

10 MARCH 2020

ASX: SKY

EXPLORATION UPDATE – CULLARIN & DORADILLA DRILLING

CULLARIN PROJECT

- ◆ SKY now sampling over 3,000m of unsampled historical diamond drillcore identified from the Hume Target at NSW Government drillcore library
- ◆ Unrivalled opportunity to fast track evaluation of Hume Target
- ◆ Hume Target drill permits submitted - follow up drill testing of HUD002 scheduled for late March

DORADILLA PROJECT

- ◆ Shallow drilling returns significant high- grade tin and copper mineralisation at 3KELand Doradilla Prospects

SKY's exploration well funded with \$10M committed from recent capital raising

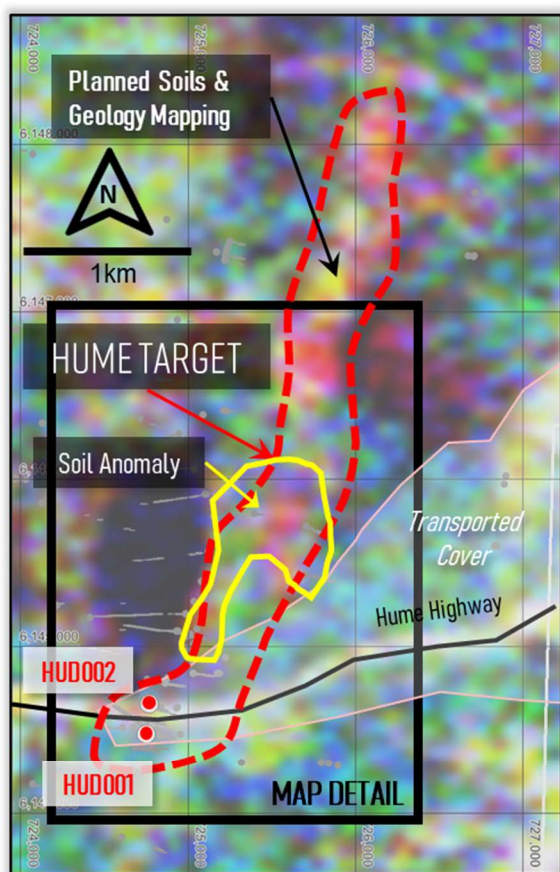
The Board of SKY Metals Limited ('SKY' or 'The Company') is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities at the Cullarin Gold Project located approximately 20km west of Goulburn in NSW and the Doradilla Tin Project located approximately 50km south-east of Bourke in NSW.

CULLARIN GOLD PROJECT - (EL 7954; SKY EARNING 80% FROM HRR)

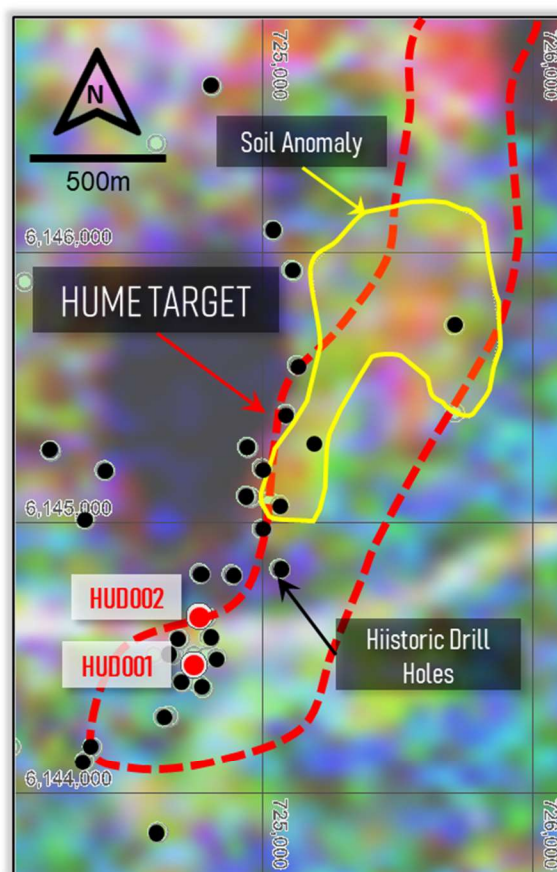
As part of the follow up to the outstanding gold mineralisation intersected in drillhole HUD002 (ASX SKY 10 February 2020), SKY undertook an audit of historic drillholes at the NSW Government drillcore library at Londonderry in western Sydney. This audit revealed that a total of 38 drillholes were located at the core library in the area of the Hume Target (**Figure 1**). Of these, ten drillholes have been identified as high priority to evaluate the postulated strike of the HUD002 mineralisation and to assess the eastern limb of the soil anomaly north of HUD002 (ASX SKY 11 February 2020). In total, approximately 3,100m of drillcore has been identified thus far for sampling. Most of this drillcore is uncut and, most notably, no high precision gold analysis has been undertaken. Three batches of samples (~ 600m of drillcore) have been submitted for analysis. Initial results are expected within the next two weeks.

Drill permits for follow up diamond core drilling of the HUD002 intersection have been submitted, with drilling scheduled for commencement in late March. Geological mapping of the Hume Target has commenced and soil sampling of the northern outcropping portions of the target is planned to commence in the next couple of weeks.

SKY CEO Mark Arundell commented; *"The identification of unsampled drillcore at the Londonderry core library is an unparalleled chance for SKY to fast track the evaluation of the Hume Target. Although the drillhole locations are not ideally placed, the data generated from the SKY sampling program will be an enormous benefit in the assessment of the Hume Target. Besides the cost saving of over \$400,000 in drilling expenses, SKY also benefits in the ability to target the follow up drill campaign of the Hume Target based on the results of the legacy core sampling"*.



KTU RADIOMETRICS



MAP DETAIL: LOCATION OF HISTORIC DRILLHOLES AT NSW CORE LIBRARY

Figure 1: Hume Target, showing location of historic drill holes over radiometrics

DORADILLA TIN PROJECT- POLYMETALLIC RC DRILLING (EL 6258; SKY 100%)

RC drilling of multiple targets testing shallow, high-grade tin + polymetallic mineralisation at the Doradilla Project was completed in late 2019. Drilling was designed to test the continuity and extensions to existing polymetallic tin mineralisation at the 3KEL Prospect (40m @ 0.56% Cu, 1.6% Sn, 0.38% Zn from 6m to EOH, inc. 18m @ 3% Sn, 0.85% Cu, 0.73% Zn from 18m, 3KAC004) and shallow, high grade tin mineralisation (as cassiterite) at the Doradilla Tin Prospect (10m @ 1.09% Sn from 80m, DRAC009) (ASX PGS: 22 November 2018) (Figure 2).

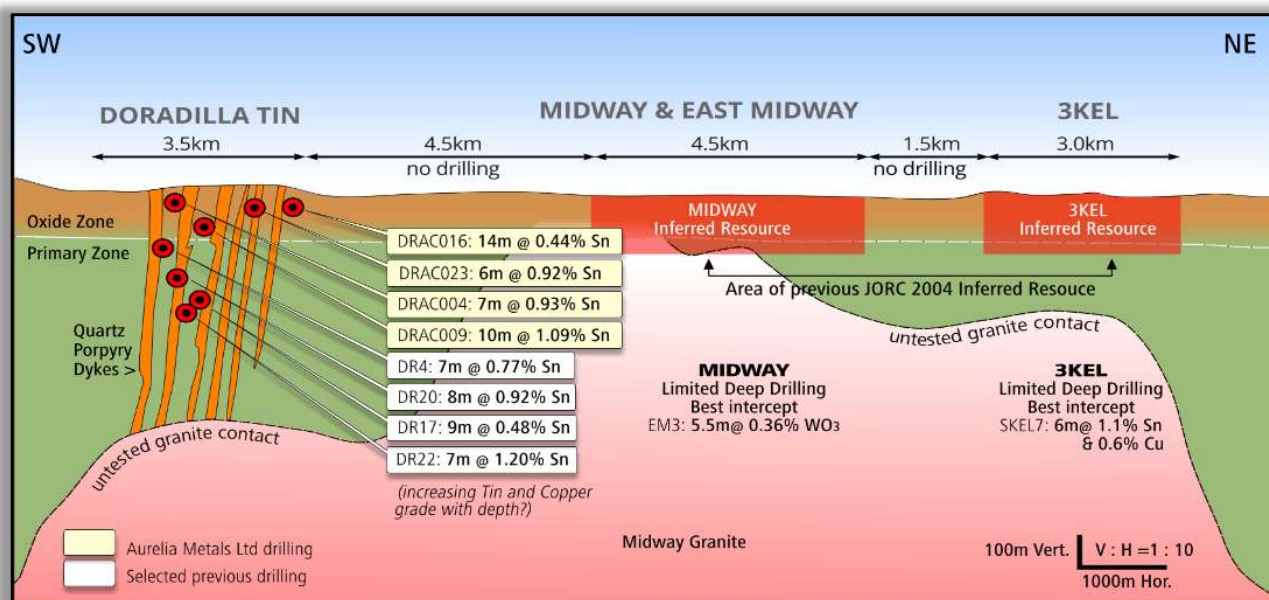


Figure 2: Doradilla Project, DMK Line Schematic

Results have been received from all drillholes from the recent RC drilling program. Ten drill holes totalling 1,127m were completed with significant intersections assays reported in Table 2 and include the following high grade results of tin (Sn), copper (Cu), indium (In) and silver (Ag) from the 3KEL & Doradilla Prospects:

3KRC001	17m @ 1.36% Sn, 0.69% Cu, 70g/t In from 34m
3KRC002	6m @ 1.11% Sn, 1.48% Cu, 44g/t Ag, 65g/t In from 105m
3KRC003	10m @ 1.00% Sn, 0.8% Cu, 53g/t In from 25m
DORC001	11m @ 1.04 Sn, 0.26% Pb from 37m

COMMENTARY

The intersection of significant shallow mineralisation at both Doradilla and 3KEL has confirmed the tenor and width of oxide tin mineralisation at 3KEL and Doradilla Prospects.

Of particular significance is the results from 3KEL in hole 3KRC002 (6m @ 1.11% Sn, 1.48% Cu, 44g/t Ag, 65g/t In from 105m) which represent the first time significant **primary** tin and copper mineralisation has been recognised at 3KEL. This mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

Samples from both shallow oxide and primary tin mineralisation will be submitted for petrology to confirm nature of mineralogy. Copper mineralisation as bornite (Cu₅FeS₄) was observed in drill cuttings, and indicates favourable metallurgy.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (MGA55)	Northing (MGA55)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)
DORC001	RC	433747	6641512	-60	318.8	90
DORC002	RC	433836	6641562	-55	318.8	102
DORC003	RC	434017	6641656	-60	318.8	144
DORC004	RC	434170	6641786	-60	318.8	99
DORC005	RC	434263	6641843	-55	318.8	128
DORC006	RC	434543	6642100	-55	318.8	78
3KRC001	RC	444670	6649542	-60	318.8	96
3KRC002	RC	444703	6649542	-60	318.8	174
3KRC003	RC	4444510	6649421	-60	318.8	102
3KRC004	RC	444281	6649230	-60	318.8	114

Table 1: Doradilla Project, collar summary

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sn %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	In g/t	Comments
DORC001	37	48	11	1.04	0.04	0.26	0.03	9	7	
DORC002	50	67	17	0.45	0.09	0.10	0.08	4	6	
<i>including</i>	58	62	4	0.97	0.10	0.20	0.07	4	6	
DORC003	91	101	10	0.32	0.14	0.02	0.35	3	3	
DORC004	86	90	4	0.50	0.06	0.09	0.02	1	3	
DORC005										No significant intersection
DORC006										No significant intersection
3KRC001	34	51	17	1.36	0.69	-	0.30	3	70	Moderately to extremely weathered
and	22	30	8	0.13	0.12	-	0.09	2	17	Extremely weathered
3KRC002	105	111	6	1.11	1.48	-	0.39	44	65	Unweathered
3KRC003	25	35	10	1.00	0.8	-	0.42	8	53	Moderately weathered
and	5	15	10	0.31	0.12	0.01	0.10	1	17	
3KRC004	44	51	7	0.22	0.02	-	0.07	1	10	
and	57	66	9	0.35	0.05	0.01	0.32	1	22	
and	69	79	10	0.39	0.20	-	1.35	2	51	

Table 2: Doradilla Project, significant intersections. Results >2m, thickness; > 0.1% Sn, and/or 0.1% Cu. 2m of internal dilution

This announcement is authorised for release by SKY's Board of Directors



ABOUT SKY (ASX: SKY)

SKY is an ASX listed public company focused on the exploration and development of high value mineral resources in Australia.

SKY's project portfolio offers exposure to the gold and tin market in the world class mining jurisdiction of NSW.

GOLD PROJECTS

SKY's emerging gold exploration strategy leverages the SKY exploration team's significant combined experience during the early stages of the McPhillamys gold discovery (60Mt @ 1.05g/t Au for 2.03Moz, NPV of ~\$800M @\$1800/oz, Regis Resources Ltd 2017). The McPhillamys mineralisation represents a distinct and economically important gold target style in NSW. The McPhillamys Gold Deposit was discovered in 2006 during the Alkane/Newmont 'Orange District Exploration Joint Venture' and is currently being advanced by Regis Resources Ltd, with a proposed 7Mt/annum mining operation (ASX RRL 8 September 2017).

CULLARIN EL7954 / KANGIARA EL8400 & EL8573, HRR FARM-IN

Under the HRR farm-in, SKY may earn up to an 80% interest in the projects via the expenditure of \$2M prior to the formation of a joint venture (ASX: 9 October 2019). Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous drilling at the Cullarin Project include 148.4m @ 0.97 g/t Au (WL31) including 14.6m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 16.2m, and 142.1m @ 0.89 g/t Au (WL28) including 12m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 25.9m. The Cullarin Project contains equivalent host stratigraphy to the McPhillamys deposit with a similar geochemical (multielement pathfinders), geophysical (magnetics, radiometrics & IP) and alteration (white mica) signature. SKY's maiden drill programme to follow up this historical work has been very successful including core hole HUD002 which returned 93m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 56m.

DOURO PROJECT (EL8915, EL8920 100% SKY)

Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous exploration at the new 100% SKY tenements (Douro Project) include 36m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 0m to EOH in drillhole LM2 and Costeaning: 81m @ 0.87g/t Au in a costean on EL8920 at the Douro Project. At the Caledonian Prospect, the distribution of multiple historic drill intersections indicate a potentially large mineralised gold zone with discrete high-grade zones, e.g. 6m @ 8g/t Au recorded from lode at historic Caledonian Mines (GSNSW). A strong, robust soil gold anomaly (600 x 100m @ +0.1ppm) occurs and most drillholes (depth ~25m) terminate in the mineralised zone

TIN PROJECTS

TALLEBUNG PROJECT (EL6699, 100% SKY)

The Tallebung Project is located approximately 70km north-west of Condobolin in central NSW. The project encompasses the historic Tallebung Tin Mining Field at the northern extent of the Wagga Tin Belt within the central Lachlan Orogen and is considered prospective for lode and porphyry-style tin - tungsten mineralisation.

DORADILLA PROJECT (EL6258, 100% SKY)

The Doradilla Project is located approximately 30km south of Bourke in north-western NSW and represents a large and strategic tin project with excellent potential for associated polymetallic mineralisation (tin, tungsten, copper, bismuth, indium, nickel, cobalt, gold).

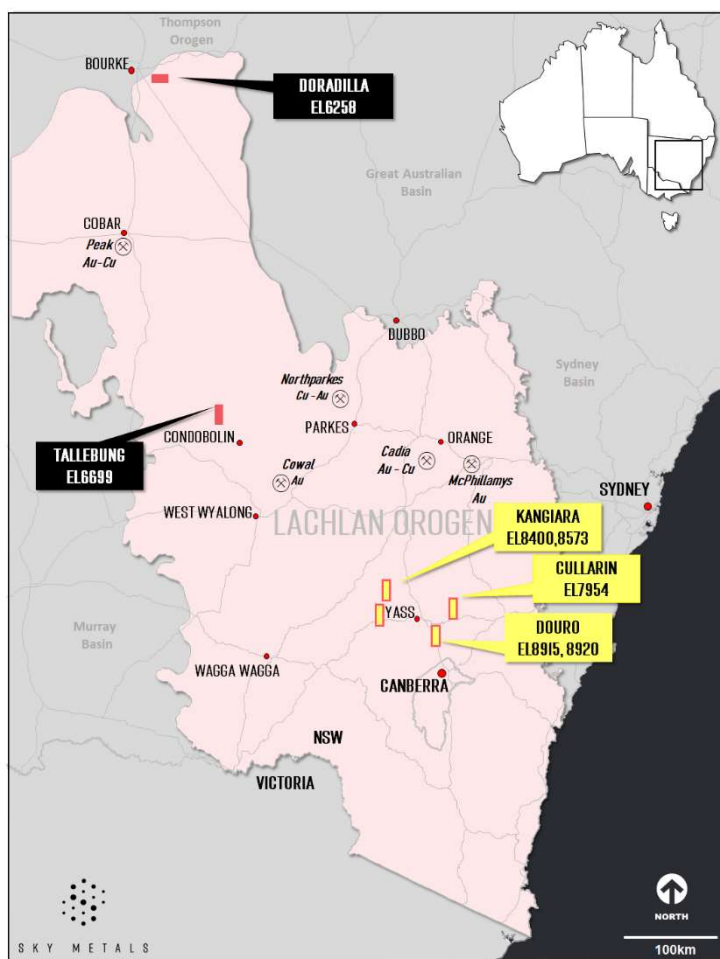


Figure 4: SKY Location Map

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results and planning was compiled by Mr Mark Arundell, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee, and CEO of Sky Metals Ltd. Mr Arundell has sufficient experience which 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 Arundell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

DISCLAIMER

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Sky Metals Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Sky Metals Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.



JORC CODE, 2012 - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data –DORADILLA PROJECT

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	All RC samples were submitted to ALS Orange for preparation and assaying.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	For RC drilling, assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 30 samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling.</p> <p>The primary metal of interest, tin (Sn) was determined by fused-disk XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence), being the industry standard technique for this element. Multielement assaying was completed by 0.25g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination. Gold was analysed by fire assay</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 110mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed 	RC drilling - sample quality is assessed by the sampler by visual approximation of sample recovery and if the sample is dry, damp or wet.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples 	RC drilling - high capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. .
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken. Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and extent of lithologies. Relationship between lithologies. Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography 	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. A representative sample of each one metre RC interval is retained in chip trays for future reference. Half core samples are retained in trays for future reference.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged 	All samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken 	NA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry 	RC drilling - the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique 	For RC samples: samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples 	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks were inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. The results of the standards were to be within $\pm 10\%$ variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side were re-assayed. ALS conducted internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	RC drilling - duplicate samples are collected for both composite intervals and re-split intervals. Duplicates generally show excellent repeatability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled 	Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total 	<p>Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Forty-eight elements Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested by four-acid digest then analysed by ICPMS (method ME-MS61).</p> <p>Gold was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA26)</p> <p>Sn and W assays were generated by lithium borate fusion XRF (method ME-MS85) – considered appropriate for these elements.</p>



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Not applicable as no geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	For RC drilling - certified reference material or blanks were inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials were used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of elements, with a primary focus on tin.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company. Drill data is compiled and collated and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify personnel. 	The intersection calculations were viewed by >1 geological personnel.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	Twinned holes have not been used in the drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility was collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet was combined into a master excel spreadsheet as the drill hole database. Assay data was provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data was validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Hard copies of the assay certificates were stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data 	Assay data is not adjusted.
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. 	Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS (accuracy $\pm 2m$). DGPS surveying of holes will be completed on completion ($\pm 0.1m$) if deemed necessary.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used 	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55E, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control 	Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS (accuracy $\pm 2m$). DGPS surveying of holes will be completed on completion ($\pm 0.1m$) if deemed necessary.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results 	At this early exploration stage, the data spacing is variable as the focus is on geological mapping and identifying new zones of mineralisation.
	<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 	Not Applicable as no Resource Estimate has been completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied 	Sample compositing is not applied.
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 	Drilling was orientated west to cross the interpreted, easterly dipping tin-lode mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material 	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security 	<p>Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Sky Metals who commissioned the drilling from the drilling rig to assay laboratory.</p> <p>All samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped into larger tied polyweave bags and transported to ALS in Orange by SKY personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system and all assays are reported via email.</p> <p>Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time (minimum 3 years). The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 	The Company does not routinely have external consultants verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - DORADILLA PROJECT

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Doradilla Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 6258</p> <p>The tenement is 100% owned by Stannum Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Big Sky Metals Pty Ltd and Sky Metals Ltd.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area 	The conditions of the license for the Doradilla Project require the prior written consent from NSW Minister for Planning (Minister) before any change in effective control of the licence holder or foreign acquisition of substantial control of the licence holder.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	The Doradilla Project area has an extensive exploration history, with the tenement area subject to extensive past exploration within 22 previous exploration licences. The main DMK line skarn zone was discovered by North Broken Hill Ltd in 1972. Between 1972 and 1984 several companies, (North Broken Hill Ltd, Renison Ltd, Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd, Metals Exploration Ltd, and Preussag Australia Pty Ltd), drilled multiple diamond, percussion and auger drill holes on the prospect, defining a stratigraphically persistent, low grade, tin-bearing calc-silicate skarn. Significant exploration efforts were also completed by Shell Minerals, Cleveland Tin, Aberfoyle, Eastmet and Metals Exploration. More recent exploration was completed by Goldminco Corporation and YTC Resources (now Aurelia Metals), who completed aircore drilling programmes on 3KEL, the Doradilla deposit, as well as aircore and diamond core holes across a number of ultramafic serpentinite bodies, exploring for skarn related nickel mineralisation
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	The bedrock geology of EL6258 comprises units of low to moderate metamorphic grade phyllite, schist, slate, siltstone, and conglomerate that have been previously interpreted to be part of the Ordovician Girilambone Group. The mineralisation at Doradilla is mainly skarn/replacement tin/tungsten mineralisation hosted with the DMK Line. The DMK Line is a belt of calc-silicate skarns after limestone



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		and marl that is up to 100m thick. This unit is considered to be a conformable part of the Devonian stratigraphy. Other calc silicates have been located at Doradilla Trig, Wednesday Shaft and Northern Shaft. Post-dating deformation and regional metamorphism is the emplacement of a large fractionated A-type granite batholith with an evolved suite of quartz porphyry dykes (the Midway Granite), interpreted to be the source of mineralising fluids at Doradilla. Recent dating has demonstrated a Triassic age for these intrusions. Mineralisation appears to be related to emplacement of this batholith.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	See body of announcement.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Not applicable as drill hole information is included.
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 reported, drilling results from the Doradilla Project have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% Sn have been used to calculate intercepts. No high cut-off has been applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated 	No metal equivalences quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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'). 	Orientated drill core used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Lode orientation of the Tallebung is well constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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. 	See body of announcement, and appendix of Planet Gas (PGS) ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.
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. 	See table in appendix of PGS ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.
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. 	
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). 	See body of announcement, and appendix of PGS ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	See body of announcement, and appendix of PGS ASX announcement, 22 November 2018.