Mathinna Gold Project, Tasmania – Exploration Update

Initial Assay Results Confirm Potential of Mathinna Gold Project

Highlights

- **Maiden 7-hole diamond drill programme completed, comprising:**
  - **Three holes targeting potential extensions to the known lodes; and**
  - **Four stratigraphic drill holes to better understand the structural and stratigraphic controls of the region.**
- **Visible gold observed in two drill holes (MDD002 & MDD005).**
- **Significant intervals (using 30g Fire Assay method) include:**
  - MDD002 3m at 1.48 g/t Au from 90m
    3.05m at 1.38 g/t Au from 113.95m*
    3.24m at 1.20 g/t Au from 126m
    4m at 1.67 g/t Au from 312m
  - MDD004 1m at 2.77 g/t Au from 133.4m
  - MDD005 8m at 0.61 g/t Au from 44m
    2.69m at 0.48 g/t Au from 61.95m
    0.54m at 0.27 g/t Au from 179.3m*
- **Detailed investigation and sampling planned to improve sample variability and assay repeatability – investigations and field activities will be delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.**
- **Structural analysis of data collected as part of the diamond drill programme in progress.**

** Interval where visible gold was observed*

Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX Code: **SVY** – "Stavely Minerals") is pleased to advise that it has received initial assay results from its maiden diamond drill programme at the high-grade Mathinna Gold Project in north-eastern Tasmania (Figure 1).

Three diamond drill holes (MDD002 to MDD004) were designed to test the potential extensions of the historical mine area. Drill hole MDD001 failed and was re-drilled as MDD002.

Four diamond drill holes (MDD005 – MDD008) were drilled as part of Mineral Resources Tasmania's (MRT) Exploration Drilling Initiative Program to better understand the overall stratigraphic and structural setting of the Mathinna area.

Drill collar locations are presented in Figures 2 and 3, and collar details are given in Table 1.

The extensional drilling identified lode style gold mineralisation in the projected locations and included a number of intervals containing small amounts of visible gold (Photo 1).

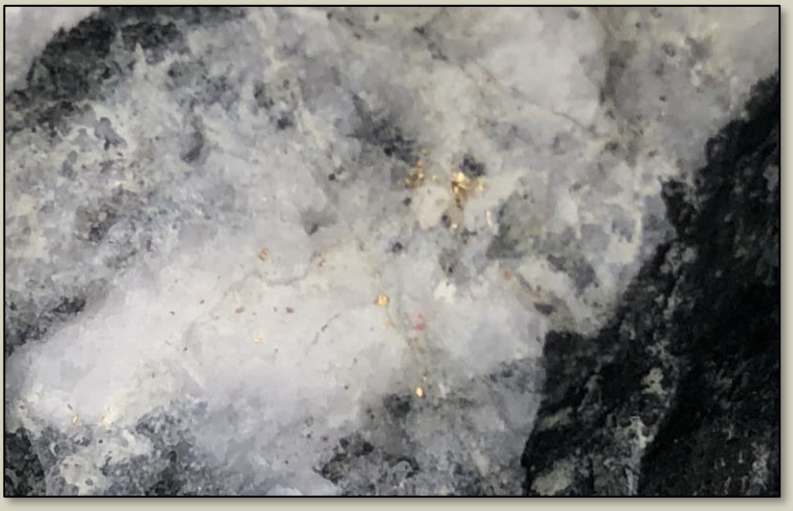

Photo 1: Photograph of visible gold in Mathinna diamond drilling (MDD005 179.3m down-hole).

Significant mineralised zones (using the 30g Fire Assay method) included:

MDD002	3m at 1.48 g/t gold from 90m
	3.05m at 1.38 g/t gold from 113.95m*
	3.24m at 1.20 g/t gold from 126m
	1m at 0.84 g/t gold from 266m
	1m at 0.5 g/t gold from 292.5m
	1m at 0.58 g/t gold from 300m
	4m at 1.67 g/t gold from 312m
MDD003	1m at 0.26 g/t gold from 181.2m
	2.25m at 0.34 g/t gold from 237.65m
MDD004	1.97m at 0.29 g/t gold from 121.9m
	1m at 2.77 g/t gold from 133.4m
MDD005	8m at 0.61 g/t gold from 44m
	2.69m at 0.48 g/t gold from 61.95m
	1m at 0.34 g/t gold from 73.3m
	0.95m at 0.49 g/t gold from 148.95m
	1m at 0.3 g/t gold from 153.9m
	0.54m at 0.27 g/t gold from 179.3m*
MDD006	1m at 0.53 g/t gold from 137.55m
	1m at 0.86 g/t gold from 219.58m

**- denotes intervals where visible gold was observed.*

The sections for the drill holes are presented in Figures 4 to 8.

The individual sample repeatability using the 30g fire assay methods available in Tasmania was poor. As a result, anomalous samples from MDD002 were sent to Perth for check analysis using the PhotonAssay method that analyses a larger sample of 500g.

The individual check assays using the PhotonAssay method varied from the original 30g fire assay (FA) results by up to +420% (0.32 g/t using FA repeated at 1.66 g/t using PhotonAssay) and the overall mineralised zones were up to 51% higher using the larger (and more representative) PhotonAssay method (MDD002 113.95m to 117m - 3.05m at 1.38 g/t using FA methods repeated at 2.09 g/t using PhotonAssay).

Clearly assay variability of this magnitude is unusual and needs to be investigated along with the low-grade assays returned for intervals where visible gold was observed.

Individual sample results from MDD002 using the PhotonAssay method identified that the gold distribution in a number of the samples was heterogeneous, indicating the presence of nuggety coarse gold. This could go part of the way to explain why the very small (30g) fire assay methods available in Tasmania have not resulted in higher grade results.

Additional samples have been selected for further check analysis which will be collected and freighted to Perth for analysis.

Given the current COVID-19 travel restrictions to Tasmania, the follow-up sampling and detailed investigation of the results will be delayed.

Four co-funded drill holes (MDD005 – 008) were completed to understand the stratigraphic and structural setting of the Mathinna mineralisation. MRT's Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative contributed 50% of direct drilling costs, capped at $100,000 for these four holes.

These holes have provided a significant dataset of excellent structural information that will help to target further exploration both at Mathinna and along the structural trend which extends for more than 30km from Tower Hill in the south to Alberton in the north (Figure 9).

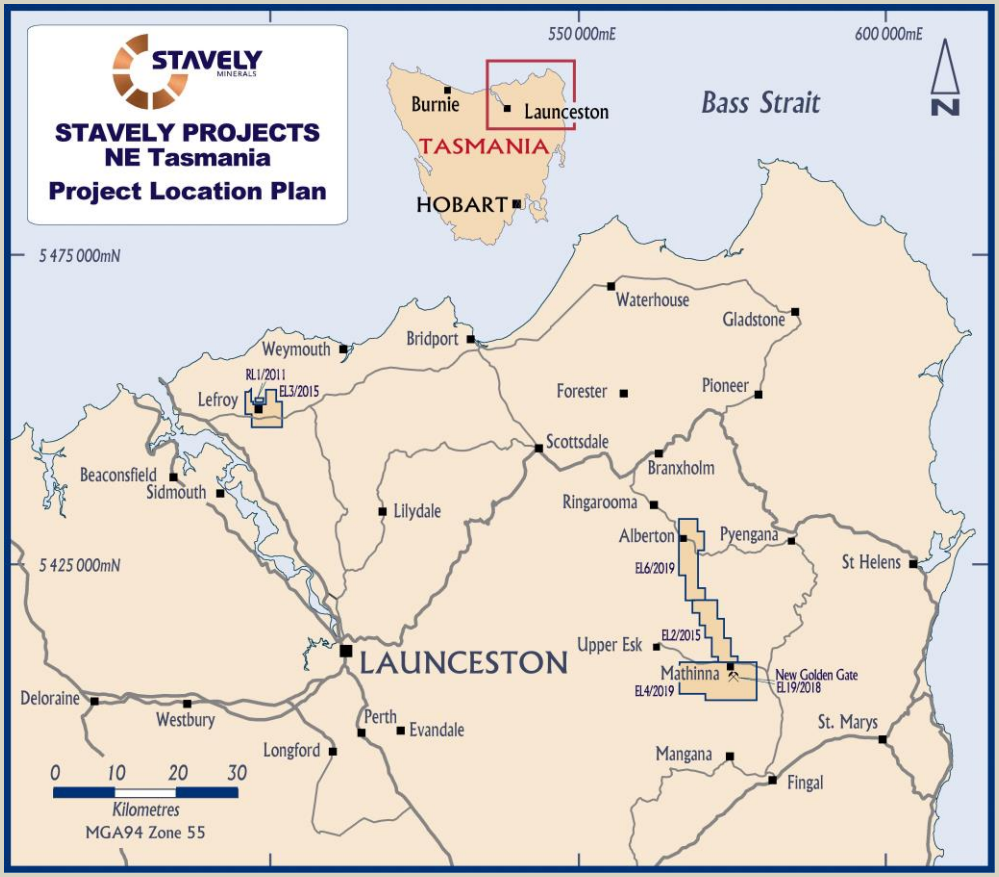

Figure 1. Tasmania Project location plan.

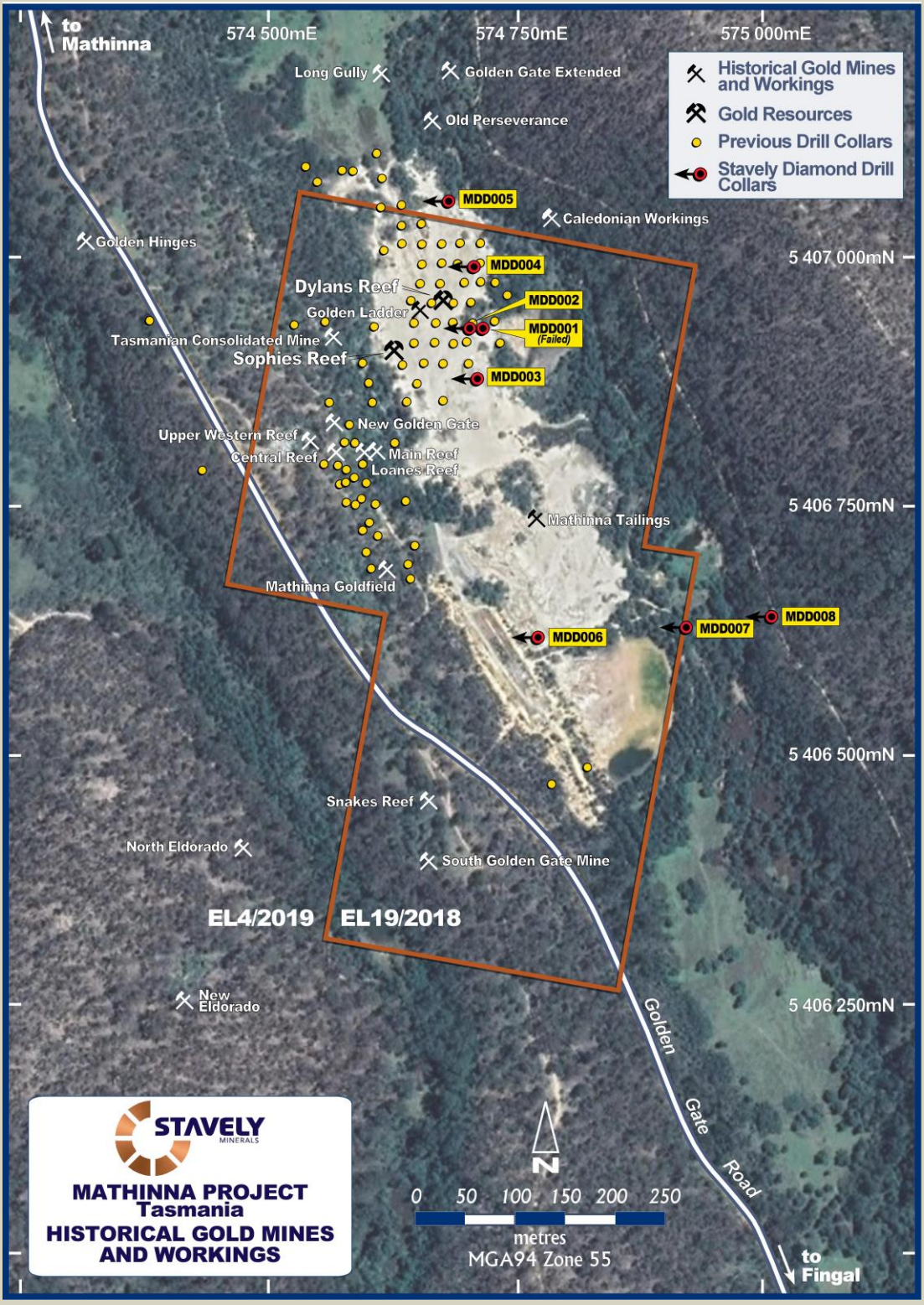

Figure 2. Mathinna Project – Drill hole location plan.

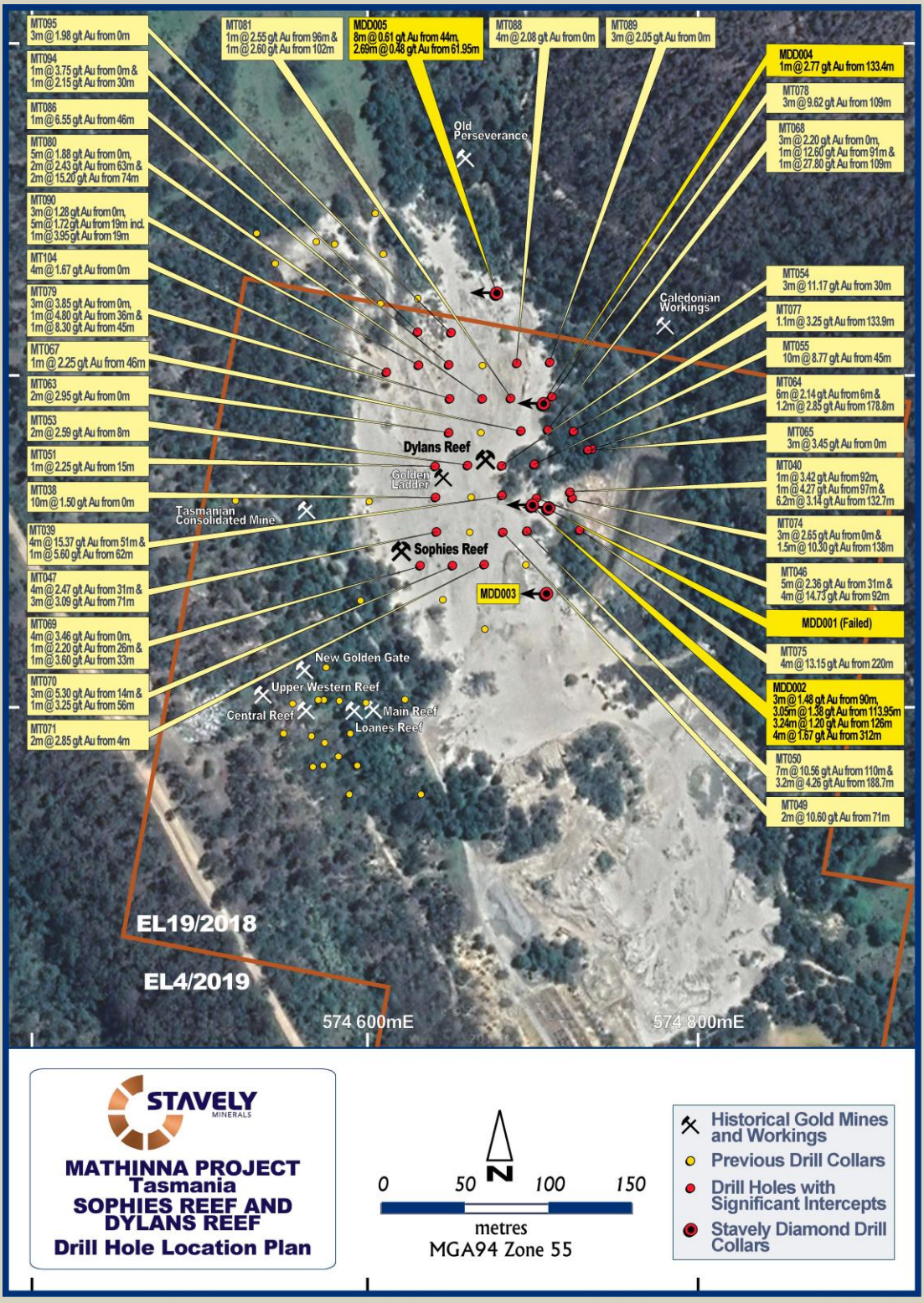

Figure 3. Sophies Reef and Dylans Reef drill hole location plan.

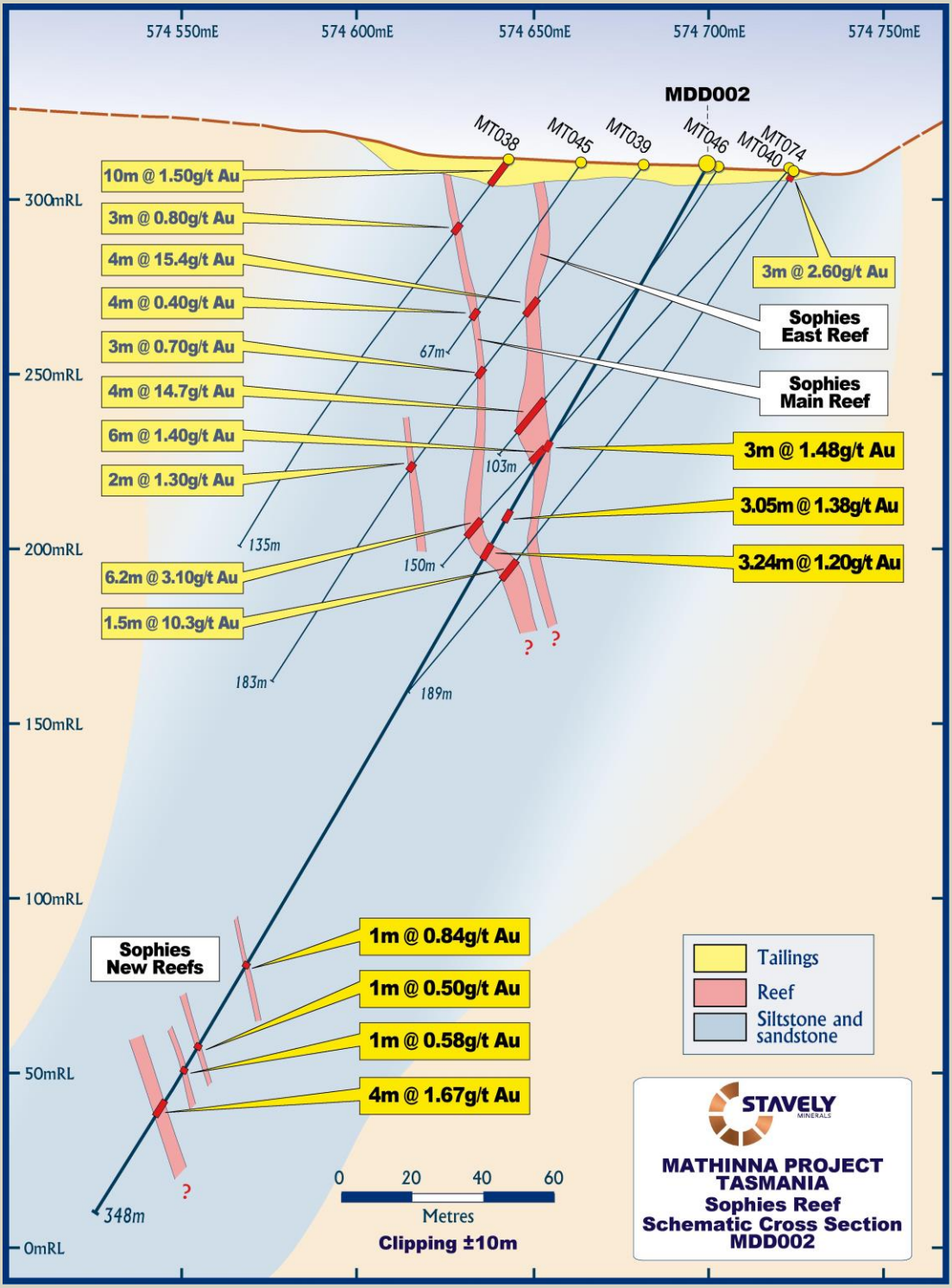

Figure 4. Sophies Reef schematic cross section MDD002.

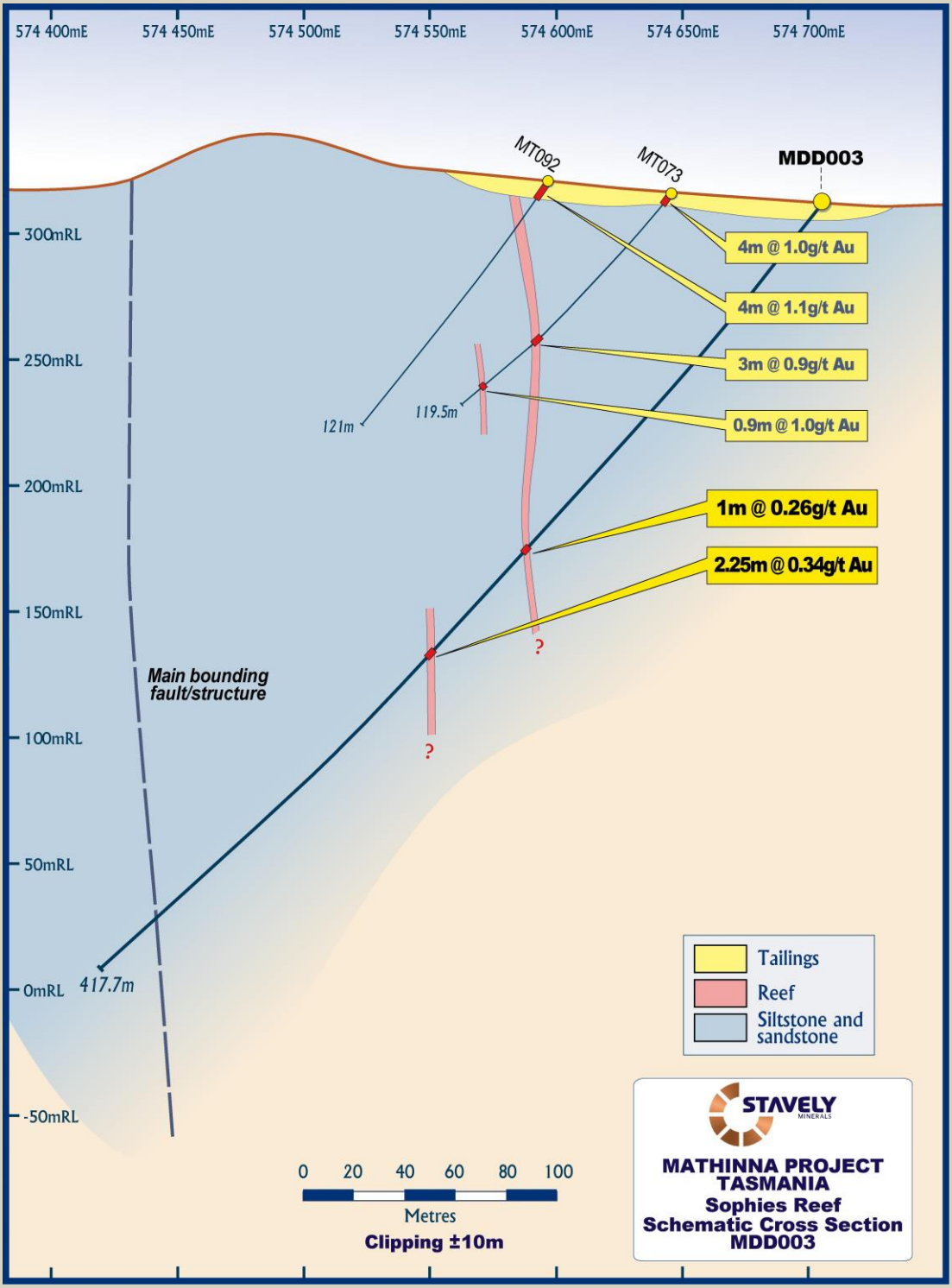

Figure 5. Sophies Reef schematic cross section MDD003.

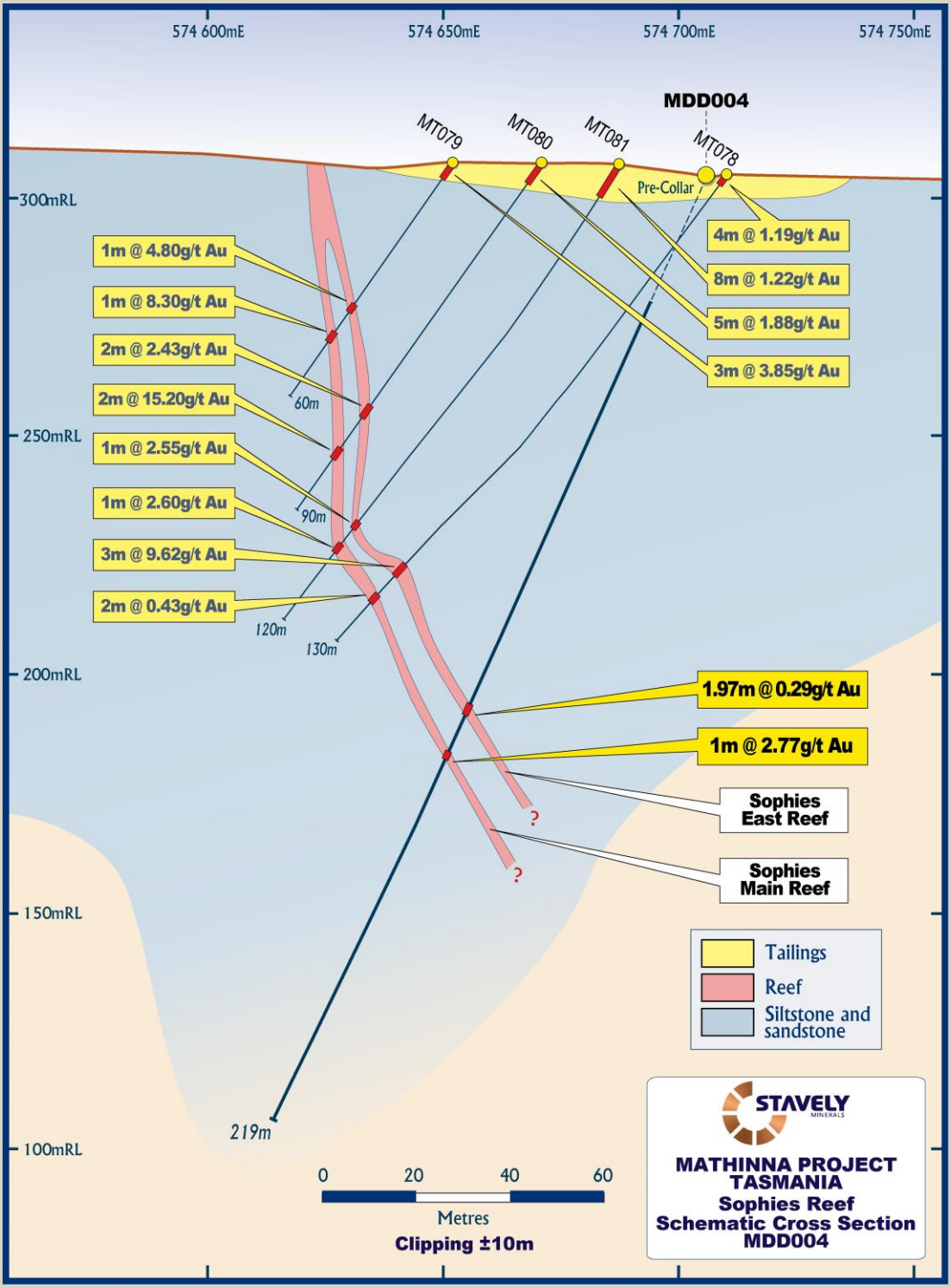

Figure 6. Sophies Reef schematic cross section MDD004.

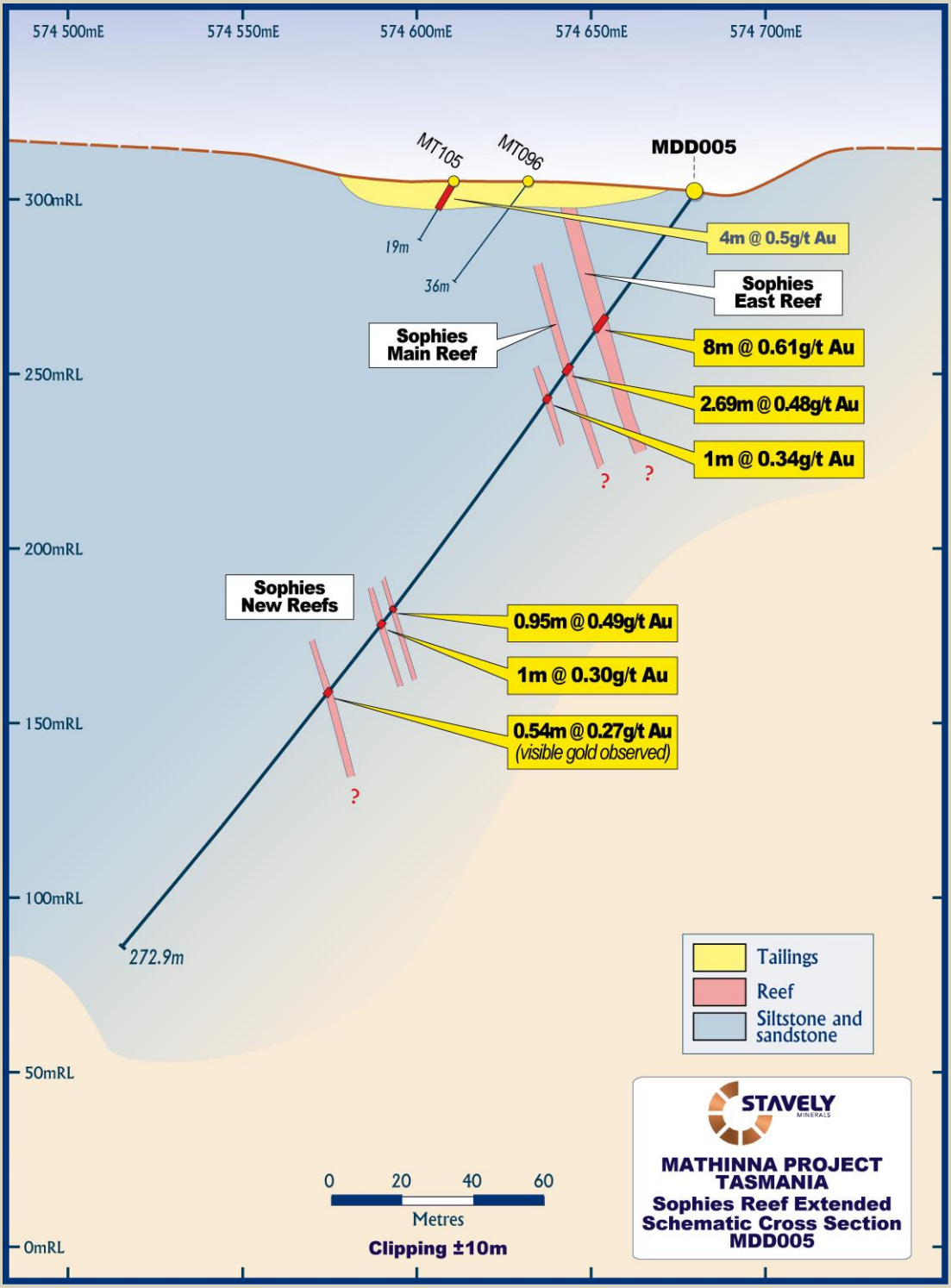

Figure 7. Sophies Reef extended schematic cross section MDD005.

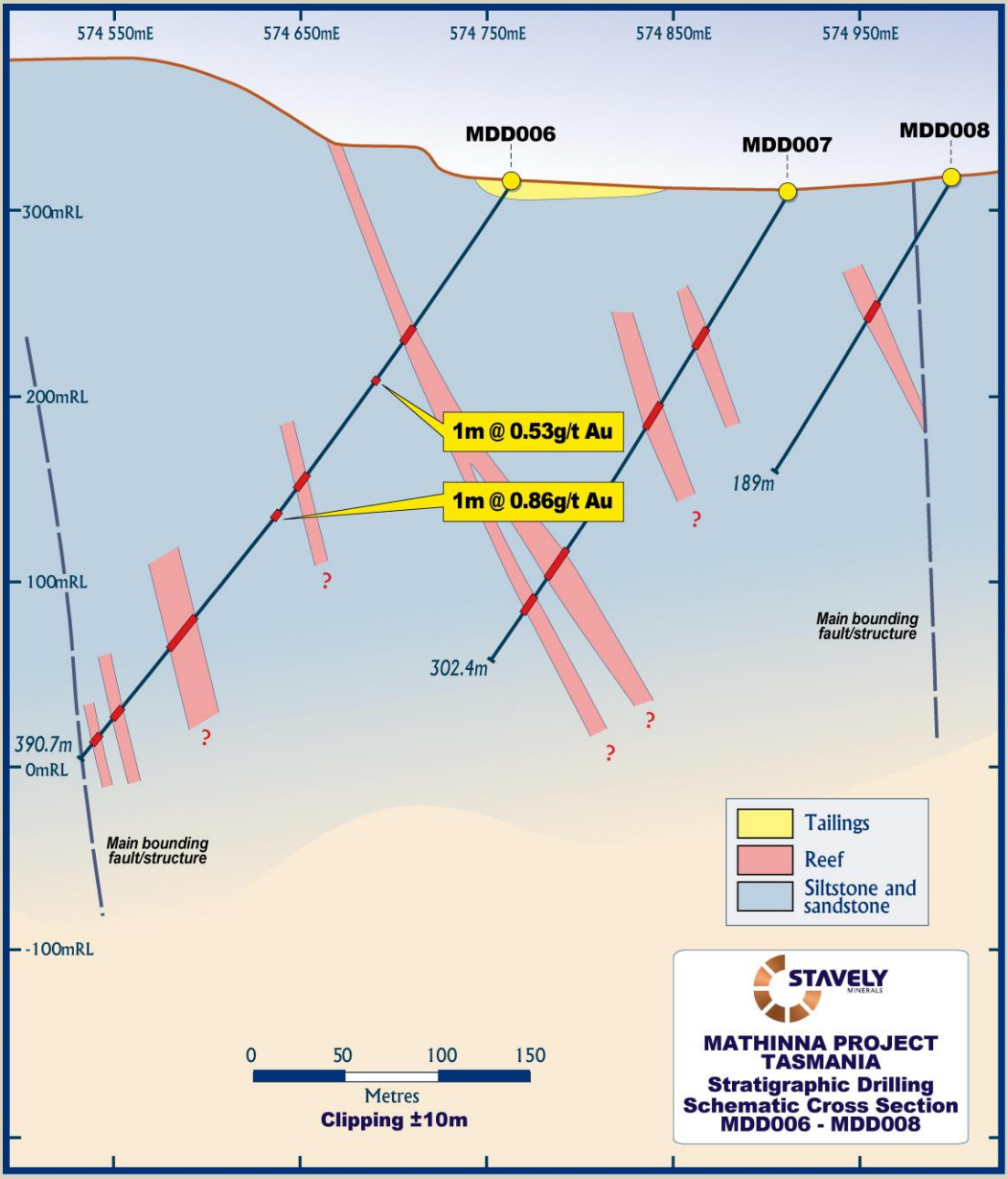

Figure 8. Stratigraphic drilling schematic cross section MDD006 – MDD008.

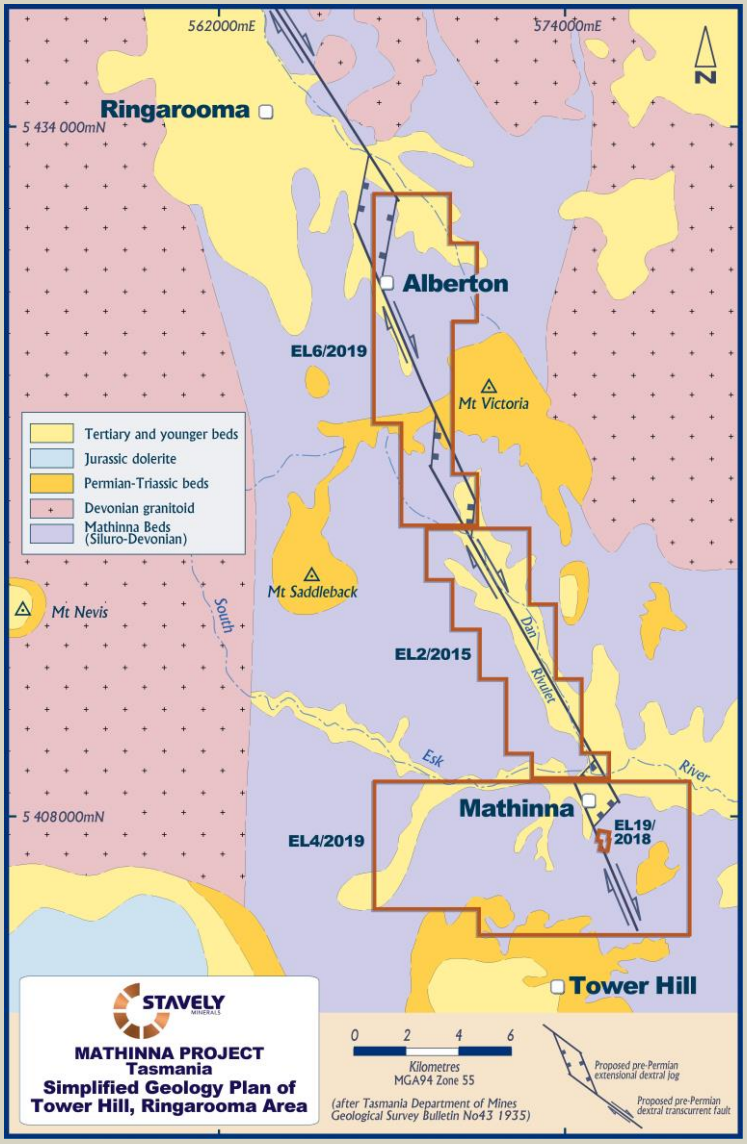

Figure 9. Simplified Geology of Mathinna – Alberton Project.

Stavely Minerals' Executive Chairman, Mr Chris Cairns, said: *"The intersection of visible gold in two holes highlights the potential of the Mathinna Project, however the sampling undertaken to date and the relatively small fire assay sample size available in the Tasmanian assay laboratory may not be representative of the Project's potential. The check assays using the larger PhotonAssay method has identified the existence of coarse gold, highlighting the need for larger assay sample size to be representative. Clearly, further investigation needs to be undertaken to better understand the potential of the system.*

"In light of the current travel restrictions and our desire to protect our staff as well as the Tasmanian community, we have decided to delay the follow up sampling and investigation until the Covid-19 pandemic is behind us."

A summary of the Mathinna Goldfield is included at the back of this announcement.

Additional information will be released as it becomes available.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Cairns
Executive Chairman

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Cairns, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cairns is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cairns is the Executive Chairman of Stavely Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Cairns has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and 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 Cairns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised for lodgement by Chris Cairns, Managing Director and Executive Chairman.

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Table 1. Drill Collar Information for Recent Diamond Drilling.

Mathinna Gold Project - Drill Collar Table									
		MGA 94 Zone 55							
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Prospect	Tenement	Comments
MDD001	DD	574710	5406925	-60/270	310	54.9		EL19/2018	Hole Failed
MDD002	DD	574700	5406926	-60/270	310	348	Sophies & Dylans Lodes	EL19/2018	
MDD003	DD	574706	5406873	-50/270	311	417.7	New Golden Gate	EL19/2018	
MDD004	DD	574706	5406987	-65/270	305	218.7	Sophies & Dylans Lodes	EL19/2018	
MDD005	DD	574680	5407053	-55/270	304	272.9	Northern Stratigraphic hole	EL4/2019	
MDD006	DD	574765	5406615	-55/265	319	390.7	Southern Stratigraphic hole	EL19/2018	
MDD007	DD	574912	5406623	-60/265	312	302.4	Southern Stratigraphic hole	EL19/2018	
MDD008	DD	575002	5406633	-60/265	321	189	Southern Stratigraphic hole	EL4/2019	

Background on Mathinna Goldfield:

Numerous Tasmanian Department of Mines and Geological Survey reports detail the mining and mineralisation of the Mathinna Goldfield, which was particularly prolific prior to the first World War (Figure B1). Official records detail production of 289,000 ounces of gold up to 1932[1]. However, official records almost certainly significantly underestimate actual gold production from the Mathinna district given that estimates did not include alluvial production and a 1914 Geological Survey of Tasmania report[2] estimated that production to date had been between 300,000 and 320,000 ounces.

Since that time there has been very little modern exploration.

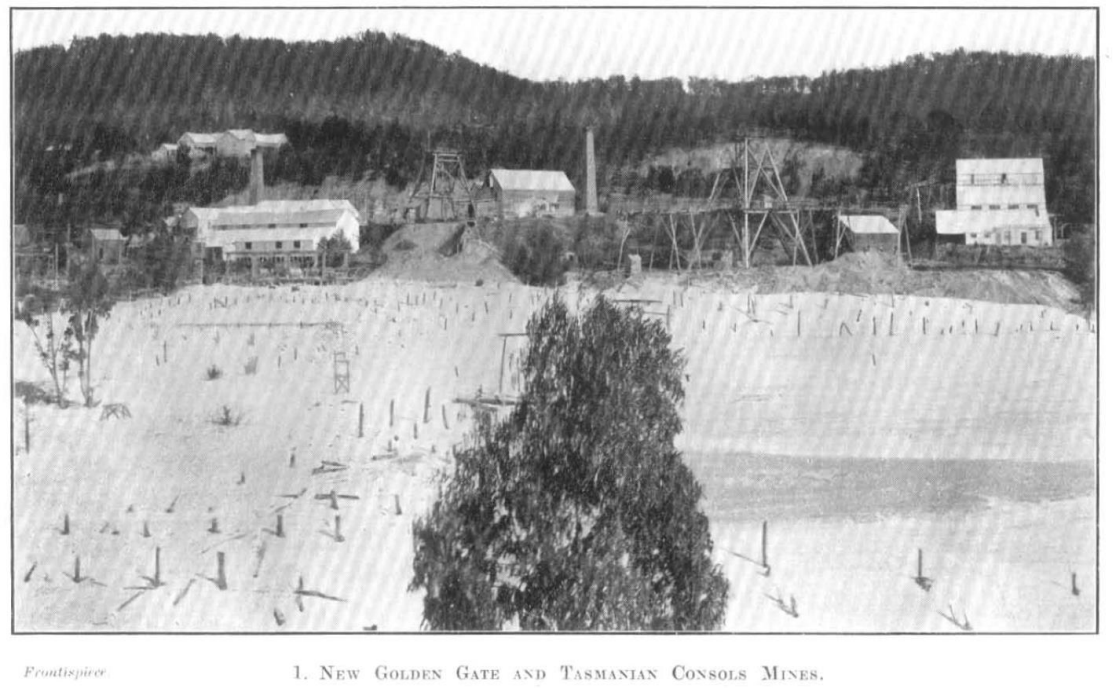

Figure B1. Frontispiece to the 1914 Tasmania Department of Mines – Geological Survey Report No. 5: *On Some Gold-mining at Mathinna* by W. H. Twelvetrees, Government Geologist.

The Mathinna Goldfield is hosted in a thick sequence of bedded fine- to medium-grained quartz-rich turbidites with shale tops considered as southern analogues to the units within the Melbourne Zone in Victoria that hosts the Walhalla and Woods Point Goldfields. The host units are intruded by I and S-type granites and are folded along a north-northwest trending axis.

Mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within dextral strike-slip shear zones with right-hand jogs creating dilatant zones that host the structurally controlled quartz vein arrays (Figure B2). Mineralisation is described as being hosted in quartz veins of variable width from a few centimetres to 10m and ranging in strike length from 5m to over 300m.

[1] Tasmania Department of Mines – Report 1992/10, *Northeast Goldfields: A Summary of the Tower Hill, Mathinna and Dans Rivulet Goldfields*, Taheri and Findlay, 1992

[2] Tasmania Department of Mines – Report No. 5. *On Some Gold-mining at Mathinna*, W. H. Twelvetrees, Government Geologist, 1914.

The majority of gold productive veins are reported to be 1 - 10 m wide and between 30m to 300m in strike length. The maximum vertical strike extent for a single vein is 336m at the New Golden Gate Mine (Figure B2).

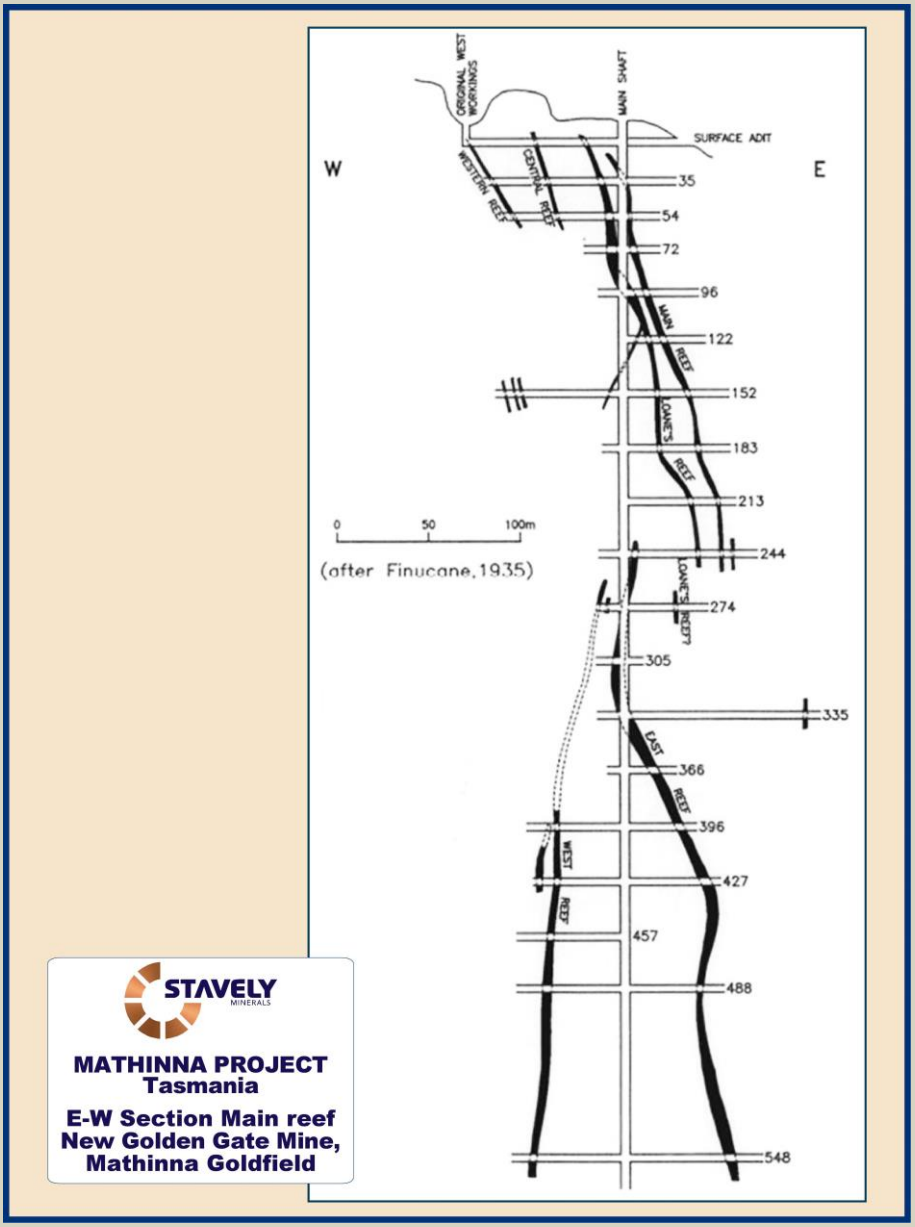

Figure B2. Cross section of the New Golden Gate Mine.

Gold mineralisation is reported to be in the form of free gold, is non-refractory and is associated with low abundance of ~1-2% sulphides including arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

There is a large volume of historical mine tailings in the valley below the mine workings. These tailings are of unknown volume and grade given a portion was treated with a mobile gold plant approximately 10 years ago.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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.*	**Mathinna Project** Historical Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected in plastic bags and representative 1m split samples (12.5% or nominally 3kg) were collected using a 50mm PVC spear and placed in a calico bag where spear samples returned anomalous gold, they were resampled using a riffle splitter. The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole and periodically during the drilling. The 1m split samples were submitted for analysis. The recent HQ diamond core was sampled to geological boundaries with sample lengths generally between 45 cm and 1.1 m, the core was cut on site and half core sampled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	QA / QC information is not available for the historical drilling, however analysis was undertaken at an independent and certified laboratory which included repeat sampling procedures for anomalous sample results, internal lab standards and QA/QC procedures. For recent drilling certified standards were inserted every 40 samples. None of these standards returned results outside the normal 2 standard deviations of the expected result. The 30g fire assay methods available in Tasmania do not appear to be representative of the mineralisation, particularly where coarse gold was observed in holes MDD002 and 005.
	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.	Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard. Historical RC drilling and percussion drilling was sampled using 1 metre samples (which were composited together to up to 2m) anomalous samples were then individually sampled and assayed. Recent HQ diamond core was cut on site and half core sampled. The historical analysis was undertaken either at Analabs in Bernie with some analysis undertaken at ALS Bernie. Historical analysis for gold has been by fire assay (with selected screen fire assay) using 50g charge with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 10ppb. Multi element analysis was undertaken by three acid digest with an AAS finish to 2ppm Cu, 3ppm Pb, 2ppm Zn 1ppm Ag and 1ppm As. Recent analysis was undertaken by ALS in Bernie using the 30g fire assay method to a 0.01ppm detection limit. Check assays for MDD002 were undertaken using a nominal 500g sample by PhotonAssay method by MinAnalytical Laboratories in Perth. The detection limit for PhotonAssay is variable depending on the background levels of elements with a similar photon response to gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The bulk of the samples had a detection limit of less than 0.07 ppm gold. As PhotonAssay results are only available for one hole (MDD002) no detailed analysis or full comparison between the two assay methods can be undertaken at this time.
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).*	Industry standard diamond drilling techniques were used. Recent holes were angled between 65 and 50 degrees towards the west (270 degrees) and the holes drilled on the MGA national grid.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond recovery was logged and recorded in a database. The diamond recovery was recorded for each run of drilling and measured against the drilled length. Recovery was generally very good with recovery over 99%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks.
	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.	This is not considered to be relevant to diamond drilling.
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.*	Geological logging of all holes has been completed. Qualitative logging of samples including, but not limited to, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is qualitative, based on visual field estimates from qualified geologists.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging has been undertaken either by paper logging or digital logging. The data has then been entered into a digital database.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core for the HQ diameter core was sampled on site using a core saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Not applicable
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Historical reports show industry standard procedures were used to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. Recent diamond drilling sampling to geological boundaries was undertaken. Given the coarse gold observed the results from 30g fire assay were highly variable and additional sampling is needed to determine the most representative sampling technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The QA/QC procedures followed for historical drilling is unknown at this stage. Historically screen fire assays checks have been undertaken which showed good correlation between the two methods. Bulk leach and tail sampling has also been undertaken to verify the initial fire assay results. This suggested some of the fire assay samples were reporting slightly low (3.9% low) relative to bulk leach and tail assay check samples. For recent sampling, assay checks of the anomalous 30g fire assay results from MDD002 were undertaken. This was completed using PhotonAssay method, which uses a 500g sample size which is expected to be more representative due to the much larger sample size.
	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.	Comparisons between 30g fire assays and PhotonAssay methods for MDD002 highlight a significant discrepancy. Individual sample results from within mineralised intervals vary by up to 420% and overall intervals vary by up to 51%. Clearly this variability is highly unusual and as mentioned above in the report needs to be fully investigated. Additional samples have been selected to undergo the larger sample sized (and on that basis more representative) PhotonAssay analysis. These results will be reported once a full suite of samples have been tested. No duplicate sample has been undertaken from the half core not sampled.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes from the drilling are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation, however the size sample used in the analysis (30g for fire assay) may not be representative. As a result, the 500g PhotonAssay method has been used as a trial to determine if analytical sample size (in the laboratory) is appropriate or not. Early indications are that the larger analytical sample size (500g) used by the PhotonAssay method is more representative.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	The core samples were analysed by fire assay with an AAS finish (30g charge). Up to a 30g sample is fused at approximately 1,100^{o}C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether the technique is considered partial or total.	process lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused mass is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at approximately 900^{o}C. The lead oxidizes to lead oxide, being absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver (which is added as a collector) and other precious metals. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume. Gold content is determined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards. For samples which are difficult to fuse a reduced charge may be used to yield full recovery of gold. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for detecting gold mineralisation. For PhotonAssay, a jar of ~500g of either crushed or pulverised sample (or both) was collected and inserted into a high energy X-ray. This hits samples with high-energy X-rays, causing short-lived excitation of atomic nuclei of targeted elements. These excited nuclei then give off a characteristic signature that can be detected and used to calculate metal grade. The PhotonAssay method is a non destructive assay method. MinAnalytical has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the PhotonAssay technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements.
	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.	No Geophysical tools have been used at Mathinna
	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.	The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. In addition, 4 independently certified standards were inserted per 100 samples. These standards returned results within 2 standard deviations of the expected results. These standards are however homogeneous and as a result the relatively small sample size used in fire assay (30g) would not have been affected the standard's assay results. As mentioned above, a series of check assays were undertaken using the PhotonAssay method as a check. These samples highlighted a significant discrepancy when compared to the small 30g fire assay methods. Further check assay investigation is underway to determine the most representative assay method.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The intervals have been calculated by length weighting of the individual assay results and verified by a qualified geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected for drill holes using paper logging template and some digital data systems. Data was then entered into validated excel spread sheets which included data validation through the use of lookup tables. This data has been incorporated into an Access database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report other than length weighting of individual assay results within the broader mineralised intersections reported.
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.*	Drill collar locations were pegged before drilling and surveyed using handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. This level of accuracy is considered appropriate. Down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at approximately every 30m down-hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 55. Recent holes were drilled using the MGA co-ordinate system. Historical holes have been transformed into MGA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is achieved via use of DTM developed from a 2012 airborne LiDAR survey conducted by Optech Gemini for the Tasmanian Government.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to figures in text and Drill Hole Collar Table included in this report.
	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.	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications apply to the exploration data being reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.45m or greater than 1.2m.
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.*	The orientation of diamond drill holes is tabulated in the drill hole collar table included in this report. As best as practicable, drill holes were designed to intercept targets and structures at a high angle. Some practical limitations apply in the context of collars being sited to avoid unnecessary environmental clearing or areas historical disturbance or infrastructure.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,	From the information available there is no evidence that the drilling orientation has resulted in any sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sampling was undertaken on site and samples transported to the laboratory in Bernie by Company employees or contractors. Samples selected for check analysis using the PhotonAssay method were then transported to Perth using a commercial freight company.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the data management system has 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.*	**Mathinna Project** The diamond drilling at Mathinna has been largely focused on the area surrounding the Golden Gate mine located on EL19/2018 and extends onto EL4/2019, which forms part of the Mathinna Project. The mineralisation is situated within EL19/2018 and is projected to extend into EL4/2019. The Mathinna Project was applied for by Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Stavely Minerals) and granted for an initial 4 year term. Stavely Tasmania hold 75% ownership of the Mathinna Project tenement and is earning up to an 85% interest over the next two years. The Mathinna Project is on a timber reserve and minor crown land and not subject to Native Title claims.
	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.	EL19/2018 was granted on 30 July 2019 for an initial term of 4 years. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. EL4/2019 was granted on 27 August 2019 for an initial term of 4 years. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Mathinna Project** **Golden Gate Mine Area** The Golden Gate Mine operated from the late 1890's to 1932. Tasmanian government reports indicate production of 288,986 oz of gold from 1880 to 1932. Some government reports indicate that "official returns" of between 300,000 and 320,000 oz until 1914. Since the mine closed, there has been sporadic exploration in the area by a number of companies including Epoch Minerals Exploration NL (1989), Resolute Samantha Limited (1995), Defiance Mining (1998 – 2000) and Cala Resources Limited (2004). All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Tasmanian Government websites including Land Information System Tasmania (thelist.tas.gov.au) All work conducted by previous operators at Mathinna is considered to be of a reasonably high quality with information incorporated into annual technical reports. Very little exploration has been undertaken outside the immediate Golden Gate Mine / Tasman Consol. Mine area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Mathinna project is located in the north east of Tasmania EL19/2018 and EL4/2019 lie near the southern end of the 90-km long, north-north-west trending, line of gold deposits that extend from Mangana in the south to Lyndhurst on the north coast.

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		The gold deposits occur as auriferous quartz reefs, hosted in the Mathinna Beds, a folded sequence of Silurian-Ordovician age sediments. The Mathinna beds are intruded by younger, Devonian-Carboniferous age granites and are in part overlain by Permo-Triassic glacial marine sediments, Jurassic dolerites and Tertiary basalts. The gold bearing veins are structurally controlled and occur in a range of orientations and forms within zones of shearing and tectonic deformation. This overall geological setting is very similar to the high grade, quartz vein style mineralisation in the slate belts of central and eastern Victoria which have historical gold production of approximately 80 Mozs.
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:* *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.*	Included in the drill hole table in the body of the report.
	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.	No material drill hole information has been excluded.
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.*	Exploration results are reported where gold grades are greater than 0.3 g/t gold over a down-hole width of a minimum of 1m. Except where visible gold was observed. No edge dilution has been applied and a maximum of 1m of internal waste included. No top-cutting of high-grade assay results have been applied, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections.
	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	In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade) divided by sum of interval length.

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	such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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.*	There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
	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').	There is insufficient information available to determine true widths. As a result, down hole interval lengths are reported. Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text.
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.*	Refer to Figures in the text. A plan view of the drill hole collar locations is included.
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.*	All gold values considered to be significant have been reported. Some subjective judgement has been used.
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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on Figures and discussed in the text.

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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.*	As discussed in the body of the report, additional sampling and detailed analysis of the results received to date is required. Structural analysis of data collected as part of the diamond drilling is underway. This analysis is expected to assist in the planning of new target areas and for structural repetitions of the New Golden Gate mineralisation.