LION ONE DRILLS 448.98 G/T, 202.34 G/T, AND 108.5 G/T GOLD AT TUVATU, PROVIDES OPERATIONS UPDATE

North Vancouver, B.C., April 26, 2024 - Lion One Metals Limited (TSX-V: LIO) (OTCQX: LOMLF) (ASX: LLO) **("Lion One" or the "Company")** is pleased to report significant new high-grade gold results from ongoing infill and grade control drilling at its 100% owned Tuvatu Alkaline Gold Project in Fiji and provides an update to mining operations at Tuvatu.

Assay results are presented here for infill and grade control drilling completed in the Zone 2 area of Tuvatu and include multiple bonanza grade gold results such as 448.98 g/t, 202.34 g/t, 108.5 g/t, 92.89 g/t, and 82.35 g/t. These drill intercepts are all located in the near surface portion of Tuvatu and are scheduled for mining in the short term. The results included in this news release are from drill holes that targeted the URW1 and Murau lode systems proximal to underground development. Previous results from Zone 2 drilling are available in the news releases dated October 19, 2023 and September 14, 2023.

Mining operations are also advancing in Zone 2 and in Zone 5. A total of 2,630 m of sludge hole drilling has been completed in advance of longhole mining in Zone 2. In Zone 5, airleg stoping on the UR2 lode is ongoing, with two leadings stopes underway and sublevels being driven for a gallery stope. Longhole production drilling is expected to commence in both Zone 2 and Zone 5 in late April, generating production tonnes in mid-May.

Highlights of Zone 2 drill results (3.0 g/t cutoff):

- **226.55 g/t Au over 0.6 m** (including 448.98 g/t Au over 0.3 m) (TGC-0113, from 84.6 m depth)
- **18.35 g/t Au over 4.8 m** (including 40.99 g/t Au over 0.6 m) (TUDDH-686A, from 128.9 m depth)
- **9.99 g/t Au over 8.1 m** (including 30.34 g/t Au over 0.3 m) (TGC-0121, from 65.0 m depth)
- **82.35 g/t Au over 0.9 m** (including 82.35 g/t Au over 0.9 m) (TGC-0110, from 65.1 m depth)
- **7.48 g/t Au over 9 m** (including 20.78 g/t Au over 0.9 m) (TGC-0118, from 86.3 m depth)
- **105.86 g/t Au over 0.6 m** (including 202.34 g/t Au over 0.3 m) (TGC-0121, from 83.3 m depth)
- **14.9 g/t Au over 4.2 m** (including 21.44 g/t Au over 2.4 m) (TUDDH-698, from 146.3 m depth)
- **8.27 g/t Au over 7.2 m** (including 25.58 g/t Au over 0.3 m) (TGC-0127, from 66.0 m depth)
- **27.94 g/t Au over 2.1 m** (including 54.65 g/t Au over 0.9 m) (TGC-0118, from 66.2 m depth)
- **15.72 g/t Au over 3.6 m** (including 25.53 g/t Au over 1.2 m) (TUDDH-682, from 74.3 m depth)
- **16.29 g/t Au over 3.3 m** (including 46.63 g/t Au over 0.6 m) (TGC-0130, from 107.8 m depth)
- **33.92 g/t Au over 1.5 m** (including 92.89 g/t Au over 0.3 m) (TGC-0134, from 113.8 m depth)
- **20.86 g/t Au over 2.4 m** (including 23.67 g/t Au over 1.2 m) (TGC-0125, from 14.4 m depth)
- **11.08 g/t Au over 4.5 m** (including 46.77 g/t Au over 0.6 m) (TGC-0102, from 41.4 m depth)
- **13.18 g/t Au over 3.3 m** (including 22.4 g/t Au over 0.9 m) (TGC-0125, from 100.2 m depth)

Highlights of operations update:

- **2,630 m of sludge hole drilling complete in the URW1 and Murau lodes in Zone 2.**
- **Airleg mining of the UR2 leading stopes ongoing in Zone 5.**
- **Two longhole drill rigs successfully commissioned.**
- **Two remote capable loaders to be commissioned by early May.**
- **Upgrades to CIL circuit advancing, two new blowers to be installed in late April and early May.**

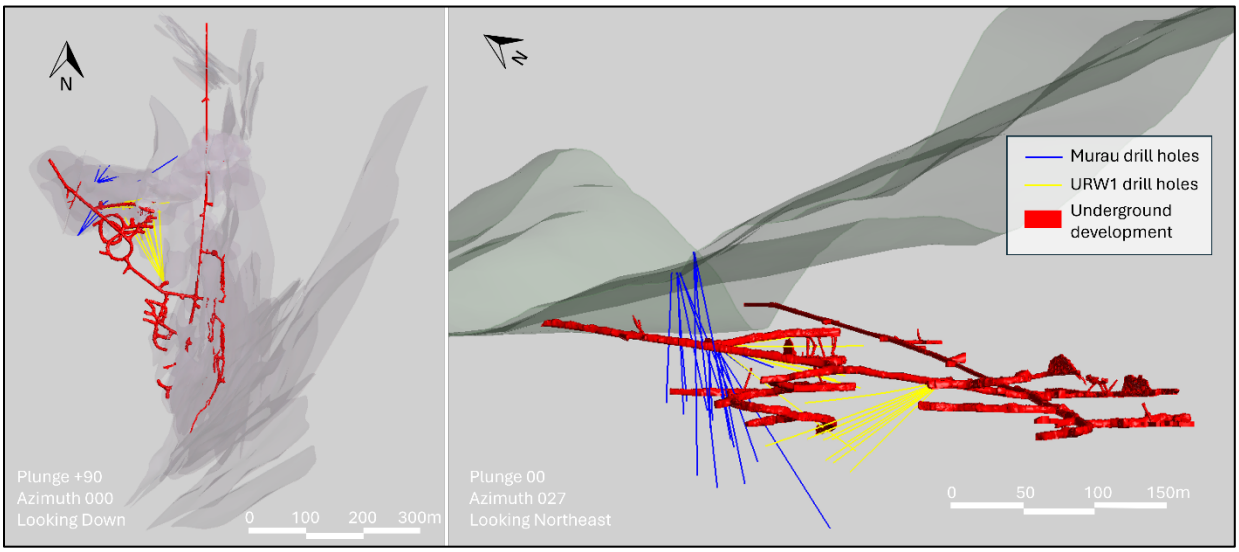

Figure 1. Location of Zone 2 infill and grade control drillholes. Left image: Plan view of Tuvatu showing Zone 2 infill and grade control drillholes in relation to the mineralized lodes at Tuvatu, shown in grey. Right image: Oblique view of Zone 2 infill and grade control drilling looking approximately northeast.

Table 1. Highlights of composited infill and grade control drill results in the Zone 2 area, 3.0 g/t Au cutoff. For full results see Table 3 in the appendix.

Hole ID		From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
TGC-0113		84.6	85.2	0.6	226.55
	including	84.6	84.9	0.3	448.98
TUDDH-686A		128.9	133.7	4.8	18.35
	including	128.9	129.5	0.6	20.80
	and	129.5	130.1	0.6	40.99
	and	130.7	131.3	0.6	9.97
	and	131.9	132.8	0.9	30.02
	and	132.8	133.4	0.6	18.88
	and	133.4	133.7	0.3	13.23
TGC-0121		65.0	73.1	8.1	9.99
	including	65.0	65.3	0.3	30.34
	and	68.3	69.2	0.9	11.96
	and	70.1	71.3	1.2	22.51
	and	71.3	72.2	0.9	12.22
	and	72.2	73.1	0.9	15.63
TGC-0110		65.1	66.0	0.9	82.35
TGC-0118		86.3	95.3	9.0	7.48
	including	87.2	88.1	0.9	20.27
	and	91.1	92.3	1.2	8.33
	and	93.2	94.1	0.9	20.78

TGC-0121		83.3	83.9	0.6	105.86
	including	83.3	83.6	0.3	9.38
	and	83.6	83.9	0.3	202.34
TUDDH-698		146.3	150.5	4.2	14.90
	including	146.3	146.9	0.6	20.45
	and	146.9	147.5	0.6	28.43
	and	147.5	148.1	0.6	20.89
	and	148.1	148.7	0.6	15.99
	and	149.3	150.5	1.2	8.96
TGC-0127		66.0	73.2	7.2	8.27
	including	66.0	66.6	0.6	25.25
	and	67.2	67.8	0.6	8.10
	and	69.9	70.2	0.3	15.57
	and	70.2	70.5	0.3	13.03
	and	70.5	71.1	0.6	7.91
	and	71.1	71.4	0.3	6.29
	and	71.4	71.7	0.3	19.87
	and	71.7	72.0	0.3	25.58
TGC-0118		66.2	68.3	2.1	27.94
	including	66.2	67.1	0.9	54.65
	and	67.1	68.3	1.2	7.91
TUDDH-682		74.3	77.9	3.6	15.72
	including	74.3	75.5	1.2	25.53
	and	76.4	77.3	0.9	11.87
	and	77.3	77.9	0.6	25.25
TGC-0130		107.8	111.1	3.3	16.29
	including	107.8	108.4	0.6	8.66
	and	108.4	109.0	0.6	46.63
	and	109.0	109.6	0.6	17.82
	and	110.2	111.1	0.9	8.16
TGC-0134		113.8	115.3	1.5	33.92
	including	113.8	114.1	0.3	58.96
	and	114.1	114.4	0.3	92.89
	and	114.4	114.7	0.3	9.39
TGC-0125		14.4	16.8	2.4	20.86
	including	14.4	14.7	0.3	8.60
	and	14.7	15.9	1.2	23.67
	and	15.9	16.8	0.9	21.22
TGC-0102		41.4	45.9	4.5	11.08
	including	41.4	42	0.6	15.02

	and	42.9	43.5	0.6	46.77
	and	43.5	43.8	0.3	11.96
	and	44.7	45.3	0.6	7.21
TGC-0125		100.2	103.5	3.3	13.18
	including	100.2	100.8	0.6	25.65
	and	100.8	101.1	0.3	15.69
	and	101.1	101.4	0.3	10.76
	and	102.3	102.6	0.3	15.92
	and	102.9	103.2	0.3	21.22
	and	103.2	103.5	0.3	30.11

Zone 2 Drilling

The Zone 2 area of Tuvatu is located in the northwest part of the deposit, near the main portal. The URW1 and Murau lode systems are the primary mineralized systems in Zone 2, with production mining starting first in URW1 and then in Murau. A total of 38 drill holes are reported in this news release, including 18 targeting the URW1 lodes and 20 targeting the Murau system.

The URW1 drilling reported here was designed to provide grade control results between the 1161 and 1101 levels in Zone 2, and to provide infill and down-dip extension results in the URW1 system below the 1101 level. Leading edge airleg stoping has been completed on the 1141 level, and a 5 m wide access drive on the 1161 level has also been completed. The 1161 access drive will provide longhole drill and underground loader access to the upper part of the URW1 lode system for mechanized production.

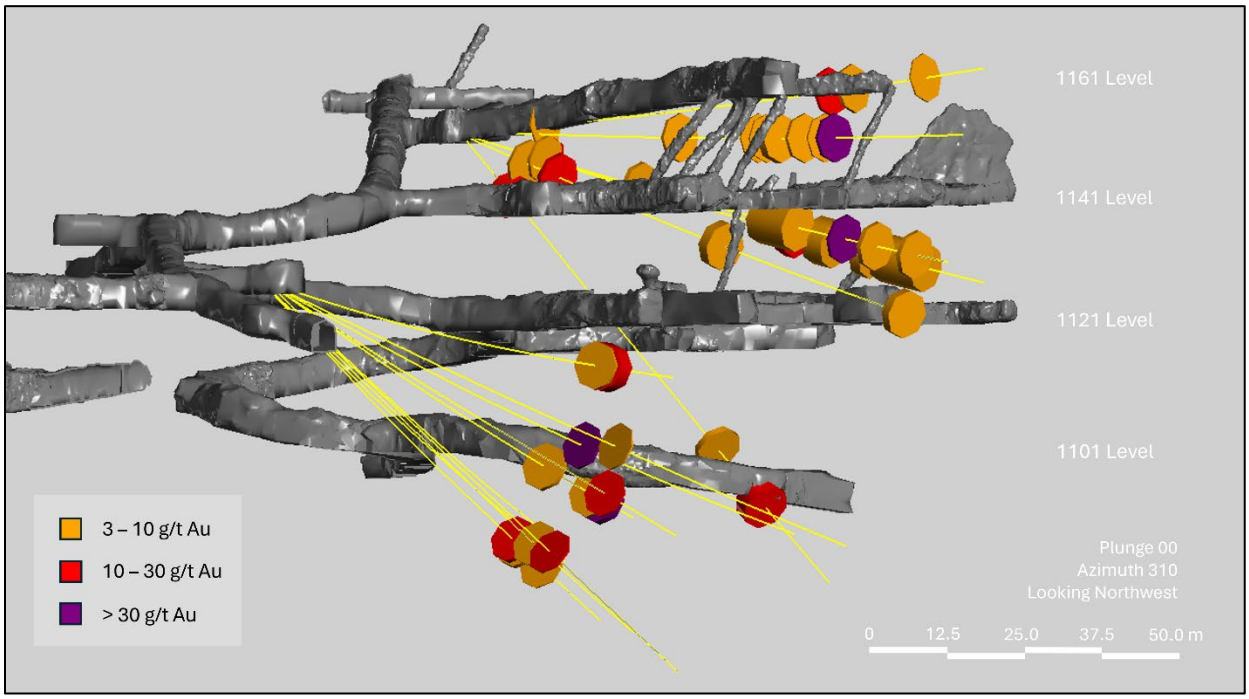

Figure 2. Zone 2 URW1 drilling with high-grade intersects highlighted, 3.0 g/t gold cutoff. Drilling below the 1101 level is targeting URW1 down-dip extension, drilling above the 1101 level is grade control drilling.

The Murau drilling reported here was designed to provide infill and grade control results in the upper portion of the Murau lode system, which will be the first part of the system to be mined and is scheduled for production in Q3 2024. The Murau lode system dips moderately to the SSW and is open down dip and at depth. The upper portion of the system that is targeted for near-term mining has a strike length of 80m and extends down dip for a length of 100 m.

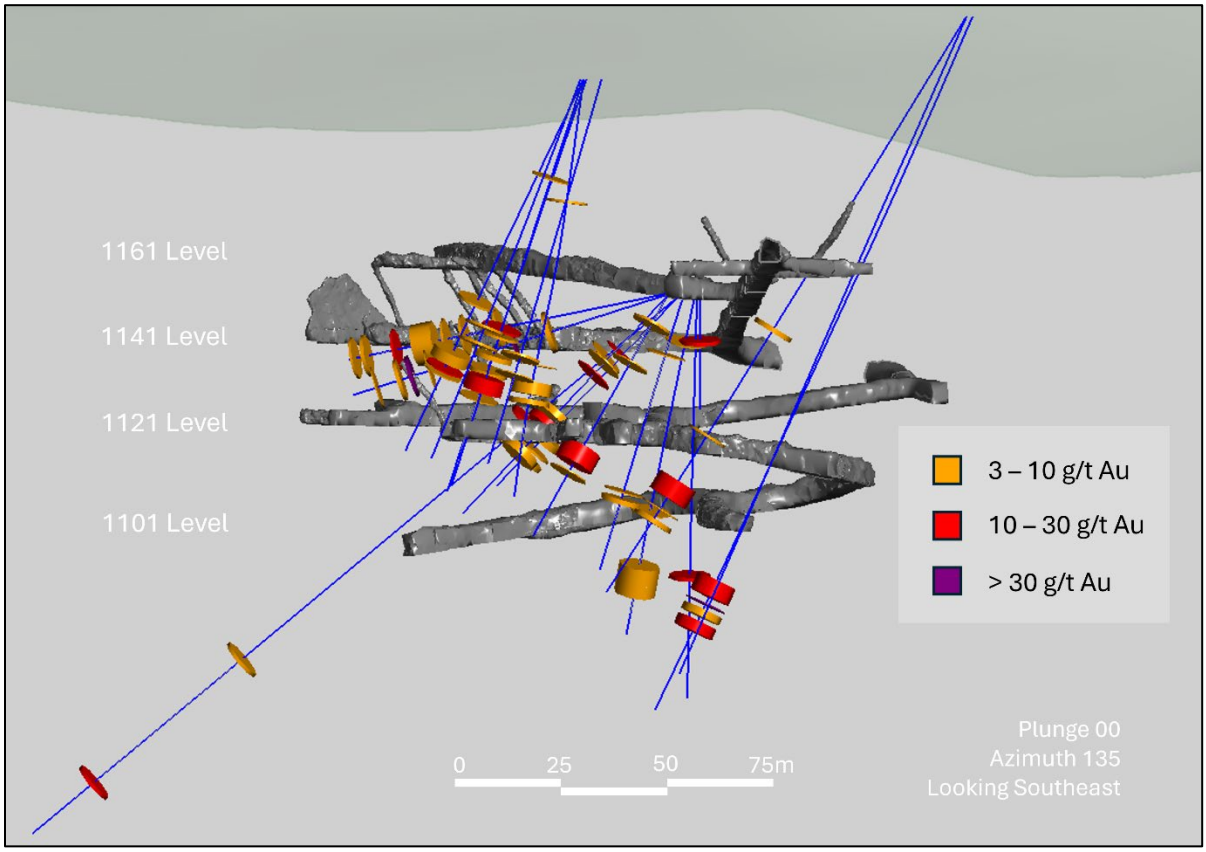

Figure 3. Zone 2 Murau drilling with high-grade intersects highlighted, 3.0 g/t gold cutoff. The Murau lode system will be the second area to enter production in Zone 2 after the URW1 lode system. The drilling shown here is infill and grade control drilling in the upper portion of the system. View is to the southeast, looking approximately down the decline from the entrance portal. The intersections on the bottom left of the image represent newly discovered mineralized lodes to be followed up with near-mine exploration drilling.

Operations Update

The URW1 lodes will be the first at Tuvatu to undergo mechanized production mining. Development has been ongoing across the 1101, 1121, 1141, and 1161 levels in advance of production. A leading airleg stope has been completed on the 1141 level, and the 1141 A and B vein drives are undergoing stripping to facilitate larger equipment, in preparation for bulk stoping. An access drive has been completed on the 1161 level and will provide access for the longhole drills and larger loaders.

The URW1 lodes consist of primary subvertical veins with a halo of stockwork mineralization. Sludge drilling is being conducted in advance of mining to confirm the extent of stockwork mineralization beyond the primary vein as well as to inform the final stope design. A total of 1,930 m of sludge hole drilling has

been completed in the URW1 lode system. Sludge hole drilling on the 1101 level is complete (1,200 m) and is ongoing on the 1121 and 1141 levels (730 m complete to date). Longhole drilling will commence in the URW1 lode system in late April with production mining of the 1101 level starting in May. Sludge drilling has also commenced on the Murau lode system with 700 m complete to date.

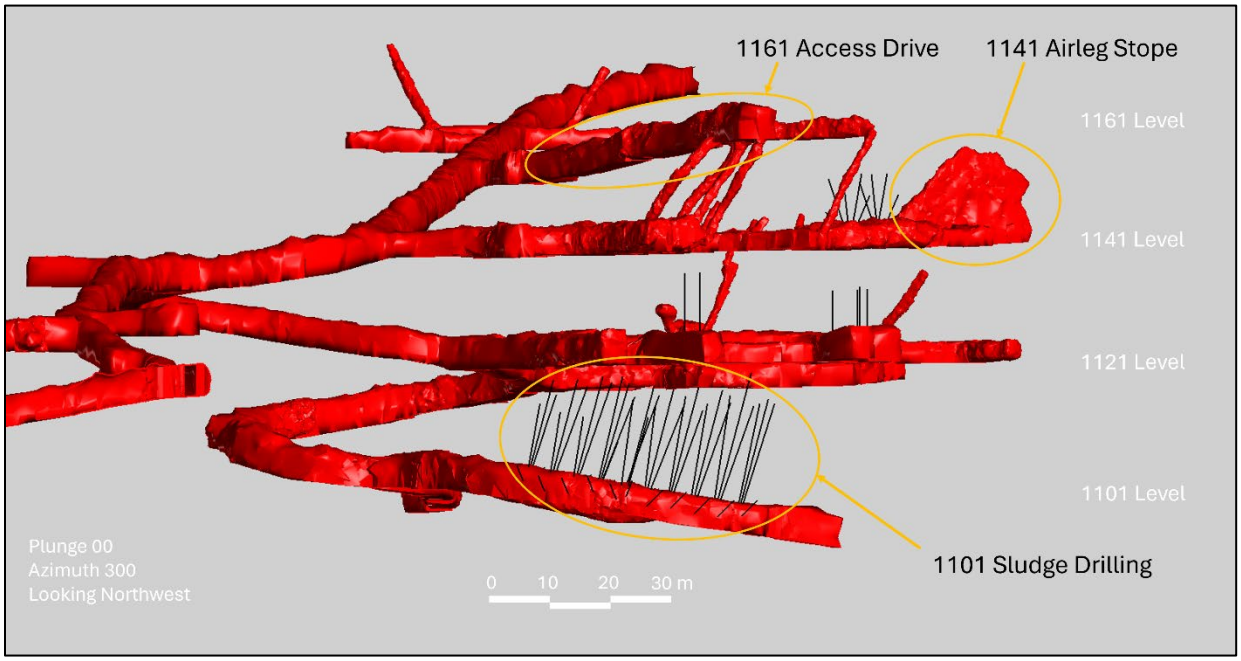

Figure 4. Zone 2 mine development and sludge drilling. Sludge drilling on the 1101 level is complete and is ongoing on the 1121 and 1141 levels. Longhole drilling is scheduled to begin on the 1101 level in late April.

In Zone 5, airleg stoping on the UR2 lode is underway on the 1130 North level and on the 1120 South level. Airleg development is ongoing on the URW3 lode with airleg rises planned above the 1126 Sublevel. Mineralization in the UR2 and URW3 lodes is predominantly subvertical high-grade narrow-vein gold with minimal stockwork veining. Longhole mining is scheduled to take place in Zone 5 on the 1120 North UR2 drive, beginning in May.

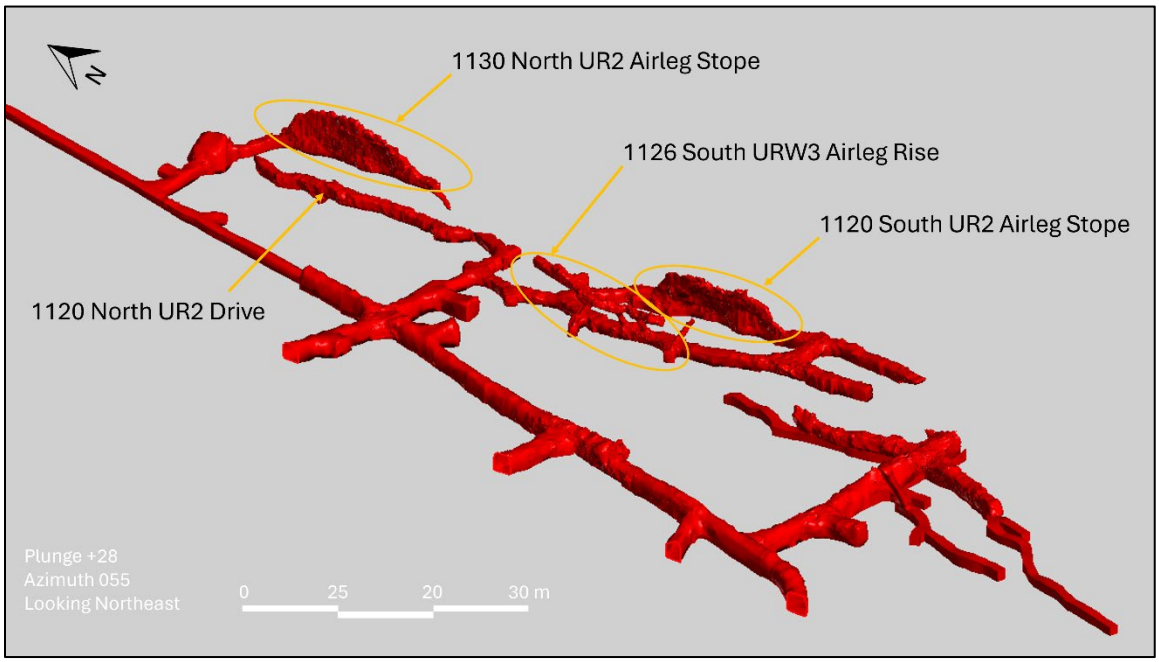

Figure 5. Oblique view of Zone 5 development. Airleg stoping of the UR2 lode is ongoing on the 1130 North and 1120 South levels. Airleg development on the URW3 lode is ongoing on the 1126 Sublevel. The first area scheduled for longhole mining in Zone 5 will be the 1120 North drive on the UR2 lode.

Two remote-capable loaders required to facilitate the extraction of material from longhole stopes have been acquired. A CAT 1700 loader fitted with remote technology will be commissioned in May for bogging of the 1101 bulk stope at the URW1 lodes, and a CAT 1300 remote loader from Australia is now on site and will also be commissioned in early May. These loaders will enable increased production from the mine.

The first of two blowers ordered to upgrade the CIL circuit and improve aeration within the tanks has arrived on site and will be installed by April 30, 2024. The second blower is scheduled to arrive by the end of April and will be installed in early May. Air sparger installation in the CIL tanks was completed in April resulting in improved aeration and gold recovery in the CIL circuit, with gold recoveries of over 80% achieved. Installation of the new blowers is anticipated to further improve aeration and recoveries in the CIL circuit.

Qualified Person (NI43-101)

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), Alex Nichol, MAIG, VP Geology and Exploration, is the Qualified Person for the Company, and has reviewed, validated, and approved the technical and scientific content of this news release.

Lion One Laboratories / QAQC

Lion One adheres to rigorous QAQC procedures above and beyond basic regulatory guidelines in conducting its drilling, sampling, testing, and analyses. The Company operates its own geochemical assay laboratory and its own fleet of 7 diamond drill rigs using PQ, HQ and NQ sized drill rods.

Diamond drill core samples are logged and split by Lion One personnel on site and delivered to the Lion

One Laboratory for preparation and analysis. All samples are pulverized at the Lion One lab to 85% passing through 75 microns and gold analysis is carried out using fire assay with an AA finish. Samples that return grades greater than 10.00 g/t Au are re-analyzed by gravimetric method, which is considered more accurate for very high-grade samples.

Duplicates of 5% of samples with grades above 0.5 g/t Au are delivered to ALS Global Laboratories in Australia for check assay determinations using the same methods (Au-AA26 and Au-GRA22 where applicable). ALS also analyses 33 pathfinder elements by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES (method ME-ICP61). The Lion One lab can test a range of up to 71 elements through Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES), but currently focuses on a suite of 23 important pathfinder elements with an aqua regia digest and ICP-OES finish.

About Lion One Metals Limited

Lion One Metals is an emerging Canadian gold producer headquartered in North Vancouver BC, with new operations established in late 2023 at its 100% owned Tuvatu Alkaline Gold Project in Fiji. The Tuvatu project comprises the high-grade Tuvatu Alkaline Gold Deposit, the Underground Gold Mine, the Pilot Plant, and the Assay Lab. The Company also has an extensive exploration license covering the entire Navilawa Caldera, which is host to multiple mineralized zones and highly prospective exploration targets.

Contact Information

Investor inquiries: info@lionnonemetals.com

Phone:1-855-805-1250 (toll free North America)

Website: www.lionnonemetals.com

Neither the TSX-V nor its Regulation Service Provider accepts responsibility or the adequacy or accuracy of this release

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 labor 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.

Appendix 1: Full Drill Results and Collar Information

Table 2. Collar coordinates for drillholes reported in this release. Coordinates are in Fiji map grid.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
TGC-0102	1876266	3920768	152	24.7	-60.3	65.6
TGC-0103	1876266	3920768	152	26.6	-45.6	71.8
TGC-0104	1876267	3920763	152	52.9	-45.6	62.6
TGC-0105	1876268	3920762	152	56.5	-38.6	200.7
TGC-0108	1876267	3920762	151	56.4	-72.4	66.7
TGC-0110	1876268	3920763	153	50.6	-17.6	80.2
TGC-0111	1876268	3920763	153	54.3	-10.8	80.4
TGC-0113	1876269	3920758	153	85.0	-2.0	115.9
TGC-0115	1876269	3920758	153	76.8	3.9	107.0
TGC-0117	1876375	3920628	128	355.2	-19.0	135.0
TGC-0118	1876269	3920758	152	76.3	-14.2	107.3
TGC-0119	1876375	3920628	127	348.7	-29.2	120.7
TGC-0120	1876374	3920628	128	327.3	-18.6	150.0
TGC-0121	1876269	3920758	152	82.9	-12.8	107.3
TGC-0122	1876269	3920757	152	88.0	-16.6	113.3
TGC-0123	1876375	3920628	128	347.3	-18.8	11.5
TGC-0124	1876375	3920628	128	341.3	-19.4	125.2
TGC-0125	1876268	3920757	152	92.7	-36.5	125.7
TGC-0126	1876375	3920628	127	341.0	-26.1	120.8
TGC-0127	1876268	3920757	151	98.6	-70.0	83.5
TGC-0128	1876375	3920628	128	330.3	-19.7	120.4
TGC-0129	1876267	3920756	151	135.1	-79.6	26.2
TGC-0130	1876375	3920628	128	338.6	-8.3	130.3
TGC-0131	1876267	3920757	151	127.4	-78.7	95.8
TGC-0132	1876375	3920628	128	350.0	-19.5	11.5
TGC-0133	1876375	3920628	128	348.8	-19.8	135.3
TGC-0134	1876375	3920628	128	337.7	-18.5	125.0
TGC-0136	1876375	3920628	127	337.4	-26.6	120.7
TUDDH-682	1876259	3920803	203	63.8	-71.1	101.4
TUDDH-683	1876225	3920709	218	27.2	-65.2	170.5
TUDDH-684	1876260	3920802	203	75.0	-61.1	100.0
TUDDH-686	1876225	3920709	218	36.9	-58.2	25.0
TUDDH-686A	1876225	3920709	218	36.5	-58.1	160.1
TUDDH-689	1876260	3920801	203	79.2	-67.3	105.1
TUDDH-694	1876259	3920803	203	44.4	-81.1	99.8
TUDDH-697	1876259	3920804	203	36.6	-69.2	96.2
TUDDH-698	1876224	3920708	218	37.6	-66.3	180.0
TUDDH-700	1876254	3920802	203	18.6	-72.3	95.4

Table 3. Composited results from infill and grade control drillholes in the Zone 2 area (grade >3.0 g/t Au)

Hole ID		From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
TGC-0102		7.5	8.1	0.6	7.23
TGC-0102		18.3	18.6	0.3	5.56
TGC-0102		41.4	45.9	4.5	11.08
	including	41.4	42	0.6	15.02
	and	42.9	43.5	0.6	46.77
	and	43.5	43.8	0.3	11.96
	and	44.7	45.3	0.6	7.21
	and	45.3	45.9	0.6	4.29
TGC-0102		48.3	48.6	0.3	6.56
TGC-0103		22.2	22.5	0.3	9.70
TGC-0103		25.8	26.1	0.3	11.26
TGC-0103		38.7	40.5	1.8	3.99
	including	38.7	39.6	0.9	3.84
	and	39.6	40.5	0.9	4.15
TGC-0103		41.7	43.5	1.8	10.38
	including	41.7	42.6	0.9	5.15
	and	42.6	42.9	0.3	27.32
	and	42.9	43.5	0.6	9.76
TGC-0103		50.7	52.8	2.1	5.29
	including	50.7	51.6	0.9	3.52
	and	52.2	52.5	0.3	10.85
	and	52.5	52.8	0.3	9.80
TGC-0104		19.2	19.5	0.3	15.22
TGC-0104		45.6	47.4	1.8	4.06
	including	45.6	46.2	0.6	9.88
	and	47.1	47.4	0.3	4.62
TGC-0104		49.8	50.4	0.6	3.46
TGC-0104		52.2	53.4	1.2	5.01
	including	52.2	52.5	0.3	3.08
	and	52.5	52.8	0.3	8.36
	and	52.8	53.4	0.6	4.31
TGC-0105		22.5	22.8	0.3	8.86
TGC-0105		46.5	47.7	1.2	10.88
TGC-0105		52.5	54.0	1.5	3.99
	including	52.5	52.8	0.3	3.79
	and	53.7	54.0	0.3	14.85
TGC-0105		135.3	136.2	0.9	4.32
TGC-0105		181.2	182.1	0.9	25.59

TGC-0108		13.2	13.5	0.3	5.25
TGC-0108		47.1	47.4	0.3	3.98
TGC-0108		48.9	50.1	1.2	5.43
TGC-0110		30.9	32.1	1.2	6.14
TGC-0110		39.9	40.2	0.3	108.50
TGC-0110		60.9	61.2	0.3	3.60
TGC-0110		65.1	66.0	0.9	82.35
TGC-0110		68.1	69.0	0.9	4.83
TGC-0110		74.1	74.4	0.3	7.02
TGC-0111		43.2	43.8	0.6	3.24
TGC-0111		51.6	52.2	0.6	4.27
TGC-0111		56.1	56.7	0.6	9.85
TGC-0111		59.1	64.2	5.1	4.90
	including	59.1	59.7	0.6	3.51
	and	60.6	61.2	0.6	7.28
	and	61.8	62.4	0.6	7.06
	and	62.4	63.0	0.6	10.23
	and	63.0	63.6	0.6	6.67
	and	63.6	64.2	0.6	6.97
TGC-0111		68.4	69.0	0.6	12.07
TGC-0111		75.6	76.5	0.9	3.07
TGC-0111		78.6	79.2	0.6	4.36
TGC-0113		48.0	48.6	0.6	4.76
TGC-0113		66.6	66.9	0.3	4.87
TGC-0113		68.7	69.0	0.3	5.26
TGC-0113		70.8	72.3	1.5	5.53
	including	70.8	71.7	0.9	7.00
	and	71.7	72.3	0.6	3.33
TGC-0113		77.4	78.0	0.6	4.38
TGC-0113		82.5	82.8	0.3	6.77
TGC-0113		84.6	85.2	0.6	226.55
	including	84.6	84.9	0.3	448.98
	and	84.9	85.2	0.3	4.12
TGC-0115		15.0	15.3	0.3	5.18
TGC-0115		74.4	75.0	0.6	26.70
	including	74.4	74.7	0.3	4.44
	and	74.7	75.0	0.3	48.96
TGC-0115		79.2	79.8	0.6	7.43
TGC-0115		94.5	94.8	0.3	5.84
TGC-0117		81.9	82.2	0.3	9.30

TGC-0118		15.2	16.1	0.9	10.45
TGC-0118		66.2	68.3	2.1	27.94
	including	66.2	67.1	0.9	54.65
	and	67.1	68.3	1.2	7.91
TGC-0118		72.2	76.1	3.9	6.92
	including	72.2	73.1	0.9	6.79
	and	73.1	74.3	1.2	7.55
	and	74.3	75.2	0.9	6.79
	and	75.2	76.1	0.9	6.37
TGC-0118		82.1	84.2	2.1	4.10
	including	82.1	83.3	1.2	3.41
	and	83.3	84.2	0.9	5.02
TGC-0118		86.3	95.3	9.0	7.48
	including	86.3	87.2	0.9	5.20
	and	87.2	88.1	0.9	20.27
	and	88.1	89.3	1.2	5.46
	and	90.2	91.1	0.9	4.03
	and	91.1	92.3	1.2	8.33
	and	93.2	94.1	0.9	20.78
	and	94.1	95.3	1.2	4.00
TGC-0119		82.6	82.9	0.3	23.21
TGC-0121		15.8	16.4	0.6	7.17
	including	15.8	16.1	0.3	4.30
	and	16.1	16.4	0.3	10.05
TGC-0121		36.8	37.7	0.9	9.87
	including	36.8	37.1	0.3	5.95
	and	37.1	37.4	0.3	12.68
	and	37.4	37.7	0.3	10.99
TGC-0121		65.0	73.1	8.1	9.99
	including	65.0	65.3	0.3	30.34
	and	65.3	66.2	0.9	3.71
	and	67.1	68.3	1.2	3.92
	and	68.3	69.2	0.9	11.96
	and	70.1	71.3	1.2	22.51
	and	71.3	72.2	0.9	12.22
	and	72.2	73.1	0.9	15.63
TGC-0121		83.3	83.9	0.6	105.86
	including	83.3	83.6	0.3	9.38
	and	83.6	83.9	0.3	202.34
TGC-0121		90.2	91.1	0.9	6.28

TGC-0121		99.2	100.1	0.9	6.46
TGC-0122		14.7	15.3	0.6	3.47
TGC-0122		22.5	23.4	0.9	13.80
	including	22.5	23.1	0.6	7.89
	and	23.1	23.4	0.3	25.64
TGC-0122		64.2	66.3	2.1	4.62
	including	64.2	64.8	0.6	9.79
	and	64.8	65.1	0.3	6.38
	and	65.7	66.3	0.6	3.22
TGC-0122		111.6	113.3	1.7	5.37
	including	111.6	112.2	0.6	9.99
	and	112.8	113.3	0.5	3.69
TGC-0124		103.5	103.8	0.3	13.87
TGC-0125		14.4	16.8	2.4	20.86
	including	14.4	14.7	0.3	8.60
	and	14.7	15.9	1.2	23.67
	and	15.9	16.8	0.9	21.22
TGC-0125		85.8	87.0	1.2	5.42
	including	85.8	86.1	0.3	5.16
	and	86.7	87.0	0.3	10.58
TGC-0125		100.2	103.5	3.3	13.18
	including	100.2	100.8	0.6	25.65
	and	100.8	101.1	0.3	15.69
	and	101.1	101.4	0.3	10.76
	and	102.3	102.6	0.3	15.92
	and	102.9	103.2	0.3	21.22
	and	103.2	103.5	0.3	30.11
TGC-0126		88.7	89.0	0.3	4.81
TGC-0127		10.2	10.5	0.3	3.38
TGC-0127		52.5	52.8	0.3	7.86
TGC-0127		66.0	73.2	7.2	8.27
	including	66.0	66.6	0.6	25.25
	and	67.2	67.8	0.6	8.10
	and	67.8	68.4	0.6	4.49
	and	68.4	69.3	0.9	4.33
	and	69.9	70.2	0.3	15.57
	and	70.2	70.5	0.3	13.03
	and	70.5	71.1	0.6	7.91
	and	71.1	71.4	0.3	6.29
	and	71.4	71.7	0.3	19.87

	and	71.7	72.0	0.3	25.58
	and	72.6	72.9	0.3	3.82
	and	72.9	73.2	0.3	4.43
TGC-0129		9.3	10.2	0.9	11.03
	including	9.3	9.6	0.3	18.79
	and	9.6	10.2	0.6	7.16
TGC-0130		106.0	106.6	0.6	4.11
TGC-0130		107.8	111.1	3.3	16.29
	including	107.8	108.4	0.6	8.66
	and	108.4	109.0	0.6	46.63
	and	109.0	109.6	0.6	17.82
	and	109.6	110.2	0.6	4.27
	and	110.2	111.1	0.9	8.16
TGC-0131		65.8	66.7	0.9	10.99
TGC-0133		82.2	82.8	0.6	43.89
TGC-0134		95.5	96.4	0.9	3.62
TGC-0134		110.8	111.4	0.6	4.90
TGC-0134		113.8	115.3	1.5	33.92
	including	113.8	114.1	0.3	58.96
	and	114.1	114.4	0.3	92.89
	and	114.4	114.7	0.3	9.39
	and	114.7	115.3	0.6	4.18
TGC-0135		120.3	121.2	0.9	4.71
TGC-0136		90.0	90.9	0.9	29.78
TGC-0136		92.1	93.0	0.9	3.43
TGC-0136		100.2	100.5	0.3	3.27
TUDDH-682		24.5	24.8	0.3	3.55
TUDDH-682		63.8	64.4	0.6	7.01
TUDDH-682		68.6	69.8	1.2	8.16
	including	68.6	69.2	0.6	9.79
	and	69.2	69.8	0.6	6.53
TUDDH-682		74.3	77.9	3.6	15.72
	including	74.3	75.5	1.2	25.53
	and	76.4	77.3	0.9	11.87
	and	77.3	77.9	0.6	25.25
TUDDH-684		59.5	60.1	0.6	3.45
TUDDH-684		73.0	75.7	2.7	5.29
	including	73.0	74.2	1.2	9.06
	and	74.8	75.7	0.9	3.79
TUDDH-684		77.5	77.8	0.3	10.35

TUDDH-684		78.7	79.0	0.3	3.54
TUDDH-686A		86.3	87.5	1.2	5.78
TUDDH-686A		116.0	116.6	0.6	3.79
TUDDH-686A		128.9	133.7	4.8	18.35
	including	128.9	129.5	0.6	20.80
	and	129.5	130.1	0.6	40.99
	and	130.1	130.7	0.6	4.38
	and	130.7	131.3	0.6	9.97
	and	131.9	132.8	0.9	30.02
	and	132.8	133.4	0.6	18.88
	and	133.4	133.7	0.3	13.23
TUDDH-686A		136.7	137.0	0.3	5.04
TUDDH-686A		139.4	140.6	1.2	3.24
TUDDH-689		63.3	63.9	0.6	13.42
TUDDH-689		73.8	75.0	1.2	4.80
TUDDH-689		81.0	81.3	0.3	9.24
TUDDH-694		28.9	29.5	0.6	8.03
	including	28.9	29.2	0.3	4.29
	and	29.2	29.5	0.3	11.78
TUDDH-694		68.2	68.5	0.3	3.34
TUDDH-694		72.4	75.4	3.0	6.09
	including	72.4	73.0	0.6	12.02
	and	73.6	74.8	1.2	3.65
	and	74.8	75.4	0.6	9.78
TUDDH-694		76.6	77.8	1.2	9.54
	including	76.6	77.2	0.6	3.60
	and	77.2	77.8	0.6	15.48
TUDDH-697		62.5	63.1	0.6	3.90
TUDDH-697		66.7	67.3	0.6	3.76
TUDDH-698		146.3	150.5	4.2	14.90
	including	146.3	146.9	0.6	20.45
	and	146.9	147.5	0.6	28.43
	and	147.5	148.1	0.6	20.89
	and	148.1	148.7	0.6	15.99
	and	149.3	150.5	1.2	8.96
TUDDH-698		152.3	152.6	0.3	63.56
TUDDH-698		153.8	155.6	1.8	3.67
	including	153.8	154.4	0.6	4.94
	and	154.4	154.7	0.3	7.02
	and	155.3	155.6	0.3	3.81

TUDDH-698		156.8	159.5	2.7	16.10
	including	156.8	157.4	0.6	5.81
	and	157.4	158.6	1.2	25.47
	and	158.6	159.2	0.6	12.86
	and	159.2	159.5	0.3	5.76
TUDDH-700		68.7	69.3	0.6	9.29
TUDDH-700		73.5	73.8	0.3	3.25

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	• *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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**DRILLING** 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. Holes TGC prefix are grade-control holes. All holes are completed with diamond drilling methods. The diamond drill holes included in the release, were drilled as follows: • 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 minimize the effects of dilution by barren host rock. This selective sampling means sample intervals can vary from 30 cm to over 1 m in length. The entire length of the drill hole is sampled. • For grade control drillholes samples are composited where there is more than one consecutive >3.0 g/t Au interval. • For infill and exploration drillholes samples are composited where there is more than one consecutive >0.5 g/t Au interval. • Sample intervals were marked up on site. • For exploration holes & resource holes: drill core is cut using a diamond core saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For exploration & resource holes: Half core of mineralized intervals are cut by diamond saw and sampled for assay. • For grade control holes: core is not cut and the entire core is available for assay. • Drillholes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey with measurements taken at least once every 30 m. • Core recovery was generally high, averaging over 95%.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	**GRADE CONTROL DRILLING** • Grade control drilling is carried out using NQ core
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.*	**EXPLORATION / RESOURCE DRILLING / GC DRILING** • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**GRADE CONTROL DRILLING:** • Core is photographed • Grade control drilling core is not cut prior to sampling, with cutting only for duplicate assay checks • 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. • 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. • 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.*	• 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 pulverized, diamond samples were analyzed using a 25g charge lead collection Fire Assay with AAS finish. This is an industry standard for gold analysis. All samples are then analyzed for a range of 23 elements with an aqua regia digest and ICP-OES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	finish. Lion One's laboratory is able to assay for 71 elements via ICP-OES but restricts that number to the 23 main elements at this point in time. Other elements are determined on an as required basis. • 5 % of all samples above 0.5g/t Au are selected as check samples, which are also submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville, Australia for analysis. These samples are analyzed 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 or OREAS 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 unmineralized 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	**DRILLING** • All drill holes and any significant intersections were visually verified by Company geologists. • 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 centralized and controlled by a dedicated data manager.
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.*	**DRILLING** • All drill hole collars are surveyed by a mine surveyor • Coordinates are relative to Fiji Map Grid. A down hole survey was conducted by a gyroscopic survey tool at the conclusion of each hole. • 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 more accurately locate collars on the surface and 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.*	**DRILLING** The drill spacing for the reported exploration results are variable due to access • Sample intervals are variable and sample lengths can vary from 30 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. • Grade control drilling is aimed to be spaced sufficiently to establish targets for mine planning and mineral resource estimation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	**DRILLING** • Drilling is preferably orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized host rocks where possible, but due to the access, it is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	often difficult to locate drill collars in the preferred or ideal location. • The nature of the mineral system includes mineralised structures in multiple orientations and as such, in some cases, drilling is oriented sub-parallel to individual structures. However, the overall zone of structures is interesected at appropriate angles • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**DRILLING** • 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 to check the Company's own laboratory results • 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, an internationally recognized courier transport company, who subsequently transport them to Australia for sample analysis. • Sample results (assays) are loaded into an onsite relational database which is managed by a dedicated database manager.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques have been subject to audits and reviews by independent geologists including advisor to the Company, Darren Holden of GeoSpy Pty Ltd, a Fellow of the AusIMM and competent person under JORC. • Data is routinely reviewed by company geologists and database manager. Other reviews include periodical reviews by external consultants during resource estimation processes.

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 licence 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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. •Standard government royalties apply. In addition a royalty of 1.5% of gold revenue is payable to Laimes Global Inc.
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. •Most of the mineralization 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 more than 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 proportion of gold occurs as fine free gold or intimately associated with pyrite and telluride minerals.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	•All drill holes logistics of those holes reported in this news release include: •easting and northing of drill hole collar, •elevation,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	• dip and azimuth of hole, • hole length, • downhole length, and • interception depth. • And where known, true width.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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 mineralization are reported as included intervals. In calculating the zones of mineralization, internal dilution has been allowed. • Composite for Underground and drill data are completed based on geological structure with both wide lower grade and narrow high-grade reported in the body of the release.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralization where possible. Due to the access this is often not the case. • True widths are reported where geological control and drill spacing allows.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These*	• Diagrams within the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data is reported with both low and high-grades in the body of the release and the appendices.
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.*	• In the context of this release, no other substantive data is omitted. The Company has on-going exploration and development.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company is continuing with drilling for grade control, as well as underground development to expose the main lodes.

Remaining Sections “Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources”, “Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves” not applicable to this release.