# Initial Exploration Target Delivered at Emmie Bluff Cu-Co Prospect, Mt Gunson, South Australia

## Highlights

- An initial Exploration Target has been established at the Emmie Bluff prospect within the Mt Gunson project.
- The Exploration Target has been compiled from recent drilling results and historical drilling information.
- A comprehensive exploration program of approximately 12,000m of drilling plus 2D seismic surveying is planned to test the Exploration Target commencing in the second half of 2019.

Gindalbie Metals Ltd (Gindalbie or the Company) is pleased to deliver an initial Exploration Target for the Emmie Bluff prospect at its Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt project. Gindalbie is currently engaged in a farm-in with Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (Terrace), a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrens Mining Ltd (Torrens), to earn up to a 75% interest in the Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project (Mt Gunson), located 135 km north of Port Augusta in South Australia. The Company notes that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, and that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

*Table 1 Emmie Bluff Exploration Target. Tonnage range assumes a dry bulk density of 2.5 t/m$^3$ with a range of +/-25%. Grade range assumes length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag with a range of +/-25%.*

| Mineralisation Area | Layer Thickness (m) | Volume (m$^3$) | Tonnage Range (Mt) | Cu Range (%) | Co Range (%) | Ag Range (g/t) | Cu Eq. Range[1] (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tapley Hill Formation Upper Layer | 1.7 - 6.1 | 14,271,000 | 26.8 – 44.6 | 0.935 - 1.558 | 0.038 - 0.064 | 11.3 - 18.9 | 1.391 – 2.326 |
| Tapley Hill Formation Lower Layer | 0.8 - 4.7 | 8,642,000 | 16.2 - 27.0 | 0.336 - 0.560 | 0.016 - 0.027 | 5.0 - 18.4 | 0.528 – 0.884 |
| Total | 0.8 - 6.1 | 22,913,000 | 43.0 - 71.6 | 0.336 - 1.558 | 0.016 - 0.064 | 5.0 - 18.9 | 0.528 – 2.326 |

## Commentary

Gindalbie Chief Executive Officer Chris Stevens commented:

*"We have long believed that Emmie Bluff could represent a transformational opportunity for the Mt Gunson project, and today's announcement continues to support that belief. We anticipate further exploration will greatly assist in refining our understanding of the prospect, and its potential impact of the project as a whole. The higher-grade Upper Layer will be of particular focus as we move into the next phase of exploration."*

## Planned Exploration to Test Exploration Target

Two exploration programs are currently in the advanced stages of planning to test the Emmie Bluff Exploration Target. The larger of the two proposed programs will include 28 diamond drill holes with reverse circulation (RC) pre-collars holes at a nominal 400m spacing (see Figure 2, below), totalling approximately 12,000m. The primary objectives of the program will be to provide data on continuity of mineralisation between historic holes and to provide fresh drill core for geotechnical and metallurgical analysis, as well as additional bulk density measurements.

[1] Cu Eq = Cu % + (Co ppm*0.0012). Please see GBG ASX Announcement "Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project Update", 19/01/2018, pp. 17-18 for derivation.

The second planned program of work will be a series of stacked 2d seismic surveys of the Emmie Bluff area to define the extent of the Tapley Hill Formation host rocks. As the Emmie Bluff mineralisation appears to be largely stratabound, determining the extent of the host rocks is expected to assist in refining the upper limit of the scale of mineralisation in the area, whilst providing Gindalbie increased certainty on future drilling targets.

Both programs are currently subject to regulatory approval on heritage and environmental grounds. As such, they should be considered preliminary and subject to change. If the transaction announced to the market on the 11th of March 2019 (See GBG ASX Announcement "Scheme of Arrangement and Demerger") is implemented, exploration will be carried out by Gindalbie's subsidiary company, Coda Minerals Ltd (Coda).

# About the Exploration Target

## Data Inputs:

Drilling data used in generating the Exploration Target comprises publicly available drilling and assay results from the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG) as well as 4 drill holes successfully completed by Gindalbie in January 2019 (See GBG ASX announcement "Emmie Bluff Drill Results" on the 15th of April 2019).

## Tonnage Range

The range in potential volumes of rock for the high and low side tonnage estimates of the Exploration Target are based on geological modelling and drill hole assay results from historical and recent drilling.

An upper, higher-grade zone and smaller, lower grade zone (Figure 1 and Figure 3, below) have been modelled for the stratabound Tapley Hill Formation. Hanging wall and Footwall surfaces for each zone were created and snapped to drill holes with grades greater than 0.1% Cu or at geological boundaries (Whyalla Sandstone at hanging wall contact or Pandurra Formation at footwall contact). The surfaces have been extended laterally to distances considered reasonable for an exploration target in areas where the drill hole data supports this. In areas where it is clear from the drill hole data that the surface does not continue, the surface is constrained. (e.g. Hole PEB64 – Figure 1, below).

The modelled upper zone has a volume of 14,271,000 $m^3$ and the modelled bottom zone has a volume of 8,642,000 $m^3$. To compute the tonnage range, a dry bulk density of 2.5 $t/m^3$ has been assumed and a range of +/-25% has been applied to the results to estimate a Low Case and High Case as presented in Table 2, below.

Modelling is constrained to the north by the boundary of EL6265.

*Table 2 Volume and tonnage estimates*

| Mineralisation Area | Estimated Volume ($m^3$) | SG ($t/m^3$) | Estimated (Mt) | Low Case (Mt) | High Case (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tapley Hill Formation Upper Layer | 14,271,000* | 2.5 | 35.7 | 26.8 | 44.6 |
| Tapley Hill Formation Lower Layer | 8,642,000** | 2.5 | 21.6 | 16.2 | 27.0 |
| Total | 22,913,000 | 2.5 | 57.3 | 43.0 | 71.6 |

*volume between modelled HW and FW for the upper zone within the Tapley Hill Formation.
**volume between modelled HW and FW for the lower zone within the Tapley Hill Formation.

## Grade Range

All available drill hole assay data from historical SARIG drilling and from the recent drilling campaign completed in January 2019 (i.e. DD prefix holes), has been used to establish a range of appropriate potential grades. Length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag have been taken from within each of the modelled zones and are presented in Table 3 below. Length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag with a range of +/-25% have been applied to the results to estimate a Low Case and High Case as presented in Table 1, above.

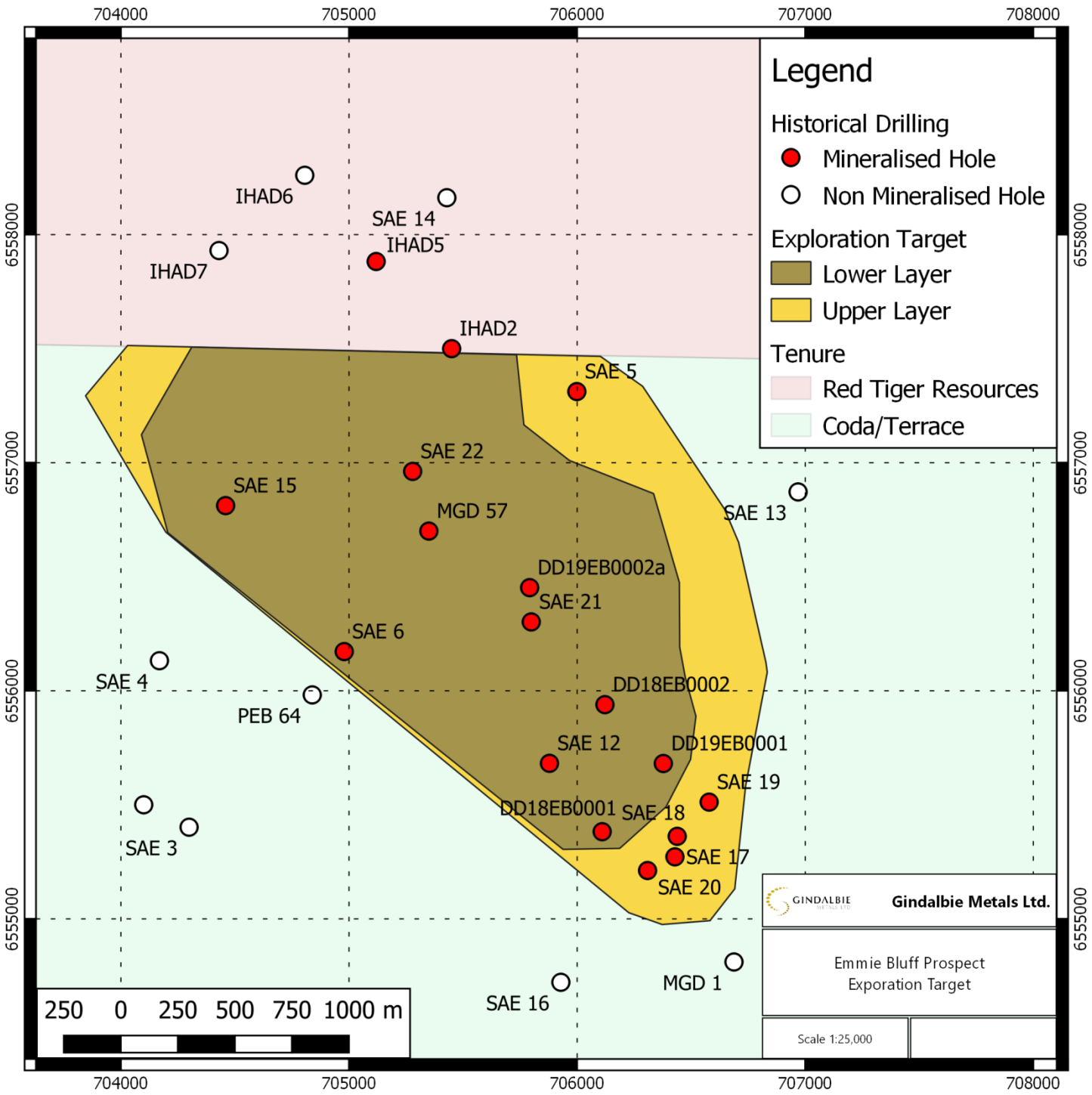


*Figure 1 Emmie Bluff Exploration Target upper and lower mineralised areas.*

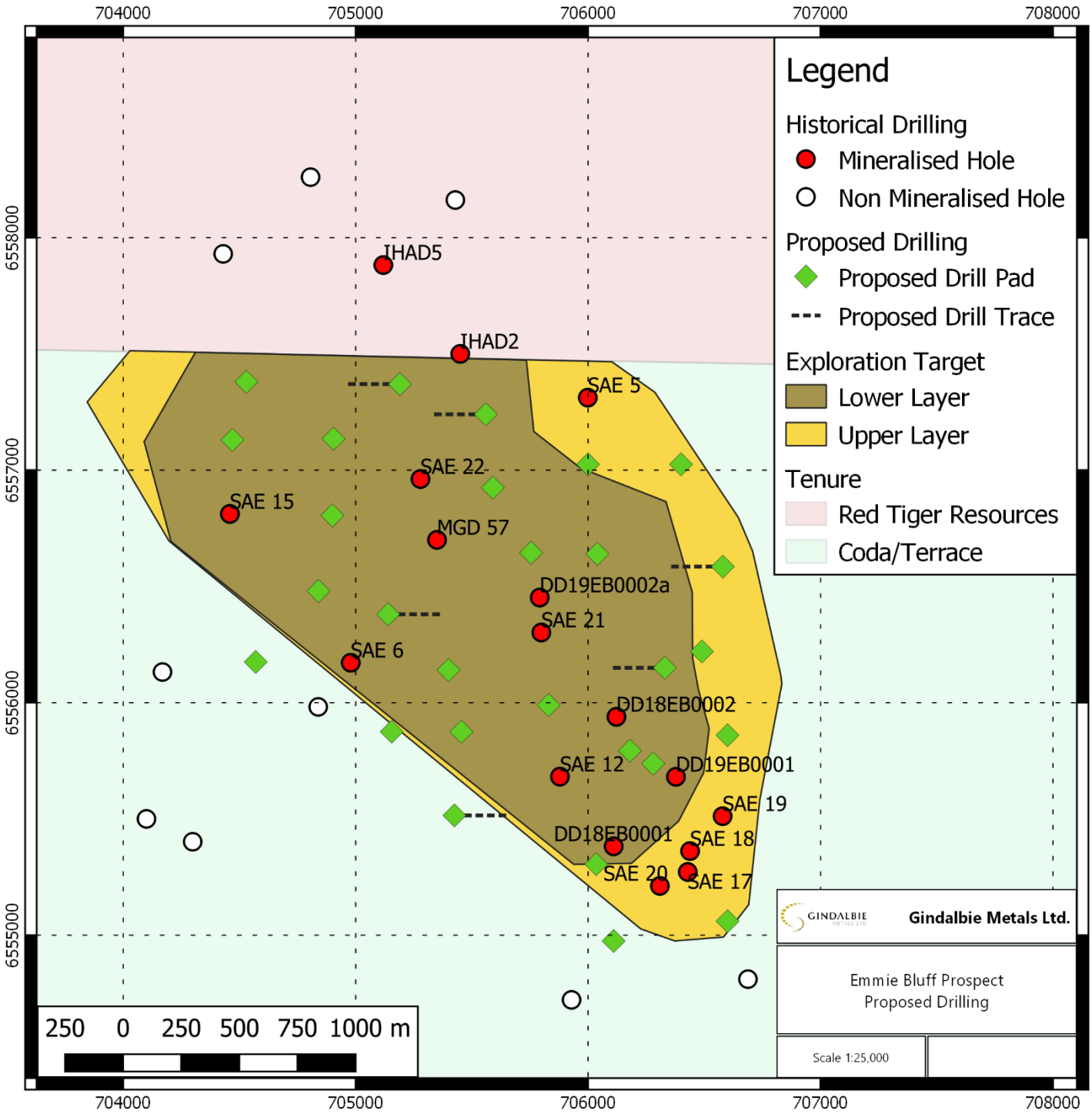


*Figure 2 Proposed drilling to test the Emmie Bluff Exploration Target. Holes without drill traces are vertical.*

*Table 3 Mineralised Intercepts in Historical Drilling*

| Mineralisation Area | Hole Id | Thickness | Cu % | Co % | Ag g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper | DD18EB0001 | 1.9 | 1.015 | 0.055 | 13.5 |
| | DD18EB0002 | 2.05 | 1.511 | 0.073 | 22.3 |
| | DD19EB0001 | 1.7 | 1.278 | 0.055 | 18.8 |
| | DD19EB0002a | 3.12 | 1.14 | 0.081 | 14.1 |
| | MGD57 | 2 | 0.656 | 0.031 | - |
| | SAE12 | 6 | 1.398 | 0.049 | 15.4 |
| | SAE15 | 5 | 0.206 | 0.012 | 3.4 |
| | SAE17 | 3.05 | 2.502 | 0.005 | 28.8 |
| | SAE18 | 6.05 | 1.034 | 0.058 | 11 |
| | SAE19 | 3.65 | 1.014 | 0.064 | 9.8 |
| | SAE20 | 3.3 | 3.239 | 0.2 | 26.4 |
| | SAE21 | 5.25 | 0.605 | 0.003 | 11.7 |
| | SAE22 | 2.53 | 0.814 | 0.027 | 10.2 |
| | SAE5 | 2 | 1.437 | 0.034 | - |
| | SAE6 | 6 | 1.49 | 0.051 | 21.3 |
| | **Length Weighted Average** | | **1.246** | **0.051** | **15.1** |
| Lower | DD18EB0001 | 3.5 | 0.488 | 0.037 | 9.5 |
| | DD18EB0002 | 4.69 | 0.202 | 0.012 | 4.8 |
| | DD19EB0002a | 0.77 | 0.34 | 0.012 | 2.5 |
| | MGD57 | 2.5 | 0.272 | 0.009 | - |
| | SAE12 | 3.65 | 0.567 | 0.03 | 8.5 |
| | SAE15 | 2 | 0.427 | 0.017 | 7.3 |
| | SAE21 | 2.8 | 0.289 | 0.01 | 3.8 |
| | SAE22 | 3 | 0.308 | 0.014 | 5.5 |
| | SAE6 | 2 | 1.45 | 0.057 | 10 |
| | **Length Weighted Average** | | **0.448** | **0.022** | **6.7** |

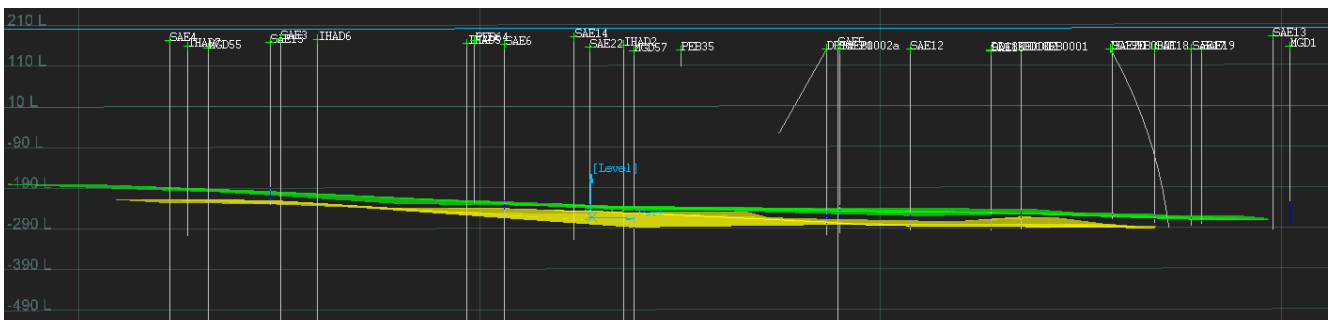


*Figure 3 Exploration Target – Long Section - upper zone (green) lower zone (yellow).*

## About the Mount Gunson Copper Cobalt Project

The Mt Gunson Project consists of three tenements, ELs 6141, 5636 and 6265, and covers approximately 739 square kilometres located approximately 30 km to the east and south east of the town of Woomera, in South Australia.

Mt Gunson is located in the Olympic Copper Belt in South Australia's Gawler Craton. This region is among the world's largest copper producing provinces and hosts major projects including BHP's Olympic Dam and Oz Minerals' Carrapateena and Prominent Hill projects. In November 2018, BHP announced exploration success at its Oak Dam project, approximately 15km north-east of the Emmie Bluff Prospect near the northern limits of the Mt Gunson Project. Mt Gunson hosts two existing JORC 2012 compliant Indicated Mineral Resources:

- MG14: 1.83Mt at 1.24% Cu, 334ppm Co and 14g/t Ag and;
- Windabout: 17.67Mt at 0.77% Cu, 492ppm Co and 8g/t Ag

Each of the MG14 and Windabout Indicated Mineral Resource estimates was reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5% Cu equivalent. Please see GBG announcement "Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project Update" on 19 January 2018 for more details on these mineral resources.

Mt Gunson is extremely well served for infrastructure as it is centred approximately 100km south of BHP Billiton's world-class Olympic Dam copper-gold-uranium mine and within 50km of Oz Minerals' Carrapateena copper project.

The Mt Gunson project mining centre, comprising the JORC compliant inferred resources at Windabout and MG 14, lies 10km off the sealed Stuart Highway and the parallel running Adelaide to Perth/Darwin railway, and is accessed by established unsealed mine access roads servicing the existing Mt Gunson mine. Additionally, regular air services are available at Roxby Downs and Port Augusta, and a serviceable airstrip for light aircraft is located on site.

Scheme water is available in the area, as is electricity access. Local infrastructure is currently in the process of being further upgraded in support of Oz Minerals' Carrapateena project, which will eventually see new high voltage power lines and associated access infrastructure pass directly through the project area.

## About the Mount Gunson Farm-in agreement

On 17 March 2017, Gindalbie announced to the ASX that it had executed the Mt Gunson Farm-in Agreement with Terrace Mining (Please see announcement on 17th of March 2017 for more details on the farm in agreement).

The Mt Gunson Farm-in Agreement was subsequently novated to Coda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gindalbie, on 21 May 2018 (with the conditions to the novation being satisfied in August 2018).

The Farm in is separated into three stages based on cumulative spend on Mt Gunson. These stages are set out in Table 4, below.

*Table 4 Mt Gunson farm in structure.*

| | Status | Nominal Overview | Beneficial interest in tenements | Cumulative spend | Expected completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stage 1 | Complete | Scoping study update | 25% | $1.37 million | Ownership earned in August 2018 |
| Stage 2 | In progress | Pre-feasibility study (phase 1) | 51% | $3.87 million | 2H 2019 |
| Stage 3 | Pending stage 2 | Pre-feasibility study (phase 2) | 70% | $6.62 million | 2H 2019 |

The Mt Gunson Farm-in Agreement provides that, if at any point during the farm-in process Coda spends a total of $6.62 million, Coda will automatically earn a 70% interest in Mt Gunson. Coda will at this point have the option to spend $1.5 million to increase its ownership of the project to 75%.

Terrace Mining will be free carried in Mt Gunson to a maximum of $8.62 million (exclusive of the $1.5 million option payment). Once the free carry limit has been reached, an unincorporated joint venture between Coda and Terrace Mining will be triggered and Terrace Mining will be responsible for its share of ongoing project expenditure.

## Competent Person's Statements and Disclaimers

*Information relating to the Exploration Target and Exploration Results for Emmie Bluff is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Craig Went, a Senior Associate Geologist of Mining & Process Solutions Pty. Ltd. Mr Went is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), and has a minimum of five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"). Mr Went consents to the inclusion of the matters based in this ASX Release on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*Information relating to the Resources at MG 14 and Windabout is based on information compiled in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code") by Tim Callaghan, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), has a minimum of five years' experience in the estimation and assessment and evaluation of Mineral Resources of this style and is a competent person as defined in the JORC Code. This announcement accurately summarises and fairly reports his estimations and he has consented to the resource report in the form and context it appears.*

*FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS*

*Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events may be forward-looking statements. They involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results. Forward looking statements include but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's exploration program, outlook, target sizes and mineralised material estimates. They include statements preceded by words such as "expected", "planned", "target", "scheduled", "intends", "potential", "prospective" and similar expressions.*

**ENDS**

**On behalf of:**
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## JORC 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | HISTORICAL<br>• Historical data referenced is contained in previous reports, largely publicly accessible through South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG).<br>• The Company has assumed that all reported assays are representative of technology available at the time, but no reliance has been put on it, nor is any of it regarded as 'industry standard' under any modern code.<br>• No reference to specific sampling method, applicability or procedures were sighted in any documentation referenced to the satisfaction of the Company.<br>• Australian Selection Pty. Ltd. completed a single unspecified 42m deep drill hole in 1976 but failed to intersect copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. No sample data is available.<br>• Carpentaria Exploration Co. Pty. Ltd. completed rotary percussion pre-collars followed by diamond drilling from 1984 to 1989. Drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 2 of the holes. Details of sampling techniques are not known.<br>• MIM Exploration Pty. Ltd. completed rotary percussion pre-collars followed by diamond drilling tails between 1991 to 1995. Drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 8 of the holes drilled. Details of sampling techniques are not known.<br>• Stuart Metals NL Completed a single unspecified drill hole in 1998 but failed to intersect copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. No sample data is available.<br>• Argo Exploration completed diamond drilling targeting geophysical anomalies associated with IOCGU mineralisation style of Olympic Dam in 2007 and 2008. The drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 2 of the holes drilled. All of the Argo Exploration holes were to the north of EL 6265 and have been excluded from the tables and figures in the above document. Details of sampling techniques are not known.<br>• Gunson Resources Ltd. completed unspecified drilling (assumed diamond) in 2009 and 2010. Of the 3 holes drilled, one intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. Details of sampling techniques are not known.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Samples were collected by HQ diamond drilling.<br>• Sampling intervals were determined based on geological logging and were at variable intervals. Care was taken to separate lithologies, stratigraphy or structural features of potential interest. Typical sample intervals in potentially mineralised areas was approximately 30cm, likely non-mineralised samples were typically approximately 70cm. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Whole core was submitted for sampling, which was then sorted and crushed to 3mm before splitting 300g of coarse material. The 300g split was then dried and pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. Samples were not dried prior to crushing so as to retain their chemical and physical properties for metallurgical analysis. This resulted in a small risk of contamination between crushed samples. |
| *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).* | HISTORICAL<br>• Historical drilling techniques comprises Rotary – Percussion and Diamond Bit – Coring. No reference to diamond diameter has been sighted.<br>• Length of Diamond tails where completed are detailed in Table 1 in the above document.<br>• No core orientation data is available as all holes were drilled vertically.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Holes were precollared using a combination of mud rotary and percussion drilling.<br>• Diamond tails were drilled with HQ bits (63.5mm inside diameter.)<br>• Vertical holes were not oriented. Angled holes were oriented by Reflex ACT core orientation tools. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | HISTORICAL<br>• No specific reference to drill sample recovery, applicability or procedures were sighted in any documentation referenced to the satisfaction of the Company.<br>• No correlation between core recovery and assay grades can be made in the absence of sample recovery information.<br><br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Samples were not recovered from the precollars.<br>• Sample recovery from diamond drilling was assessed qualitatively by drillers and field staff.<br>• Recovery and sample quality is considered to be very high.<br>• There is no observed correlation between core recovery and assay grades. |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | HISTORICAL<br>• Geological logs for both rotary percussion and diamond core for some of the historical holes have been sighted. Descriptions include lithology, grain size, angularity, colour alteration, mineralisation appears to have been recorded by suitably qualified personnel.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• All diamond tails were comprehensively logged by GBG field staff.<br>• Logging recorded the stratigraphy, weathering, rock type and visual abundance of sulphide minerals using a standardised logging system.<br>• Core was photographed prior to being sampled. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | HISTORICAL<br>• The Company has assumed that all sub-sampling techniques are representative of technology available at the time, but no reliance has been put on it, nor is any of it regarded as 'industry standard' under any modern code.<br>• No reference to specific sampling method, applicability or procedures were sighted in any documentation referenced to the satisfaction of the Company.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Full core was taken for assay and geotechnical analysis. This was done to provide the maximum volume of material for metallurgical analysis.<br>• Sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas at their Cannington lab in Western Australia.<br>• Primary preparation included sorting and crushing samples to 3mm before splitting 300g of coarse material. The 300g split was then dried and pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser.<br>• Samples were not dried prior to crushing so as to retain their chemical and physical properties for metallurgical analysis. This resulted in a small risk of contamination between crushed samples. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | HISTORICAL<br>• No satisfactory description of analytical method, or quality control procedures has been sighted for the historical Samples.<br>• No satisfactory description of analytical method, or quality control procedures has been sighted for the historical analytical work.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• The samples were fused with sodium peroxide and subsequently the melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid for analysis. Because of the high furnace temperatures, volatile elements are lost. This procedure is particularly efficient for determination of major element composition (including Si) in the samples or for the determination of refractory mineral species.<br>• Al, Ca, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, S, Si and Zn were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry.<br>• Ag, As and Pb were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.<br>• A total of 22 standards of varying copper, cobalt and silver grades were inserted along with 232 samples, which were submitted in two batches. This represents a ratio of approximately 1 standard for every 10.5 samples. Additional standards were employed by Bureau Veritas, as well as duplicates and repeats.<br>• Blanks were not inserted. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | HISTORICAL<br>• The Company has assumed that the verification of any significant intersection was performed by suitably qualified personnel.<br>• No twin hole data is available.<br>• Handwritten assay results were sighted for some of the historical holes and where available, validation and verification of transposing from physical to electronic copies has been undertaken.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by Mr Craig Went, an independent geologist contracted by the company and Mr Matthew Weber, an employee of Gindalbie, prior to release.<br>• Data was entered into standard file formats by Bureau Veritas and transmitted to the company via email. Data has not been transcribed except electronically.<br>• Submitted standards are tabled and compared to the stated value. Acceptable accuracy was achieved in the majority of cases.<br>• This program included no twinned drill holes. |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | HISTORICAL<br>• Location of data point (collar Easting, Northing and RL) have been sourced through SARIG and other company acquired data. Where required collar co-ordinates have been converted, the GDA94, Zone 53 datum. Some small discrepancies of the collar co-ordinates and RL's between company sourced data and SARIG data have been observed but are not considered to be of material significance.<br>• Some collar RL's were adjusted to match the digital elevation model.<br>• No down-hole survey data has been recorded as no angled holes were drilled.<br><br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• The holes were planned using desktop GIS software and the GDA94, Zone 53 datum.<br>• Collar locations and elevations were determined by handheld GPS with an approximate accuracy of +/-3m.<br>• Elevation data was compared with pre-existing digital elevation model and found to be of acceptable accuracy.<br>• Vertical holes were not surveyed for deviation.<br>• Angled holes were surveyed by means of Reflex Ez Trac multi shot survey camera where available. Cameras were unavailable during precollaring resulting in some unaccounted for deviation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | HISTORICAL<br>• Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for mineral resource estimation.<br>• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported in this release<br>• As a result of wide spacing and reliance on historical information it is considered only appropriate when expressed as a broad exploration result with considerable additional work required.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for mineral resource estimation.<br>• No sample compositing has been applied. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Mineralisation is interpreted as tabular, horizontal to gently dipping stratabound lodes. Vertical or steeply dipping drill holes are believed to provide relatively unbiased results. |
| *Sample security* | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | HISTORICAL<br>• Sample security measures during transport and sample preparation are unknown.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Samples were taken to Roxby Downs by company personnel and despatched by courier to Bureau Veritas' laboratory in Perth. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | HISTORICAL<br>• No audits or reviews have been sighted for the historical sampling techniques or data.<br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage. |

**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.*<br>• *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.* | • Exploration and reporting of historical drilling results was undertaken exclusively on EL 6265.<br>• EL 6265 is currently held by Terrace Mining Ltd, but Gindalbie Mining Ltd (through its subsidiary, Coda Minerals) is undertaking a farm-in joint venture to gain up to 70 percent ownership over the tenement through expenditure of $6.62 million. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Emmie Bluff has been previously drilled primarily by prior owners exploring for underlying IOCG occurrences. This data has been made public by the South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG). Gindalbie has this information and a summary of the relevant drillholes are presented in Table 3 herein. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Mt Gunson project sits in the Stuart Shelf within the broader Olympic Copper Province in South Australia. Specifically, mineralisation is hosted in the dolomitic shales and dolarenites of the Neoproterozoic Tapley Hill Formation. This formation unconformably overlies the Meso/Palaeoproterozoic Pandurra Formation due to local uplifting associated with the Pernatty Upwarp. This unconformity, as well as structures associated with the Pernatty Upwarp, represent the most likely fluid flow pathways associated with the emplacement of metal bearing sulphides.<br>• Emmie Bluff mineralisation closely resembles mineralisation in the MG14 and Windabout resources found approximately 40 kilometres to the south, also within the broader Mt Gunson tenure. |
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | HISTORICAL<br>• See Table 3 in above document for a summary of all historical drill holes material the understanding the Tapley Hill Formation.<br>• Six historical drillholes were collared in the tenement to the north of EL 6265, two of these holes (IHAD2 and IHAD5) intersected mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. An additional four holes (IHAD3, IHAD5, IHAD7 and SEA14) contained no geological or assay data suggesting intersection of the Tapley Hill formation. These holes have not been included in the tables in the above document, nor do they form part of the tonnage or grade range estimate for the reported Exploration Target.<br><br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• See tables in above document.<br>• Drilling results from the modern program have previously been reported by the company (see ASX release 15th April 2019 – Emmie Bluff Drill Results Strengthen Case of Further Drilling) |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | HISTORICAL<br>• Weighted average grades for some holes have been reported and it is not clear as to the criteria adopted for grade truncation. Sample intervals either side of reported grades have not been sighted for some of the historical holes.<br><br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Metal grades have been reported on the basis of weighted averages, where sample length is used as the basis for weighting.<br>• Where the head Cu grade of internal intervals within reported significant intervals exceeded 200% of the reported head grade, these samples were reported separately as "included" intervals.<br>• Reported intervals do not include any internal waste (i.e. no material <0.5% Cu)<br>• Copper equivalent (CuEq.) values have been reported. CuEq. has been calculated using the following formula:<br>  • Cu % + (Co_ppm*0.0012) |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Mineralisation geometry is interpreted as relatively flat lying, in line with the overall orientation of the stratigraphy in the area and as evidenced by previous drilling at the prospect.<br>• Vertical drill holes and isolated high angled holes are believed to provide a materially accurate representation of the true thickness of mineralisation. |
| *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.* | • See Tables and Figures in above document. |
| *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.* | HISTORICAL<br>• All collar locations within the prospect area inclusive of both mineralised and unmineralized holes which are within EL 6265 have been shown in plan view in the above document.<br>• Historical data and reports referenced is contained in previous reports, publicly accessible through South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG).<br>• The Exploration Target is largely based on historical data and relies heavily on drilling and assay results from that data.<br><br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• All significant results are reported, as is the total length of drilling |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.* | HISTORICAL<br>• A detailed gravity survey was completed in the area of a strong magnetic anomaly in the northwest corner of EL6265 in 1983-84 and defined a gravity anomaly 2 kilometres east of the main magnetic anomaly.<br>• A CSAMT survey was carried out over the prospect area in 1988 and subsequent drill holes SAE3, SAE5 and SAE6 were drilled to test this CSAMT anomaly. Copper mineralisation was observed in the Tapley Hill Formation within holes SAE5 and SAE6.<br><br>MODERN PROGRAM<br>• Geotechnical and metallurgical assessment of drill core is ongoing but has not yet been completed.<br>• Bulk density measurements have not been recorded as part of 2018/19 drilling campaign. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *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 currently testing the potential of passive seismic geophysical technology to discriminate Tapley Hill Formation material at Emmie Bluff.<br>• The company is conducting a scoping study into the integration of the Emmie Bluff prospect into its broader ongoing Mt Gunson PFS. A substantial program of further resource definition drilling may be conducted depending on the outcome of this study. |