ASX Announcement

30 March 2020

MORE HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED NORTH ALONG STRIKE AT KAT GAP.

Highlights:

- Very high-grade gold intersected at shallow depths on the northern most drill line at Kat Gap. FKGRC157 returns **3 metres grading 62.10 grams per tonne gold** from 36 metres including **1 metre grading 181 grams per tonne gold** from 37 metres. No historical or Classic RC drilling conducted north of this drill line.

- **Gold mineralisation now extends over 600m in strike** with significant gold intersected on both sides of the Proterozoic dyke. Classic has only drilled a handful of holes on the southern side with the strike wide open further south.

- Better results from the most recent drilling include:

3 metres grading 62.10 grams per tonne gold from 36 metres

4 metres grading 8.48 grams per tonne gold from 50 metres

3 metres grading 5.87 grams per tonne gold from 36 metres

1 metre grading 9.64 grams per tonne gold from 19 metres

13 metres grading 2.05 grams per tonne gold from 25 metres

10 metres grading 1.48 grams per tonne gold from 24 metres

- This round of RC drilling at Kat Gap was focused on testing the northerly and southerly strike extensions along the granite-greenstone contact plus some infill drilling between existing 40m spaced sections. **System remains open in all directions**.

- The Company completed a total of **23 holes for 1,449m at Kat Gap** which is down from the original 48 holes for 3,200m it was planning to complete prior to the onset of COVID-19.

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1. INTRODUCTION

WA-focused gold exploration and development company Classic Minerals Limited (ASX. CLZ) ("Classic", or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assays results from its most recent RC drilling program at its Forrestania Gold Project (FGP) in Western Australia. The Company completed a total of 23 holes for 1,449m at the Kat Gap project which is down from the original 48 holes for 3,200m it was planning to complete prior to the onset of COVID-19.

RC drilling at Kat Gap continued to deliver **significant zones of gold mineralisation** located on the granite-greenstone contact. Recent drilling at Kat Gap also showed that **broader zones of flat supergene gold mineralisation** project well out into the granite around 100m from the main contact south of the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke. Kat Gap is strategically located approximately 70km south-south east of the Company's Forrestania Gold project containing the Lady Magdalene and Lady Ada gold resources.

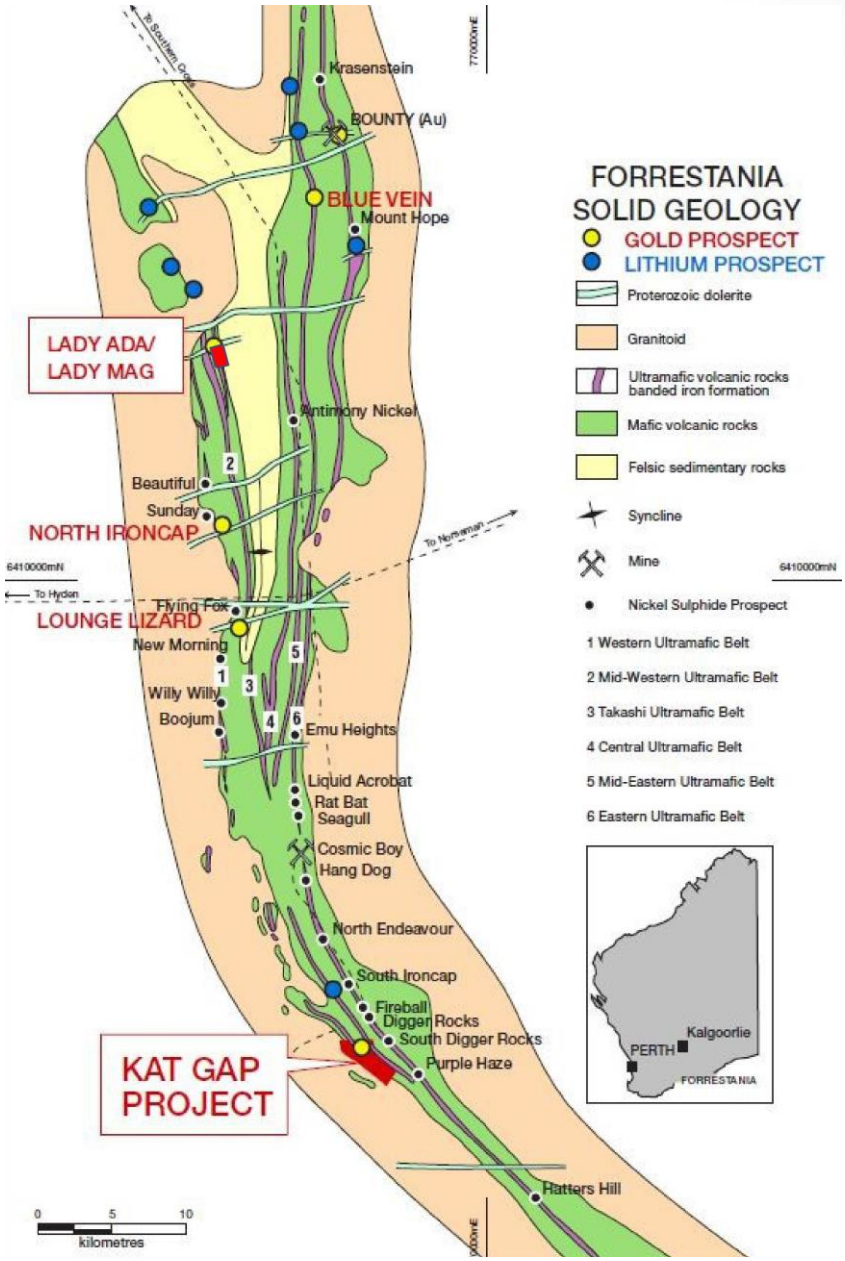

Figure 1: Classic gold Tenements

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Classic CEO Dean Goodwin said:

> *This latest round of drilling has shown that **significant high-grade gold can still be intersected at shallow depths** well north of the Proterozoic dyke. I'm very pleased with these results as it demonstrates the strength in the system to the north. It's not slowing down by any stretch. We need to keep going north obviously but drilling deeper needs to be conducted as well. It's still early days and we have a relatively broad drill spacing up the northern end but at this stage it's looking really good.*
>
> *We also drilled a single line of RC holes on the southern side of the Proterozoic dyke 60m south of previous RC holes conducted by Classic over a year ago. We hit a **broad 10m thick zone of supergene gold mineralisation well out into the granite** which we weren't expecting. That's telling us that there's **probably something substantial lurking out in the granite itself well away from the granite-greenstone contact.** It's very exciting.*

Hole	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
FKGRC153	6372394	764724	113	123	10	2.75 g/t Au
	Including		**113**	**114**	**1**	**10.80 g/t Au**
FKGRC157	6372538	764450	36	39	3	62.10 g/t Au
	Including		**37**	**38**	**1**	**181.00 g/t Au**
FKGRC162	6372416	764580	36	39	3	5.87 g/t Au
FKGRC164	6372365	764617	25	38	13	2.05 g/t Au
FGKRC165	6372379	764633	50	54	4	8.48 g/t Au
	Including		**50**	**51**	**1**	**31.20 g/t Au**
FKGRC170	6372052	764820	24	34	10	1.48 g/t Au
FKGRC172	6372102	764864	19	20	1	9.64 g/t Au

Table 1: Drill Highlights

2. DRILLING COMPLETED AT KAT GAP

Classic drilled a total of 23 RC holes for 1,449m at Kat Gap and is pleased to confirm that most holes returned gold mineralisation striking in a northwest-southeast direction. The drilling has further extended the known strike extent to 600m with a combined 100m being added on either side of the Proterozoic dyke. Mineralisation is open in all directions.

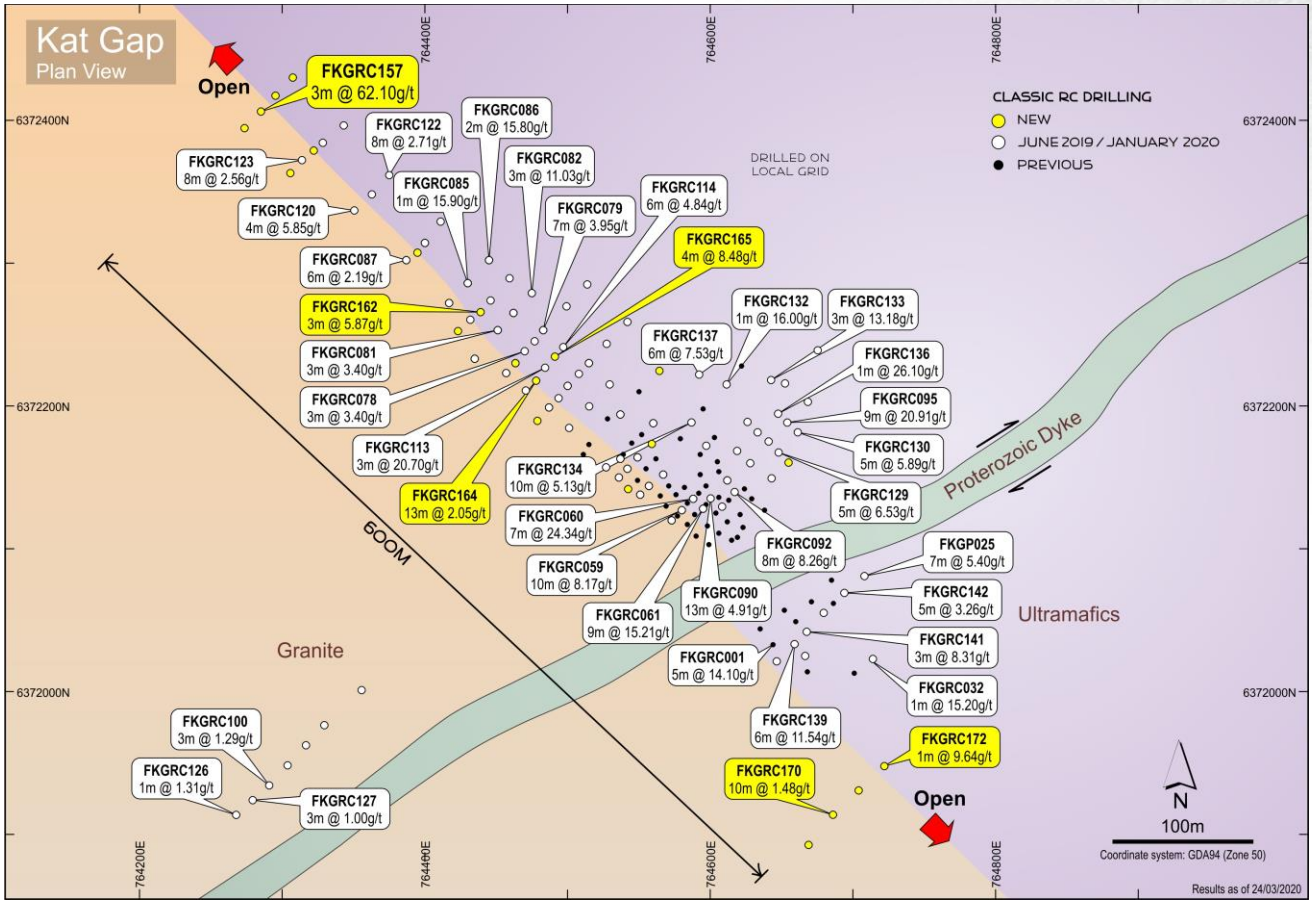

Figure 2: Kat Gap plan view showing recent and previous Classic RC drilling plus significant gold intersections.

This round of RC drilling was primarily focused on testing the northern and southern strike extent of high-grade gold mineralisation on the main granite-greenstone contact. The drilling also encompassed several infill RC holes in areas where previous drilling was conducted on 40m spaced sections.

A single traverse of 4 holes was completed 40m north of Classic's existing drilling. The program had originally allowed for 16 holes on 4 sections 40m apart but was cut short due to the growing concerns over the coronavirus. The best result from these holes was:

- **3m @ 62.10g/t Au** from 36m including **1m @ 181g/t Au** in FKGRC157.

Figure 3:
Visible gold in panning dish from hole FKGRC157 at 37-38m grading 181g/t Au.

Thirteen RC holes were drilled within the central area north of the Proterozoic dyke infilling areas previously drilled on 40m spaced sections. Several holes were also drilled to test high grade mineralisation as it projects close to the surface. These holes were completed to aid in future resource calculations (See Figure 2).

Better results from these holes include:

- 10m @ 2.75g/t Au from 113m including 1m @ 10.80g/t Au from 113m in FKGRC153
- 3m @ 5.87g/t Au from 36m in FKGRC162
- 13m @ 2.05g/t Au from 25m in FKGRC164
- 4m @ 8.48g/t Au from 50m including 1m @ 31.20g/t Au from 50m in FKGRC165

Six RC holes were completed on the southern side of the Proterozoic dyke 60m further south of previous Classic RC drilling. The holes were designed to test the granite-greenstone contact at a shallow depth as well as testing broad supergene gold mineralisation intersected by historical RAB/RC drilling well out into the granite on the same section. Hole FKGRC172 was effectively the only hole to intersect the contact at 19m downhole**. FKGRC170 intersected at 10m thick zone of supergene gold mineralisation approximately 20m vertical below surface.** This is significant as the width and distance from the main contact, approximately 100m, suggests strongly that other mineralised structures out in the granite have formed this supergene horizon.

Originally Classic had planned a total of 28 holes for around 1,900m on the southern side of the dyke but cut the program short due to the growing concerns over the coronavirus.

Better results from these holes include:

- 10m @ 1.48g/t Au from 24m in FKGRC170
- 1m @ 9.64g/t Au from 19m in FKGRC172

Figure 4: FEB 2020 Drilling – Kat Gap

3. PREVIOUS RC DRILLING AT KAT GAP BY CLASSIC

Classic has completed 9 separate drilling campaigns at Kat Gap prior to the most recent RC drilling program. A total of 151 holes for 11,625m was completed between May 2018 and February 2020 **all returning significant high-grade gold intercepts.** The majority of the drilling is relatively shallow, down to approximately **70m vertical depth** below surface and covered a strike length of the granite – greenstone contact of approximately 500m. The main area of drilling has been focused primarily on and adjacent to both contacts of a cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke where it intersects the main granite-greenstone contact. At this location the gold mineralisation has been significantly enriched.

Better results from the nine drilling programs include:

- **8m @ 19.05 g/t Au** from 32m **including 4m @ 28.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC008
- **12m @ 7.52 g/t Au** from 39m **including 2m @ 20.20 g/t Au** in FKGRC006
- **12m @ 5.39 g/t Au** from 30m **including 1m @ 20.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC012
- **10m @ 30.78 g/t Au** from 28m **including 2m @ 116.10 g/t Au** in FKGRC018
- **10m @ 4.18 g/t Au** from 26m **including 1m @ 15.10 g/t Au** in FKGRC022
- **9m @ 8.08 g/t Au** from 95m **including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au** in FKGRC025
- **3m @ 38.33 g/t Au** from 21m **including 1m @ 111.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC039
- **5m @ 5.61 g/t Au** from 6m **including 1m @ 12.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC040
- **3m @ 14.10 g/t Au** from 10m **including 1m @ 37.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC042
- **3m @ 9.64 g/t Au** from 20m **including 1m @ 25.10 g/t Au** in FKGRC043
- **10m @ 8.17 g/t Au** from 7m **including 1m @ 66.20 g/t Au** in FKGRC059
- **7m @ 24.34 g/t Au** from 24m **including 1m @ 78.50 g/t Au** in FKGRC060
- **9m @ 15.21 g/t Au** from 22m **including 1m @ 58.30 g/t Au** in FKGRC061
- **7m @ 9.55 g/t Au** from 89m **including 1m @ 42.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC063
- **13m @ 4.91 g/t Au** from 33m **including 1m @ 22.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC090
- **8m @ 8.26 g/t Au** from 58m **including 1m @ 21.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC092
- **9m @ 20.94 g/t Au** from 123m **including 1m @ 125.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC095
- **3m @ 20.70 g/t Au** from 39m **including 1m @ 37.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC113
- **6m @ 4.84 g/t Au** from 59m **including 1m @ 17.50 g/t Au** in FKGRC114
- **4m @ 5.85 g/t Au** from 18m **including 1m @ 13.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC120
- **3m @ 13.18 g/t Au** from 143m **including 1m @ 27.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC133
- **6m @ 11.54 g/t Au** from 20m **including 2m @ 25.95 g/t Au** in FKGRC139
- **8m @ 7.91 g/t Au** from 60m **including 4m @ 13.56 g/t Au** in FKGRC145

4. FUTURE DRILLING PLANNED FOR KAT GAP

The next few rounds of RC drilling at Kat Gap will focus mainly on testing the main granite – greenstone contact further north and south along strike from the current drilling area. The next RC drilling program will test the northerly and southerly extensions for another 100-200m along strike. RC Drilling will also test the extent of the recently discovered supergene horizon south of the Proterozoic dyke out in the granite. Further drilling will be conducted to determine the source of this new supergene zone.

RC drilling programs will also be carried out in the granite to test the large 5 km long geochemical anomaly identified in previous historical auger soil sampling. The initial program will focus around the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke where high auger values were returned along with a dilational site located in the north-eastern most area of the geochemical anomaly.

Historical RC drilling at Kat Gap is mostly on 100m – 200m line spacings. There is strong potential for additional mineralisation to be identified up-dip, down-dip and along strike, both outside of and within the existing historical RC drill coverage.

Classic has planned follow up RC holes to be carried out in May if possible.

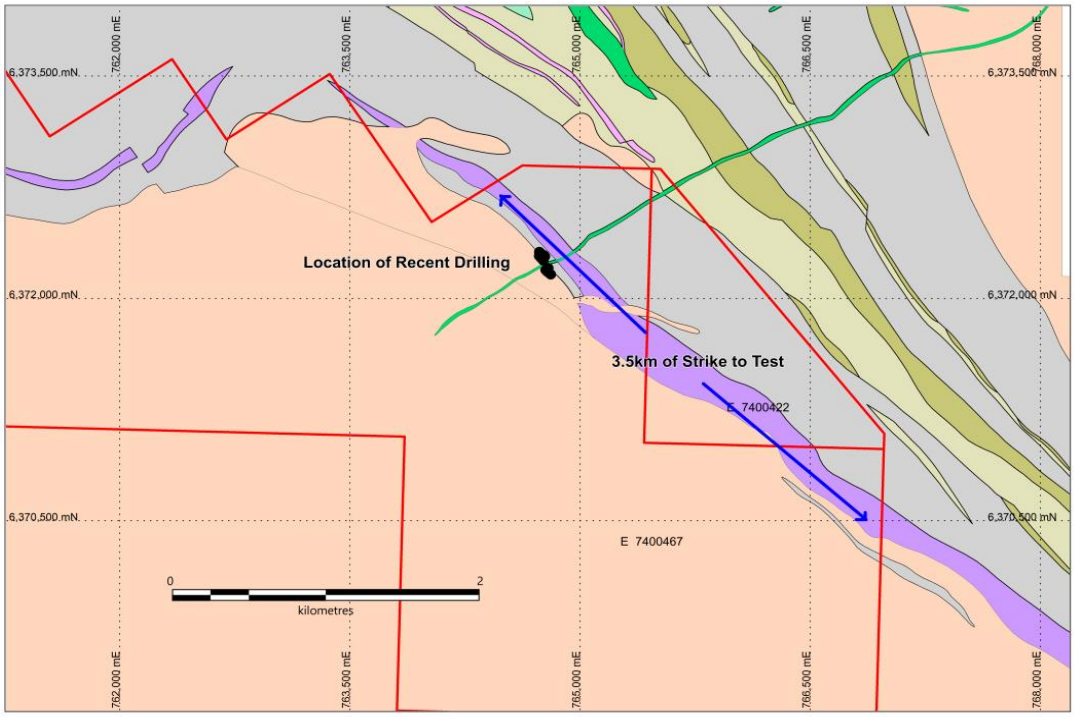

Figure 4: Kat Gap plan view showing strike length to be tested in follow up drilling

5. ABOUT THE FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT

The FGP Tenements (excluding Kat Gap) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Hannans Ltd (ASX:HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights on the FGP Tenements from a third party, whilst Hannans has maintained its 20% interest in the gold rights. For the avoidance of doubt Classic Ltd owns a 100% interest in the gold rights on the Kat Gap Tenements and also non-gold rights including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals.

The FGP contains an existing Mineral Resource of 7.27 Mt at 1.33 g/t for 311,050 ounces of gold, classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), with a recent Scoping Study (see ASX Announcement released 2nd May 2017) suggesting both the technical and financial viability of the project. The current post-mining Mineral Resource for Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene is tabulated below.

Additional technical detail on the Mineral Resource estimation is provided, further in the text below and in the JORC Table 1 as attached to ASX announcements dated 18th December 2019 and 21st January 2020.

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Prospect	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (au)	Ounces
Lady Ada	257,300	2.01	16,600	1,090,800	1.23	43,100	1,348,100	1.37	59,700
Lady Magdalene				5,922,700	1.32	251,350	5,922,700	1.32	251,350
Total	**257,300**	**2.01**	**16,600**	**7,013,500**	**1.31**	**294,450**	**7,270,800**	**1.33**	**311,050**

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition*
2. *The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 21 January 2020.*
3. *The mineral resource is contained within FGP tenements*
4. *Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time.*
5. *The mineral resource is reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade*
6. *Depletion of the resource from historic open pit mining has been considered*

On behalf of the board,

Dean Goodwin CEO

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subjected to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to Resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the Countries and States in which we operate or sell product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's annual reports, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statements" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Goodwin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Goodwin is a consultant exploration geologist with Reliant Resources Pty Ltd and consults to Classic Minerals Ltd. Mr. Goodwin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Goodwin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Classic Minerals Limited

Phone: (08) 6305 0221
Address: 71 Furniss Road, Landsdale WA 6065
Postal: PO Box 1318, Wangara DC WA 6947
Website: www.classicminerals.com.au
Email: contact@classicminerals.com.au

CLASSIC MINERALS LTD

Kat Gap Drill Hole Locations

HOLE ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth
FKGRC152	6372311	764798	392	-60	222	130
FKGRC153	6372394	764724	392	-60	222	150
FKGRC154	6372493	764464	392	-60	222	148
FKGRC155	6372509	764475	392	-60	222	60
FKGRC156	6372524	764434	392	-60	222	50
FKGRC157	6372538	764450	392	-60	222	60
FKGRC158	6372553	764462	392	-60	222	70
FKGRC159	6372567	764475	392	-60	222	80
FKGRC160	6372456	764534	392	-60	222	50
FKGRC161	6372401	764565	392	-60	222	40
FKGRC162	6372416	764580	392	-60	222	60
FKGRC163	6372377	764605	392	-60	222	60
FKGRC164	6372365	764617	392	-60	222	60
FKGRC165	6372379	764633	392	-60	222	75
FKGRC166	6372339	764619	392	-60	222	38
FKGRC167	6372293	764686	392	-60	222	20
FKGRC168	6372318	764696	392	-60	222	60
FKGRC169	6372039	764804	392	-60	222	44
FKGRC170	6372052	764820	392	-60	222	50
FKGRC171	6372074	764839	392	-60	222	50
FKGRC172	6372102	764864	392	-60	222	50
FKGRC173	6372041	764944	392	-60	222	60
FKGRC174	6372056	764957	392	-60	222	82

Drill Samples Grading >0.50 g/t

Sample No	HoleID	N (MGA94Z50)	E (MGA94Z50)	From	To	Sample Type	Au_ppm
462419	FKGRC152	6372311	764798	32	33	1m samples	0.54
462496	FKGRC152			107	108	1m samples	0.61
462498	FKGRC152			109	110	1m samples	0.89
462499	FKGRC152			110	111	1m samples	4.68
462501	FKGRC152			111	112	1m samples	0.92
462460	FKGRC152					standard 215	3.34
462636	FKGRC153	6372394	764724	113	114	1m samples	**10.80**
462638	FKGRC153			115	116	1m samples	5.77
462639	FKGRC153			116	117	1m samples	3.81
462641	FKGRC153			117	118	1m samples	0.70
462642	FKGRC153			118	119	1m samples	1.90
462643	FKGRC153			119	120	1m samples	1.37
462644	FKGRC153			120	121	1m samples	0.80
462645	FKGRC153			121	122	1m samples	1.00
462646	FKGRC153			122	123	1m samples	1.12
462647	FKGRC153			123	124	1m samples	0.57
462648	FKGRC153			124	125	1m samples	0.56
462520	FKGRC153					standard 215	3.24
462600	FKGRC153					standard 215	3.26
462706	FKGRC154	6372493	764464	32	33	1m samples	0.54
462715	FKGRC154			41	42	1m samples	0.59
462741	FKGRC155	6372509	764475	16	17	1m samples	0.61
462756	FKGRC155			31	32	1m samples	0.85
462766	FKGRC155			41	42	1m samples	0.83
462767	FKGRC155			42	43	1m samples	0.57
462740	FKGRC155					standard 215	3.42
462818	FKGRC156	6372524	764434	32	33	1m samples	2.43
462820	FKGRC156					standard 215	3.48
462874	FKGRC157	6372538	764450	36	37	1m samples	3.09
462875	FKGRC157			37	38	1m samples	**181.00**
462876	FKGRC157			38	39	1m samples	2.23
462880	FKGRC157			42	43	1m samples	0.85
462884	FKGRC157			46	47	1m samples	0.65

462934	FKGRC158	6372553	764462	35	36	1m samples	0.66
462946	FKGRC158			46	47	1m samples	1.17
462947	FKGRC158			47	48	1m samples	0.81
462948	FKGRC158			48	49	1m samples	0.65
462949	FKGRC158			49	50	1m samples	0.60
462951	FKGRC158			51	52	1m samples	0.89
462900	FKGRC158					standard 215	3.48

463017	FKGRC159	6372567	764475	46	47	1m samples	0.76
463021	FKGRC159			49	50	1m samples	0.70
463023	FKGRC159			51	52	1m samples	0.50
462980	FKGRC159					standard 215	3.49

463068	FKGRC160	6372456	764534	15	16	1m samples	0.77
463072	FKGRC160			19	20	1m samples	1.07
463073	FKGRC160			20	21	1m samples	0.67
463080	FKGRC160			27	28	1m samples	0.87
463081	FKGRC160			28	29	1m samples	1.39
463092	FKGRC160			39	40	1m samples	0.66
463096	FKGRC160			43	44	1m samples	0.64
463060	FKGRC160					standard 215	3.42

463140	FKGRC161	6372401	764565			standard 215	3.39

463182	FKGRC162	6372416	764580	36	37	1m samples	7.99
463183	FKGRC162			37	38	1m samples	2.33
463184	FKGRC162			38	39	1m samples	7.28
463185	FKGRC162			39	40	1m samples	0.62
463193	FKGRC162			47	48	1m samples	0.75
463203	FKGRC162			57	58	1m samples	0.55

463233	FKGRC163	6372377	764605	26	27	1m samples	2.74
463234	FKGRC163			27	28	1m samples	1.06
463237	FKGRC163			30	31	1m samples	3.46
463262	FKGRC163			54	55	1m samples	1.63
463220	FKGRC163					standard 215	3.49

463293	FKGRC164	6372365	764617	25	26	1m samples	1.79
463294	FKGRC164			26	27	1m samples	4.59
463295	FKGRC164			27	28	1m samples	4.82
463296	FKGRC164			28	29	1m samples	2.19
463297	FKGRC164			29	30	1m samples	3.89
463298	FKGRC164			30	31	1m samples	0.63
463299	FKGRC164			31	32	1m samples	1.32
463302	FKGRC164			33	34	1m samples	1.76
463304	FKGRC164			35	36	1m samples	1.53
463305	FKGRC164			36	37	1m samples	2.50
463306	FKGRC164			37	38	1m samples	1.06
463313	FKGRC164			44	45	1m samples	1.18
463300	FKGRC164					standard 215	3.28

463371	FKGRC165	6372379	764633	41	42	1m samples	0.59
463381	FKGRC165			50	51	1m samples	**31.20**
463382	FKGRC165			51	52	1m samples	0.56
463383	FKGRC165			52	53	1m samples	1.04
463384	FKGRC165			53	54	1m samples	1.10
463387	FKGRC165			56	57	1m samples	0.53
463380	FKGRC165					standard 215	3.51

463445	FKGRC167	6372293	764686	0	1	1m samples	0.53
463460	FKGRC167					standard 215	3.56

463495	FKGRC168	6372318	764696	29	30	1m samples	0.82
463496	FKGRC168			30	31	1m samples	0.80
463498	FKGRC168			32	33	1m samples	1.23
463514	FKGRC168			47	48	1m samples	1.76

463557	FKGRC169	6372039	764804	29	30	1m samples	1.27
463558	FKGRC169			30	31	1m samples	0.59
463540	FKGRC169					standard 215	3.38

463597	FKGRC170	6372052	764820	24	25	1m samples	4.81
463600	FKGRC170			27	28	1m samples	2.45
463601	FKGRC170			28	29	1m samples	0.74
463602	FKGRC170			29	30	1m samples	0.59
463603	FKGRC170			30	31	1m samples	1.46
463606	FKGRC170			33	34	1m samples	3.97
463608	FKGRC170			35	36	1m samples	0.62
463614	FKGRC170			41	42	1m samples	0.88
463620	FKGRC170					standard 218	3.43

463649	FKGRC171	6372074	764839	25	26	1m samples	0.59
463650	FKGRC171			26	27	1m samples	1.99
463651	FKGRC171			27	28	1m samples	0.84
463661	FKGRC171			36	37	1m samples	0.50

463694	FKGRC172	6372102	764864	19	20	1m samples	9.64
463698	FKGRC172			23	24	1m samples	0.63
463699	FKGRC172			24	25	1m samples	0.62
463703	FKGRC172			27	28	1m samples	0.58
463705	FKGRC172			29	30	1m samples	0.50
463706	FKGRC172			30	31	1m samples	0.60
463707	FKGRC172			31	32	1m samples	1.07
463700	FKGRC172					standard 215	3.45

463758	FKGRC173	6372041	764944	31	32	1m samples	0.61
463780	FKGRC173			53	54	1m samples	0.54

463820	FKGRC174	6372056	764957	32	33	1m samples	3.13
463860	FKGRC174			71	72	1m samples	0.54

Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table1

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.*	• The samples were taken by a RC face sampling hammer drill. All RC holes were sampled at one-metre intervals. • Care was taken to control metre delineation, and loss of fines. • The determination of mineralisation was done via industry standard methods, including RC drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assaying
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).*	• All drilling was completed using reverse circulation method and diamond core, using a multipurpose Hydco 450 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. Core size was NQ and HQ using standard tube.
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.*	• Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient. • The shroud tolerance was monitored, and metre delineation was kept in check. Loss of fines was controlled through mist injection. • It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as recovery data was not collected (e.g. bag weights).

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.*	• Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intersections were logged
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.*	• The nature and quality of the sampling suits the purpose, being exploration. The laboratory preparation is standard practice and has not been further refined to match the ore. • QC in the lab prep stage was limited to taking pulp duplicates (e.g. no coarse crush duplicates were submitted) • The sample split sizes (4-5 kg are regarded as more than adequate for the nature and type of material sampled. • Diamond core was cut and half core sent for analysis.
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.*	• Standard 50g fire assays with an AAS finish were used to get assay results. This is a total technique, and considered appropriate for this level of exploration. • Quality control was carried out by inserting blanks and standards into the sampling chain and 5% intervals. These all showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.*	• Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. • No twin holes were included in this programme, as it is not relevant to the stage of exploration and purpose of this drilling. • All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included into an Access database. • Assay data has not been adjusted

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.*	• Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50. • Topographic control is available through a detailed satellite-derived DTM.
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.*	• Holes were not drilled on a pattern and there was no specific drill hole spacing. In general holes are drilled within 50m from previous intersections. • The data spacing is considered sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity for estimation procedures. • Samples were not composited.
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.*	• The orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures, with drilling perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralised zones • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were immediately dispatched to the laboratory and have at all times been in possession of CLM or its designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

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 FGP Tenements (containing the Van Uden West prospect) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed Hannans Ltd (ASX code: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights only, with the remaining 20% of the gold rights held free-carried by Hannans Ltd until a decision to mine. Hannans Ltd also holds all of the non-

		gold rights on the FGP tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals • The acquisition includes 80% of the gold rights (other mineral rights retained by tenement holder) in the following granted tenements: E77/2207; E77/2219; E77/2239; P77/4290; P77/4291; E77/2303; E77/2220. • Lady Lila is situated upon 100% owned CLZ tenements P77/4325 and P77/4326 (details in announcement dated 21 March 2017) • Kat Gap is situated upon E74/467, held by Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd. CLZ acquired 100% of these tenements in January 2019 (details in announcement dated 9th Jan 2019)
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration was carried out by previous owners of the tenements (Aztec Mining, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy Australia, Sons of Gwalia, Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit is a Archean shear-zone hosted gold deposit. • Geological interpretation indicates that the general stratigraphy consists of metasediments, BIF's and cherts to the east of the tenement, overlying an older sequence of metamorphosed komatiitic and high-magnesian basalts to the west. Black shales/pelites occur as small interbedded units throughout the stratigraphy, which dips gently to the east (10-35°) and strikes N-S, bending in a NNW direction in the far north of the tenement. • An Archaean-aged quartz dolerite unit (informally the 'Wattle Rocks Dolerite') is emplaced along a contact between high-MgO basalt to the west and low-MgO ultramafic to the east, in the western part of the tenement and is the host rock for the Lady Ada (and Lady Magdalene) mineralisation. Strongly magnetic Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the stratigraphy in an east-west direction, splaying to the ENE, following fault directions interpreted from the aeromagnetics. A number of narrow shear zones lie subparallel to the shallow-dipping

		metasediment-mafic contact within the host stratigraphy and are important sites and conduits for the observed mineralisation. The Sapphire shear zone strikes approximately ENE, dipping to the SE at about 25°, and appears to crosscut all lithologies. This shear zone and associated shears host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Wattle Rocks. Similar flat-dipping shears are known to crosscut the Lady Magdalene area. Approximately 8-12 metres of transported sands and a gold depleted weathering profile of saprolitic clays overly the Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene mineralisation. • Structurally, the Wattle Rocks area is quite complex and is positioned near the intersection of several major breakages and flexures in the regional stratigraphy in this part of the Forrestania Greenstone belt. Numerous shear zones are evident throughout the area, particularly at changes of rock stratigraphy where there are rheological differences. Narrow, stacked, flat-dipping shear zones are evident within the quartz dolerite unit and may have resulted from thrusting of the younger sedimentary sequence over the mafic package from east to west. A similar model is predicted for Van Uden (10 km northwards) where mineralised quartz veins appear to 'stack' through a host ferruginous metasediment.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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	• This information is provided in attached tables

	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	• High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages in this Report. • Summary drill hole results as reported in figures and in the appendix 2 to this Report are reported on a 2m internal dilution and 0.5 g/t Au cuto-off.
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').	• In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.
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.	• Appropriate images have been provided in the Report.
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.	• Figures represent specific selected drill intervals to demonstrate the general trend of high grade trends. Cross sections show all relevant result in a balanced way.
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 relevant data is reported
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.	• Further RC drilling is being considered. • Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions