



QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

PERIOD ENDED

31 March 2020

Snapshot of Medusa:

- Un-hedged, high grade gold producer operating in the Philippines and focused on growth in the Asia Pacific Region
- No long-term debt

Board of Directors:

Andrew Teo
(Chairperson)

Raul Villanueva
(Executive Director)

Roy Daniel
(Non-Executive Director)

Executive Management:

David McGowan
(Chief Executive Officer)

Raul Villanueva
(President, Philippine subsidiaries)

Peter Alphonso
(Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary)

James P. Llorca
(General Manager, Geology & Resources)

Patrick Chang
(Corporate Development Officer)

Stuart Ellison
(General Manager Operations & Projects)

Capital Structure:

Ordinary shares:	207,794,301
Unlisted options:	2,025,000
Performance Rights	5,467,000

ASX Listing:

Code: MML



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OVERVIEW:

Co-O MINE PRODUCTION

- **Production:** 24,802 ounces at average head grade of 6.25 g/t gold (Dec 2019 Qtr: 20,792 ounces at 5.32 g/t gold);
- **Cash Costs:** US\$657 per ounce (Dec 2019 Qtr: US\$801 per ounce);
- **All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC"):** US\$1,118 per ounce (Dec 2019 Qtr: US\$1,346 per ounce);
- **Mill Performance:** Gold recovery averaged 95.2% (Dec 2019 Qtr: 94.9%);
- **Mine Development:** Total advance of 8,420 metres of horizontal and vertical development (Dec 2019 Qtr: 7,767 metres);
- **Mine Infrastructure Projects:**
 - Work has continued on commissioning the 35E winze;
 - Excavations continued on the major pump station on level 10;
 - Work has continued on the systematic refurbishment of the L8 shaft to improve its longevity as a key infrastructure at Co-O; and
 - Study into accessing and mining below level 12 completed with commitment to development of a decline.
- **COVID-19:** No positive cases recorded on site and measures taken to reduce the health risk to our people while at work.

Co-O MINE EXPLORATION

- **Underground Resource Drilling**
Total drilling for the quarter was 9,878m. Highlights from the program were:
 - Reserve drilling at levels 4,6,7 & 10 totalled 5,809 metres from 34 holes;
 - Resource drilling at level 10 totalled 4,069 metres from 7 holes; and
 - High-grade results returned in resource drilling included 1.20 metres @ 96.11 g/t gold; 0.25 metres @ 74.15 g/t gold; 0.95 metres @ 20.29 g/t gold and 1.40 metres @ 16.29 g/t gold.

REGIONAL & NEAR MINE EXPLORATION

- **Co-O near Mine Exploration (MinEx):**
 - modelling of Royal Crowne Vein after completion of Phase 3 drilling has reduced the overall Mineral Resource. It is planned to test if the resource improves at depth; and
 - a scout drilling campaign aggregating 845 metres in Calavera Project was completed this quarter. Core logging and sampling is ongoing.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVES

- Updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate to 31 Dec 2019 was completed and released to the market on 6 Apr 2020; and
- It showed a 7% decrease in total Mineral Resources to 1.3 Moz and a 5% decrease in Ore Reserves to 332 Koz after depletion of 104.3 Koz.

CORPORATE & FINANCIAL

- Total cash and cash equivalent on metal account at quarter end increased by approximately 30% to US\$32.5 million (Dec 2019 Qtr: US\$25.0 million) after creditors, tax, interest charges and working capital movements;
- Production guidance for FY2020 remains 95,000 to 105,000 ounces of gold produced at AISC of between US\$1,025 to US\$1,125 per ounce; and
- Guidance dependent on the impact of COVID-19 restrictions in the region where the Co-O operations is located.

TENEMENT PROJECT OVERVIEW

The locations of the Company's Philippines Tenements on Figure 1.

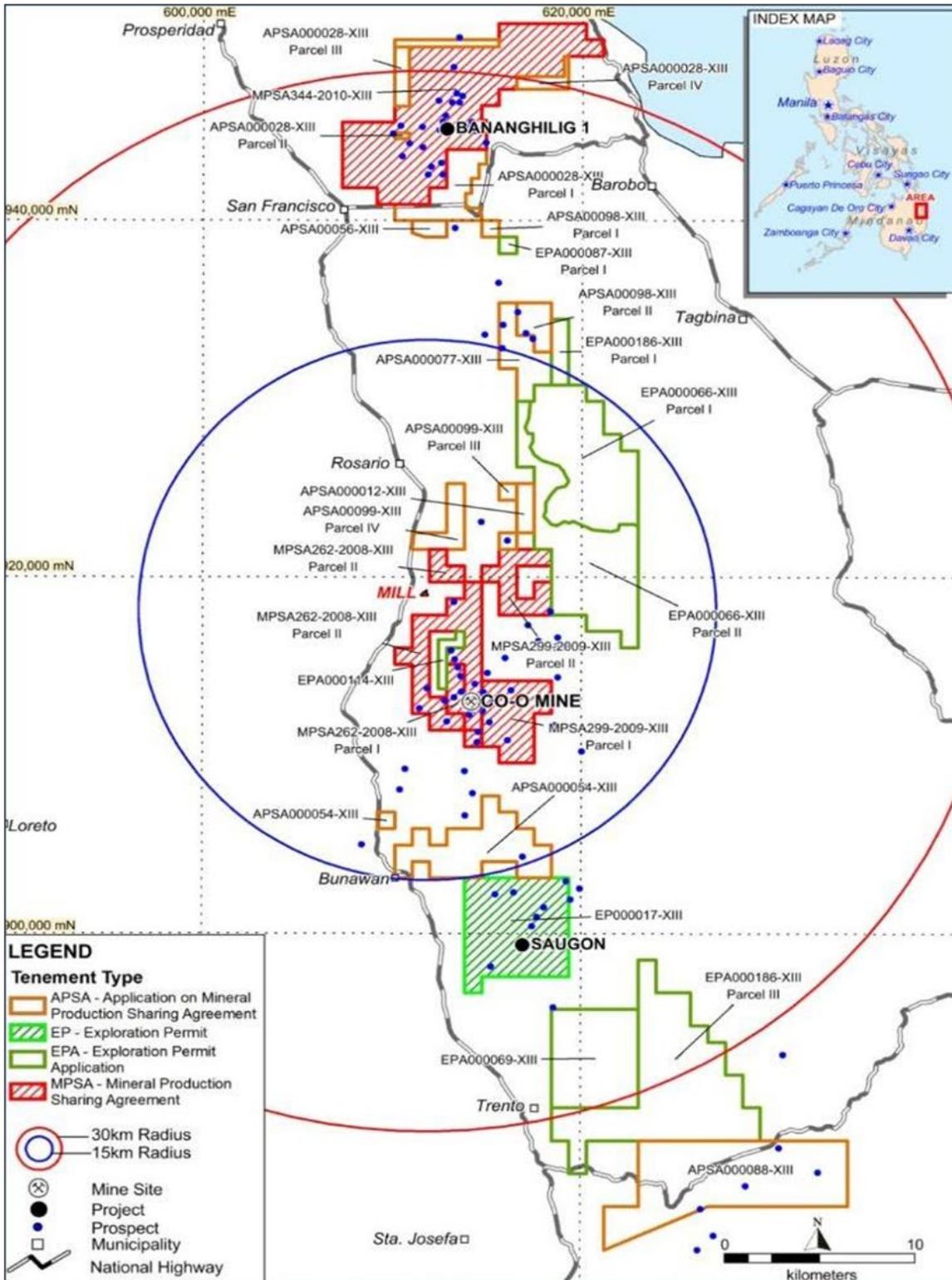


Figure 1: Location diagram showing the company's Tenements covering the Co-O mine and mill operations areas.

As at the end of the March 2020 Quarter, the Company's tenement portfolio remained unchanged, having 17 tenement holdings with a combined area of 412km² (Figure 1 & Appendix B).

The exploration permit of two granted tenements - MPSA 299-2009-XIII (MPSA 299) and EP-00017-XIII (EP-17), have expired with its renewal application currently under review by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB). The MGB Central office has also notified the Company last 9 January 2020 of the provisional approval of its two-year exploration permit renewal covering MPSA 299-2009-XIII (MPSA 299).

Co-O MINE:

PRODUCTION

The production statistics for the March 2020 Quarter and comparatives for the previous four quarters are summarised in Table I below.

Table I: Gold production statistics

Description	Unit	Mar 2019 Quarter	Jun 2019 Quarter	Sep 2019 Quarter	Dec 2019 Quarter	Mar 2020 Quarter
Ore mined	WMT	160,651	162,282	167,767	142,368	145,802
Ore milled	DMT	142,703	144,066	151,224	127,924	129,107
Head grade	g/t	6.98	6.04	5.93	5.32	6.25
Recovery	%	94.7%	95.3%	95.2%	94.9%	95.2%
Gold produced	ounces	29,858	26,151	27,515	20,792	24,802
Gold sold	ounces	24,160	28,600	26,689	20,760	23,669
Underground development	metres	7,293	7,778	9,517	7,767	8,420
Cash costs *	US\$/oz	\$510	\$566	\$613	\$801	\$657
All-In-Sustaining-Costs	US\$/oz	\$939	\$995	\$997	\$1,346	\$1,118
Average gold price received	US\$/oz	\$1,303	\$1,305	\$1,484	\$1,485	\$1,601
Cash & cash equivalent	US\$M	\$19.7M	\$23.4M	\$31.1M	\$25.0M	\$32.5M

Note:

* Net of capitalised development costs and includes royalties and local business taxes.

The Company produced 24,802 ounces of gold for the quarter, a 19% improvement on the previous quarter due to a much higher head grade. As a result, AISC for the quarter were US\$1,118 per ounce of gold, lower than previous quarter.

Production came from 129,107 tonnes of ore processed at an average head grade of 6.25 g/t gold. Grade was better than plan, while tonnes processed was slightly down on plan. Tonnes processed remain constrained by mine ore hoisting capacity.

Ore hoisted for the quarter was down slightly on plan with reduced tonnes from the upper levels the main cause. Despite losing five days of hoisting in February due to electronic controller malfunctions, the L8 Shaft still achieved planned ore tonnes hoisted and exceeded planned total material hoisted (ore and waste). The volume of tonnes mined from the upper levels is expected to decline over the long term as these levels are depleted.

Total underground development of 8,420 metres achieved for the quarter, 9% better than the December 2019 quarter and ahead of plan. Horizontal development of 694 metres and 1,368 metres of vertical development was achieved on level 10. Level development continued on level 11.

Guidance for FY2020 remains at 95,000 to 105,000 ounces at an AISC of between US\$1,025 to US\$1,125 per ounce. However attaining guidance is primarily dependent on the impact of the COVID-19 travel restrictions and the Enhanced Community Quarantine Order ("ECQ") which was issued by the Provincial Governor of Agusan Del Sur, the province where the Co-O Mine is located in early April to control the spread of COVID-19.

Work at Co-O Mine was suspended for six days over the Easter period due to the issuance of the ECQ, but the Co-O Mine was granted permission to resume operations on 15 April, under certain conditions including sourcing workers from only the immediate region.

Production Shafts

Overall material hoisted was 150,862 dry tonnes (“DMT”) of ore and waste combined, better than plan, despite the L8 shaft suffering several days delay due to the malfunctioning electronic controller.

- **Level 8 Shaft:**

The shaft achieved a total of 114,365 dry tonnes hoisted for the quarter, comprised of 13,963 tonnes of waste and 100,402 tonnes of ore.

The electronic controller for the winder failed in Feb and prevented the shaft from operating for several days. Despite this ore tonnes hoisted was in line with the plan and total tonnes hoist (ore and waste) exceeded plan.

Worked continued on the L8 shaft structure refurbishment project with the installation of support brackets. Sections of the structure are planned to be replaced during 2020. This work is planned to be completed on weekends when mine production is lower and therefore should have minimal impact on future production.

- **Agsao Inclined Shaft:**

Total hoist from Agsao Shaft was ahead of plan for the quarter as a result of additional development on level 5. Utilisation of the Agsao Shaft is expected to decrease over time as resources on the upper levels are depleted and the number of production areas available reduces in line with plan.

- **Baguio Inclined Shaft:**

Material hoisted was higher than the previous quarter after repairs to the winder were completed in January.

- **Portals:**

Material hoisted was down significantly with the number of working areas reduced as the mineral resources on level 2 are depleted.

- **Level 8 Winzes:**

The 29E, 12E, 43E and 48E Winzes continued to hoist ore and waste from levels 9 and 10 to level 8.

The establishment of the plat and loading pocket at level 12 on the 35E Winze were completed during the quarter. The 43E Winze will be extended to level 12.

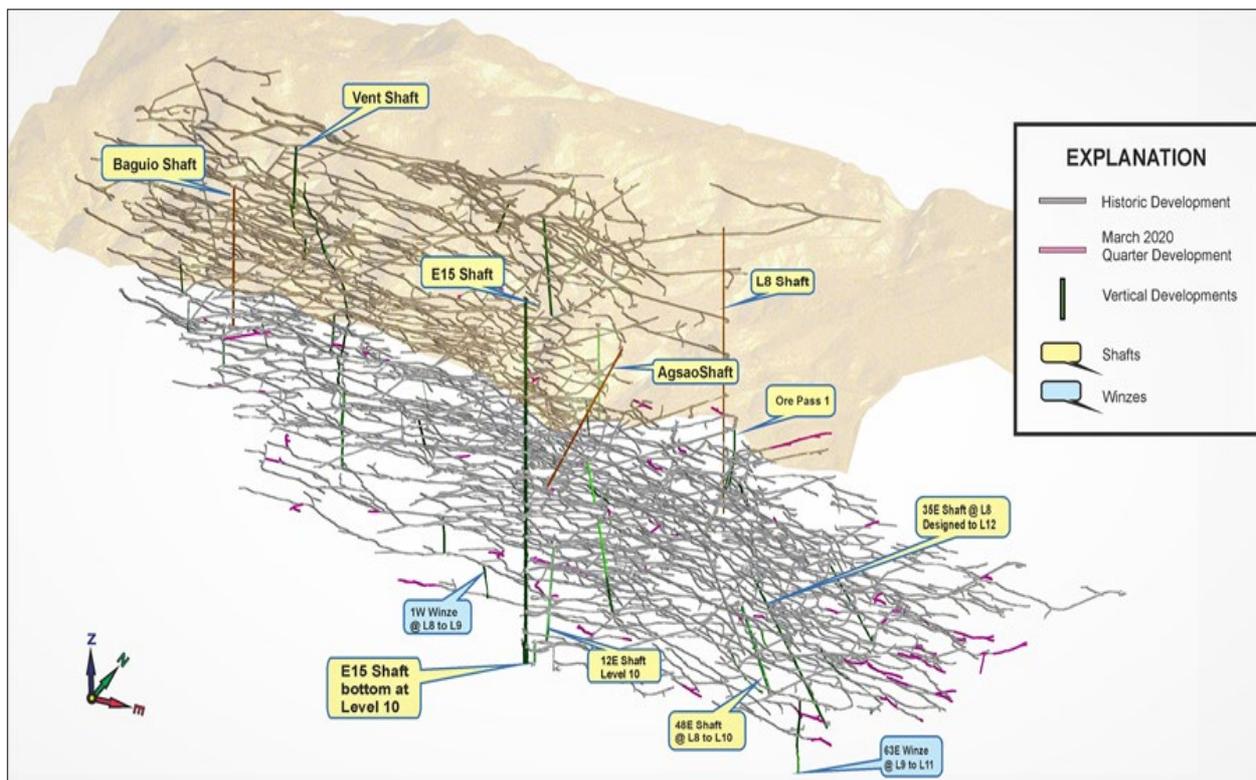


Figure 2: 3D Isometric view of Co-O mine showing all historic mine development, plus the March 2020 Quarter's horizontal development in Pink, also showing the primary vertical developments.

E15 Service Shaft

The E15 Service Shaft is operational and is utilised for transportation of people and materials to and from level 5 to level 10. The E15 shaft is not designed for rock hoisting but has enabled increased rock hoisting of the L8 Shaft.

Processing Plant

The process plant throughput for the March 2020 quarter was 129,107 tonnes at a grade of 6.25 g/t gold processed. Tonnes were slightly up compared to the previous quarter (127,924 tonnes at 5.32 g/t gold) and grade improved significantly. Good recoveries continued to be achieved, with 95.2% recorded for the quarter.

The processing plant throughput remains limited by the mine hoisting production.

Future Access Project

The study into accessing the Co-O Mineral Resource below level 12 was completed and recommended the development of a decline. The Board of Directors has given its support for this recommendation with preliminary site works commencing in January 2020. The major works will be completed by an international underground contractor. The tender process has been completed with a preferred contractor selected. Actual commencement of the development works has been suspended as a result of the COVID-19 travel restrictions in place and timing will remain under review.

HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

The Company was deeply saddened by a double fatality which occurred on site in February 2020 when a localised rockfall in a stope fatally injured two underground workers. The incident has been investigated and actions are being taken to better control the risk of a similar incident from occurring in the future. Support is being provided to the workers' families and the Co-O workforce.

There were no significant environmental issues reported for the quarter.

Co-O MINE GEOLOGY

Co-O Mine Drilling

Total drilling for the quarter was 9,877 metres, a 7% increase from the December 2019 quarter. Resource drilling on level 10 totalled 4,069 metres from 7 holes, while reserve definition drilling from levels 4, 6, 7 & 10 totalled 5,809 metres from 34 holes.

High-grade results achieved in resource drilling included 1.20 metres @ 96.11 g/t gold; 0.25 metres @ 74.15 g/t gold; 0.95 metres @ 20.29 g/t gold and 1.40 metres @ 16.29 g/t gold. (Table II).

The underground drilling campaign from level 10, targeting resource definition to levels 11 to 16 (Figure 3), continued to return good results. This program is aiming to increase and upgrade the current Mineral Resource through depth and strike extensions of the mineralised vein system between levels 10 to 16 (-300m to -600m RL). Lower than planned underground drilling meterage was achieved during the quarter as a result of drill chambers not being available due to operational constraints.

Significant results obtained during the quarter are reported in Table II and relative positions shown in longitudinal section (Figure 3).

Table II: Co-O Mine underground drill hole results \geq 3 gram-metre/tonne gold
(refer Appendix A for JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report)

Hole Number	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Accumulations (gm*m)
UNDERGROUND RESOURCE DRILLING - LEVEL 6											
L6-48W-001	613535	912810	-95	150.10	230	2	23.00	23.85	0.85	3.73	3.17
							37.55	38.30	0.75	81.33	61.00
L6-59E-001	614574	912911	-89	351.50	349	1	97.90	98.50	0.60	23.77	14.26
							107.75	108.00	0.25	20.65	5.16
L6-59E-002	614575	912909	-89	370.50	31	1	76.00	76.70	0.70	4.77	3.34
L6-59E-003	614571	912907	-89	370.00	334	1	46.20	47.15	0.95	9.87	9.38
L6-5W-002	613949	913028	-96	200.50	357	1	116.15	117.15	1.00	5.17	5.17
UNDERGROUND RESOURCE DRILLING - LEVEL 7											
L7-18E-001	614191	913014	-141	150.30	328	-5	25.00	25.60	0.60	13.20	7.92
L7-2E-001	613994	912912	-140	70.60	217	1	45.55	46.05	0.50	9.47	4.74
L7-56E-001	614540	912840	-137	111.30	45	-3	75.95	76.15	0.20	107.67	21.53
L7-56E-002	614536	912835	-137	55.80	202	0	9.75	10.35	0.60	5.63	3.38
L7-77E-002	614747	912821	-134	150.00	19	2	8.20	9.05	0.85	6.90	5.87
							11.70	12.70	1.00	9.53	9.53
UNDERGROUND RESOURCE DRILLING - LEVEL 9											
L9-1W-003	613975	912862	-242	250.10	350	2	19.70	20.60	0.90	6.77	6.09
UNDERGROUND RESOURCE DRILLING - LEVEL 10											
L10-37E-002	614365	912982	-288	250.00	321	3	59.00	59.45	0.45	29.27	13.17
							125.15	125.70	0.55	5.73	3.15
							208.60	210.20	1.60	7.18	11.49
							Including		1.00	5.93	5.93
				0.60	9.27	5.56					
L10-37E-003	614366	912979	-288	250.10	304	0	74.60	75.15	0.55	24.87	13.68
L10-44E-001	614436	912994	-288	250.20	351	1	80.35	80.70	0.35	9.70	3.40
L10-44E-002	614437	912993	-288	250.00	9	1	81.50	81.80	0.30	54.27	16.28
							198.50	199.50	1.00	6.73	6.73
L10-44E-003	614436	912994	-288	250.00	337	0	141.75	143.70	1.95	23.16	45.16
							Including		0.95	24.67	23.44
									1.00	21.73	21.73
L10-50E-032	614525	913102	-289	551.10	168	-57	75.25	75.85	0.60	17.63	10.58
							85.40	86.00	0.60	18.00	10.80
							86.20	86.40	0.20	15.77	3.15
							86.70	87.00	0.30	27.87	8.36
							306.05	306.95	0.90	8.90	8.01
L10-50E-033	614523	913102	-290	550.10	210	-64	85.20	86.15	0.95	20.60	19.57
L10-50E-034	614524	913102	-290	550.10	193	-65	143.30	144.30	1.00	19.97	19.97
L10-50E-035	614523	913102	-289	551.10	205	-48	75.60	76.10	0.50	13.50	6.75
L10-50E-036	614525	913102	-290	550.10	160	-74	92.10	92.60	0.50	9.90	4.95
L10-50E-039	614525	913102	-290	600.30	144	-78	191.25	191.60	0.35	16.83	5.89
							579.10	580.90	1.80	12.90	23.22
							Including		0.90	5.30	4.77
									0.90	20.50	18.45
		582.20	582.90	0.70	8.93	6.25					

Notes:

- Composited intercepts' 'Accumulations' calculated by using the following parameters:
 - accumulations = grade x width;
 - no upper gold grade cut-off applied; and
 - lower cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t gold.
- Intersection widths are downhole drill widths not true widths;
- Analysis is carried out by Philsaga Mining Corporation's in-house laboratory; Inter-laboratory check assays are carried out with an independent accredited commercial laboratory (Intertek Philippines, Manila) on a regular basis every quarter; and
- Grid coordinates are rounded and based on the Co-O Mine Grid. RL is elevation, rounded in metres relative to Mine Datum.

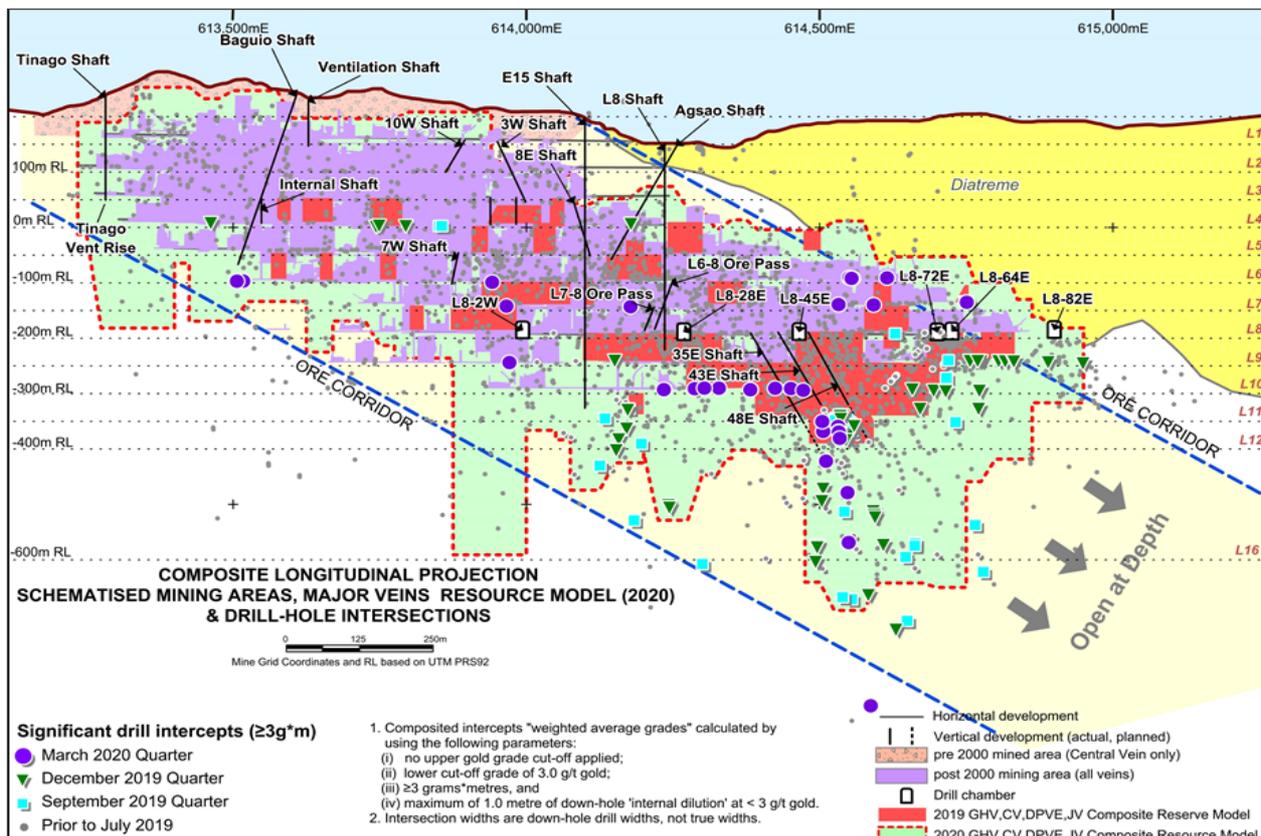


Figure 3: Co-O Mine Longitudinal Projection showing composited mining depletion, vertical development, Mineral Resource limits, and significant drill intercept locations (including previously reported). Note that the Ore Reserve limits are updated with the 2019 Mineral Resource Model.

A more detailed representation of the significant results is provided in Figure 4. The numbers represent grade x metres (far right column on Table II). Drilling in the March 2020 quarter continues to return high-grade assay results. It is also worth noting that several new significant intercepts were drilled below level 12 to below 16.

The close spacing of results reflects multiple veins and the drill station is close to the structures.

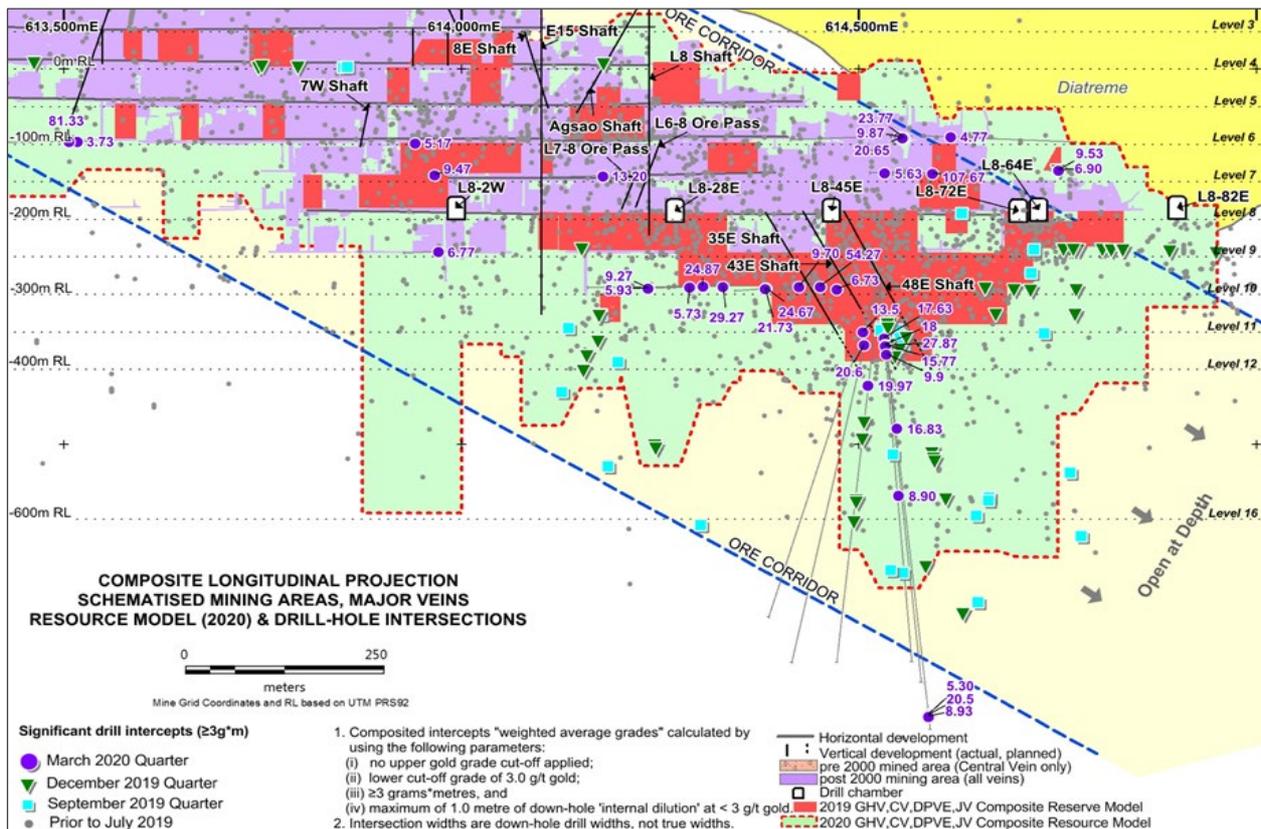


Figure 4: Co-O Mine Longitudinal Projection showing composited mining depletion, vertical development, Mineral Resource limits and significant drill intercept locations (including previously reported). Note that the Ore Reserve limits are updated with the 2019 Mineral Resource Model.

Co-O SURFACE EXPLORATION

Near Mine Surface Exploration

Advanced exploration activities focused on the Royal Crowne Vein project and the Calavera prospect. Exploration activities during this quarter focused on the Co-O district mine tenement grounds (i.e. MPSA 262-2008-XIII). Prospects of interest within these tenement grounds are shown in Figure 5.

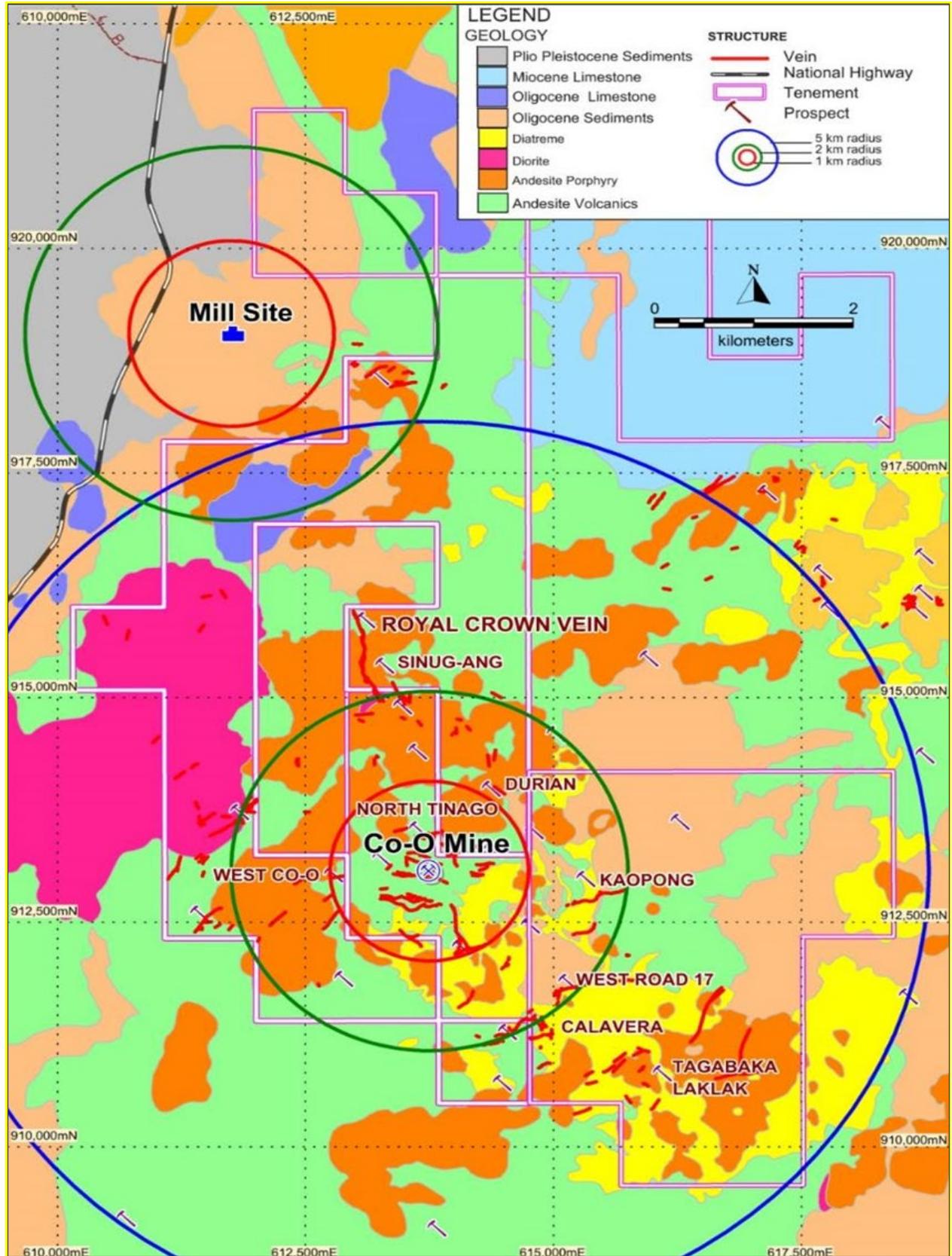


Figure 5: Geological map of the Co-O Mine District showing the location of Royal Crowne Vein and other projects within.

Calavera Prospect (MPSA 262-2008-XIII Parcel 2)

The Calavera prospect is a small-scale mining site located about 2km south of Co-O Mine. Previous geological mapping and sampling has identified two vein sets trending east-west and NE-SW with projected strike lengths of 150 metres and 300 metres respectively. Eleven rock chip channel samples from this program returned grades above 1.0 g/t gold, and peak grade of 4.46 g/t gold. The vein appears to be contiguous into the West Road 17 and Road 17 vein system, which has been drilled previously, but returned mostly lower grade results.

A three hole, 1,200 metres scout drilling program commenced 27 February 2020. The main objective of the program was to validate the strike, down-dip and grade continuity of two vein sets.

The first 2 scout holes - EXP 252 and EXP 253, demonstrated the continuity of target vein structures between the two areas, with favourable vein texture and sulphide associations. This justified the modification of the drilling program to include two added holes further to the west of EXP 253 to validate the strike extension of the vein structures by an additional 200 metres. If successful, this will establish the total strike length of the Calavera Vein System to roughly 400 metres.

By the end of March 2020, a total of 3 holes has been completed (EXP 252, EXP 253 and EXP 254) with 1 hole (EXP 255) currently ongoing for cumulative metreage of 896. (Figure 7). Detailed geologic logging and sampling has been completed for the first three drill holes, with 156 primary core samples collected.

Due to travel restrictions related to COVID-19, approximately one third of samples are currently undergoing analysis with the remaining 105 core samples not analysed to date. Assay results are expected during the June quarter.

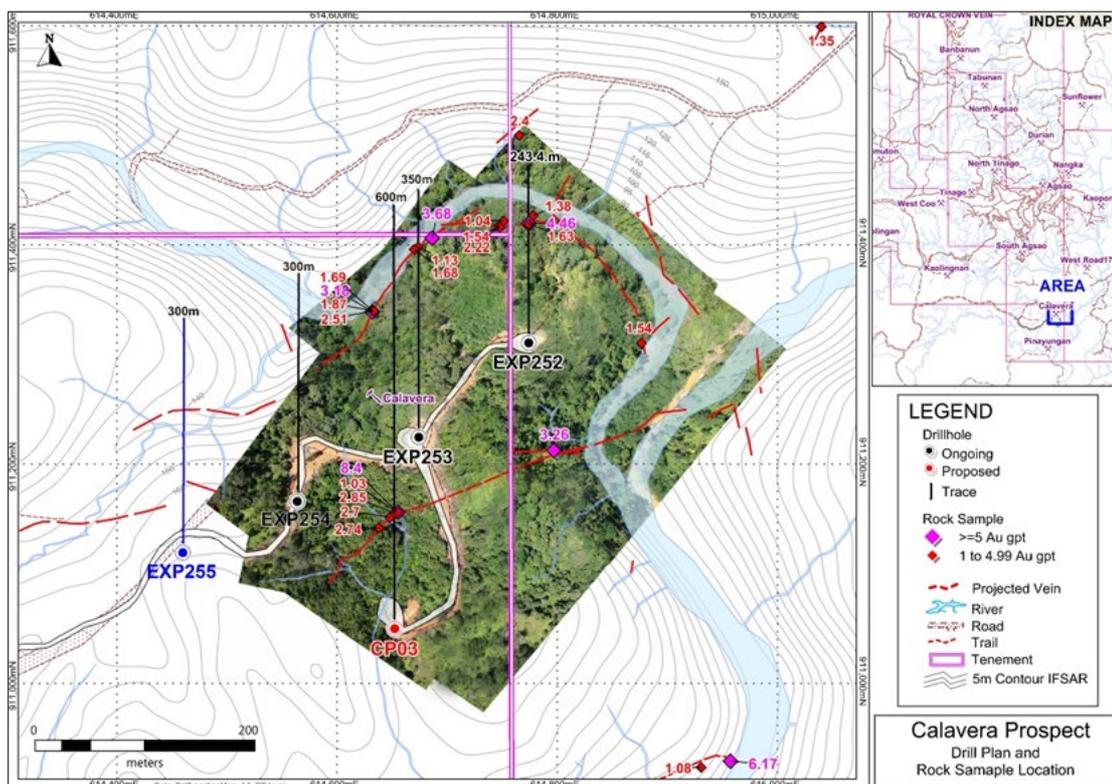


Figure 7: Map showing the location of proposed scout drill holes in Calavera prospect.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION (NEW PROJECT GENERATION)

Project Generation

The compilation, screening and selection of potential gold projects in the Asia Pacific region remains an ongoing activity with the objective of achieving greater balance in the Company's mineral portfolio.

RESOURCE AND RESERVES 31 DECEMBER 2019

The 31 December 2019 Resource and Reserve statement was released on 6 April 2020. Through diamond drilling and mine development the Company has been successful in replacing the majority of the Ore Reserve depleted through mining operations. The Ore Reserves are now estimated at 332,000 ounces of contained gold and the Mineral Resources are estimated at 1,274,900 ounces of contained gold. For details of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimate please see the announcement released 6 April 2020.

Table III. Total Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates at 31 December 2019

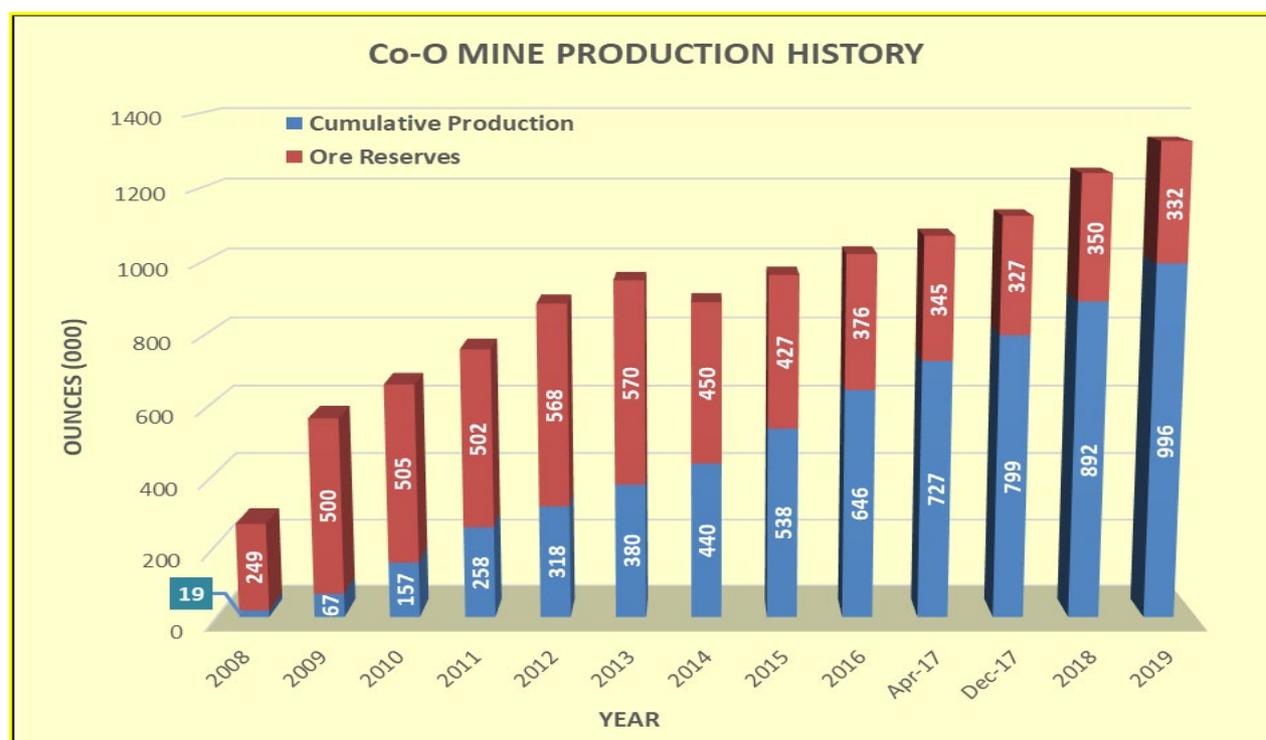
Description	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Contained Gold (ounces)
Total Mineral resources ^(1, 2)	10,935,500	3.63	1,274,900
Total Ore Reserves ⁽¹⁾	1,648,000	6.27	332,000

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Full details of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, including category and deposit type, are contained in Table II. and

⁽²⁾ Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

In Co-O's 12 years of production history, the original Ore Reserve has been replaced five-fold, showing the robustness of the deposit. The understanding Medusa has built of the Co-O ore body during this time has given a higher level of confidence in the future Resources and Reserves. The deposit remains open to the east and down plunge on the main structures.



Graph 1: Cumulative Production and Annual Ore Reserves over 12 years of production history.

Notes:

¹ 2012-13 impact of +US\$1,600 per ounce gold price;

² Introduction of JORC 2012 guidelines in 2014;

CORPORATE:

On 17 January 2020 the Company announced it had issued 167,000 performance rights to executives of the Company as part of the Short-Term Incentive payment. These performance rights vest 12 months from issue.

On 13 March 2020, the Company announced it had issued 5,300,000 Long-Term Incentive performance rights to selected employees of the Medusa Group of companies. These performance rights vest in March 2023 and are subject to achievement of key Company performance goals, details of which can be found in the announcement dated 13 March 2020.

The performance rights were issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of a Performance Rights Plan approved by Medusa shareholders on 28 January 2015. Medusa Directors were excluded and did not partake in the allocation.

PRODUCTION GUIDANCE FY2020 AND COVID-19:

Production guidance for FY2020 remains at between 95,000 to 105,000 ounces of gold produced at AISC of between US\$1,025 to US\$1,125 per ounce. However attaining guidance is primarily dependent on the impact of the COVID-19 with respect to travel restrictions and the Enhanced Community Quarantine Order (“ECQ”).

Following the issuance of the ECQ, the Co-O Mine has been allowed to continue operations under certain conditions including sourcing workers from only the immediate region. The Company has implemented additional safety and precautionary measures to minimise any COVID-19 health risk to all at work.

Medusa will monitor the implications of COVID-19 and will respond accordingly as and when they arise. The Company will continue to work diligently not only to ensure the safety of all our people but also achieve the best results practicable and keep shareholders informed of any material developments.

FINANCIALS:

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had total cash and cash equivalent on metal account of approximately US\$32.5 million (31 December 2019: US\$25.0M).

The Company sold 23,669 ounces of gold at an average price of US\$1,601 per ounce in the March 2020 quarter (Dec 2019 Qtr: 20,760 ounces sold at an average price of US\$1,485 per ounce).

During the March 2020 quarter, the Company incurred:

- Exploration expenditure (inclusive of underground exploration) of US\$1.0 million (December 2019 Qtr: US\$1.7);
- US\$1.9 million on capital works (inclusive of new Decline Project) and associated sustaining capital at the mine and mill (Dec 2019 quarter: US\$1.9 million);
- US\$6.1 million on continued mine development (December 2019 Qtr: US\$6.0M); and
- Corporate overheads of US\$1.8 million (December 2019 Qtr: US\$2.1M).

In addition to the expenses highlighted above, which form part of All-In-Sustaining-Costs (“AISC”) of US\$1,118 per ounce for the March 2020 quarter (Dec 2019 Qtr: AISC of US\$1,346 per ounce), there was also movement of cash in the following areas during the March quarter:

- Net increase in creditors/borrowings of approximately US\$0.7 million;
- Net decrease in warehouse inventory, prepayments and receivables of approximately US\$0.1 million;
- Net increase of indirect value added tax (refundable in tax credits) of approximately US\$2.4 million; and
- Tax and interest charges totalling approximately US\$1.0 million.

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JORC CODE 2012 COMPLIANCE - CONSENT OF COMPETENT PERSON

MEDUSA MINING LIMITED

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results has been directed and reviewed by Mr James P Llorca and is based on information compiled by Philsaga Mining Corporation's technical personnel. Mr Llorca is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), also a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Chartered Professional in Geology of the AusIMM.

Mr Llorca is General Manager, Geology and Resources, and is a full-time employee of Medusa Mining Limited, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities for 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)." Mr Llorca consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

DISCLAIMER

This report contains certain forward-looking statements. The words 'anticipate', 'believe', 'expect', 'project', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'target', 'plan' and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Medusa, and its officers, employees, agents and associates, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Actual results, performance or outcomes may differ materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those assumptions are based.

You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and neither Medusa nor any of its directors, employees, servants or agents assume any obligation to update such information.

APPENDIX A:

Co-O Mine - JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report

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"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handled XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralization 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drill (DD) core and stope face channel samples are the two main sample types. DD core samples: Half core samples for DD core sizes LTK60, NQ and HQ, and whole core samples for DD core sizes TT46. Stope and Development samples: Stope face channel samples are taken over stope widths of 1.5 to 3m, for both waste and mineralised material. DD drilling is carried out to industry standard to obtain drill core samples, which are split longitudinally in half along the core axis using a diamond saw, except for TT46 core. Half core or whole core samples are then taken at 1m intervals or at lithological boundary contacts (if >20cm), whichever is least. The sample is crushed with a 1kg split taken for pulverization to obtain four (4) 250g pulp samples. A 30g charge is taken from one of the 250g pulp packets for fire assay gold analysis. The remaining pulp samples are retained in a secure storage for future reference.
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For underground drilling, larger rigs (i.e. LM-55 and Diamec U6, U6DH), collar holes using HQ/HQ3 drill bits (core Ø 61mm/63mm) until ground conditions require casing off, then reduce to NQ/NQ3 drill bits (core Ø 45mm/47mm). For surface holes, drill holes are collared using PQ3 drill bits (core Ø 83mm) until competent bedrock. The holes are then completed using either HQ3 or NQ3 drill bits depending on ground conditions. Drill core orientation using the Ezy-Mark™ front-end core orientation tool has been temporarily halted due to equipment breakdown. However, due to the closeness and density of drill holes correlation between holes is straightforward.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measure taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each core run, total core length is measured with the recovery calculated against drilled length. Recovery averaged better than 95%, which is considered acceptable by industry standards. Sample recovery is maximised by monitoring and adjusting drilling parameters (e.g. mud mix, drill bit series, rotation speed). Core sample integrity is maintained using triple tube coring system. No known relationship has been observed to date between sample recovery and grade. Core recovery is high being >95%. No sampling bias has been observed.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples have been logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of sufficient detail to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, oxidation, sulphide mineralogy, RQD, fracture density, core recovery is recorded by geologists, then entered into a digital database and validated. Qualitative logging is carried out on all drill core. More detailed quantitative logging is carried out for all zones of interest, such as in mineralised zones. Since July 2010, all drill core has been photographed. The drill core obtained prior to July 2010 has a limited photographic record.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or full 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 maximize representivity of samples.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All current drill core is sawn longitudinally in half along the core axis using a diamond saw to predetermined intervals for sampling. Cutting is carried out using a diamond saw with the core resting in a specifically designed cradle to ensure straight and accurate cutting. No non-core drill hole sampling has been carried out for the purposes of this report. Development and stope samples are taken as rock chips by channel sampling of the mining face according to geological boundaries. The sample preparation techniques are to industry standard. The sample preparation procedure employed follows volume and grain size reduction protocols (-200 mesh) to ensure that a representative aliquot sample is taken for analysis. Grain-size checks for crushing and pulverizing are undertaken routinely. For PQ/PQ3, HQ/HQ3, NQ/NQ3 and LTK60 core, the remaining half core is retained for reference. Core sample submission sizes vary between 2-5kg depending on core size, sampling interval, and recovery. The assay sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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 analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core and stope face samples from the mine are submitted to Philsaga Mining Corporation's (PMC) Assay Laboratory, located at the mill site. Samples are prepared and assayed in the laboratory. Gold is assayed by the fire assay method, an industry standard commonly employed for gold deposits. It is a total-extraction method and of ore-grade category. Two assay variants are used based on gold content: the FA30-AAS for Au grades < 5g/t, and FA30-GRAV for Au grades > 5g/t. Both sample preparation and analytical procedures are of industry standards applicable to gold deposits. A QAQC system has been put in place in the PMC Assay Laboratory since 2006. It has been maintained and continually improved up to the present. The quality control system essentially, utilises certified reference materials (CRMs) for accuracy determination at a frequency of 1:60 to 1:25. For precision, duplicate assays are undertaken at 1:20 to 1:10 frequency. Blanks are determined at 1:50 or 1 per batch. Samples assayed with lead button weights outside the accepted range of >25 to <35 grams, are re-assayed after adjustment of the flux. Inter-laboratory check assays with an independent accredited commercial laboratory (Intertek Philippines, Manila) are undertaken at a frequency of 1 per quarter. Compatibility of assay methods with the external laboratory is ensured to minimize variances due to method differences. The QAQC assessment showed that the CRMs inserted for each batch of samples, generally had accuracy within the acceptable tolerance levels. Duplicate assays generally returned assays within ±20% MPRD for FY2016. Replicate assays of CRMs, showed good precision within < 10% at 95% confidence level, which is within acceptable limits for gold analysis. Intermittent analytical biases were shown but were well within the accepted tolerance limits.
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"> Visual inspections to validate mineralisation with assay results has occurred on a regular basis. Independent and alternative company personnel on a regular basis verify significant mineralised intersections. All drilling is diamond drilling and no twinning of holes has been undertaken. The majority of drilling is proximal to mine development and intersections are continually being validated by the advancing mine workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of drill core and drilling statistics are hand written and transferred to a digital database. Original logs are filed and stored in a secure office. Laboratory results are received as hardcopy and in digital form. Hardcopies are kept onsite. Digital data is imported into dedicated mining software programs and validated. The digital database is backed up on a regular basis with copies kept onsite.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitably qualified surveyors and/or experienced personnel, using total station survey equipment locate all drill hole collars. Coordinates are located with respect to Survey Control Stations (SCS) established within the project area and underground. A local mine grid system is used which has been adapted from the Philippine Reference System of 1992 (PRS92). Topographic and underground survey control is maintained using located SCS, which are located relative to the national network of geodetic control points within 10km of the project area. The Company's SCS were audited by independent licensed surveyors (Land Surveys of Perth, Western Australia) in April 2015 and they found no gross errors with the survey data. Land Surveys have since provided independent services to assist mine survey to establish and maintain SCS to a high standard, as the mine deepens. Accuracy is considered to be appropriate for the purposes of mine control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to 2015, surface exploration drill holes were located initially on a 50m and 100m grid spacing, and for resource definition drilling the sectional spacing is at least 50m with 25m sectional spacing for underground holes. Since 2015, resource drilling is conducted wholly from underground with minimum intercept spacing for the major veins of 40m x 40m for Indicated and 80m x 80m for Inferred categories. Sufficient drilling and underground face sampling have been completed to support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. Sample compositing has not been applied to exploration data for the purposes of reporting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is hosted within narrow, typically <2m wide quartz veins. Orientations of the veins are typically E-W, with variations from NE-SW to NW-SE, with dips varying from flat-lying to steep dipping to the north. Surface drill holes were generally drilled towards the S and vary in dip (-45° to -60°). Underground drill holes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on rig access to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area. Due to the nature of this style of mineralisation and the limited underground access for drilling, drilling may not always intersect the mineralisation or structures at an optimum angle, however this is not considered to be material. A good understanding of the deposit geometry has been developed through mining such that it is considered that any sampling bias is recognised and accounted for in the interpretation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is supervised by Philsaga mine geologists and exploration personnel. All samples are retrieved from the drill site at the first opportunity and taken to a secure compound where the core is geologically logged, photographed and sampled. Samples are collected in tagged plastic bags, and stored in a lockable room prior to transportation to the laboratory. The samples are transported using company vehicles and accompanied by company personnel to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> In October 2019, Intertek Testing Services Phils, Inc. conducted and reported on an independent review of available QA/QC data. There were procedural issues identified by the audit that were immediately rectified. The Laboratory is accredited to ISO 14001: 2015. A yearly independent audit by a third party is scheduled in August 2020. Since October 2016, the Philsaga laboratory was visited several times by Mr JP Llorca. Since 2016, the Company conducts its own QAQC using the Acquire database management software. This work is carried out on site by Philsaga GIS personnel trained and experienced in QAQC protocols.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accuracy of the gold determinations was predominantly within the tolerance limits for both PMC laboratory and the independent checking laboratory. The precision of assay is comparatively better for the independent laboratory and as such, where diamond drilling assays exist for both laboratories, results from the independent laboratory have been used, in preference to PMC assays, for Mineral Resource estimation. Sampling techniques and database management is to industry standard.

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> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Co-O mine is operated under Mineral Production Sharing Agreements ("MPSA") MPSAs 262-2008-XIII and 299-2009-XIII, which covers a total of 4,739 hectares. Aside from the prescribed gross smelter return royalties' payable to the Philippine government (4%), the Indigenous People (1%), and the US\$20 per ounce of recovered gold produced from any extensions of the Co-O Mine mineralisation mined from the eastern side of the Oriental Fault, capped to a maximum total of US\$10,000,000, payable to the original partners of Philsaga, no other royalties are payable on production from any mining activities within the MPSA.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Co-O mine was originally developed in 1989 by Banahaw Mining and Development Corporation ("BMDC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Musselbrook Energy and Mines Pty Ltd. The operation closed in 1991 and was placed on 'care and maintenance' until its purchase by PMC in 2000. PMC recommissioned the Co-O mine and began small-scale mining operations. Medusa Mining Ltd ("MML") listed on the ASX in December 2003, and in December 2006, completed the acquisition of all of PMC's interests in the Co-O mine and other assets including the mill and numerous tenements and joint ventures. MML, through PMC, has since been actively exploring the Co-O tenements.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Co-O deposit is an intermediate sulphidation, epithermal gold (+Ag ±Cu±Pb±Zn) vein system. The deposit is located in the Eastern Mindanao volcano-plutonic belt of the Philippines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> ○ <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>Hole length</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not distract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed information in relation to the drill holes forming the basis of this Mineral Resource estimate is not included in this report on the basis that the data set is too large and the information has been previously publicly reported. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. • Easting, northing and RL of the drill hole collars are in both the local mine grid, PRS92 and UTM WGS84 Zone 51 coordinates. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees, as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. Magnetic North <-1° west of True North. • Down hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of a mineralised intersection as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade result, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No top cutting of assays is done for the reporting of exploration results. • Short lengths of high-grade assays are included within composited intercepts. • Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the known orientation of mineralization. However, the intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. • The orientation of the veins is typically E-W, with variations from NE-SW to NW-SE with dips varying from flat-lying to steep to the north. Surface drill holes are generally orientated towards the S and vary in dip (-45° to -60°). Underground drill holes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on rig access to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area. • All drill results are downhole intervals due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported these should include but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A longitudinal section is included showing significant assay results locations (Figure 3). Tabulated intercepts are included as Table II.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intercepts have previously been reported for all DD drill holes that form the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate. Less significant intercepts have not been reported since the drilling is carried out within the mine environs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive exploration data has been acquired or considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions of depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling area, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent drilling focused on the eastern geological limits of GHV from Levels 9 to 16 with less than favourable results due to the disruptive diatreme. However, the GHV shows mineralisation at L16. Also, from L-9 to 15, the northern veins indicate the favourable mineralisation. Mineralisation is still open to the east down plunge, and at depth. Underground exploration and development drilling will continue to test for extensions along strike and at depth to the Co-O vein system.

APPENDIX B:

Tenement Schedule (as at 31 March 2020)

Name	Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Company's Interest as at		Royalty ¹	Area (hectares) as at	
			31 Dec 2019	31 Mar 2020		31 Dec 2019	31 Mar 2020
Co-O Mine	MPSA 262-2008-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	2,539	2,539
	MPSA 299-2009-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	2,200	2,200
Co-O	APSA 00012-XIII	BMMRC	100%	100%	-	340	340
	APSA 00088-XIII	Phsamed	100%	100%	-	4,742	4,742
	APSA 00098-XIII	Philcord	100%	100%	1% NPI	507	507
	APSA 00099-XIII	Philcord	100%	100%	1% NPI	592	592
Saugon	EP 017-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	3,132	3,132
	EPA 00066-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	6,769	6,769
	EPA 00069-XIII ⁽²⁾	Phsamed	100%	100%	-	2,540	2,540
	EPA 00087-XIII ⁽²⁾	PMC	100%	100%	-	85	85
Tambis	MPSA 344-2010-XIII	Philex	100%	100%	7% NSR	6,208	6,208
Apical	APSA 00028-XIII	Apmedoro	Earning 70% (JV)		-	1,235	1,235
Corplex	APSA 00054-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	3% NSR	2,118	2,118
	APSA 00056-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	-	162	162
	APSA 00077-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	4% GSR	810	810
	EPA 00186-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	3% GSR	7,111	7,111
Sinug-ang	EPA 00114-XIII	Salcedo/PMC	100%	100%	-	190	190

Notes:

- Royalties payable to registered holders, aside from the prescribed royalties' payable to the Philippine government and the indigenous people.
- Awaiting approval and confirmation by MGB of area reduction.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Tenement Types

MPSA	Granted Mineral Production Sharing Agreement	APSA	Application for Mineral Production Sharing Agreement
EP	Granted Exploration Permit	EPA	Application for Exploration Permit

Registered Holders

PMC	Philsaga Mining Corporation	Philex	Philex Gold Philippines Incorporated
BMMRC	Base Metals Mineral & Resources Corporation	Das-Agan	Das-Agan Mining Corporation
Phsamed	Phsamed Mining Corporation	Apmedoro	APMEDORO Mining Corporation
Philcord	Mindanao Philcord Mining Corporation	Salcedo	Neptali P. Salcedo
Corplex	Corplex Resources Incorporated		

Royalty

NPI	Net Profit Interest	GSR	Gross Smelter Royalty
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty		