



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 July 2020

Two Strong Porphyry Targets Identified by Deep Seismic Survey at Thursday's Gossan

The location of the two deep porphyry targets, respectively at ~1,000m and ~1,100m depth, is consistent with the Magma, Arizona mineralisation model for Thursday's Gossan

Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX Code: **SVY** – “Stavely Minerals”) is pleased to advise that it has received the final report for two seismic lines shot by HiSeis Pty Ltd (HiSeis) in early 2020 at the **Thursday's Gossan** porphyry prospect, part of the Company's 100%-owned **Stavely Copper-Gold Project** in Victoria (Figure 1).

Stavely Minerals is currently in the advanced stages of a Mineral Resource drill-out targeting shallow, high-grade copper-gold-silver mineralisation at the Cayley Lode discovery at Thursday's Gossan.

The Company decided to commission HiSeis, which has an excellent track record for assisting companies to make exploration breakthroughs using their state-of-the-art seismic technology, as part of its strategy of unlocking the broader potential of the Thursday's Gossan prospect.

The seismic survey was completed as two lines of 7km and 8km length in an overlapping ENE and ESE orientation so that features could be correlated between the two lines (Figure 2).

Stavely Minerals briefed HiSeis on the Magma, Arizona model as an analogue for the high-grade copper-gold-silver discovery at the Cayley Lode (Figure 3). The Company also provided HiSeis with the classical porphyry alteration model (Figure 4).

The report presentation and a narrated animation of the results has been uploaded to the Stavely Minerals website under the [Technical Data tab](#).

Key outcomes of the seismic survey include:

- Good reflectivity throughout the seismic sections;
- Off-plane events are likely;
- Data supports the mineralisation model adopted by Stavely Minerals;
- Rock property measurements indicate that the nature of the alteration has a greater influence on acoustic impedance;
- The interfaces between different alteration types are likely causing acoustic impedance contrasts;
- The interface between the phyllic and the potassic/propylitic alteration assemblages is likely to cause high seismic reflectivity; and
- Strong flat-lying reflectors observed in the seismic data are interpreted to represent the phyllic to propylitic/potassic alteration interface for two porphyry targets. The strong reflectors may also represent increased density, potentially associated with sulphide mineralisation.

- Sub-vertical structures are not good reflectors but can be inferred by discontinuities and a number of potentially mineralisation fertile structures not yet seen in drilling are interpreted.

Figures 5 a) and b) show the strong flat-lying reflectors for seismic line 1 and 2. Figures 6 a) and b) show the two-porphyry model with, and without, the seismic sections as a backdrop.

In support of the seismic interpretation which shows the porphyries being located to the south of current drilling at the Cayley Lode discovery, the high-grade mineralisation in the plane of the Cayley Lode also does appear to demonstrate a southerly plunge.

This is further supported by the sulphide species zonation observed in the Cayley Lode – from zinc-gold mineralisation in a peripheral setting in SMD073 at the northern end (5m at 1.67g/t gold, 2.35% zinc, 0.43% Pb, 27g/t Ag and 0.25% copper – see ASX announcement 9 April 2020) to the more chalcopyrite trending to bornite-dominant mineralisation in the recently announced high-grade copper-gold-silver mineralisation to the south-east.

This zonation is entirely consistent with the Magma, Arizona model and provides a southerly vector to the inferred porphyry source.

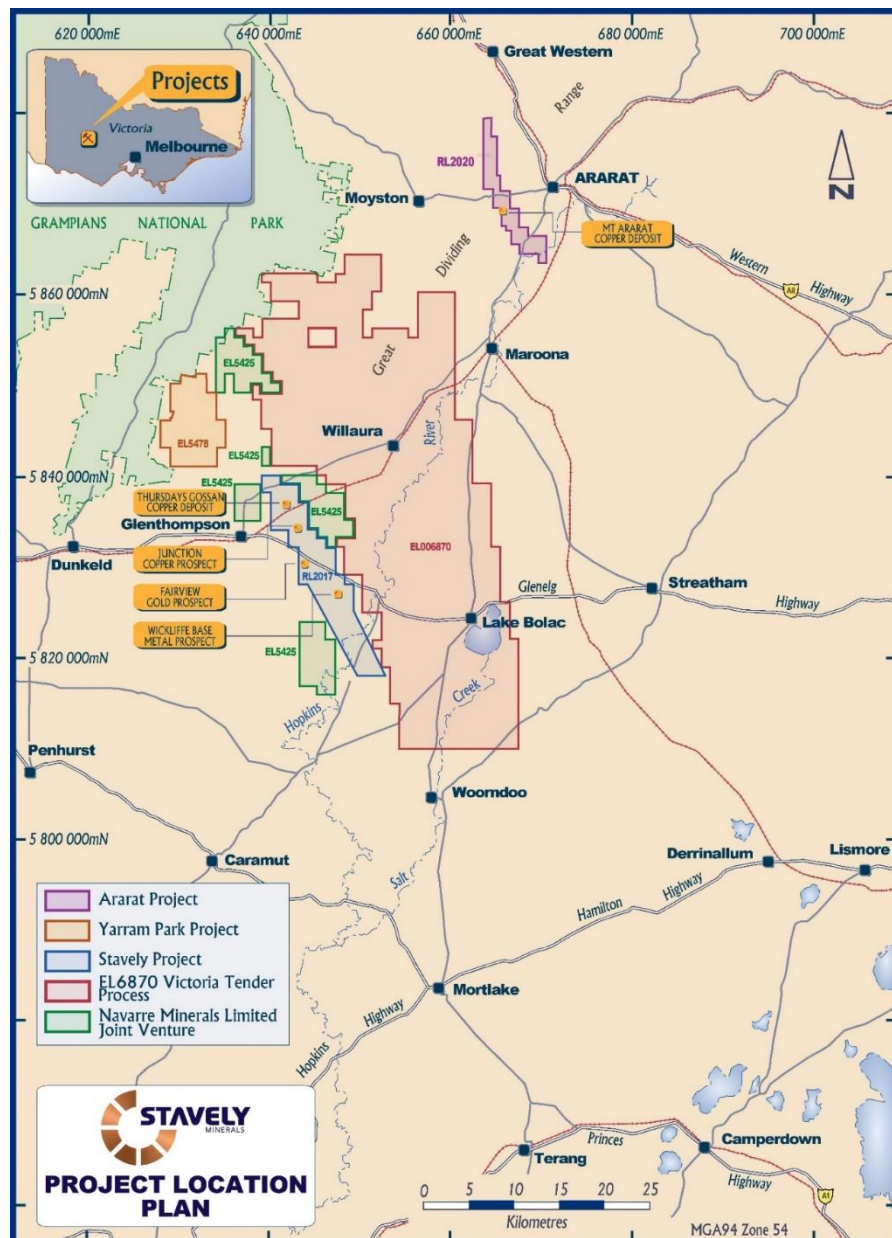


Figure 1. Stavely Project location map.

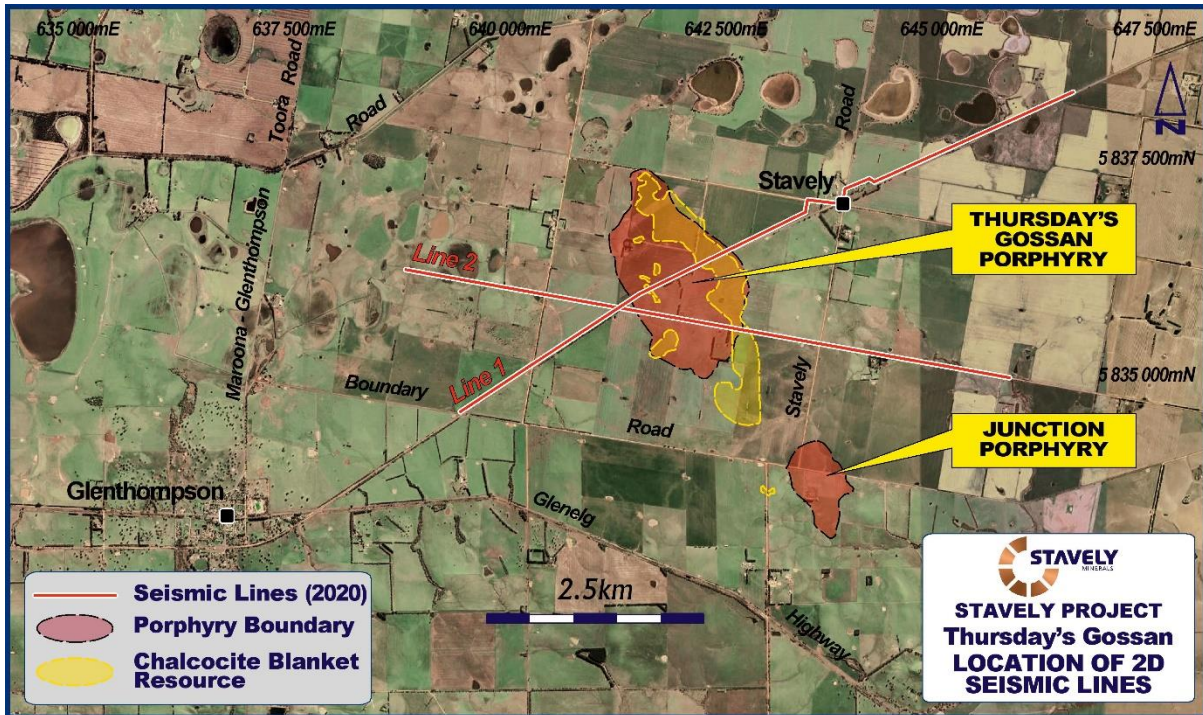


Figure 2. Seismic line location map.

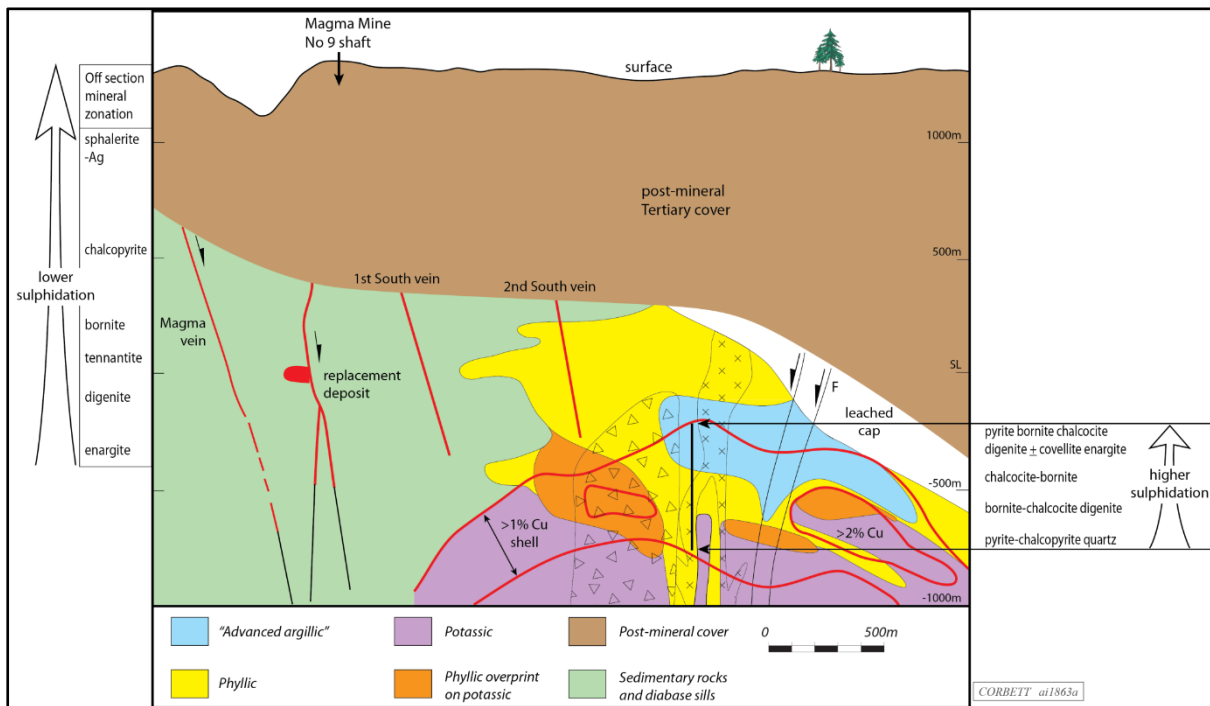


Figure 3. Relationship between the Resolution Porphyry at depth and the Magma lode-style vein system above. Note the well-documented sulphide species zonation annotated on the right for the Resolution porphyry and on the left for the +1km tall Magma veins (after Corbett, 2019).

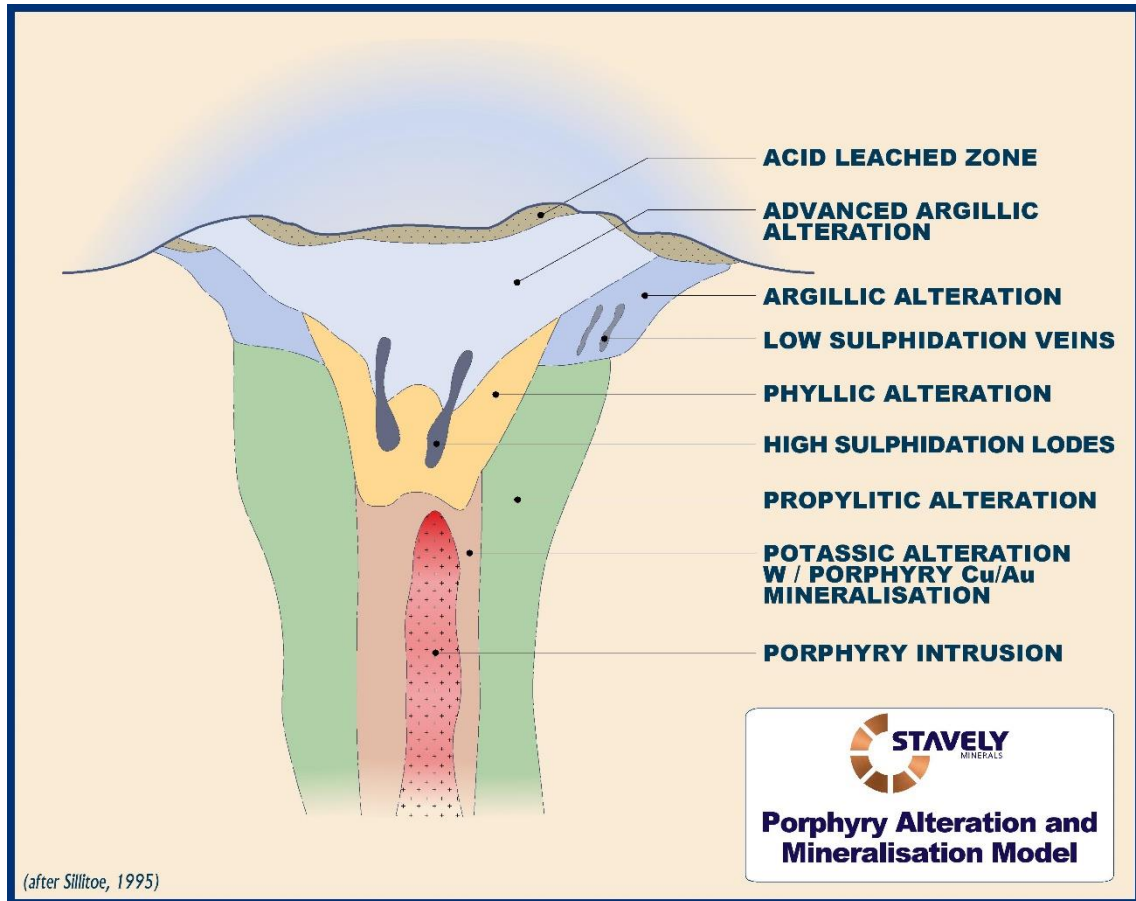


Figure 4. The classical porphyry alteration model (after Sillitoe, 1995).

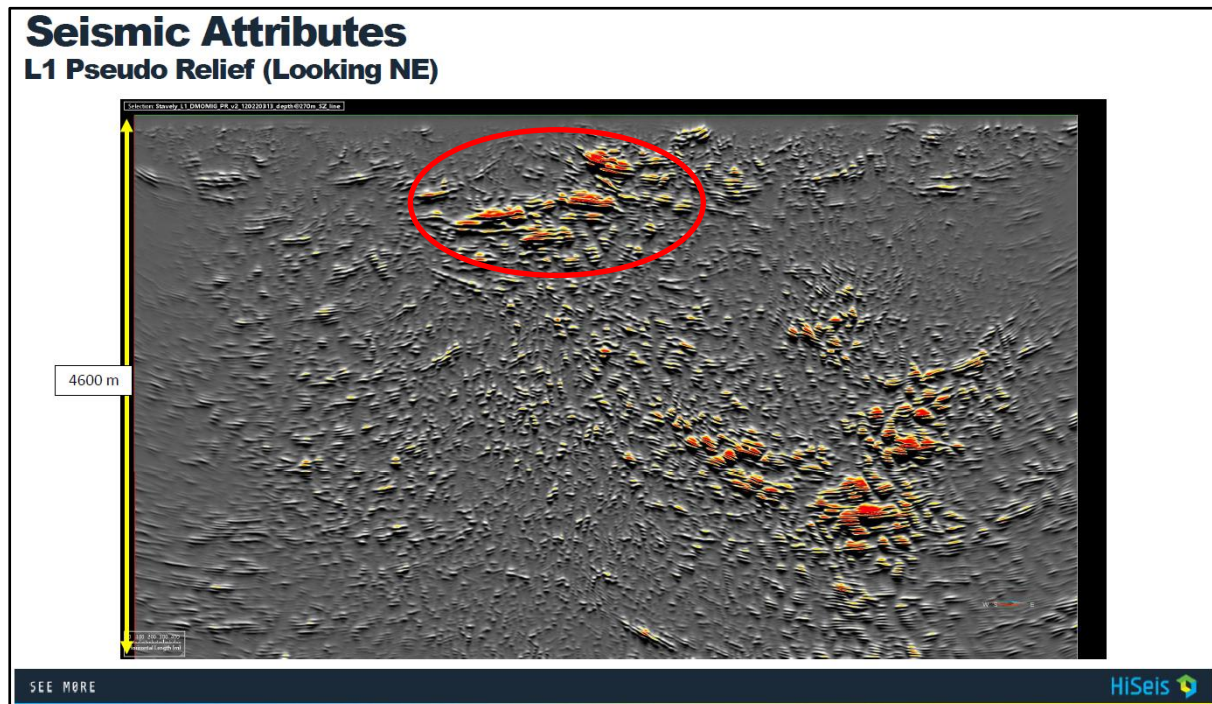


Figure 5 a). Strong horizontal reflector in the Thursday's Gossan Seismic Line 1 (from the HiSeis report).

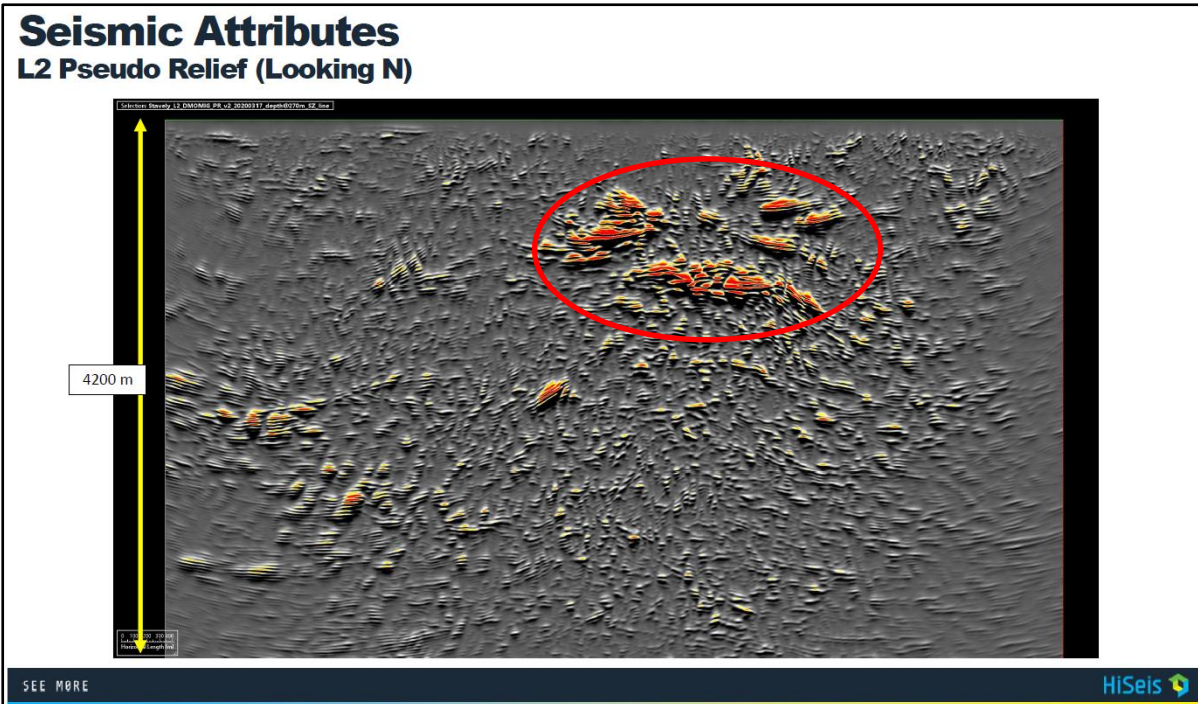


Figure 5 b). Strong horizontal reflectors in the Thursday’s Gossan Seismic Line 2 – the offset two reflectors are interpreted to represent either two porphyries with the later northern porphyry higher in the sequence and over-printing the first – or, a late structural offset to one porphyry/alteration interface (from the HiSeis report).

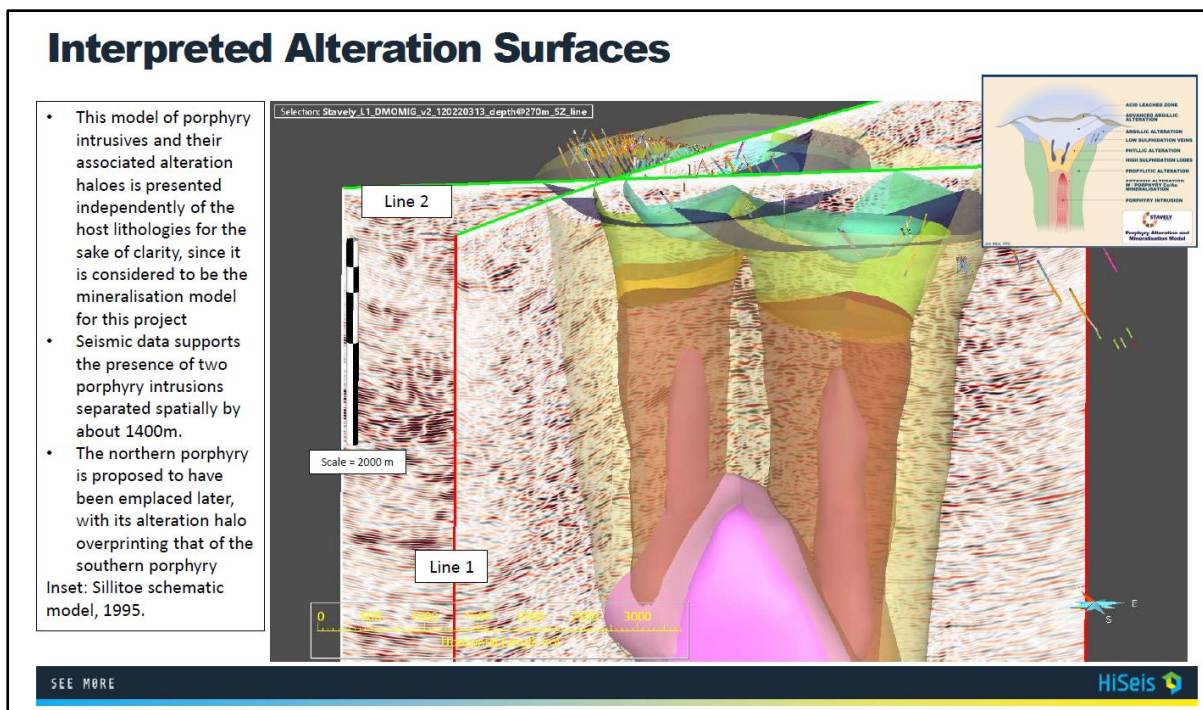


Figure 6 a). Interpreted alteration surfaces and the two-porphyry interpretation (from the HiSeis report).

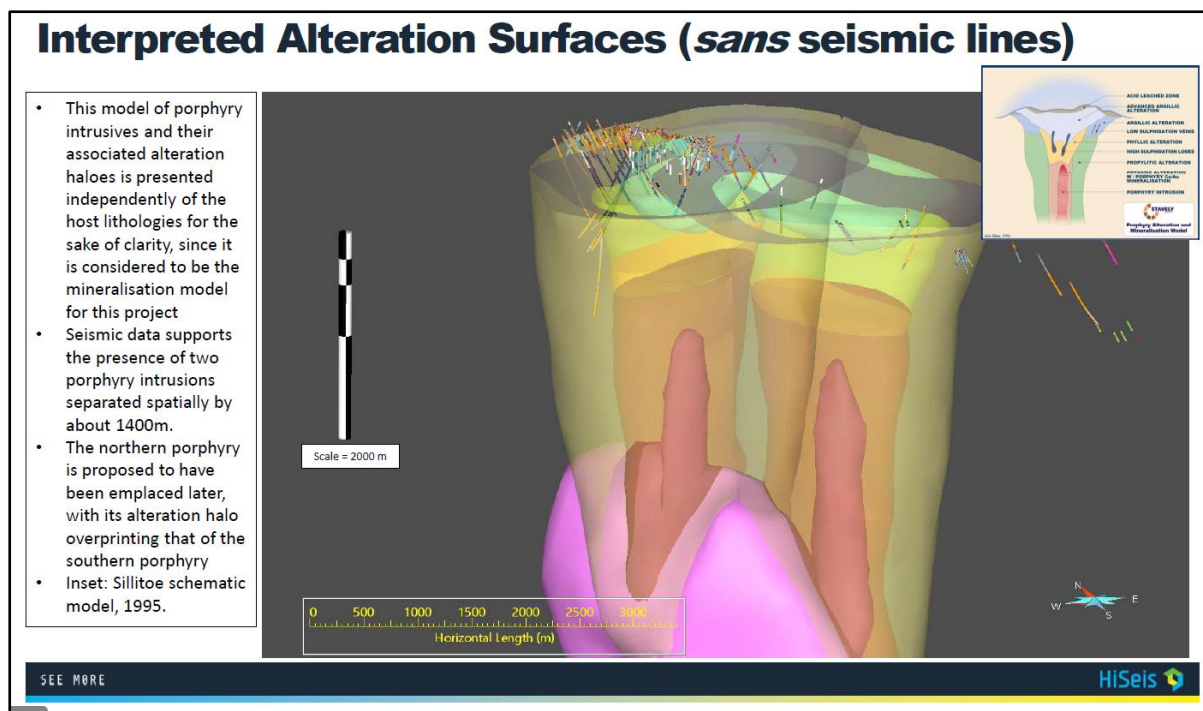


Figure 6 b). Interpreted alteration surfaces and the two-porphyry interpretation without the seismic data background (from the HiSeis report).

Stavelly Minerals' Executive Chairman, Chris Cairns, said the seismic data provided a clear target for near-term deeper drill testing for well-developed copper-gold porphyry mineralisation:

"We intend to drill two ~1,500m deep drill holes to test the clearly defined reflectors observed in the seismic data. The holes are planned to commence in the New Year and will be drilled concurrently. This provides the optimum logistical approach, giving us the clear 2-3 month window required without interruption, disturbance of crops or inclement weather to drill these important exploration drill holes.

"We have, for some time now, been saying there must be something at depth driving the incredibly consistent and high-grade copper-gold-silver mineralisation we are seeing at shallow depths in the Cayley Lode. We have also seen the same style of mineralisation in both the Copper Lode Splay and the North-South Structure at depths of between 550m to 920m respectively.

"Considering that laterally, east to west, the distance between the Cayley Lode and the mineralised North-South Structure is some 600m, and that both structures must be tapping into the metal source – it follows that the source intrusion / porphyry is of significant size.

"The planned drill holes will traverse the sequence and will also test for the inferred sub-vertical structures – potentially mineralised, as consistent with the Magma, Arizona model – as the holes progress to the porphyry targets.

"While there are never any guarantees in exploration, this represents the most compelling discovery opportunity I have seen in my career. It can only be answered with the drill bit."

Yours faithfully,



Chris Cairns
Executive Chairman and Managing Director

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 Managing Director of Stavelly 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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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
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>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 cone splitter and placed in a calico bag. 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.</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>The entire hole has been sampled. PQ quarter core and HQ half core is submitted for analysis. Pre drill hole SMD069 the sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.4m or greater than 1.2m.</p> <p>For diamond holes post drill hole SMD069, the maximum sample size is 1.2m and the minimum sample size is 0.6m, unless it is between core-loss. In zones of significant core-loss, sampling of all available core will be taken and a record of lost core will be made. There is no minimum sample size in these zones. Samples are taken every 1m on metre marks except in high grade lodes and massive sulphide within the Cayley Lode. Within the Cayley Lode, the sampling boundaries will reflect the high grade contacts at beginning and within high grade lodes and massive sulphide within the Cayley Lode whilst honouring the minimum and maximum sample sizes.</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Sonic Drilling</p> <p>There is evidence of over-recovery of core samples from the Sonic drill rig in the plasticised clays, where up to 5m of sample is returned from a 3m drill run. The reason for the over-recovery of plasticised clays is believed to be a combination of the material at the bit face being forced into the barrel rather than out into the wall of the drill hole; the clays expand as they liquify due to the action of the high frequency resonant energy; the clay samples stretch as they are unloaded into the plastic bag.</p> <p>In order to determine the in-situ metre mark location on the core, the core block depths are accepted as correct, the length of the core sample present in the tray is measured and divided by the run length in order to determine the metre mark locations. A review by consultants Mining Plus Pty Ltd (Mining Plus) has concluded that this method of accounting for the over-recovery of sample is acceptable</p>

		<p>and is the only way to determine the in-situ location of the samples.</p> <p>Sampling of the Sonic core is undertaken by cutting the soft clay material into quarters and bagging the sample. In competent samples, large pieces of core will be cut into quarters and sampled along with small pieces to approximate one quarter of the sample present in the interval. Mining Plus have confirmed that this sampling procedure is acceptable.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Historical diamond hole PEND1T was drilled by Penzoil of Australia in the late 1970's to a depth of 88.5m. Only portions of the hole were sampled, with composite samples varying from 1 to 8m. The samples were assayed for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn.</p> <p>Historical RAB drill holes with the prefix PENR were drilled by Penzoil of Australia in the 1970's. Alternate two metre composite samples were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn.</p> <p>Historical aircore drill holes with the prefix STAVRA were drilled by North Limited in the early 1990's. Three metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Cu, Pb and Zn.</p> <p>Historical diamond hole VICT1D2 and VICT1D4 were drilled by North Limited in the early 1990's to a depth of 298m and 338m, respectively. For VICT1D2 the top 28 metres was not sampled, there after one metre or two metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Co and Mo. For VICT1D4 the top 27m was not sampled, there after one metre samples were assayed for Au, As, Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn.</p> <p>Historical holes with the prefix TGAC were drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd (BCD).</p> <p>Historical aircore holes TGAC002 to TGAC125 were drilled in 2008- 2009. The top 15 to 16 metres (approximately) was not sampled, after that one metre intervals samples were taken for the remainder of the holes.</p> <p>Aircore holes TGAC126 to TGAC159 were drilled in 2012. No samples were taken for the top 9 metres, after which three metre composite samples were collected for the remainder of the holes.</p> <p>Historical holes with the prefix SAC were drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd (BCD). Aircore holes SAC001 to SAC031 were drilled in 2009. The top approximately 5 to 30 metres were not sampled, after which three metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Hg, Pb, S and Zn.</p> <p>Historical holes with the prefix TGRC were drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd (BCD) in 2009. One metre samples were assayed for Au, Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, S and Zn.</p>
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	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/ testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. Historical Drilling No information available.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Stavelly work programme. The diamond drill samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Adelaide, SA. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns. Diamond core samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish. For sample that returned Cu values greater than 10,000ppm (1%) re-assaying was conducted by OG62, which is a four acid digest with ICP-AES or AAS finish. Stavelly Minerals' Sonic Drilling The drill sampling technique from the Sonic rig has been audited by Mining Plus and is considered to be acceptable and pose no risk to the Mineral Resource and can be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The diamond drill samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Adelaide, SA. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns. Diamond core samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish. For sample that returned Cu values greater than 10,000ppm (1%) re-assaying was conducted by OG62, which is a four acid digest with ICP-AES or AAS finish. Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Stavelly work programme. The 1m split samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns.</p>

		<p>The RC samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No sample preparation is available for the historical drilling.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>The dips, azimuths and depths of drill holes in the current drilling programme are provided in the Thursday's Gossan Prospect - Cayley Lode Collar Table.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Diamond drilling to test the Cayley Lode, including holes SMD050 to SMD096, have been drilled by Titeline Drilling. Holes SMD097 is currently in the process of being drilled by Titeline Drilling. For the diamond holes, drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 85mm (PQ) from surface until the ground was sufficiently consolidated and then core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ) was returned. For the diamond tails, drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ).</p> <p>Diamond drilling was standard tube. Diamond core was orientated by the Reflex ACT III core orientation tool.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Sonic Drilling</p> <p>Holes SMS001D and SMS002AD have been drilled by Groundwave Drilling Services using a Sonic drill rig as pre-collars for diamond drilling. SMS003 to SMS013 have been drilled by Groundwave Drilling Services using a Sonic drill rig.</p> <p>Sonic rigs drill by vibrating the rod string and drill bit to produce high frequency resonant energy at the bit face, which is able to liquefy clay, push through sand, and pulverise solid lithologies. External casing is advanced at the same rate as the drill string in order to stop any material from collapsing into the open hole. The core barrel is retrieved from the drill hole using the conventional method of pulling all of the rods out of the drill hole. The sample is vibrated out of the barrel into metre long plastic bags after removing the drill bit. The sample bag is rested on the drill rig platform as the sample is vibrated out of the barrel. The driller determines the drill hole depth by calculating the length of the barrel, drill bit and stickup when the drill hole is collared. As the drill hole is advanced, rods are added to the rod string, and the depth recorded on core blocks placed into the core tray at the end of each run.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>The RC holes were drilled by Budd Exploration Drilling P/L. The RC percussion drilling was conducted using a UDR 1000 truck mounted rig with onboard air. A Sullair 350/1150 auxiliary compressor was used. 4" RC rods were used and 5¹/₄" to 5³/₄" drill bits. A Reflex Digital Ezy-Trac survey camera was used.</p> <p>The holes were oriented at -60° towards azimuth 070°.</p>

		<p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Historical aircore holes TGAC002 to TGAC125 were drilled vertically by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2008 and 2009 by Wallis Drilling.</p> <p>Historical aircore holes with the prefix SAC were drilled by BCD in 2009. The holes were drilled vertically by Blacklaws Drilling Services.</p> <p>Historical reverse circulation holes TGRC082 to TGRC143 were drilled by BCD in 2009. Drilling was conducted by Budd Exploration Drilling P/L using a Universal drill rig. TGRC138 was oriented at -60° towards magnetic azimuth 55°.</p> <p>Historical aircore holes TGAC126 to TGAC159 were drilled by BCD in 2012. The holes were drilled vertically by Broken Hill Exploration using a 700psi/300cfm aircore rig.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD050 averaged 82% with an average recovery of 76% in the mineralised zone between 79m and 93m.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD051 averaged 86%. For the mineralised zone between 97m and 182m recovery averaged 76%, however between 98m and 127.7m the recovery only averaged 55%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD052, including the mineralised zone averaged 94%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD053 was on average 87%, however the in the final metre of the mineralised zone there was only 46% recovery.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD054 averaged 87%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD055 averaged 91%. This hole was lost at a depth of 169.9m.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD056 averaged 94%. This hole was lost at a depth of 185.8m.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD057, SMD058 and SMD059 averaged between 94% and 95%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD060 averaged 85%. However, core recovery between 104m and 116m was very poor at less than 50% and between 119.9m and 126.2m there was 100% core loss.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD061 to SMD073 averaged between 93% and 96%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD074 averaged 93%, but a portion of the mineralised zone between 181.6m and 195.7m only averaged 76%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMD076 averaged 92%.</p>

		<p>Core recovery for SMD078 to SMD099 averaged between 93% and 97%. While the overall recovery for SMD093 and SMD094 was 94% and 96%, respectively, there was core loss through the Cayley Lode and hence a wedge – SMD093W1 and SMD094W1 was drilled for each hole. There was still some core loss in the Cayley Lode in the wedges. The Geotech for SMD096 is still in progress.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Sonic Drilling</p> <p>Sonic core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMS001D averaged 97%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMS002AD averaged 78%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMS003 to SMS011 averaged between 89% and 98%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMS012 averaged 86%.</p> <p>Core recovery for SMS013 averaged 84%.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>RC sample recovery was good. Booster air pressure was used to keep the samples dry despite the hole producing a significant quantity of water. RC sample recovery was visually checked during drilling for moisture or contamination.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Core recovery for VICT1D2 averaged 88.6%.</p> <p>Core recovery for VICT1D4 averaged 97%.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling</p> <p>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 and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Sonic Drilling</p> <p>Sonic drilling is used in difficult ground conditions, due to its ability to drill a wide range of material types and recover the sample. The Sonic drilling is used for pre-collars for the diamond drilling as it is limited to a depth of around 150m and has limited success when drilling very hard competent lithologies. A wide variety of drill bits and barrels are available for use in different types of ground on the Sonic drill rig.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>The RC samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/or cross contamination.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details are available for the historical drill holes.</p>

	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond Drilling There are some issues with sample recovery within the mineralised zone. This includes the loss of material which is likely to have carried grade. Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling No analysis has been undertaken as yet regarding whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material and is not considered to have a material effect given the good sample recovery. Historical Drilling No details are available for the historical drill holes.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling Geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. 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. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m RC and diamond core interval. Historical drilling All holes were geologically logged.</p>
	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and Sonic Drilling All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the core in the wet and dry form was completed. Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed then stored for future reference. Historical Drilling All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.</p>
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavelly Minerals' Diamond and Sonic Drilling Detailed core logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of the core by Stavelly Minerals' on-site geologist at the Company's core shed near Glenthompson. Stavelly Minerals' RC Drilling All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Stavelly Minerals' on-site geologist on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field.</p>

		<p>Historical Drilling Historical holes have been logged in their entirety.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling Quarter core for the PQ diameter diamond core and half core for the HQ diameter core was sampled on site using a core saw. Stavely Minerals' Sonic Drilling Sampling of the Sonic core is undertaken by cutting the soft clay material into quarters and bagging the sample. In competent samples, large pieces of core will be cut into quarters and sampled along with small pieces to approximate one quarter of the sample present in the interval. Mining Plus have confirmed that this sampling procedure is acceptable.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling Splitting of RC samples occurred via a rotary cone splitter by the RC drill rig operators. Cone splitting of RC drill samples occurred regardless of whether the sample was wet or dry. Historical Drilling No details are given for historical aircore and RC holes.</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included, but were not limited to, daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices. The sampling practices followed for the Diamond and Sonic drilling were audited by Mining Plus in December 2019 and found to be appropriate. In February 2020, Cube Consulting conducted a site visit and audit of sampling procedures. Recommendations made have been implemented. Historical Drilling No details of sample preparation are given for the historical drilling.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures.</p>

		<p>High Grade (>1% Cu) Standard – 1 per 10m (matrix matched) Duplicate – 1 per 10m (1/4 core) Blank – 1 per 10m.</p> <p>Low grade and waste (<1% Cu) Standard – 1 per 20m (low grade standards) Duplicate – 1 per 40m (1/4 core) Blank – 1 per 80m.</p> <p>Historical Drilling No details of quality control procedures are given for the historical drilling.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond and Sonic Drilling Quarter core sampling of the diamond PQ core and Sonic core is conducted to provide a field duplicate from hole SMD067 on and all Sonic holes.</p> <p>Historical Drilling No details are given for the historical drilling.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.</p> <p>Historical Drilling The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling The core samples and 1m RC split samples were analysed by multielement ICPAES Analysis - Method ME-ICP61. A 0.25g sample is pre-digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 12.5mls. Elemental concentrations are measured simultaneously by ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for porphyry copper-gold systems.</p> <p>For samples which returned a Cu assay value in excess of 10,000ppm (1%) the pulp was re-assayed using Cu-OG62 which has a detection limit of between 0.001 and 40% Cu.</p> <p>This technique is a four acid digest with ICP-AES or AAS finish.</p> <p>The core samples and 1m RC split samples were also analysed for gold using Method Au-AA23. Up to a 30g</p>

		<p>sample is fused at approximately 1,100°C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion 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°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.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Samples from TGAC002 to TGAC125 were submitted for the analysis of Au, Ag, As, Cu, Co, Fe, Ni, Pb, S and Zn. All elements except Au were assayed by ICP/OES methods. Gold was analysed using the Fire Assay method. Samples were submitted to either Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (Amdel) in Adelaide or to Aminya Laboratories Pty Ltd (Onsite Laboratory Services) in Bendigo for analysis.</p> <p>Samples from TGAC126 to TGAC159 were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services in Bendigo for Au by Fire assay and Ag, As, Cu, Fe, S, Pb and Zn by ICP/OES.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>2D Seismic Survey</p> <p>A 2D seismic survey was conducted along two orthogonal lines of 7km and 8km length centred on the Thursday's Gossan prospect.</p> <p>A seismic survey is a low impact, non-invasive method of gathering information about the location and characteristics of geological structures beneath the Earth's surface.</p> <p>A vibroseis truck was used to generate a surface-induced seismic pulse to image the subsurface formations. The seismic wave is picked up by sensors called "geophones" as the waves reflect off the subsurface formations.</p> <p>The reflections are caused by abrupt changes in acoustic impedance, including lithologic interfaces, alteration zones, faults, shears, bedding planes and unconformities.</p> <p>A 2D seismic line represents reflections from all directions as being approximately below the acquisition line. It is incapable of identifying the direction a reflection has emanated from. The only way to resolve "off-plane" reflector locations is to conduct a 3D seismic survey.</p> <p>Processing of the data collected during the seismic survey is conducted by Hiseis using proprietary software.</p> <p>Rock property measurements, including velocity and density are taken from drill core to assist with modelling of the seismic data.</p>

		Interpretation of the processed seismic data is conducted by Hiseis geoscientists in conjunction with geologists from Stavely Minerals.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC involved the submission of standards, blanks and duplicates. For every 20 samples submitted either a standard or blank was submitted.</p> <p>The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Stavely Minerals.</p> <p>Results from the CRM standards and the blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No quality control data available for historical drilling.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Managing Director, the Technical Director or the Geology Manager – Victoria have visually verified significant intersections in the core and RC chips at Thursday's Gossan.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling</p> <p>Primary data was collected for drill holes using the OCRIS logging template on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details provided for historical drilling.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling</p> <p>Drill collar locations were pegged before drilling and surveyed using Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Collar surveying was performed by Stavely Minerals' personnel. Subsequent to drilling, the collar locations for holes SMD050 on have been surveyed using a DGPS.</p> <p>For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were</p>

		<p>conducted at approximately every 30m down-hole. All current drill holes are being surveyed using a gyro.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No details provided for drill collar locations for historical drilling.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 54.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>At the Thursday's Gossan prospect, topographic control is achieved via use of DTM developed from a 2008 airborne magnetic survey conducted by UTS contractors measuring relative height using radar techniques.</p> <p>For Stavely Minerals' exploration, the RL was recorded for each drill hole and soil sample location from the GPS. Accuracy of the GPS is considered to be within 5m.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill hole spacing is project specific, refer to figures in text.
	<i>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.</i>	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications apply to the exploration data being reported.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling</p> <p>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 cone splitter and placed in a calico bag. 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.</p> <p>Stavely Minerals' Diamond and Sonic Drilling</p> <p>The diamond core for the entire hole is sampled. For diamond core PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. For the Sonic core, quarter core is submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.4m or greater than 1.2m.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>Historical diamond hole PEND1T was drilled by Penzoil of Australia and only portions of the hole were sampled, with composite samples varying from 1 to 8m.</p> <p>Historical RAB drill holes with the prefix PENR were drilled by Penzoil of Australia and alternate two metre composite samples were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn.</p>

		<p>Historical aircore drill holes with the prefix STAVRA were drilled by North Limited and three metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Cu, Pb and Zn.</p> <p>Historical diamond holes VICT1D2 and VICT1D4 were drilled by North Limited. For VICT1D2 the top 28 metres was not sampled, there after one metre or two metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Co and Mo. For VICT1D4 the top 27m was not sampled, there after one metre samples were assayed for Au, As, Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn.</p> <p>For historical aircore holes TGAC002 to TGAC125 approximately the top 15 to 16 metres was not sampled, after that one metre intervals samples were taken for the remainder of the holes.</p> <p>For aircore holes TGAC126 to TGAC159 no samples were taken for the top 9 metres, after which three metre composite samples were collected for the remainder of the holes.</p> <p>For aircore holes SAC001 to SAC031 the top approximately 5 to 30m were not sampled, after which three metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Hg, Pb, S and Zn.</p> <p>For historical holes with the prefix TGRC one metre samples were assayed for Au, Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, S and Zn.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond and Sonic Drilling</p> <p>The orientation of diamond and Sonic drill holes is tabulated in the Caley Lode Collar Table included in this report. As best as practicable, drill holes are designed to intercept targets and structures at a high angle.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling</p> <p>With holes SMD050 to SMD095 and SMS001 to SMS013 drilled to 070° or 250° grid azimuth, the drilling has intersected the Cayley Lode mineralisation approximately perpendicularly. SMD096 and SMD097 are drilled at 82° and 99° grid azimuth to intersect the Cayley Lode mineralisation beneath an area where surface access has not granted as yet.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Sonic and RC Drilling</p> <p>Samples in closed poly-weave bags are delivered by Stavely personnel to Ballarat from where the samples are couriered to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, SA.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <p>No available data to assess security.</p>

Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	An audit of the sampling techniques, QAQC and the database was conducted by Mining Plus in November 2019. The majority of the recommendations of the audit have been implemented. In particular there were slight adjustments to the sampling interval, frequency of QAQC samples and a minor update to the database.
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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	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>The drilling at Thursday's Gossan is located on RL2017 (previously EL4556), which forms the Stavelly Project.</p> <p>The mineralisation at Thursday's Gossan is situated within retention licence RL2017.</p> <p>The Stavelly Project was purchased by Stavelly Minerals (formerly Northern Platinum) from BCD Resources Limited in May 2013. Stavelly Minerals hold 100% ownership of the Stavelly Project tenements. A Section 31 Deed and a Project Consent Deed has been signed between Stavelly Minerals Limited and the Eastern Maar Native Title Claim Group for RL2017.</p> <p>The New Challenge Resources Pty Ltd net smelter return royalty of 3% on EL4556 (now RL2017) has been purchased by Stavelly Minerals for a cash consideration of \$350,000 and the issue of 850,000 Stavelly Minerals' shares.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>RL2017 was granted on 8 May 2020 for a term of 10 years.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>Exploration activity became focused on Thursday's Gossan and the Junction prospects following their discovery by Pennzoil of Australia Ltd in the late 1970s. North Limited continued to focus on Thursday's Gossan in the 1990s. North's best drill result at Thursday's Gossan came from VICT1D1 which gave 161m of 0.26% Cu from 43m, including 10m of 0.74% Cu from 43m from a supergene-enriched zone containing chalcocite.</p> <p>The tenement was optioned to CRA Exploration between 1995 and 1997. CRAE drilled several deep diamond drill holes into Thursday's Gossan, including DD96WL10, which intersected 186m from 41m of 0.15% Cu and DD96WL11, which intersected 261.7m from 38.3m of 0.13% Cu.</p> <p>EL4556 was further explored by Newcrest Operations Limited under option from New Challenge Resources Ltd between 2002 and 2004. Their main focus was Thursday's</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Gossan in order to assess its potential as a porphyry copper deposit. One of their better intersections came from drill hole VSTD01 on the northern edge of the deposit which gave 32m at 0.41 g/t Au and 0.73% Cu from 22m in supergene-enriched material.</p> <p>The Stavely Project was optioned to Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2006 who flew an airborne survey and undertook an extensive drilling programme focused on several prospects including Thursday's Gossan. One of their diamond drill holes at Thursday's Gossan, SNDD001, encountered zones with quartz- sulphide veins assaying 7.7m at 1.08 g/t Au and 4.14% Cu from 95.3m and 9.5m at 0.44 g/t Au and 2.93% Cu from 154.6m along silicified and sheared contacts between serpentinite and porphyritic intrusive rocks.</p> <p>Once Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd had fulfilled their option requirements, title of EL4556 passed to their subsidiary company, BCD Metals Pty Ltd, who undertook a gravity survey and extensive drilling at prospects including Thursday's Gossan. They also commissioned a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Thursday's Gossan.</p> <p>All work conducted by previous operators at Thursday's Gossan is considered to be of a reasonably high quality.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan prospect is located in the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC). Intrusion of volcanic arc rocks, such as the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex, by shallow level porphyries can lead to the formation of porphyry copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits.</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan Chalcocite deposit (TGC) is considered to be a supergene enrichment of primary porphyry-style copper mineralisation. Mineralisation is characterised by chalcopyrite, covellite and chalcocite copper sulphide mineralisation within a sericite, illite and kaolin clay alteration assemblage. Copper mineralisation is within a flat lying enriched 'blanket' of overall dimensions of 4 kilometres north-south by up to 1.5 kilometres east-west by up to 60 metres thick with an average thickness of approximately 20 metres commencing at an average depth below surface of approximately 30 metres. The majority (circa 60%) of the Mineral Resources reside within a higher-grade zone of approximate dimensions of 1 kilometre x 300 metres by 35 metres thick.</p> <p>The mineralisation at the Cayley Lode at the Thursday's Gossan prospect is associated with high-grade, structurally controlled copper-gold-silver mineralisation along the ultramafic contact fault.</p> <p>The Thursday's Gossan area hosts a major hydrothermal alteration system with copper-gold mineralisation over a 10 kilometre long corridor. The Junction porphyry target is defined by a coincident magnetic high, strong soil copper</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geochemistry, RAB drilling copper anomalism. Stavely Minerals believes the technical evidence indicates there is significant porphyry copper-gold mineralisation potential at depth at Thursday's Gossan.
Drill hole Information	<i>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.</i>	Included in the drill hole table in the body of the report.
	<i>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.</i>	No material drill hole information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect Porphyry target exploration results are nominally reported where copper results are greater than 0.1% over a down-hole width of a minimum of 3m. For the Cayley Lode, high-grade mineralisation exploration all copper/ and or gold intervals considered to be significant have been reported with subjective discretion. No top-cutting of high-grade assay results have been applied, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections.
	<i>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</i>	Stavely Project Thursday's Gossan Prospect 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.</p>
	<p><i>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').</i></p>	Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text.
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to Figures in the text. A plan view of the drill hole collar locations is included.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Stavelly Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>All copper and gold values considered to be significant for structurally controlled mineralisation have been reported. Some subjective judgement has been used.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):</i></p> <p><i>geological observations;</i></p> <p><i>geophysical survey results;</i></p> <p><i>geochemical survey results;</i></p> <p><i>bulk samples – size and method of treatment;</i></p> <p><i>metallurgical test results;</i></p>	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures and discussed in the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Stavely Project</p> <p>Thursday's Gossan Prospect</p> <p>A resource drill-out is currently in progress at the Cayley Lode. In addition, drilling will be conducted to test the lateral and depth extents of the Cayley Lode.</p> <p>Diamond drilling has been planned to test the mineralised structures at the Copper Lode Splay and the North-South Structure at shallower depths.</p>