

ASX RELEASE

6 November 2019

FURTHER MASSIVE SULPHIDE INTERSECTED AND SAMPLES DISPATCHED

Highlights

- Diamond drilling comprising 7 holes for 705m was completed at the high-grade Ni-Cu Alotta Prospect;
 - Hole **ZA-19-06** was completed with **13.5m of massive and net textured sulphide mineralisation intersected from 65m to 78.5m downhole** including 5m of massive sulphide from 65m;
 - Hole **ZA-19-08** was completed with a **24.4m of massive and net textured sulphide mineralisation from 55.5m downhole** which included two massive sulphide intercepts of 1.7m from 55.5m and 1.5m from 64m;
 - Five of the seven holes contained appreciable zones of massive sulphide mineralisation; and,
 - Detail geological logging, core-cutting and sampling has been completed and a total of 206 samples dispatched to ALS in Sudbury for assay. Results are expected within 4 to 5 weeks and will be reported once all QA/QC procedures have been finalised.
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Cut core packed ready for shipment



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Advanced Nickel-Copper-PGE focused explorer Chase Mining Corporation Limited (“CML” or “The Company”) is pleased to announce the successful completion of the 7-hole diamond drill programme. The programme targeted extensions to known mineralisation within the Ni-Cu wireframe (**Figure 1**); as well as testing the interpreted Alotta Deeps position; a shallow Downhole Electromagnetic plate and, the potential WNW extension of the main mineralised zone. Mineralisation intersected in holes ZA-19-03, ZA-19-04 and ZA-19-05 which include massive sulphide intercepts has been previously reported (ASX announcements 30 October and 1 November 2019).

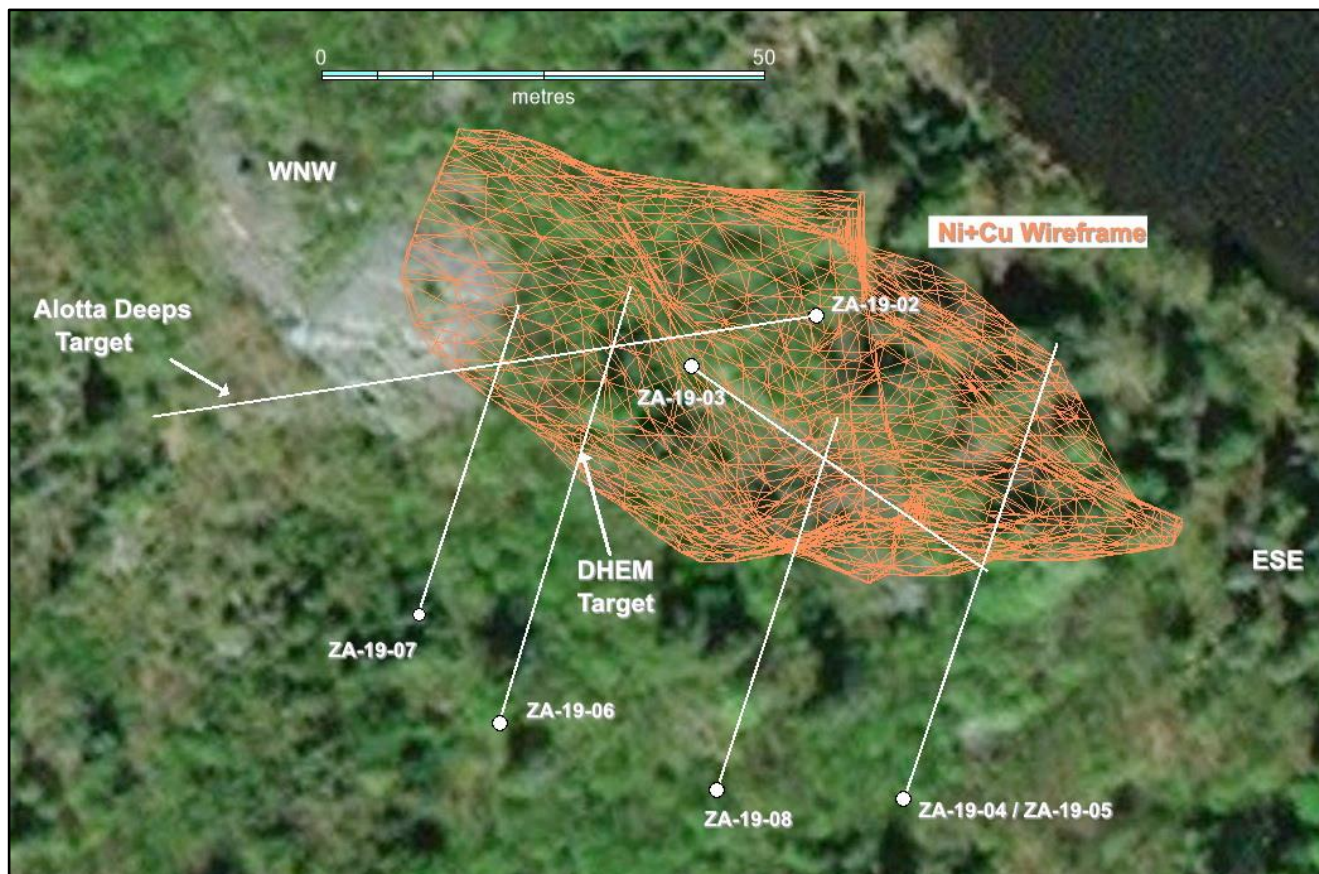


Figure 1: Alotta Project – Drill Hole Location Plan

Wrap-up of the Alotta Drilling Programme

Hole ZA-19-02 targeted potential remobilised massive sulphide at the intersection of the basal zone of the Alotta gabbro body with a major NW trending fault zone to the WNW of the wireframe model (**Figure 1**). The hole drilled through the base of the ‘wireframe model’ intersecting weakly mineralised gabbro from 30 to 37m downhole and drilled on to intersect the fault / breccia zone between 85 and 90m downhole with the Alotta gabbro containing only trace pyrite mineralisation at this location.

Hole ZA-19-06 targeted a strong Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) anomaly returned from the survey of deepened hole ZA-18-01 (renamed ZA-19-01) between 60m and 80m downhole (ASX announcement 14 October 2019). The hole intersected **5m of massive sulphide** from 65 to 70m comprising 95% pyrrhotite and 5% chalcopyrite (**Figure 2**) then variably disseminated, net-textured to semi-massive mineralised gabbro to 78.5m (**Figure 3**) with the hole ending in feldspar porphyry at 107m.

Figures 2 and 3 show examples of the mineralised zone in **Hole ZA-19-06** at 65m and 77m downhole.



Figure 2: ZA-19-06 - massive sulphide comprising 95% pyrrhotite and 5% chalcopyrite at 65-66.5m downhole.



Figure 3: ZA-19-06 - footwall gabbro with semi-massive and net-textured pyrrhotite + pyrite at 76 to 78.5m downhole

Hole ZA-19-07 targeted the shallow along strike WNW continuation of mineralisation intersected in 2018 holes ZA-18-01 and ZA-18-09. The hole intersected a zone of weak pyrite mineralised gabbro from 57 to 66m downhole (**Figure 4**) with 20cm zone of semi-massive pyrite at 60.80m (Figure4). Once final sectional data is available the intercept may represent an extension to the mineralisation intersected in ZA-19-02 (see Figure 1).



Figure 4: ZA-19-07 - semi-massive sulphide mainly pyrite with lesser pyrrhotite at 61m downhole in gabbro.

Hole ZA-19-08 was drilled as an uplift hole to and ~15m west of the 2018 hole, ZA-18-04 to verify the 24.17m wide zone of mineralisation at 1.23% Ni and 2.31% Cu from 53.10m intersected in it (ASX announcement 8 January 2019).

ZA-19-08 intersected 24.4m of massive and net textured sulphide mineralisation from 55.5m downhole, which included two massive sulphide intercepts of 1.7m from 55.5m and 1.5m from 64m. Net-texture sulphide mineralised gabbro was intersected from 64.5 to 79.9m with feldspar porphyry to the end of hole at 100m. **Figures 5 and 6** show examples of the mineralised zones.



Figure 5: ZA-19-08 massive pyrrhotite with 5-10% pyrite at 63 to 64.5m downhole and 40cm semi-massive chalcopyrite with 10% pyrrhotite at 65.1m.



Figure 6: ZA-19-08 – gabbro with disseminated and net textured pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation at 71-76m downhole.

Holes **ZA-19-06** and **ZA-19-08** met their objective of verifying extensions and continuity of massive sulphide mineralisation and testing the width of the footwall mineralised gabbro. The Alotta Deeps hole **ZA-19-02** did not intersect any remobilised massive sulphide on the strongly developed footwall fault/breccia zone at the tested locality. Given that the weather has now set in, the company will await the assays from this drill programme before planning further exploration work at Alotta in early 2020. The Company intends to also update the market on its future plans for the gold potential at the Lorraine Mine in this Quarter.

Table 1: Alotta Drill Collar Coordinates

Planned Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	CGVD** (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Planned Depth	Final Depth
ZA-19-02	631638	5258632	264	259	-47	105	102
ZA-19-03	631624	5258626	268	126	-71	105	102
ZA-19-04	631649	5258578	274	019	-45	105	102
ZA-19-05	631649	5258578	274	019	-55	105	102
ZA-19-06	631604	5258585	278	020	-55	105	107
ZA-19-07	631600	5258603	273	022	-65	90	90
ZA-19-08	631627	5258578	274	018	-48	105	100
						Total	705m

(Coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 17N. Azimuth (Azi) True North Canadian Height Datum)

Information used to compile data presented in this ASX announcement is from detail geological logging and visual observations on mineralisation only. No assay results are being reported in this release. Core-cutting and sampling has been completed and a total of 206 samples have been dispatched to ALS in Sudbury for assay. Results are expected within 4 to 5 weeks and will be reported once all QA/QC procedures have been finalised as per procedures as set out in the attached **Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Template** which are Standard Operating Procedure for the Company.

All depths quoted are downhole depths – no true widths of mineralisation have been estimated.

For, and on behalf of, the Board of Directors of Chase Mining Corporation Limited:

Dr Leon Pretorius

Executive Chairman and CEO

6 November 2019

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Or

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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Activities is based on information evaluated by **Dr Leon Pretorius** who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Dr Pretorius is the Executive Chairman of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and he consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Pretorius holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

Information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Activities is based on information compiled by **Mr Martin Kavanagh**. Mr Kavanagh is a Non-Executive Director of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). Mr Kavanagh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Kavanagh as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Kavanagh consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kavanagh holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

6 November 2019

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i><i>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 30g 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Information from quick logs and core photographs only have been used to compile data presented in this ASX announcement.No assay results are being reported.No core submitted for assay as of 30 October 2019.All drill core was geologically logged by a suitably qualified Senior Geologist.Sampling of drill core was at a maximum of 1.5 metre intervals or as appropriate (minimum of 0.30m) to align with geological /mineralisation contacts ensuring that representative sample intervals were submitted for assay.Mineralised sections of drill core were cut with a diamond saw and half core samples submitted to ALS-Geochemistry, Sudbury, Canada (a fully accredited laboratory) for analysis.Half core been retained together with the full core (unsampled) sections of each hole for verification purposes.Assay methods comprised ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt and Pd (PGM-ICP23 Lab Code) and ME-MS61 for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr elements and NiCu-OG62 for over-limits of Ni-Cu in ME-MS61
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The October 2019 diamond drilling programme currently comprises six angle holes varying in depth from 102m to 120m. • All core drilling is NQ core size (47.6mm). • The drilling contractor is Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd using a self-built, skid mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill contractor measures core recoveries for every run completed using three metre core barrel. The core recovered is physically measured and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre “run”. Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. • The recoveries are also confirmed by the project Senior Geologist and entered into the drill logs. • There was a notable and consistent competency in the rocks drilled with no significant core recovery problems occurring in any of the holes drilled. • Generally, 100% recoveries were achieved through the sulphide mineralised zones. • No sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail logging of drill the drill core has commenced. • Core cutting and sampling routines have commenced. • As yet no samples have been submitted for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An experienced Senior Geologist from the Company's consultants Orix Geoscience geologically logged the drill core, using an industry standard logging procedure. All holes are summary logged during the drilling phase and then logged (and sampled) in detail. Logging of drill core is both qualitative i.e. logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology and alteration type; and quantitative i.e. % of minerals present depending on the feature being logged. All core is photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet. Photos are saved on a secure server. All data was entered into digital templates at the project office. All samples were geologically logged to the level of detail required to support a future Mineral Resource Estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NQ core will be cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in the core tray. Half-core sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation intersected. Core cutting and sampling will be carried out by experienced personnel supervised by the Senior Geologist Orix/Chase Mining's sampling procedures and QAQC was used to maximise representivity of samples. Orix Geoscience will manage the QAQC of the drill programme which has included the use of certified reference

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>materials (CRMs - standards) and unmineralised samples (blanks).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum core length of 1.5m will be used and is considered appropriate for the style of disseminated to massive sulphide mineralisation being targeted. The minimum core length sampled was 0.30m. The half core samples will be crushed at the ALS Sudbury laboratory and the entire sample was pulverised to 97% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize better than 85% passing 75 microns to provide a sub-sample for analysis. This process minimizes any sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage. The half core sample sizes (max. 1.40m – min.30cm) are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of disseminated, net textured, semi-massive and massive sulphides expected at Lorraine and Alotta. Core sampling, sample size and analytical methods are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation being reported. Samples including duplicates and CRM's will be submitted for assay at ALS Sudbury
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core has been submitted for assay as of 30 October 2019. Procedures below will be followed Samples from the drilling were submitted to ALS Geochemistry, Sudbury, Canada. Assay methods comprised ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt and Pd (PGM-ICP23 Lab Code) and ME-MS61 for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Mg, Mn,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr elements and NiCu-OG62 for over-limits of Ni-Cu in ME-MS61</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation for homogeneity was carried by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 microns was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. Quarter core samples will be submitted for QAQC checks. The laboratory was also directed to take pulp (-75 micron) duplicates at the pulverizing stage as part of the QAQC. Total QAQC samples make up approximately 11.5% of all samples. CRM's with a relevant range of values, were inserted and at a rate of every 20th sample. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits. External quality assurance of the laboratory assays was monitored by the insertion of blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials (CRM). Two types of CRMs were alternated through the sample stream and where possible matched to the material being drilled. One type of blank was inserted into the sample sequence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplicate sub-samples were also generated by the laboratory • No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage. • Handheld (pXRF) devices have not been used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Competent Person (CP) is the Company's Non-Executive Director Martin Kavanagh who has reviewed the Orix Geoscience data compilation relating to the Lorraine and Alotta drill programme. • The CP and the Company's Executive Chairman and CEO (also a CP) have reviewed the laboratory data and have confirmed the calculation of the intersection in CM-19-07 plus comments on anomalous only metal values in some of the drill holes. • As sulphide mineralisation is highly visible it is unlikely that any significant zones of mineralisation were missed. • Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core. • The holes are logged in Microsoft Excel templates for database management and validation. • The drill programme is follow-up to an October 2018 programme

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All hole collars were surveyed in UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (Northern Hemisphere) using a handheld GPS. • Elevation information utilized for the drilling was determined by GPS and previously recorded elevations from the historic drilling. • The holes were surveyed using a single-shot reflex camera which can be affected by the massive pyrrhotite bodies intersected in the drill programme
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill programme is follow-up to an October 2018 programme • A list of the drillholes coordinates and orientation are provided in Table 1 of the ASX release
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill programme is follow-up to an October 2018 programme
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orix Geoscience manages the chain of custody of drill core • The drill core and samples were kept in a secure facility (CXS Ltd, Larder Lake, Ontario) fitted with CCTV and an alarm system during the logging, core splitting and sampling process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill core and half-core are securely stored at the CSX facility. The individual samples of split core were bagged and tagged and packed in wire tied and sealed polyweave bags for shipment to the laboratory. Tracking sheets were set up online to monitor the progress of the samples through the laboratory. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS Sudbury as an interim measure and will be collected for return to the CSX facility.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. Orix / TopTung have specific SOP in relation the management of drill programmes and sample analysis. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company holds 100% of the Project tenements in the name of its wholly owned subsidiary Zeus Olympus Sub Corp. The Mining Claims are in good standing and no known impediments exist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information relating to the Projects exploration history was sourced from company reports lodged with the Quebec Mines Department (MERN -Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles) and compiled by ORIX Geoscience the Company's consultant geologists. The bulk of the data comes from exploration carried out by Canadian companies between 1987 and 2005.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is focused on the exploration for Ni-Cu-Co-PGM mineralised gabbro bodies which intrude a sequence of mafic volcanic and felsic volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt. The mineralisation occurs as disseminated to massive sulphides near the base of the gabbro bodies and as remobilised massive sulphides along shears/fault zones.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill programme is follow-up to an October 2018 programme For collar information relating the Company's 2019 drilling) refer to Table 1 of this ASX release. A drill hole location plan is presented as Figure 1 in the ASX release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No results available at the time of reporting
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill programme is follow-up to an October 2018 programme • A drill hole location plan is available in the body of the report
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill programme is follow-up to an October 2018 programme • No results available at the time of reporting

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Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill programme is follow-up to an October 2018 programme No results available at the time of reporting
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's website (www.chasemining.com.au) details historical exploration, geology and mineralisation and geophysical survey data tabled in the form of ASX announcements for the Canadian projects.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is on-going No results available at the time of reporting