



LARGE STRONG EM CONDUCTOR IDENTIFIED IN SECOND EYE AT FRASER RANGE

Key points

- First EM survey reveals large, highly conductive anomaly at the recently identified magnetic eye at Fraser Range project
- Conductor modelled as a northeast plunging, 800 metre long, 160 metre high body commencing at a depth of 200 metres below surface

S2 Resources Ltd (“S2” or the “Company”) advises that the first moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey on the Company’s exploration licence E28/2792 in the Fraser Range has revealed a large strong electromagnetic (EM) conductor associated with the recently identified eye-like magnetic feature (refer to previous S2 ASX announcements of 13th July and 10th August 2020 for details). Further results have also been received from the reconnaissance drilling at the Aarni’ East gold anomaly in Finland.

Fraser Range EM conductor

The Company recently undertook a MLEM survey over the eye-like magnetic feature on recently granted exploration licence E28/2792 (see Figure 1), where it is exploring for magmatic nickel sulphides. The survey identified a conspicuous anomaly on initial 400 metre spaced lines and subsequent 200 metre spaced infill lines (see Figure 2). Such anomalies indicate the presence of conductive material which could be nickel sulphide mineralisation, barren (iron) sulphides, graphite bearing rock, or even hypersaline groundwater.

Modelling of the data by Newexco geophysical consultants has identified a discrete, highly conductive elongate rectangular body which dips steeply west over a vertical interval of 160 metres and plunges to the northeast for a distance of 800 metres. The up-dip and up-plunge tip of this body commences at a depth of 200 metres below surface and deepens down plunge to the northeast.

The anomaly stands out clearly from the background with no other responses of note (see Figure 3), and the observed response profiles fit very well with the theoretical responses (see Figure 4), indicating a good fit to, and high degree of confidence in the model.

Very little is known about the geology of the area because of lack of outcrop, but the conductor sits within an interpreted prospective corridor of ultramafic intrusives and minor nickel sulphide occurrences previously identified by other companies (refer to S2 ASX announcement of 13th July 2020 for details).

The tenement is entirely covered by recent transported sediments, rendering surface geochemical sampling ineffective, so no geochemical survey has been done. Also, the top of the conductive body is located 200 metres below surface, so surface geochemistry is likely to be irrelevant. The target is sufficiently well defined to drill as soon as heritage and drilling approvals have been obtained.

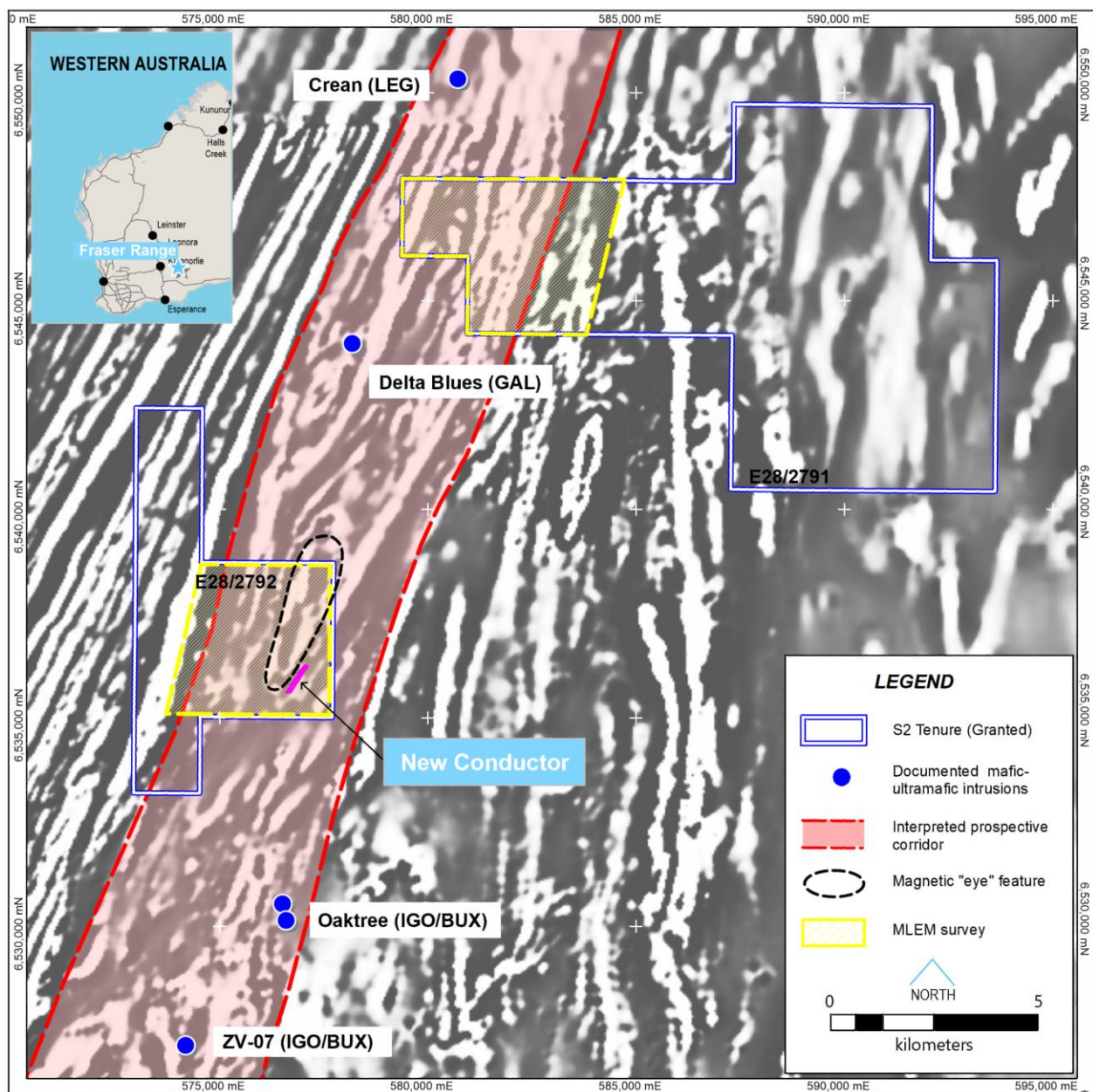


Figure 1: Location of recent EM survey coverage and new EM conductor associated with the eye in exploration licence E28/2792 at Fraser Range. The blue dots are ultramafic intrusions with minor nickel sulphide occurrences documented by other companies on adjacent ground.

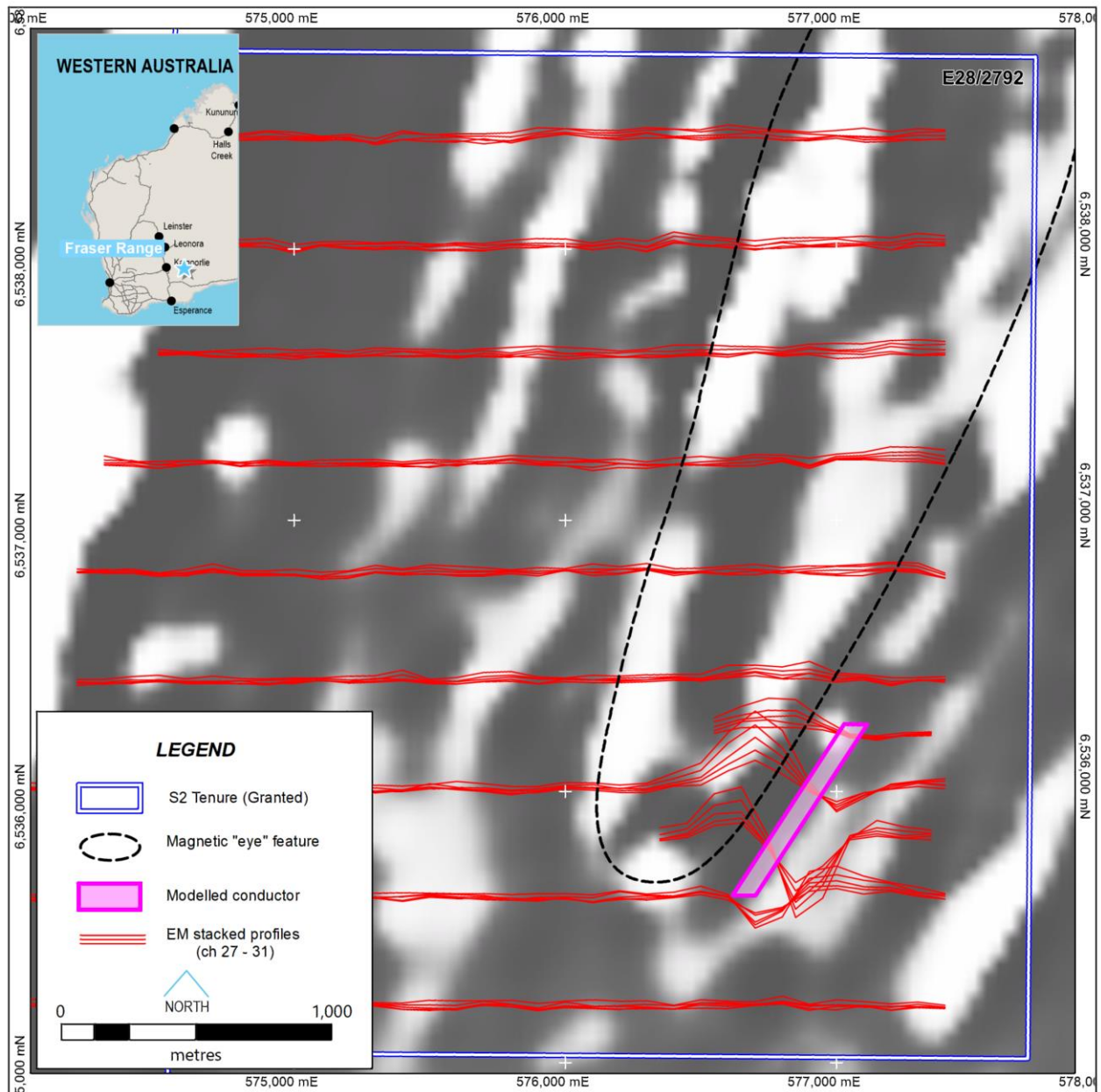


Figure 2: Stacked profiles of Z (vertical) component of EM responses showing location of anomaly and modelled conductive plate relative to the eye, over magnetics. The asymmetry of the profiles is consistent with the conductive source having a westerly dip.

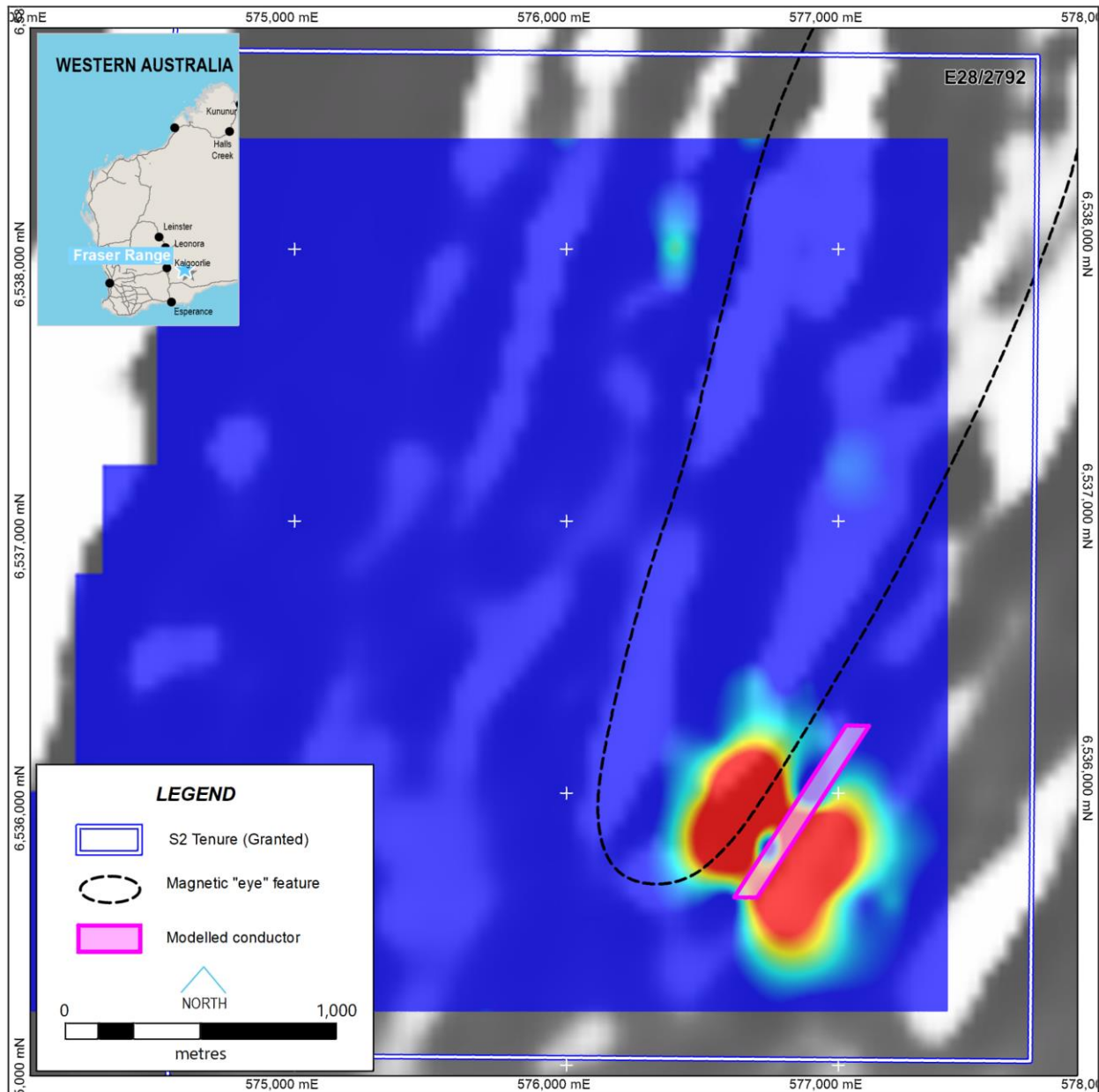


Figure 3: Colour "hotspot" map of EM responses showing distinct strong anomaly and modelled conductive plate relative to the eye, over magnetics. Note the classic butterfly shape of the anomaly - like a magnetic field around a magnet.

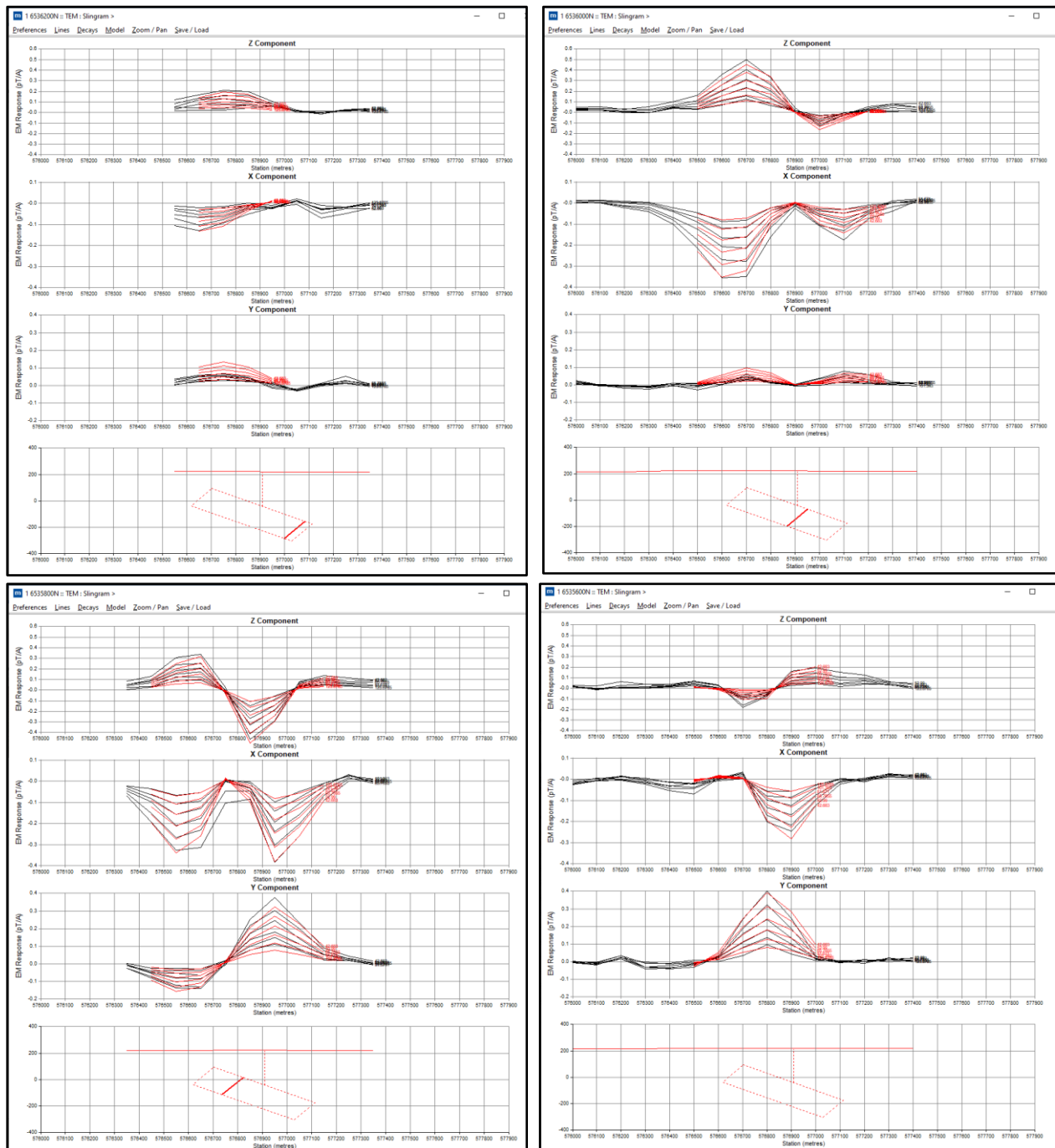


Figure 4: Stacked response profiles from four lines of the EM survey, showing a good fit between observed response (black lines) and theoretical responses (red lines) for the modelled conductive plate.

Aarni' East drilling

Assay results have now been received for all but one of the thirteen reconnaissance diamond holes recently drilled to test the gold anomalous trend previously defined in base of till (BOT) drilling at Aarni' East (refer to S2 ASX announcement of 10th August 2020 for details).

The best result comprises 1.9m @ 2.03g/t gold, in hole FPAD0012, which is the southernmost hole drilled on the trend (see Figure 5 and Table 1). The results indicate that the shear zone responsible for the gold anomalous trend seen in the BOT drilling is a live structure, variably anomalous in gold, but a specific sweet spot has not been identified.

Assays are still awaited for hole FPAD0013, drilled beneath hole 12 on the same southernmost section.

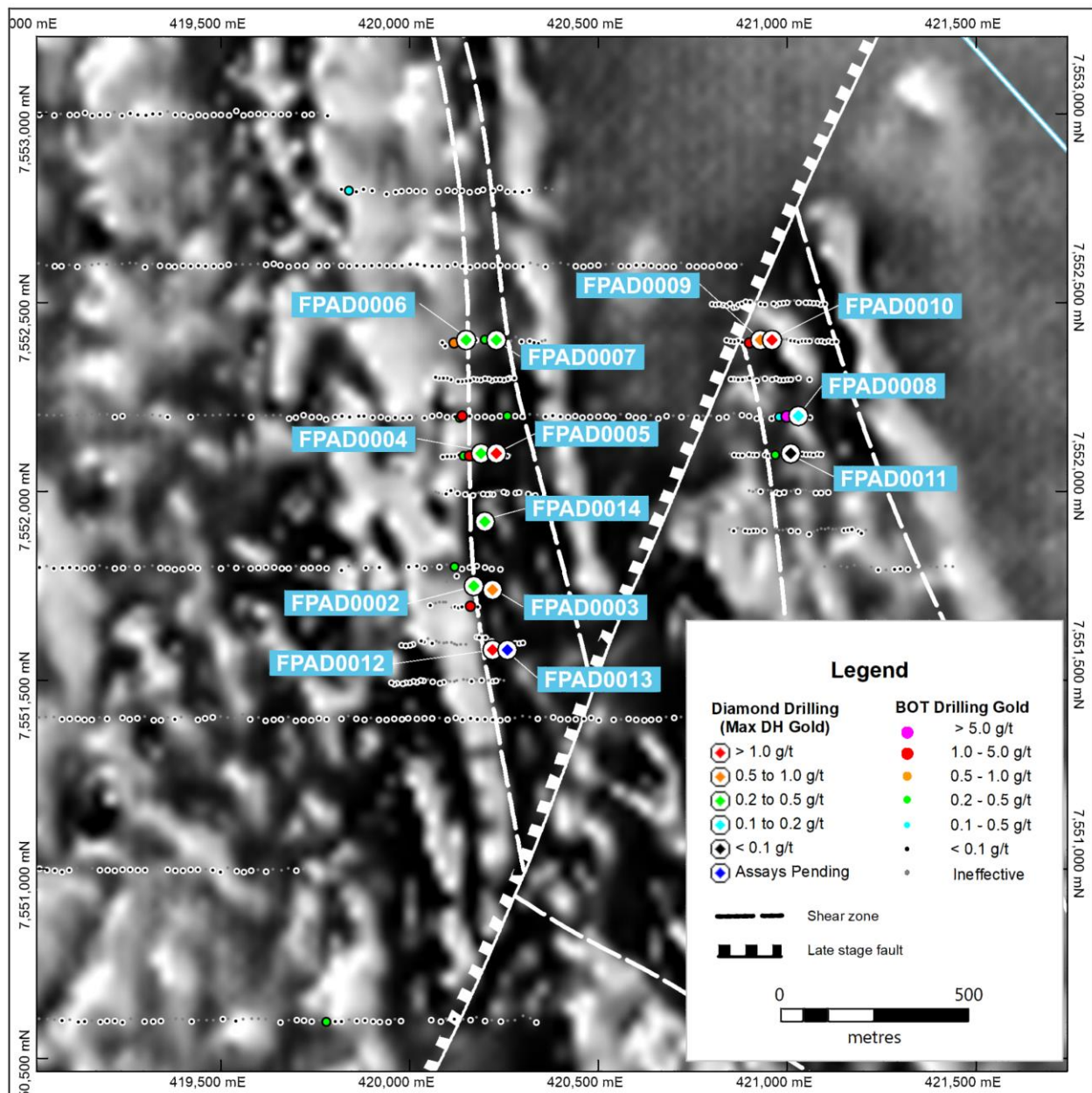


Figure 5. Plan of drilling at Aarni' East, showing location of drillhole collars, colour coded by maximum downhole gold value, relative to BOT drilling locations and values.



For further information, please contact:

Mark Bennett
Executive Chairman
+61 8 6166 0240

Anna Neuling
Executive Director & Company Secretary
+61 8 6166 0240

This announcement has been provided to the ASX under the authorization of Mark Bennett, Executive Chairman.

Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by S2 Resources Ltd in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement. Refer to www.s2resources.com.au for details on past exploration results.

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results from Australia is based on information compiled by John Bartlett, who is an employee and shareholder of the Company. Mr Bartlett is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and has sufficient experience of relevance to the style of mineralization and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bartlett consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1. Details of all diamond holes completed at the Aarni' East target (Finland) by S2. Note AWR means awaiting results:

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Width	Grade Au g/t
FPAD0002	420170	7551750	235	-50	270	71.1	25.59	26.7	1.11	0.1
and							31.64	32.57	0.93	0.44
and							51.02	51.59	0.57	0.35
FPAD0003	420220	7551740	235	-50	270	108	28.4	30.05	1.65	0.28
and							42.0	43.0	1.0	0.85
and							56.0	57.0	1.0	0.26
and							63.0	63.9	0.9	0.36
and							73.0	74.0	1.0	0.52
and							82	84.75	2.75	0.15
FPAD0004	420190	7552100	244	-50	270	73.5	36	38	2	0.38
FPAD0005	420230	7552100	244	-50	270	119.5	85.0	88.65	3.65	0.86
including							85.0	86.0	1.0	2.61
and							91.0	92.12	1.12	0.87
FPAD0006	420150	7552400	255	-50	270	75.5	48	50.4	2.4	0.18
and							61	63	2.0	0.30
FPAD0007	420230	7552400	252	-50	270	155.5	3.1	4.0	0.9	0.11
and							6.6	7.7	1.1	0.49
and							103.0	104	1.0	0.18
FPAD0008	421030	7552200	232	-50	270	98.4	NSI			
FPAD0009	420930	7552400	234	-50	270	74.5	39.0	43.0	4.0	0.32
and							59.0	60.0	1.0	0.16
FPAD0010	420960	7552400	233	-50	270	87.3	50.7	51.6	0.9	0.13
and							67.0	76.0	9.0	0.23
including							68.0	69.	1.0	0.92
FPAD0011	421010	7552100	237	-50	270	80	NSI			
FPAD0012	420220	7551580	235	-50	280	101.7	6.3	8.1	1.8	0.45
and							15.1	17	1.9	2.03
and							20.0	20.99	0.99	0.21
and							24.0	24.8	0.8	0.34
and							26.85	28.0	1.15	0.11
FPAD0013	420260	7551580	234	-50	270	125.5	AWR			
FPAD0014	420200	7551920	240	-50	270	115.8	38.83	40.0	1.17	0.25
and							85.0	86.0	1.0	0.34

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – FRASER RANGE

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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>	No sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	No sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	No sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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>	No drilling has been conducted on the tenements
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<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>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Logging	<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>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<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>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No assaying of samples has been conducted on the tenements
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	No assaying of samples has been conducted on the tenements
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No assaying of samples has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Elevation data for all data is determined by a digital elevation model derived from public domain 10m Elevation grids
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<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 drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	<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>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – FRASER RANGE

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Fraser Range Project tenements are EL and ELA's located South and South East of Zanthus in Western Australia. They are E28/2791 and E28/2792 (both granted) and E28/2794 (application). The exploration licences are 100% owned by Southern Star Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of S2 Resources.
	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.	All of the Exploration Licences are in good standing and no known impediments exist on the tenements being actively explored.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Tenements have had no published or open file exploration work for magmatic nickel/ copper type deposits. The only documented drilling on the tenements was by Homestake following up calcrete gold anomalism.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The underlying unweathered lithology is granulite facies metamorphosed and partially retrogressed sedimentary, mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks as determined by petrographic work on adjacent tenure. The target geology is magmatic sulphide mineralisation hosted in or associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling or sampling has been conducted on the tenements
Diagram	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 body of text.
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 results considered significant are reported.
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.	A Passive Seismic survey was conducted at EL28/2791 and ELA28/2794 to help ascertain potential depth of transported cover so as to determine the suitability for surface geochemical sampling.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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	A moving loop electro-magnetic survey (MLTEM) is currently being undertaken on exploration license E28/2791. Diamond drill testing of the conductor will be completed once relevant heritage and environmental approvals have been obtained.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA - FINLAND

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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>	Base of Till (BoT) drilling is undertaken by Moreenityo Macklin Oy of Sattanen, Finland. Holes are drilled to bedrock or blade refusal and a 20cm sample is collected at the end of hole for geochemical analysis and lithological logging. Drilling is undertaken using MK Drilling of Ranua, Finland drilling NQ2 rod size with a DDH size of 75.7mm and core size of 50.7mm. NQ2 core samples are logged and marked up by S2 personnel. Unbiased core sample intervals were cut in half by diamond saw with half core sent for preparation and analysis at ALS Laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using S2 protocols as per industry best practice.
	<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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	<p>The BoT samples are sent to ALS Laboratories in Sodankyla, Finland for preparation that includes weighing and then screening to produce a sieved fraction <180 micron for analyses for gold and base metals.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples that have been cut and sampled on intervals that are determined by lithology and mineralisation.</p> <p>The drill core samples are sent to ALS Laboratories for analyses for gold and base metals. Drill core is sampled at S2's facilities in Kittila, Finland.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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>Base of Till drilling is by a percussion flow through sample bit that can collect a 20cm sample of bedrock material at the base of glacial deposits up to 20m thick.</p> <p>Diamond drilling with NQ2 wireline bit producing a 50.7mm diameter core.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<p>BoT samples are visually inspected and photographed to assess if they are likely to be a basement sample or whether the hole has failed to reach basement due to boulders or excessive cover thickness.</p> <p>Diamond Drill core recoveries are recorded by the driller and written on core block markers. The exact recovery is then recorded on a metre basis after core mark-up and recorded in the database.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Sample quality is qualitatively logged recording sample condition, with quantity of fines versus coarse chips.
	<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>	No relationship has been seen to exist
Logging	<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>The logging uses a standard legend developed by S2 which is suitable for wireframing of the basement interface.</p> <p>Exploration holes are not geotechnically logged but resource holes are.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All core has been photographed both dry and wet. Geological logging of the diamond drill holes is into tough books using standardised codes and templates. These logs are then imported into S2's central database
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All drillholes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core sawn in half and half core taken for assay.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Bot samples are dried and sieved. A representative portion of the coarse fraction is retained and logged
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were delivered by S2 personnel to ALS Minerals laboratory in Sodankyla, Finland, where they are crushed with >70% <2mm (code CRU-31), split by riffle splitter (code SPL-21), and pulverised 1000g to 85% <75 um (code PUL-32). Crushers and pulverizers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (codes CRU-QC, PUL-QC). The prepared samples are forwarded to ALS Minerals Loughrea, Ireland, for analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Full QAQC system in place to determine accuracy and precision of assays
	<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>	For DDH's non biased core cutting through using an orientation line marked on core and cut to the line
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Samples of appropriate size
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were analysed by ALS Minerals Loughrea, Ireland. BoT Samples analysed using a 25g aqua regia digestion with a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish (code AuME-TL43) for Au as well as a multi-element suite (Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Tl & Zn). Core samples analysed for gold undergo a 50g fire assay with AA finish (code Au-AA26).
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Full QAQC system in place including Certified Standards and blanks of appropriate matrix and levels
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	all significant intercepts have been verified by senior S2 exploration personnel, including verifying against drill logging, core photos and/or direct visual inspection of drill core.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned diamond holes have been drilled
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary sampling data is collected in a set of standard Excel templates. The information is managed by S2's database manager for validation and compilation into S2's central database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments made
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	BoT collars were located with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of within 3 metres. Diamond drill collars are pegged using a Trimble DGPS to +/- 1m accuracy. Drill rigs are aligned to Grid west using Standard Finnish National Grid ETRS-TM35FIN. The holes are downhole surveyed using a Deviflex tool.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is the Standard Finnish National Grid ETRS-TM35FIN.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Elevation data for all collars is determined by a digital elevation model derived from public domain 2m Lidar data. Topographic control and map data is excellent.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	BoT geochemical samples are drilled at 400m by 20m for initial reconnaissance and 100m by 10m for detailed infill. Diamond drilling is on irregular line spacings (between 160 – 360 metres) with holes spaced between 30 – 80 metres along line. Drilling is designed , designed toto scope out the basement stratigraphy and structure and will be progressively infilled to 80m x 40m with deeper holes as deemed appropriate.
	<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>	Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient at this stage to allow the estimation of mineral resources.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied
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>	Drillhole orientation is designed to intersect the mineralised package of rocks and be perpendicular to shearing and mineralisation. Structural measurements from orientated core indicate that the main fabric and contacts are dipping steeply to the east and hence holes collared at -60dip 270deg azimuth are appropriate.
	<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>	The drilling at this stage is preliminary and exploratory. It is not possible to assess if any sample bias has occurred due to drillhole orientation at this stage.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by S2 personnel. Drill samples and core is visually checked at the drill rig and then transported to S2's logging and cutting facilities by S2 personnel for logging, cutting and sampling. Bagged samples are transferred to ALS Laboratories in Sodankyla, Finland by S2 personnel.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - FINLAND

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The exploration work is located within the Paana Central Exploration License. ML2018:0081. The exploration licenses are 100% owned by Sakumpu Exploration Oy, a Finnish registered 100% owned subsidiary of S2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	All of the Exploration Licenses are in good standing and no known impediments exist on the tenements being actively explored.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area is a virgin greenfields discovery. Outokumpu completed limited regional BoT drilling in the area, but were not assayed for gold.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The prospect style is a shear zone hosted orogenic gold deposit within the Central Lapland Greenstone belt.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Refer to sample plans in text.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	<p>All reported intersections of drilling undertaken by S2 have been length weighted.</p> <p>A nominal 0.1g/t lower cut-off is used for the reconnaissance diamond drill intersections. No top cut has been applied.</p>
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>The trend of mineralisation at the prospects described is broadly north-south, dipping steeply to the east at approximately 70 degrees</p> <p>Refer to figures in body of text.</p>
Diagram	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 body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results considered significant are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other exploration data present.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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	<p>Selected samples will be submitted for multi-element analysis once all gold assays have been received.</p> <p>Extensional BoT drilling on the Paana project will resume.</p> <p>A decision on what follow-up exploration will be determined once a full evaluation of results has been undertaken.</p>