathered or fresh material before converting to HQ3 core for the remainder of the drill hole. Other holes were collared with HQ or NQ core drilling. • Core is orientated using a spear or crayon to mark the position on the core. Orientations are carried out as regularly as required. • Downhole surveys are carried out using a Ranger Explorer Mark 2 electronic multishot camera. Surveys are taken at least once every 30 m.
Drill sample recovery	• 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. • 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.	• Diamond drill core sample recovery was measured and recorded during the drilling and logging process. In general very little sample loss has been noted once the surface unconsolidated material has been drilled through. • In places where it is believed core loss may be greater than expected, triple tube diamond drilling is carried out. • Sample recoveries are generally high. No significant sample loss was recorded with a corresponding increase in Au present. No sample bias is anticipated and no preferential loss/gain of grade material was noted.
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.	• Lion One personnel geologically and geotechnical log the core on a continuous basis. Geological logs are of the detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. Lion One's Competent Person is managing the improvement of geotechnical logging of the core • Diamond drill core logging database records collar details, collar metadata, downhole surveys, assays, weathering, lithology, alteration, Geotech, SG data and Lode tags. • All drill holes were logged in full. • All drill core is photographed.

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 the representivity of samples. • 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.	• All diamond core samples are logged on site and then mineralized intervals are half cored. • Sample intervals vary as determined by the geologist logging the hole depending on the visual potential to host mineralization. • The core samples are bagged on site in sealed bags, placed in bound poly weave bags for transport, and then collected by courier for airfreight to Australia. • Samples are transported to Lion One’s custom built geochemical and metallurgical laboratory at its Fiji Head office at Waimalika in Nadi, Fiji, where they are processed and assayed. • Check samples are sent to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd. (ALS), in Queensland, an independent accredited analytical laboratory. • All samples were finely crushed (>75% passing through -2 mm) and a 1 kg split then pulverized (>85% passing through -75 µm). • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of 4% certified reference ‘standards’ and 2% field duplicates for all drilling. • The same side of the half core is always collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• A sample size of between 2.5 and 4.5 kg is collected, depending on the length of the sample interval. This size is considered appropriate and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being collected.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples are assayed at Lion One's Lion One's custom built geochemical and metallurgical laboratory at its Fiji Head office at Waimalika in Nadi, Fiji, where they are processed and assayed. • Once dried and pulverised, diamond samples were analysed using a 30g charge lead collection Fire Assay with AAS finish. This is an industry standard for gold analysis. All samples are then analysed for a range of 9 elements with an aqua regia digest and ICP-OES finish (including Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, Se, Te, V, and Zn). Lion One's laboratory is able to assay for 71 elements via ICP-OES but restricts that number to the 9 main pathfinder elements at this point in time. Other elements are determined on an as required basis. • Check samples are also submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville, Australia for analysis. These samples are analysed for a range of 36 elements with an aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish (including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn). • No geophysical tools have been used at Tuvatu during this stage of work. • Field QAQC procedures include the insertion of both field duplicates and certified reference 'standards'. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of external certified reference standards, as well as blanks, splits and replicates. Analysis of these results also demonstrates an acceptable level of precision and accuracy. • Laboratory QAQC procedures include the insertion of certified reference 'standards'. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an exceptional level of accuracy and precision. Lion One Laboratory QAQC involves the use of external certified reference standards. The laboratory is using the Geostats Certified Reference Standards. • For the field samples, four different gold CRM standards supplied by Rocklabs Ltd of New Zealand have been used by Lion One for quality control in this core sampling. These standards are submitted for every 20 samples. • Field blanks are obtained from within the vicinity of the project by selecting an unmineralised outcrop of similar mineralogy and weathering as the sample being submitted. A representative number of blank material samples are submitted for analysis to provide reference concentrations of elements of interest. • Duplicates are split by laboratory after sample preparation and are reported on in the process.

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.	• All drill holes and any significant intersections were visually field verified by Company geologists. • Diamond drill holes are reviewed by Competent Person prior to logging and once assays have been received. • No twinned holes have been completed in this set of results. • No adjustments to assay data have been undertaken. • Primary data, including geological logs and assay results are forwarded to rOREdata Perth, an independent company, for validation and entry into an Access database. This database is managed by rOREdata, and cannot be altered by anyone within Lion One, or any other external party.
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.	• All drill hole collars were surveyed using differential GPS (DGPS) equipment. Coordinates are relative to Fiji Map Grid. A down hole survey was taken at least every 30m in diamond drill holes by a Ranger Explorer Mark 2 electronic multishot camera by the drilling contractors. • Aerial topographic data was collected in 2013. Detailed ground surveys have also been undertaken by independent survey companies in Fiji. Results from the DGPS are compared with this topographic data as a double check. • Lion One has used an NSS-MOSS-I-TS16 to allow it to even more accurately locate collars on the surface and potentially underground. This equipment will allow accuracy within 10 mm.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drill spacing for the reported exploration results are variable due to the rugged topography. • Although collar positions are variable due to the topography, the intersections are part of a programme to develop drill spacings approximately 30-40 meters apart on section and plan view. • It has yet to be determined whether the mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code, but the drill program is ongoing and the results of subsequent drilling will clarify this matter. • Sample intervals are variable and sample lengths can vary from 15 cm to over 100 cm. Reported intersections are then composited. Intersections in excess of 0.5 g/t Au are included over the variable thicknesses. Reported intervals are drill thicknesses, as true thicknesses are currently difficult to accurately calculate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks where possible, but due to the rugged topography, it is often difficult to locate drill collars in the preferred or ideal location. The drilling is angled at 54 to 81 degrees for the surface diamond drill holes, and -30 to -60 degrees for the underground drill holes, to allow for the preferred distance between intersections, and where possible is targeting zones approximately perpendicular to the dip of the lodes. Once again due to the rugged topography the location of collars and the dips of the holes aren't always ideal. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The following specific security measures were used during the life of the Tuvatu project. • Visible free gold is rare and off-site laboratories have been used throughout. • Half core splits of drill core are retained on site. This core is well catalogued and is available for inspection. • Chain of custody is managed by Lion One. Core is cut and sampled in the presence of at least one geologist and two or three field technicians. Samples are bagged and sealed on site, and then transported to the Lion One office in Fiji (16 km away), where they are processed and analyses. For check samples to be sent to ALS in Australia, the samples are inspected by the Fiji Mineral Resources Department (MRD), before an export licence is granted. • The samples to be sent to ALS in Australia are then collected by DHL couriers, and internationally recognised courier transport company, who subsequently transport them to Australia for sample analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The process of drilling, sample selection, core cutting, sample bagging, and sample dispatch have all been reviewed by a Competent Person as defined by JORC, and audits and reviews have been undertaken by independent persons from time to time. Geological logs and assay results are forwarded to rOREdata Perth, an independent company, for validation and entry into an Access database. This database is managed by rOREdata, and cannot be altered by anyone within Lion One, or any external party. • The database is available for review.

'JORC Code 2012 Table 1' 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	• 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 license to operate in the area.	• The Tuvatu Project is situated in Fiji on granted Mining License SML62. Lion One has a 100% interest in the tenement. The area surrounding Tuvatu is also held by Lion One and includes four Special Prospecting Licenses (SPL1283, 1296, 1465 and 1512). Lion One has 100% interest in these tenements. • The tenement are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The tenement area has been previously explored by a number of other companies, and has been referenced in a number of Lion One news releases and independent technical reports. The details are not applicable to reporting of these results.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Tuvatu deposit is one of several alkaline gold systems situated along the >250 km Viti Levu lineament in Fiji. • The majority of mineralisation is hosted by late Miocene to early Pliocene monzonite which has intruded the late Oligocene – middle Miocene volcanic breccias. • The Tuvatu deposit is structurally controlled and occurs as a series of sub- vertical lodes, shallow dipping lodes and stockworks. Individual "lodes" can have strike length in excess of 500 m and vertical extent often only limited by the depth of drilling; and range from less than 1 m to 9 meters in width. • The mineralogy is predominantly quartz, pyrite, and occasional base metal sulphides. A high proportion of gold occurs as very fine free gold or intimately associated with pyrite grains.

Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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.	• All drill holes logistics of those holes reported in this news release include: - easting and northing of drill hole collar, - elevation, - dip and azimuth of hole, - hole length, - downhole length, and - interception depth.
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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut off has been applied. • High grade gold (Au) intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals. In calculating the zones of mineralization, internal dilution has been allowed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation where possible. Due to the rugged topography this is often not the case. • Ture widths are reported where possible.
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.	• No diagrams have been included within the news release report main body of text, but a table with drill hole logistics is included.
Balanced Reporting	• 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. • 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 drill hole collars were surveyed using differential GPS (DGPS) equipment. Coordinates are relative to Fiji map grid. A down hole survey was taken at least every 30m in each diamond drill hole by the drilling contractors using a Ranger Explorer Mark 2 electronic multishot camera. • Aerial topographic data was collected in 2013. Detailed surveys have also been undertaken by independent survey companies in Fiji. Results from the DGPS are compared with this topographic data as a double check. • Lion One acquired a NSS-MOSS-I-TS16 to allow it to even more accurately locate collars on the surface and potentially underground. This equipment will allow accuracy within 10 mm.
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.	• No other substantive exploration data relative to these results are available for this area.
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.	• It is proposed to drill a number of additional diamond drill holes in this area to determine orientation, dip, true thickness, length, and potentially depth of mineralisation.

'JORC Code 2012 Table 1' Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results. • That said, discussion of database integrity has been included in previous Section 1.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results. • That said, site visits have been undertaken by Competent Person for both resource estimation and exploration.

Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results. • That said brief discussion on geology is included in Section 1.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The dimensions of mineralisation identified in this area to date cannot be determined by the data which have been collected and will require further drilling.
Estimation and modelling	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions,*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques	*including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery ofby-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data ifavailable.*	• ICP multi-element geochemical data is collected for all sampled intervals assayed by Lion One's own custom made geochemical and metallurgical laboratory in Fiji. Check samples are sent to ALS Laboratories in Australia where a larger range of elements are analysed. To date, there does not appear to be any significant deleterious elements.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• Details not applicable to reporting of exploration results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	