17 August 2020

Significant extension of high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co zones at Julimar

Three high-grade zones extended by exceptional new drill intersections, plus a new 40 metre wide interval of matrix, minor massive and disseminated sulphides in the G1 Zone

Highlights

- Exceptional new results from ongoing resource definition drilling at the ~1.6km x 0.8km Gonneville Intrusion have **significantly extended three high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co+/-Au zones (G1, G3 and G4).**
- Significant new drill intersections from the **high-grade G1 Zone** (the "discovery zone") include:
  - **31m @ 3.3g/t Pd**, 0.7g/t Pt, 0.4% Ni, 0.2% Cu, 0.03% Co from 76m (JD010) including:
    - **13m @ 5.8g/t Pd, 1.5g/t Pt, 0.7% Ni,** 0.4% Cu, 0.04% Co from 83m (JD010);
  - **30m @ 2.8g/t Pd**, 0.3g/t Pt, 0.4% Ni, 0.1% Cu, 0.03% Co from 164m (JD006), including:
    - **6.4m @ 6.3g/t Pd,** 0.5g/t Pt, **1.0% Ni,** 0.4% Cu, **0.07% Co** from 167.3m (JD006);
  - **9m @ 5.7g/t Pd, 1.1g/t Pt, 1.1% Ni, 1.5% Cu, 0.06% Co** from 103m (JRC019);
  - **9.2m @ 4.6g/t Pd**, 0.7g/t Pt, 0.3% Ni, 0.1% Cu, 0.02% Co from 200.8m (JD009);
  - **5m @ 3.4g/t Pd**, 0.7g/t Pt, **1.1% Ni, 3.3% Cu, 0.07% Co** from 46m (JRC023);
  - **9m @ 2.7g/t Pd,** 0.6g/t Pt, **0.6% Ni**, 0.3% Cu, 0.04% Co from 63m (JRC025); and
  - **40m interval** of visually logged **matrix, minor massive and disseminated sulphides** from 224m in hole JD013, **80m down-dip** of JD003 (17.6m at 5.3g/t Pd, 1.0g/t Pt,1.3% Ni, 0.6% Cu, 0.07% Co) – suggests that the G1 Zone is **widening down-dip to the west**.
  - G1 Zone remains **open along strike to the south and down-dip** and is defined over ~**400m of strike** and up to ~**340m of dip extent**.
- **High-grade PGE-Cu-Au dominant G4 Zone** intersected in two new holes over **300m apart:**
  - **25.7m @ 3.9g/t Pd, 2.3g/t Pt, 0.7g/t Au**, 0.2% Ni, **0.8% Cu**, 0.02% Co from 418.1m (JD006), including:
    - **6.7m @ 10.6g/t Pd, 7.7g/t Pt, 1.3g/t Au,** 0.2% Ni, **1.0% Cu,** 0.02% Co from 426m (JD006);
  - **25m interval** of visually logged disseminated sulphides from 240m (JD010 – assays pending).
  - G4 Zone appears to be localised along the **footwall contact of the Gonneville Intrusion**, a **new highly prospective** and **wide-open** target position.
  - In addition, a new **27m interval** of visually logged heavily disseminated sulphides from 81m in JRC048 is interpreted to be a similar style of mineralisation and may extend G4 over **~400m** east (all assays pending).
- **Shallow high-grade G3 Zone**, to the west of and parallel to the G1 Zone, intersected in two holes:
  - **13.7m @ 4.4g/t Pd, 0.9g/t Pt, 0.7% Ni, 0.7% Cu, 0.05% Co from 29.3m** (JD006);
  - **29m interval** of visually logged heavily disseminated sulphides from 125m (JD013 – assays pending).
  - G3 Zone remains **wide-open.**
- Assays are pending for a further 25 completed drill holes (3 diamond and 22 RC).
- Chalice is **fully-funded** to continue its accelerated 3-rig program at Julimar with **~$50 million in cash and investments.**

Chalice Gold Mines Limited | ABN 47 116 648 956
Level 2, 1292 Hay Street, West Perth, Western Australia
T: +618 9322 3960 | F: +618 9322 5800 | info@chalicegold.com | www.chalicegold.com

Chalice Gold Mines Limited ("Chalice" or "the Company", ASX: CHN | OTCQB: CGMLF) is pleased to report significant new results from ongoing exploration activities at its 100%-owned **Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE Project**, located ~70km north-east of Perth in Western Australia.

Three rigs (two Reverse Circulation ("RC") and one diamond) are continuing to drill at the Gonneville Intrusion, where Chalice recently made a major high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co discovery (refer to ASX Announcement on 23 March 2020).

Drilling results continue to demonstrate that the Gonneville Intrusion hosts both high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co +/- Au zones in massive/matrix/stringer/disseminated sulphides and widespread PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation associated with disseminated sulphides. The latest results have significantly extended the high-grade zones.

The Company continues its dual approach of targeting both extensions of the four known high-grade zones (G1-G4) with 40-80m spaced step-out drill holes and scoping out the extensive zones of disseminated sulphides on a 200m x 80m spaced grid.

A total of 15 diamond drill holes and 62 RC drill holes have been completed to date, of which results for 12 diamond and 40 RC holes have been reported including the five new diamond holes (JD006-JD009 and part of JD010) and 20 RC holes (JRC018-37) reported in this announcement. Assays are pending for a further 25 completed drill holes (3 diamond and 22 RC).

Chalice Managing Director, Alex Dorsch, said: *"This is an exciting step-change in our ongoing exploration program at Julimar in that the new results highlight the potential for material growth in the high-grade zones we have identified to date.*

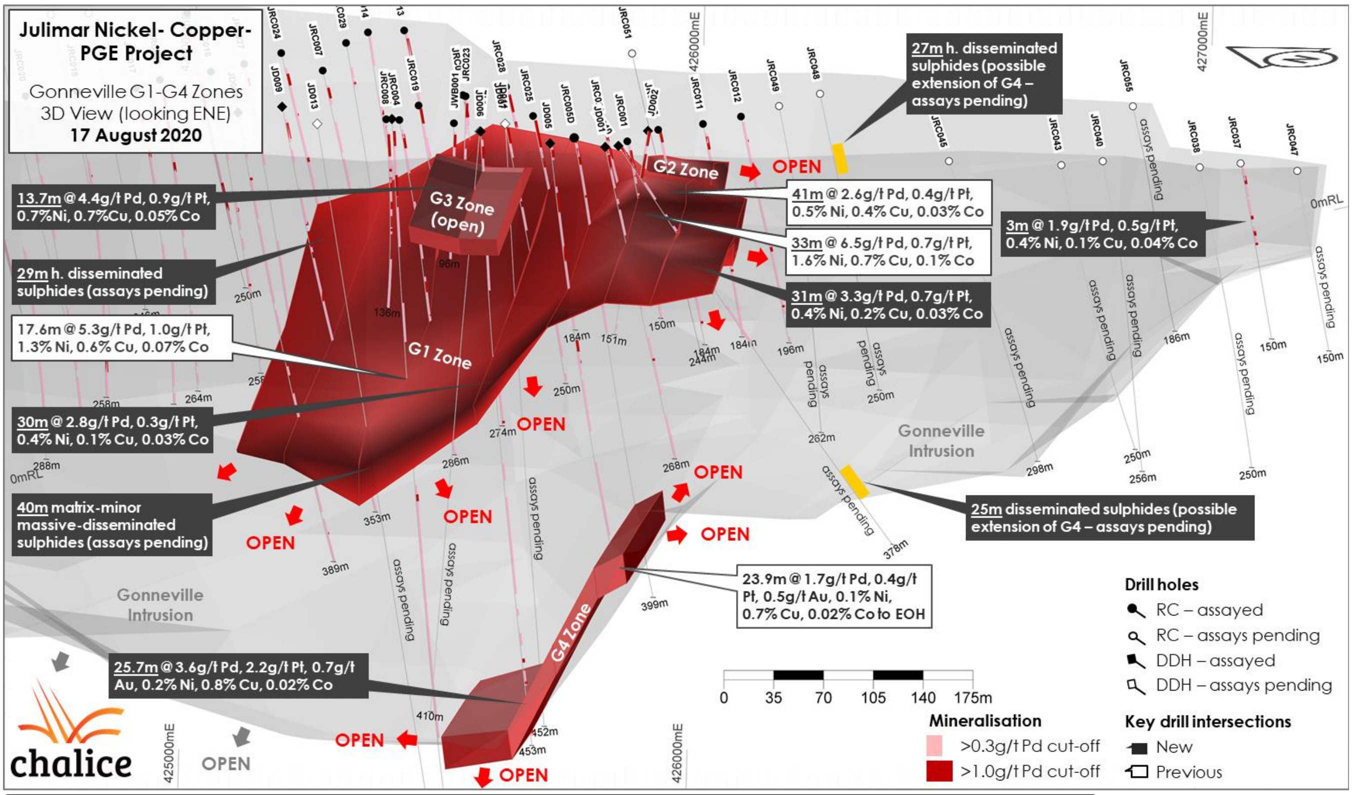
"The recent results from drilling in the G1, G3 and G4 Zones confirm that these zones host exceptionally high-grade mineralisation and remain open. The new 40 metre wide interval of matrix, minor massive and disseminated sulphides in the G1 Zone is 80m down-dip from one of our best high-grade intersections in JD003, which suggests that the zone may be widening and it remains open down-dip to the west."

"The recently discovered PGE-copper-gold dominant G4 Zone, announced in early July, has also been intersected in two, potentially three new holes and we now believe this could represent an entirely new target horizon along the footwall contact of the Gonneville Intrusion with potential for further growth.

"The key takeaway is that we are rapidly expanding the core of high-grade, high-tenor sulphide mineralisation within these three zones, confirming the significance of the Gonneville discovery."

Drilling results – G1 Zone

A total of 12 new step-out diamond and RC drill holes targeting the high-grade G1 Zone have been drilled on a nominal 40-80m x 80m grid. Assay results have confirmed that the G1 zone extends over ~400m of strike length and up to ~340m of dip-extent (**Figures 1 and 2**).



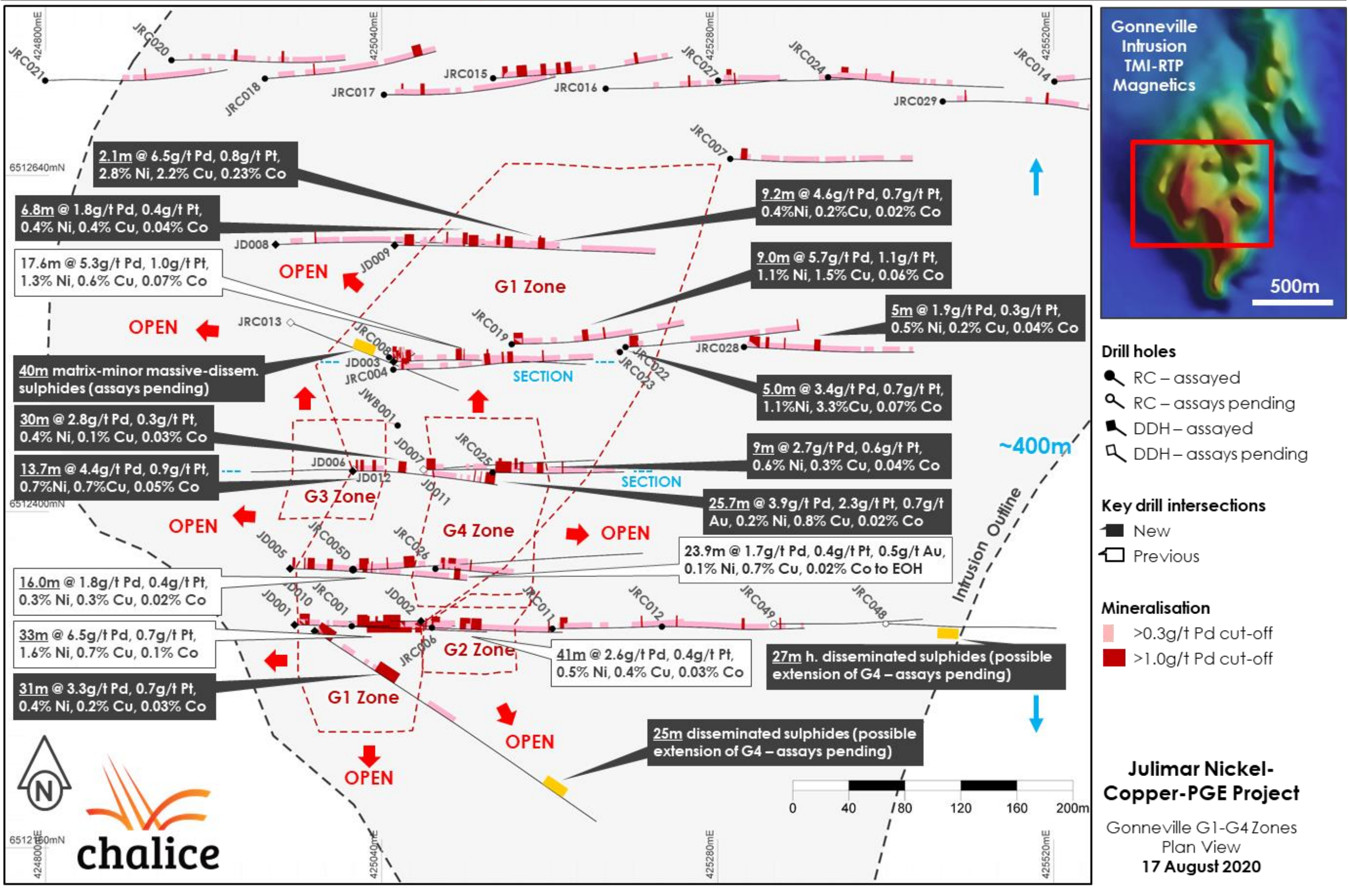


Figure 1. (above) Gonneville G1-G4 Zones 3D View (looking east-north-east). **Figure 2.** (below) Plan View.

As previously reported on 9 July 2020, JD010, drilled to the south-east of the discovery hole JRC001 (due to access restrictions at that time), intersected the G1 Zone. Assay results have now confirmed a wide intersection of high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation:

- **31m @ 3.3g/t Pd, 0.7g/t Pt, 0.4% Ni, 0.2% Cu, 0.03% Co from 76m (JD010) including:**
    - **13m @ 5.8g/t Pd, 1.5g/t Pt, 0.7% Ni, 0.4% Cu, 0.04% Co from 83m (JD010).**

As previously reported on 15 June 2020, JD006, drilled ~80m to the north of JRC005, also intersected the G1 Zone. Assay results have now confirmed a wide intersection of high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation:

- **30m @ 2.8g/t Pd, 0.3g/t Pt, 0.4% Ni, 0.1% Cu, 0.03% Co from 164m (JD006), including:**
    - **6.4m @ 6.3g/t Pd, 0.5g/t Pt, 1.0% Ni, 0.4% Cu, 0.07% Co from 167.3m (JD006).**

Current hole in progress JD013, drilled ~70m to the west of JD003, intersected a 40m wide interval of visually logged matrix, minor massive and disseminated sulphides from 224m (**Figure 3**). The intersections is ~80m down-dip of the previously reported significant JD003 intersection in the G1 Zone (17.6m @ 5.3g/t Pd, 1.0g/t Pt, 1.3% Ni, 0.6% Cu, 0.07% Co from 191.4m).

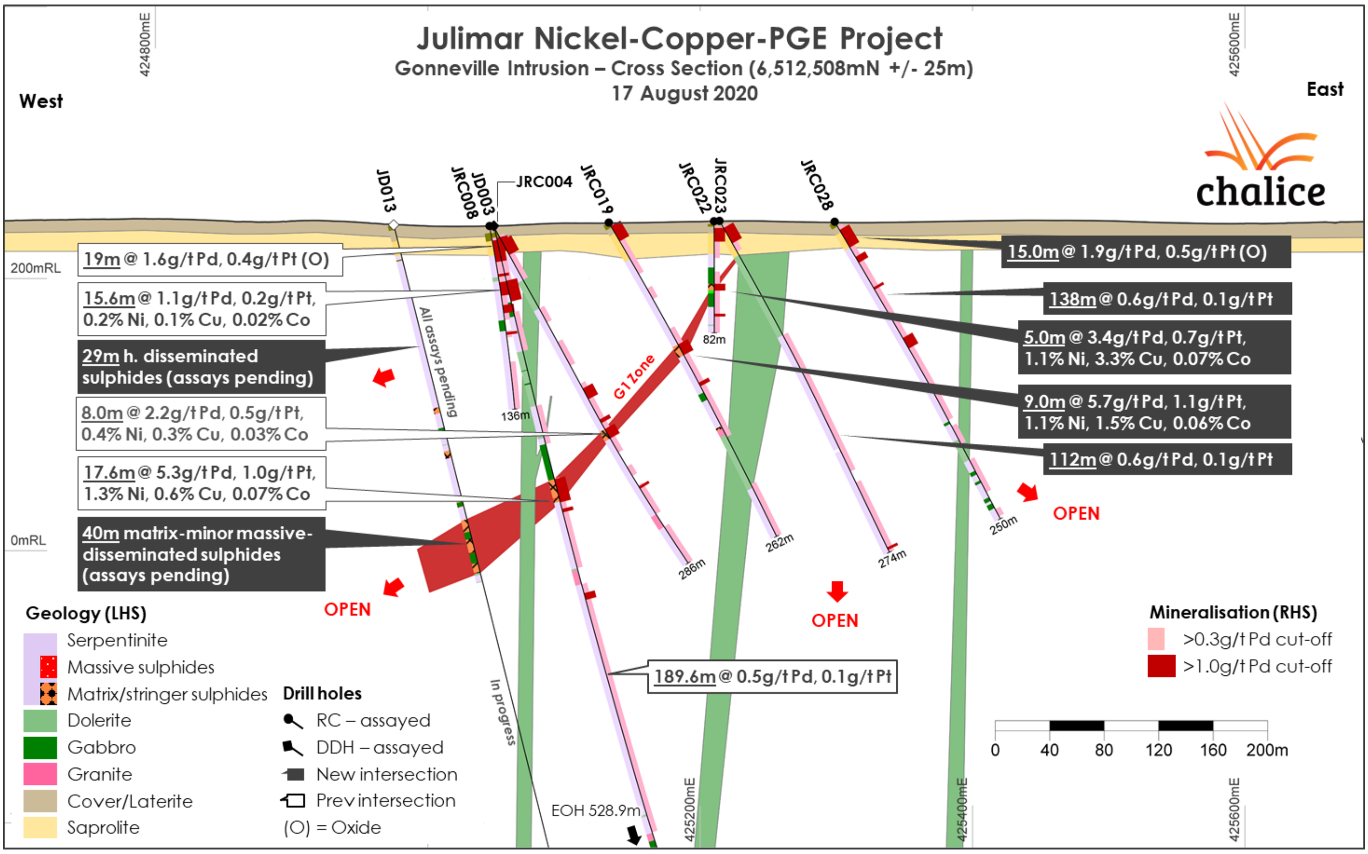


Figure 3. Gonneville Cross Section (6,512,508mN +/- 25m).

The core zone of sulphide mineralisation (224-264.5m) visually logged in JD013 comprises an interlayered serpentinite-gabbro sequence with zones of heavily disseminated to matrix sulphides with minor massive sulphides in serpentinite, and minor disseminated to stringer sulphides in gabbro subunits (**Table 1** and **Figure 4**). The lower contact of this zone is cut by a post-mineralisation dolerite dyke and the hole is continuing in order to test the projected G4 Zone target position.

The new wide intersection demonstrates the potential of the G1 Zone to grow and widen down-dip to the west. The zone remains open down-dip and along strike to the south.

Table 1. JD013 logged geology and sulphide abundance (62-266m) – hole in progress.

From (m)	To (m)	Logged Geology	Sulphide abundance
62	**154**	**Serpentinite with disseminated to blebby sulphides (including 29m interval from 125m interpreted to be the G3 Zone)**	**3-15%**
171.5	**177**	**Serpentinite with heavily disseminated sulphides**	**15%**
177	195	Serpentinite with disseminated sulphides	2-3%
195	207.5	Mixed serpentinite and gabbro with minor disseminated sulphides	1-2%
207.5	210	Serpentinite with disseminated to blebby sulphides	2-3%
210	**210.7**	**Serpentinite with heavily disseminated sulphides**	**15%**
210.7	213.8	Gabbro with minor sulphides	2%
213.8	**214.1**	**Gabbro and massive sulphides**	**50%**
214.1	224	Gabbro with minor disseminated sulphides	1-2%
224	**233.3**	**Serpentinite with heavily disseminated sulphides**	**15-20%**
233.3	238.5	Gabbro with minor disseminated sulphides	1%
238.5	**246.7**	**Serpentinite with matrix sulphides**	**20-30%**
246.7	**248.7**	**Gabbro with stringer sulphides**	**10-20%**
248.7	**249.1**	**Massive sulphides (po-pn-cpy)**	**100%**
249.1	257	Gabbro with minor stringer sulphides	1%
257	**263.9**	**Serpentinite with matrix sulphides**	**30-40%**
263.9	**264.5**	**Massive sulphides (po-pn-cpy)**	**100%**
264.5	266	Dolerite intrusion	-

Figure 4. Specimen samples from JD013 (239-264m) – all assays pending.

All new significant drill intersections are listed in **Appendix 1** and new drill hole collar locations and hole orientation details are provided in **Appendix 2**.

Drilling results – G4 Zone

The G4 Zone was originally discovered in JD005 (23.9m @ 1.7g/t Pd, 0.4g/t Pt, 0.5g/t Au, 0.1% Ni, 0.7% Cu, 0.02% Co from 313m to end-of-hole, including 10.1m @ 2.9g/t Pd, 0.6g/t Pt, 1.2g/t Au, 0.1% Ni, 1.3% Cu, 0.01% Co), as reported on 9 July 2020.

Two new diamond drill holes, located ~300m apart, have intersected the G4 Zone (JD006 and JD010) proximal to the footwall contact of the Gonneville Intrusion (**Figures 1 and 5**).

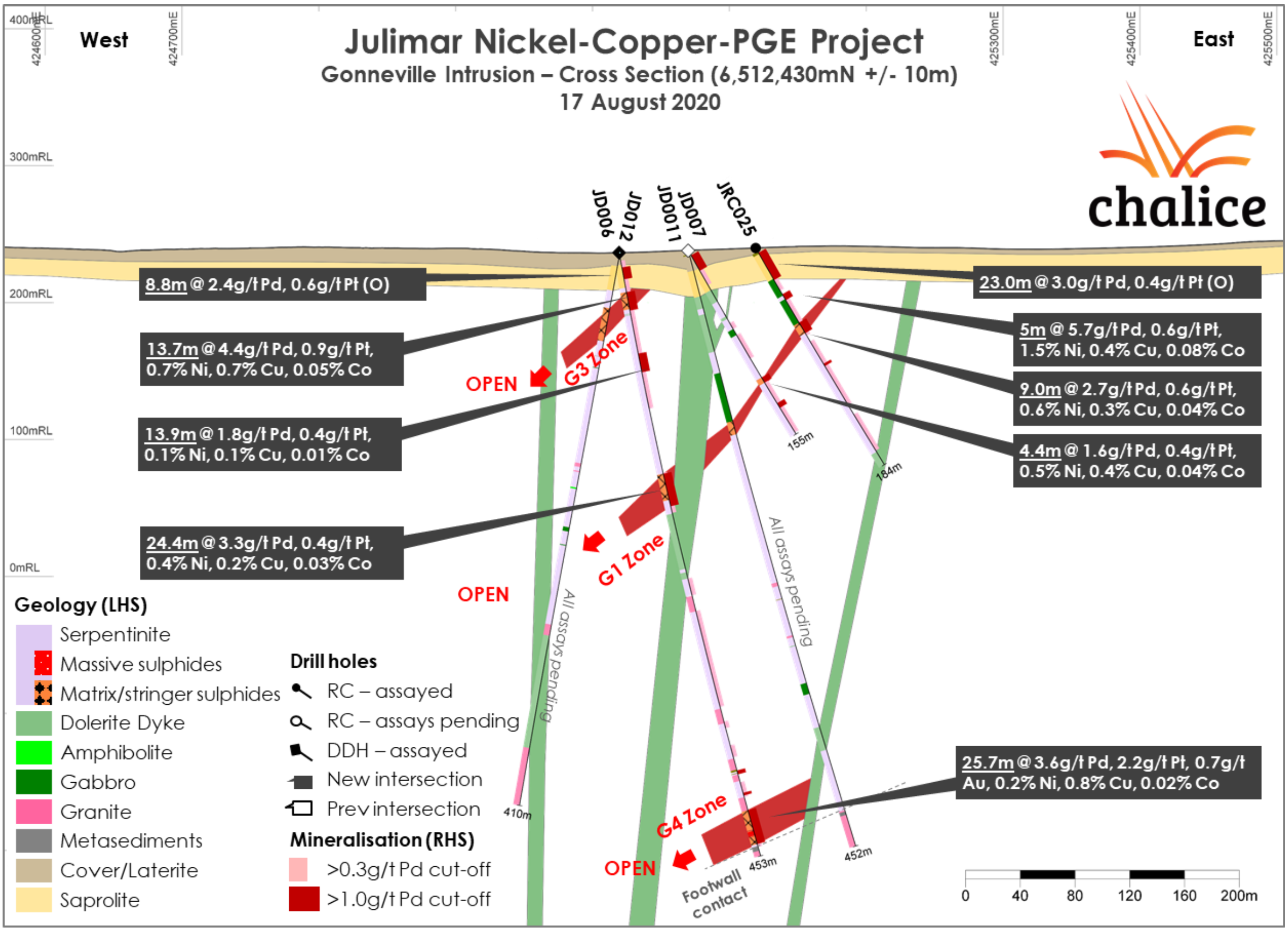


Figure 5. Gonneville Cross Section 6,512,430mN +/- 10m.

In addition, a shallow RC hole (JRC048) has intersected a 27m wide interval of heavily disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite dominant sulphide mineralisation associated with the eastern contact of the Gonneville intrusion, as well as a narrow interval (2m wide) of massive sulphides higher in the hole (all assays pending).

The heavily disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite dominant mineralisation intersected in JRC048 (81-108m) has a similar style and geological setting to the G4 Zone intersected at depth in JD005-6 & JD010, located ~300m to the west (**Figure 1**).

A preliminary interpretation of the projected footwall contact of the Gonneville intrusion suggests this highly prospective contact is below the depth of nearby RC holes and hence is largely untested. This prospective contact position will be a priority for further drill testing and EM geophysics.

The presence of mineralisation associated with the footwall contact is viewed as significant and highlights the prospectivity of the large new SQUID EM Conductors 'X' and 'Y' situated to the north-west of the Intrusion.

The G4 Zone remains open and further step-out drilling is underway.

Drilling results – G3 Zone

As previously reported on 15 June 2020, JD006 intersected a shallow zone of matrix sulphides to the west of the G1 Zone. Assay results have confirmed a wide intersection of high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation:

- **13.7m @ 4.4g/t Pd, 0.9g/t Pt, 0.7% Ni, 0.7% Cu, 0.05% Co from 29.3m**, including:

  9.4m @ 5.8g/t Pd, 1.2g/t Pt, 0.9% Ni, 0.9% Cu, 0.06% Co from 30.1m

The G3 Zone has also been intersected in current hole JD013, ~80m to the north, where visual results indicate a 29m wide interval of 3-15% disseminated sulphides from 125m (**Table 1**), all assays are pending (**Figure 3**).

The zone was also intersected in JD012, ~40m to the west of the above intersection, where visual results indicate a 7.5m wide interval of heavily disseminated / matrix sulphides from 58.2m, all assays are pending (**Figure 5**). The G3 zone remains open in all directions and further step-out drilling is planned.

Drilling results – Conductor 'F' Target

Six new reconnaissance RC holes have been completed at the southern end of the Gonneville Intrusion, where a ~650m x ~250m PGE-Ni-Cu soil anomaly partly overlaps MLEM Conductor 'F'. Assays have been received for one hole only (JRC037), which has intersected narrow zones of high-grade mineralisation associated with disseminated sulphides:

- 3m @ 1.9g/t Pd, 0.4g/t Pt, 0.4% Ni, 0.1% Cu, 0.04% Co from 45m;
- 4m @ 1.1g/t Pd, 0.3g/t Pt, 0.2% Ni, 0.2% Cu, 0.02% Co from 58m; and,
- 2m @ 1.6g/t Pd, 0.7g/t Pt, 0.4% Ni, 0.4% Cu, 0.03% Co from 68m.

Assays for the remaining five holes are pending, however preliminary visual results indicate that the holes have intersected narrow zones of disseminated sulphides in serpentinite. The Gonneville Intrusion in this area is pervasively cut by late-stage granite intrusions and the holes were drilled from sub-optimal locations due to surface restrictions.

As such, additional RC drill holes are underway to the east to adequately test the target area.

Drilling results – Disseminated Sulphide Zones

19 new step-out RC drill holes targeting the disseminated sulphide zones have been drilled, on a 200m x 80m step-out grid. Assay results continue to demonstrate the widespread nature of disseminated sulphides within the Gonneville intrusion, with several wide intervals of PGE-Ni-Cu intersected (**Figure 6**).

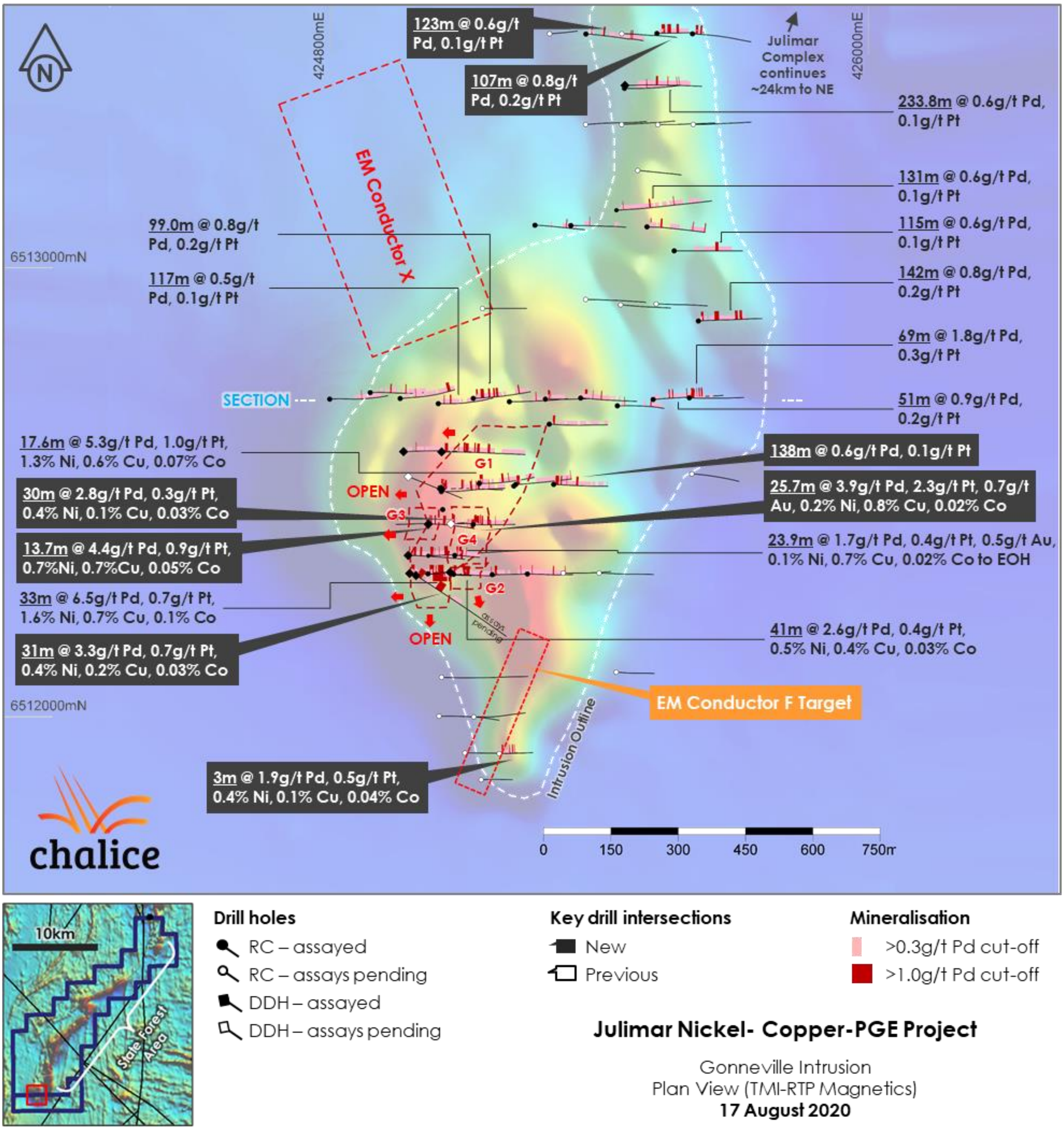


Figure 6. Gonneville Intrusion Plan View – Key drilling results over TMI-RTP Magnetics.

All assays have been returned for the east-west traverse of 11 RC holes along 6,512,710mN. Results confirm widespread disseminated sulphides in serpentinite, with late dolerite dykes cross-cutting through the Intrusion in a sub-vertical orientation (**Figure 7**).

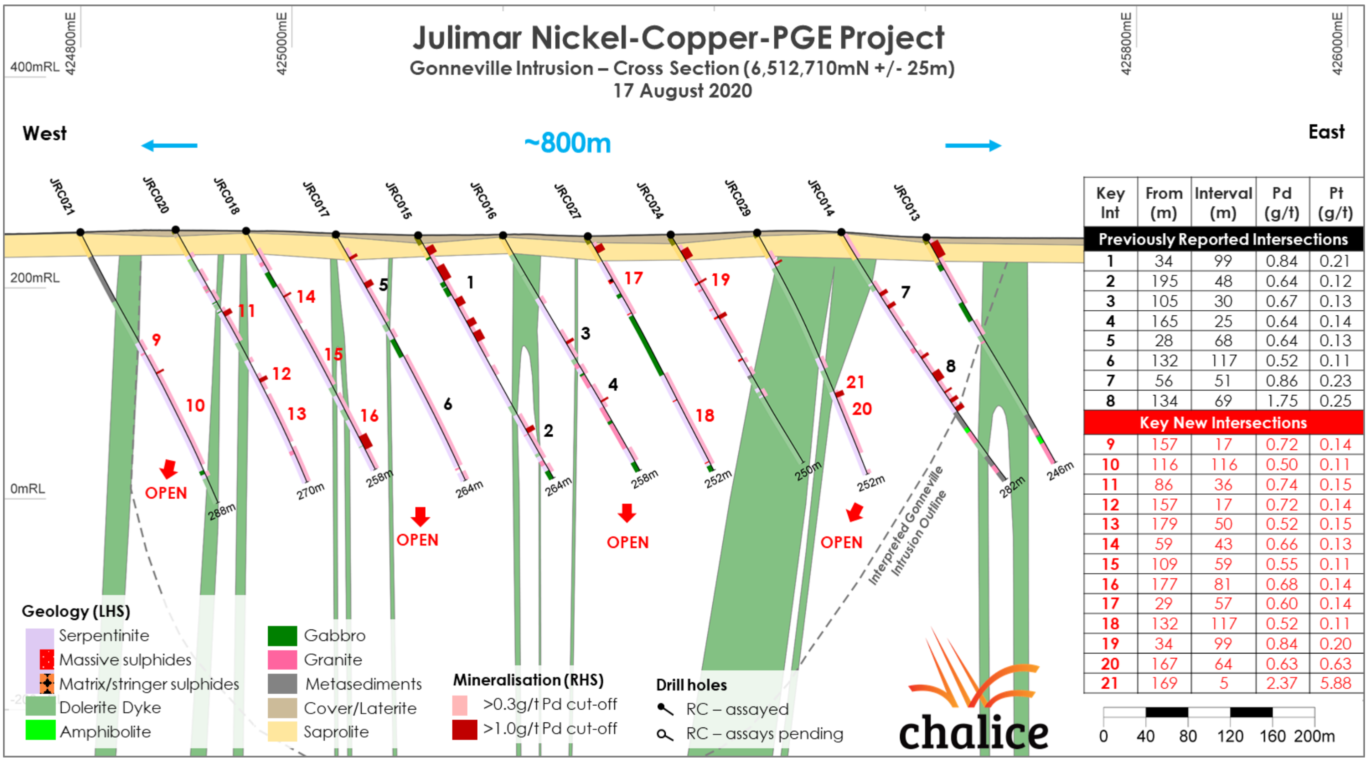


Figure 7. Gonneville Cross Section 6,512,710mN +/- 25m.

Forward plan

Chalice is continuing its approach of simultaneously exploring and evaluating the zones of high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co+/-Au mineralisation and the extensive PGE-Ni-Cu zones associated with disseminated sulphides within the ~1.6km x 0.8km Gonneville Intrusion.

Ongoing and planned activities at Julimar include:

- **RC drilling** – a ~20,000m Phase 2 RC drill program is underway utilising two rigs. Drilling is being undertaken on a 200m x 80m spaced grid over the ~1.6km x ~0.8km Gonneville Intrusion to provide sectional east-west coverage and to define the extent of the mineralised system. In high-grade target areas, RC drilling continues on a nominal 80m x 80m step-out grid.
- **Diamond drilling** – a diamond drill rig continues to step-out from known high-grade zones (on a nominal 80m x 80m grid) and test new DHEM targets. A second diamond drill rig is being sourced, which is anticipated to mobilise to site in the coming weeks.
- **EM Geophysics (DHEM and ground EM)** – DHEM continues to play a key role in identifying potential high-grade targets for follow-up drilling and will be completed on all diamond holes and selected RC holes. It is important to note the lack of an EM target does not preclude the presence of high-grade mineralisation.
- **Metallurgical testwork** – a preliminary metallurgical testwork program is underway on four ore types – massive, matrix, disseminated and oxide.

Authorised for release on behalf of the Company by:

Alex Dorsch
Managing Director

For further information, please visit www.chalicegold.com to view our latest corporate presentation, or contact:

Corporate Enquiries
Alex Dorsch
Managing Director
Chalice Gold Mines Limited
+61 8 9322 3960
info@chalicegold.com

Media Enquiries
Nicholas Read
Principal and Managing Director
Read Corporate Investor Relations
+61 8 9388 1474
info@readcorporate.com.au

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About the Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE Project, Western Australia

The 100%-owned Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE Project is located ~70km north-east of Perth in Western Australia on private land and State Forest. The Project was staked in early 2018 as part of Chalice's global search for high-potential nickel sulphide exploration opportunities.

Chalice interpreted the possible presence of a mafic-ultramafic layered intrusive complex at Julimar based on high resolution regional magnetics. The large complex is interpreted to be ~26km long and is confirmed to be highly prospective for nickel, copper and platinum group elements. Prior to Chalice, it had never been explored for these metals (**Figure 8**).

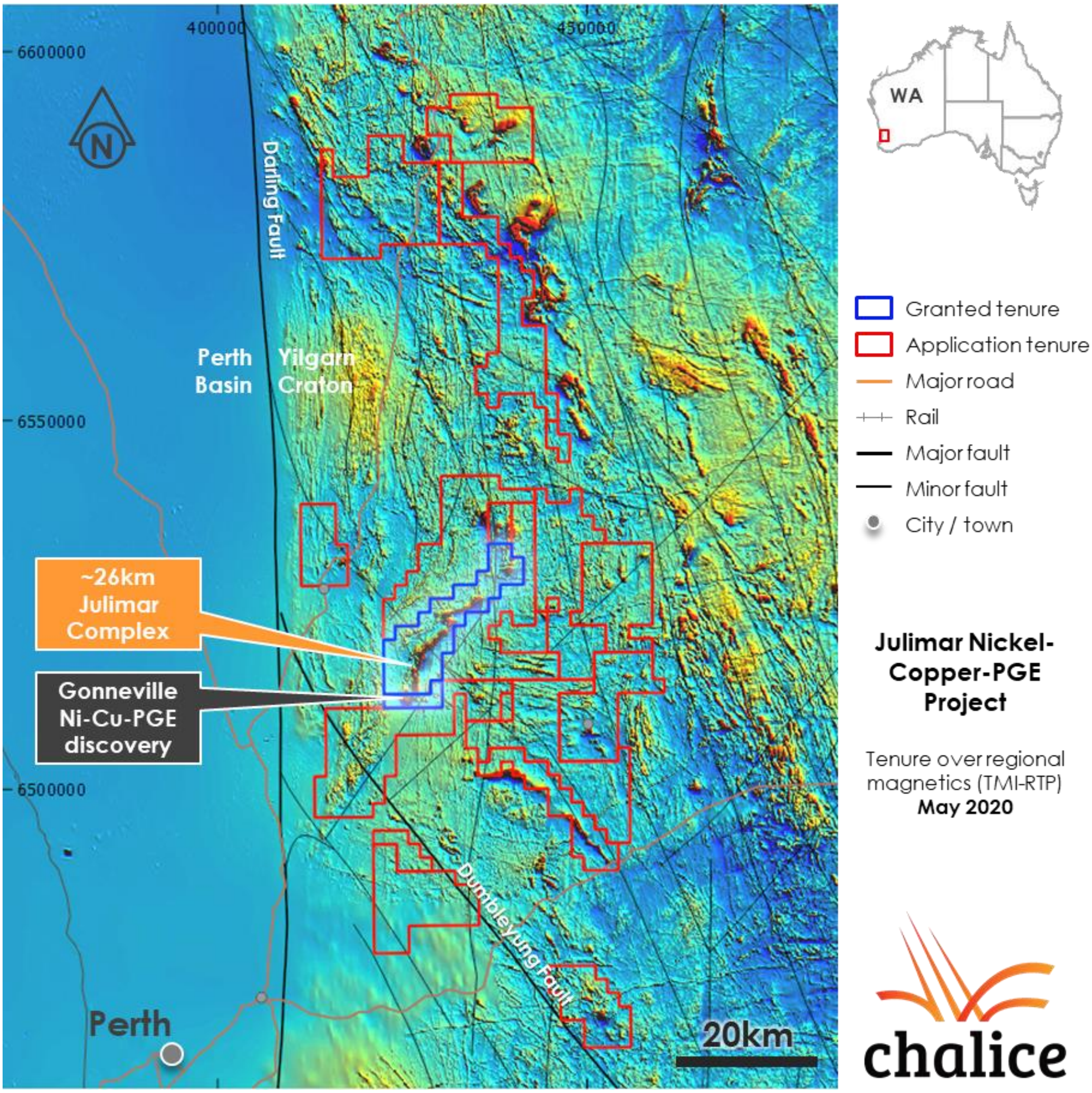

Figure 8. Julimar Project tenure over regional magnetics.

Chalice commenced a systematic, greenfield exploration program in mid-2019 in the southern portion of the Project, on private land, targeting high-grade Ni-Cu-PGEs.

An initial RC drill program commenced in Q1 2020 and resulted in the discovery of high-grade nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE mineralisation at the newly named Gonneville Intrusion. Drilling to date has established the ~1.6km x 0.8km Intrusion has widespread zones of PGE mineralisation as well as several wide zones of high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu-Co +/- Au. The significant discovery established the new West Yilgarn Ni-Cu-PGE Province.

Four high-grade massive / matrix / heavily disseminated sulphide zones have been intersected to date, which are up to ~30m wide and have been defined over a ~400m x ~350m area. The zones typically have a grade range of 3-15g/t PGEs, 0-1.2g/t Au, 0.5-3.3% Ni, 0.4-4.5% Cu and 0.03-0.27% Co.

Broad intervals of PGE mineralisation have been confirmed in all holes drilled to date at the Intrusion and disseminated sulphides (trace to 3% on average) have been identified down to ~450m below surface. Disseminated sulphide zones intersected to date typically have a grade range of 0.5-2.0g/t PGEs, 0.1-0.2% Ni, 0.05-0.15% Cu and 0.01-0.03% Co. In general, metal content appears to show a positive correlation with sulphur content and levels of potentially deleterious elements (arsenic, cadmium, selenium) are all low.

Weathering appears to extend down to ~30-40m below surface and a well-developed saprolite profile after serpentinite contains elevated PGE grades (typically ranging from 1.2-4.5g/t PGEs) from near surface to a depth of ~25m.

About Platinum Group Elements and Palladium

The Platinum Group Elements (PGEs) are a group of six precious metals clustered together on the periodic table: platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), iridium (Ir), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh) and ruthenium (Ru).

PGEs have many desirable properties and as such have a wide variety of applications. Most notably, they are used as auto-catalysts (pollution control devices for vehicles), but are also used in jewellery, electronics and hydrogen fuel cells.

Palladium is very rare and is currently one of the most valuable precious metals, with an acute supply shortage driving prices to a recent record high of US$2,856/oz in February 2020. The current spot price is approximately US$2,100/oz.

Strong demand growth (~11.5Moz in 2019[1]) is being driven by regulations requiring increased use of the metal, particularly as an auto-catalyst in gasoline and gasoline-hybrid vehicles. The total palladium market supply from all sources in 2019 was ~10.8Moz, and >75% is sourced from mines in Russia and South Africa[1].

[1] *Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence*

Competent Persons and Qualifying Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results in relation to the Julimar Nickel-Copper-PGE Project is based on information compiled by Dr. Kevin Frost BSc (Hons), PhD, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Frost is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience that is relevant 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves, and is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 – 'Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects'. The Qualified Person has verified the data disclosed in this release, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in this release. Dr. Frost consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain forward-looking information within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively, forward-looking statements). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report and Chalice Gold Mines Limited (the Company) does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Company management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, but are not limited to, the Company's strategy, the price of O3 Mining securities, the estimation of mineral reserve and mineral resources, the realisation of mineral resource estimates, the likelihood of exploration success at the Company's projects, the prospectivity of the Company's exploration projects, the timing of future exploration activities on the Company's exploration projects, planned expenditures and budgets and the execution thereof, the timing and availability of drill results, potential sites for additional drilling, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage.

In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "planning" "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "will", "may", "would", "potential", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "projected", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "believes", "occur", "impending", "likely", "indicative" or "be achieved" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results may, could, would, might or will be taken, occur or be achieved or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Such factors may include, among others, risks related to actual results of current or planned exploration activities; assay results of visually interpreted mineralised intersections, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; changes in exploration programs based upon the results of exploration; future prices of mineral resources; possible variations in mineral resources or ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; movements in the share price of O3 Mining securities and future proceeds and timing of potential sale of O3 Mining securities, the impact of the COVID 19 epidemic as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual financial statements, all of which are filed and available for review on SEDAR at sedar.com, ASX at asx.com.au and OTC Markets at otcmarkets.com.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

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Appendix 1: Significant new drill intersections (>0.3g/t Pd cut-off) – Julimar Ni-Cu-PGE Project.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd+Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)*	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Geology
JD006	6.0	29.3	23.3	1.37	0.38	1.75	0.01	0.19	0.16	0.04	Oxide
incl	11.0	19.8	8.8	2.36	0.59	2.95	0.01	0.30	0.24	0.07	Oxide
JD006	29.3	116.0	86.7	1.34	0.30	1.64	0.01	0.23	0.15	0.02	Sulphide
incl	29.3	43.0	13.7	**4.36**	**0.89**	**5.24**	0.02	**0.68**	**0.68**	**0.05**	Sulphide
and	75.0	88.9	13.9	1.82	0.45	2.28	0.03	0.13	0.08	0.01	Sulphide
JD006	164.0	194.0	30.0	2.77	0.33	3.10	0.05	0.35	0.15	0.03	Sulphide
incl	164.6	189.0	**24.4**	**3.31**	**0.38**	**3.69**	0.06	0.40	0.18	0.03	Sulphide
JD006	243.2	255.9	12.6	0.61	0.12	0.73	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.02	Sulphide
JD006	267.8	340.0	72.3	0.51	0.11	0.62	0.01	0.18	0.05	0.02	Sulphide
JD006	351.0	356.0	5.0	0.48	0.11	0.60	0.03	0.17	0.04	0.01	Sulphide
JD006	369.0	378.0	9.0	0.37	0.15	0.52	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.02	Sulphide
JD006	397.0	408.2	11.2	0.77	0.14	0.90	0.07	0.18	0.20	0.01	Sulphide
incl	405.0	407.0	2.0	1.53	0.25	1.78	0.18	0.18	0.60	0.01	Sulphide
JD006	418.1	446.0	**27.9**	**3.64**	**2.16**	**5.80**	**0.63**	0.21	**0.77**	0.02	Sulphide
incl	418.1	443.8	**25.7**	**3.90**	**2.34**	**6.24**	**0.67**	**0.21**	**0.79**	0.02	Sulphide
JD007	4.0	29.0	25.0	1.21	0.10	1.32	0.08	0.14	0.16	0.03	Oxide
incl	4.0	17.0	13.0	1.90	0.18	2.08	0.11	0.13	0.24	0.05	Oxide
JD007	61.0	66.0	5.0	0.73	0.15	0.88	0.01	0.16	0.02	0.01	Sulphide
JD007	71.0	91.0	20.0	0.43	0.11	0.54	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.02	Sulphide
JD007	107.0	154.0	47.0	0.66	0.14	0.80	0.01	0.20	0.08	0.02	Sulphide
incl	107.0	111.4	4.4	1.60	0.37	1.97	0.05	0.47	0.36	0.04	Sulphide
and	129.0	133.0	4.0	1.16	0.20	1.36	0.02	0.27	0.15	0.02	Sulphide
JD008	21.0	39.0	18.0	0.57	0.12	0.69	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.01	Oxide
JD008	55.0	90.9	35.9	0.43	0.09	0.53	0.01	0.14	0.04	0.01	Sulphide
incl	55.9	58.0	2.1	1.36	0.26	1.63	0.01	0.15	0.09	0.02	Sulphide
JD008	95.0	163.0	68.0	0.56	0.11	0.66	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.02	Sulphide
JD008	169.0	189.0	20.0	0.82	0.15	0.97	0.04	0.17	0.30	0.02	Sulphide
JD008	208.2	212.9	4.8	0.42	0.10	0.52	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.01	Sulphide
JD008	217.7	225.5	7.8	0.36	0.09	0.46	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.02	Sulphide
JD008	239.9	270.0	30.1	0.78	0.18	0.96	0.01	0.22	0.11	0.02	Sulphide
incl	239.9	242.0	2.1	1.04	0.31	1.35	0.01	0.27	0.11	0.03	Sulphide
and	262.0	268.8	6.8	1.82	0.41	2.23	0.02	0.42	0.36	0.04	Sulphide
JD008	278.5	292.0	13.5	0.91	0.18	1.09	0.01	0.23	0.09	0.02	Sulphide
JD008	304.0	345.2	41.2	0.85	0.17	1.02	0.01	0.27	0.09	0.02	Sulphide
incl	307.4	312.0	4.6	2.39	0.53	2.92	0.04	0.63	0.40	0.04	Sulphide
JD008	351.0	389.3	38.3	0.82	0.14	0.96	0.01	0.32	0.21	0.03	Sulphide
incl	363.2	365.3	**2.1**	**6.51**	**0.84**	**7.35**	0.10	**2.78**	**2.20**	**0.23**	Sulphide
JD009	11.0	30.0	19.0	1.64	0.38	2.02	0.04	0.14	0.19	0.03	Oxide
incl	14.0	27.6	13.6	2.12	0.44	2.55	0.04	0.16	0.21	0.03	Oxide
JD009	36.4	47.9	11.4	0.75	0.16	0.91	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.02	Sulphide
JD009	69.0	101.3	32.3	0.88	0.14	1.02	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.02	Sulphide

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd+Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)*	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Geology
incl	98.0	101.0	3.0	1.70	0.31	2.01	0.08	0.21	0.17	0.02	Sulphide
JD009	106.1	124.0	17.9	1.02	0.22	1.24	0.05	0.16	0.12	0.02	Sulphide
incl	106.1	119.6	13.5	1.24	0.26	1.50	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.02	Sulphide
JD009	129.0	226.0	97.0	1.03	0.20	1.23	0.02	0.18	0.08	0.02	Sulphide
incl	156.0	167.0	11.0	1.25	0.34	1.59	0.01	0.23	0.13	0.02	Sulphide
and	200.8	210.0	**9.2**	**4.58**	**0.72**	**5.30**	0.10	0.35	0.15	0.02	Sulphide
JD009	258.0	353.0	95.0	0.46	0.10	0.56	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	Sulphide
JD010	1.0	21.5	20.5	2.58	0.53	3.11	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.06	Oxide
JD010	35.0	51.0	16.0	0.55	0.10	0.65	0.02	0.14	0.09	0.01	Oxide
JD010	65.0	70.0	5.0	0.31	0.08	0.39	0.01	0.13	0.04	0.02	Sulphide
JD010	76.0	107.0	**31.0**	**3.29**	**0.74**	**4.03**	0.03	0.40	0.21	0.03	Sulphide
incl	80.7	107.0	**26.3**	**3.84**	**0.86**	**4.70**	0.03	0.45	0.25	0.04	Sulphide
JD010	151.0	186.4	35.4	0.41	0.12	0.53	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.01	Sulphide
JRC017	16.0	28.0	12.0	0.74	0.14	0.88	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.01	Oxide
JRC018	20.0	44.0	24.0	0.44	0.11	0.55	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.01	Oxide
JRC018	59.0	102.0	43.0	0.66	0.13	0.79	0.03	0.16	0.06	0.02	Sulphide
incl	71.0	73.0	2.0	1.07	0.19	1.26	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.02	Sulphide
JRC018	109.0	168.0	59.0	0.55	0.11	0.67	0.02	0.16	0.06	0.02	Sulphide
JRC018	177.0	258.0	**81.0**	**0.68**	**0.14**	**0.82**	0.01	0.16	0.08	0.02	Sulphide
incl	223.0	237.0	14.0	1.55	0.31	1.86	0.01	0.26	0.10	0.02	Sulphide
JRC019	3.0	44.0	41.0	0.85	0.20	1.05	0.01	0.13	0.13	0.04	Oxide
incl	3.0	16.0	13.0	1.46	0.37	1.83	0.02	0.15	0.23	0.10	Oxide
JRC019	56.0	65.0	9.0	0.33	0.08	0.41	0.00	0.10	0.06	0.02	Sulphide
JRC019	90.0	180.0	**90.0**	**1.09**	**0.23**	**1.31**	0.02	0.27	0.21	0.02	Sulphide
incl	103.0	112.0	**9.0**	**5.67**	**1.13**	**6.79**	**0.10**	**1.12**	**1.47**	**0.06**	Sulphide
and	135.0	138.0	3.0	2.46	0.46	2.93	0.03	0.41	0.13	0.03	Sulphide
JRC019	219.0	262.0	43.0	0.39	0.08	0.48	0.01	0.16	0.02	0.01	Sulphide
JRC020	26.0	31.0	5.0	0.48	0.07	0.55	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.02	Oxide
JRC020	44.0	57.0	13.0	0.41	0.09	0.51	0.01	0.11	0.09	0.01	Sulphide
JRC020	67.0	78.0	11.0	0.43	0.09	0.52	0.01	0.13	0.08	0.01	Sulphide
JRC020	86.0	122.0	36.0	0.74	0.15	0.89	0.03	0.14	0.11	0.02	Sulphide
incl	90.0	95.0	5.0	1.04	0.20	1.25	0.03	0.18	0.20	0.02	Sulphide
JRC020	140.0	145.0	5.0	0.32	0.08	0.40	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.01	Sulphide
JRC020	157.0	174.0	17.0	0.72	0.14	0.86	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.01	Sulphide
incl	162.0	166.0	4.0	1.51	0.29	1.80	0.03	0.16	0.05	0.02	Sulphide
JRC020	179.0	229.0	50.0	0.52	0.15	0.67	0.02	0.17	0.07	0.02	Sulphide
JRC020	234.0	270.0	36.0	0.48	0.09	0.58	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
JRC021	117.0	128.0	11.0	0.64	0.14	0.79	0.01	0.14	0.08	0.01	Sulphide
JRC021	133.0	249.0	**116.0**	**0.50**	**0.11**	**0.61**	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
incl	151.0	153.0	2.0	1.16	0.23	1.39	0.02	0.19	0.10	0.02	Sulphide
JRC021	256.0	261.0	5.0	0.42	0.14	0.56	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.01	Sulphide
JRC022	4.0	26.0	22.0	1.83	0.39	2.23	0.04	0.22	0.27	0.05	Oxide
incl	6.0	19.0	13.0	2.71	0.53	3.24	0.05	0.21	0.34	0.07	Oxide

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd+Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)*	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Geology
JRC022	96.0	208.0	**112.0**	**0.58**	**0.11**	**0.69**	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.02	Sulphide
JRC022	217.0	274.0	57.0	0.41	0.10	0.51	0.01	0.14	0.04	0.01	Sulphide
incl	270.0	272.0	2.0	1.97	0.72	2.69	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.02	Sulphide
JRC023	4.0	27.0	23.0	1.28	0.30	1.58	0.02	0.19	0.25	0.04	Oxide
incl	5.0	15.0	10.0	2.39	0.53	2.92	0.02	0.24	0.34	0.06	Oxide
JRC023	37.0	82.0	45.0	0.82	0.17	0.99	0.06	0.25	0.51	0.02	Sulphide
incl	46.0	51.0	**5.0**	**3.36**	**0.72**	**4.08**	**0.36**	**1.05**	**3.31**	**0.07**	Sulphide
and	68.0	70.0	2.0	1.81	0.22	2.03	0.05	0.68	0.73	0.05	Sulphide
JRC024	13.0	33.0	20.0	1.20	0.31	1.51	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.06	Oxide
incl	18.0	28.0	10.0	1.86	0.38	2.25	0.01	0.12	0.19	0.10	Oxide
JRC024	33.0	131.0	**98.0**	**0.64**	**0.13**	**0.78**	0.01	0.18	0.07	0.02	Sulphide
incl	52.0	54.0	2.0	1.82	0.36	2.18	0.01	0.72	0.26	0.10	Sulphide
and	89.0	93.0	4.0	1.87	0.38	2.25	0.02	0.67	0.40	0.05	Sulphide
JRC024	136.0	141.0	5.0	0.46	0.12	0.58	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.01	Sulphide
JRC024	146.0	154.0	8.0	0.70	0.18	0.88	0.01	0.22	0.11	0.02	Sulphide
JRC024	170.0	178.0	8.0	0.35	0.06	0.41	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
JRC025	4.0	36.0	32.0	2.28	0.31	2.59	0.07	0.22	0.26	0.06	Oxide
incl	4.0	27.0	**23.0**	**3.03**	**0.38**	**3.41**	0.08	0.26	0.30	0.08	Oxide
JRC025	39.0	74.0	35.0	1.75	0.30	2.05	0.03	0.43	0.26	0.03	Sulphide
incl	39.0	44.0	**5.0**	**5.72**	**0.61**	**6.33**	0.07	**1.46**	**0.41**	**0.08**	Sulphide
and	63.0	72.0	9.0	2.67	0.60	3.27	0.05	0.65	0.32	0.04	Sulphide
JRC025	79.0	133.0	54.0	0.55	0.13	0.68	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.02	Sulphide
incl	98.0	100.0	2.0	2.05	0.36	2.41	0.21	0.34	0.33	0.03	Sulphide
JRC025	141.0	172.0	31.0	0.33	0.08	0.41	0.01	0.17	0.03	0.02	Sulphide
JRC026	5.0	34.0	29.0	1.15	0.23	1.39	0.02	0.23	0.18	0.04	Oxide
incl	8.0	13.0	5.0	1.39	0.13	1.52	0.02	0.15	0.23	0.05	Oxide
and	18.0	28.0	10.0	1.67	0.33	2.00	0.02	0.37	0.23	0.05	Oxide
JRC026	34.0	112.0	78.0	0.55	0.13	0.69	0.02	0.18	0.09	0.02	Sulphide
incl	48.0	50.0	2.0	1.82	0.38	2.19	0.04	0.64	0.49	0.04	Sulphide
JRC027	8.0	19.0	11.0	1.15	0.42	1.57	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.07	Oxide
JRC027	29.0	86.0	57.0	0.60	0.14	0.74	0.01	0.16	0.08	0.02	Sulphide
JRC027	149.0	246.0	97.0	0.43	0.11	0.55	0.01	0.15	0.08	0.02	Sulphide
JRC028	4.0	30.0	26.0	1.33	0.34	1.67	0.02	0.16	0.18	0.07	Oxide
incl	7.0	22.0	15.0	1.91	0.50	2.40	0.02	0.19	0.23	0.11	Oxide
JRC028	30.0	168.0	**138.0**	**0.63**	**0.14**	**0.77**	0.03	0.17	0.11	0.02	Sulphide
incl	30.0	35.0	5.0	1.87	0.25	2.12	0.08	0.50	0.19	0.04	Sulphide
and	56.0	58.0	2.0	1.68	0.41	2.09	0.02	0.17	0.32	0.01	Sulphide
and	99.0	108.0	9.0	1.21	0.25	1.46	0.02	0.29	0.24	0.02	Sulphide
JRC028	173.0	188.0	15.0	0.33	0.08	0.41	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.01	Sulphide
JRC028	201.0	228.0	27.0	0.32	0.09	0.41	0.01	0.12	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
JRC028	242.0	248.0	6.0	0.47	0.20	0.68	0.03	0.14	0.13	0.01	Sulphide
JRC029	31.0	37.0	6.0	0.67	0.18	0.86	0.01	0.21	0.26	0.02	Sulphide
incl	33.0	35.0	2.0	1.13	0.33	1.46	0.01	0.36	0.72	0.04	Sulphide

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd+Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)*	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Geology
JRC029	132.0	144.0	12.0	0.57	0.13	0.71	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
JRC029	167.0	231.0	64.0	0.63	0.63	1.25	0.03	0.13	0.06	0.01	Sulphide
incl	169.0	174.0	5.0	2.37	5.88	8.25	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.01	Sulphide
JRC029	248.0	252.0	4.0	0.69	0.46	1.15	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.01	Sulphide
JRC030	13.0	28.0	15.0	1.09	0.23	1.33	0.01	0.09	0.14	0.01	Oxide
incl	14.0	24.0	10.0	1.27	0.24	1.52	0.02	0.08	0.14	0.01	Oxide
JRC030	28.0	43.0	15.0	0.79	0.15	0.94	0.01	0.20	0.09	0.02	Sulphide
incl	34.0	41.0	7.0	1.00	0.19	1.19	0.01	0.23	0.10	0.02	Sulphide
JRC031	12.0	30.0	18.0	0.74	0.17	0.91	0.01	0.13	0.04	0.01	Oxide
incl	16.0	19.0	3.0	1.59	0.39	1.98	0.01	0.13	0.10	0.01	Oxide
JRC031	30.0	42.0	12.0	0.60	0.11	0.71	0.00	0.16	0.02	0.01	Sulphide
JRC031	48.0	68.0	20.0	1.29	0.27	1.55	0.01	0.29	0.21	0.02	Sulphide
incl	60.0	66.0	**6.0**	**3.15**	**0.68**	**3.83**	0.02	**0.65**	**0.55**	**0.05**	Sulphide
JRC031	100.0	141.0	41.0	0.37	0.08	0.45	0.00	0.14	0.05	0.02	Sulphide
JRC031	184.0	252.0	68.0	0.81	0.14	0.96	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.01	Sulphide
incl	195.0	198.0	3.0	1.00	0.24	1.25	0.01	0.16	0.13	0.02	Sulphide
and	247.0	251.0	**4.0**	**3.10**	**0.20**	**3.30**	0.09	0.16	0.08	0.01	Sulphide
JRC032	12.0	41.0	29.0	0.93	0.25	1.18	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.02	Oxide
incl	22.0	37.0	15.0	1.37	0.32	1.70	0.00	0.27	0.20	0.03	Oxide
JRC032	41.0	148.0	**107.0**	**0.78**	**0.17**	**0.95**	0.01	0.15	0.08	0.02	Sulphide
incl	48.0	64.0	16.0	1.53	0.31	1.84	0.00	0.19	0.07	0.02	Sulphide
and	90.0	101.0	11.0	1.05	0.21	1.26	0.01	0.22	0.18	0.02	Sulphide
JRC033	61.0	88.0	27.0	0.59	0.14	0.72	0.01	0.12	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
incl	83.0	85.0	2.0	1.02	0.23	1.24	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.02	Sulphide
JRC033	197.0	211.0	14.0	0.58	0.13	0.70	0.00	0.18	0.08	0.02	Sulphide
JRC033	216.0	222.0	6.0	0.65	0.13	0.78	0.00	0.17	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
JRC035	69.0	75.0	6.0	0.34	0.08	0.42	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.01	Sulphide
JRC035	119.0	165.0	46.0	0.63	0.14	0.77	0.01	0.16	0.11	0.02	Sulphide
incl	133.0	136.0	3.0	1.19	0.25	1.44	0.01	0.16	0.11	0.02	Sulphide
JRC035	170.0	188.0	18.0	0.39	0.11	0.50	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.01	Sulphide
JRC036	13.0	20.0	7.0	0.37	0.53	0.90	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	Oxide
JRC036	25.0	36.0	11.0	0.75	0.33	1.08	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	Oxide
incl	25.0	29.0	4.0	1.40	0.48	1.88	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.01	Oxide
JRC036	74.0	88.0	14.0	0.81	0.16	0.98	0.01	0.14	0.10	0.01	Sulphide
incl	80.0	87.0	7.0	1.14	0.22	1.37	0.01	0.16	0.14	0.01	Sulphide
JRC036	108.0	138.0	30.0	0.45	0.10	0.56	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.01	Sulphide
JRC036	145.0	268.0	123.0	0.61	0.14	0.76	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.01	Sulphide
incl	207.0	210.0	3.0	1.09	0.18	1.27	0.01	0.17	0.10	0.01	Sulphide
and	214.0	218.0	4.0	1.14	0.21	1.36	0.01	0.17	0.09	0.02	Sulphide
JRC037	3.0	29.0	26.0	0.62	0.16	0.78	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	Oxide
incl	11.0	18.0	7.0	1.25	0.32	1.57	0.02	0.21	0.28	0.02	Oxide
JRC037	31.0	49.0	18.0	0.81	0.26	1.07	0.02	0.17	0.10	0.02	Sulphide
incl	45.0	48.0	3.0	1.91	0.45	2.36	0.02	0.42	0.13	0.04	Sulphide

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd+Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)*	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Geology
JRC037	54.0	70.0	16.0	0.88	0.26	1.14	0.02	0.21	0.18	0.02	Sulphide
incl	58.0	62.0	4.0	1.08	0.32	1.40	0.01	0.24	0.16	0.02	Sulphide
and	68.0	70.0	2.0	1.63	0.69	2.32	0.05	0.43	0.38	0.03	Sulphide

**Down-hole widths reported, true widths unknown.10g/t Au top-cut applied.*

Appendix 2: New drill hole details – Julimar Ni-Cu-PGE Project.

Hole ID	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Survey type	Assaying status
JRC005D	RC-Core	425,019.7	6,512,358.6	235.6	92.9	-60.1	398.9	DGPS	Pending
JD006	Core	425,019.5	6,512,429.0	236.5	90	-80	259.1	DGPS	Reported
JD007	Core	425,070	6,512,430	236.1	90	-60	155.4	GPS	Reported
JD008	Core	424,964.4	6,512,590.7	245.2	90	-60	389.3	DGPS	Reported
JD009	Core	425,049.4	6,512,590.2	242.8	90	-61	353.0	GPS	Reported
JD010	Core	424,992.3	6,512,314.7	234.7	125	-50	377.5	DGPS	Partial
JD011	Core	425,070	6,512,430	234.7	90	-75	451.8	GPS	Pending
JD012	Core	425,020	6,512,430	234.7	270	-80	410.2	GPS	Pending
JD013	Core	424,975	6,513,535	253.0	105	-75		GPS	In Progress
JRC018	RC	424,956.6	6,512,709.2	254.0	90	-60	258	DGPS	Reported
JRC019	RC	425,132.9	6,513,519.5	241.2	90	-60	262	DGPS	Reported
JRC020	RC	424,889.9	6,512,722.3	255.23	90	-60	270	DGPS	Reported
JRC021	RC	424,799.7	6,512,707.8	252.8	90	-60	288	DGPS	Reported
JRC022	RC	425,214.2	6,512,517.5	242.4	90	-60	274	DGPS	Reported
JRC023	RC	425,210.1	6,512,513.9	242.15	NA	-90	82	DGPS	Reported
JRC024	RC	425,358.8	6,512,710.1	250.5	90	-60	250	DGPS	Reported
JRC025	RC	425,119.2	6,512,428.0	239.9	90	-60	184	DGPS	Reported
JRC026	RC	425,078.4	6,512,359.2	239.0	90	-60	112	DGPS	Reported
JRC027	RC	425,280.3	6,512,707.8	249.0	90	-60	252	DGPS	Reported
JRC028	RC	425298.7	6,512,517.6	241.7	90	-60	250	DGPS	Reported
JRC029	RC	425,440.7	6,512,692.8	252.4	90	-60	252	DGPS	Reported
JRC030	RC	425,608.0	6,513,522.1	247.1	90	-60	250	DGPS	Reported
JRC031	RC	425,506.6	6,513,091.9	254.2	90	-60	252	DGPS	Reported
JRC032	RC	425,528.9	6,513,523.0	248.7	90	-60	226	DGPS	Reported
JRC033	RC	425,337.0	6,513,094.7	260.6	90	-60	252	DGPS	Reported
JRC034	RC	425,450.5	6,513,522.4	250.5	90	-60	268	DGPS	Reported
JRC035	RC	425,257.0	6,513,095.4	261.4	90	-60	211	DGPS	Reported
JRC036	RC	425,370.5	6,513,521.7	252.8	90	-60	268	DGPS	Reported
JRC037	RC	425,177.4	6,511,197.4	230.0	90	-60	150	DGPS	Reported
JRC038	RC	425,101.0	6,511,918.8	232.9	90	-60	250	DGPS	Pending
JRC039	RC	425,486.0	6,513,217.7	251.1	90	-60	194	DGPS	Pending
JRC040	RC	425,120.6	6,511,999.4	231.3	90	-60	256	DGPS	Pending
JRC041	RC	425,289.6	6,513,522.4	256.0	90	-60	132	DGPS	Pending
JRC042	RC	425,609.6	6,513,320.2	245.8	90	-60	234	DGPS	Pending
JRC043	RC	425,043.3	6,512,000.9	234.4	90	-60	250	DGPS	Pending
JRC044	RC	425,530.8	6,513,319.6	247.4	90	-60	252	DGPS	Pending
JRC045	RC	425,048.9	6,512,087.6	232.0	90	-50	298	DGPS	Pending
JRC046	RC	425,450	6,513,320.0	249.4	90	-60	252	GPS	Pending
JRC047	RC	425,137.1	6,511,859.3	230.9	90	-60	150	DGPS	Pending
JRC048	RC	42,5400.0	6,512,320.0	240.0	90	-60	250	GPS	Pending

JRC049	RC	425,320	6,512,320	237.4	90	-60	262	GPS	Pending
JRC050	RC	425,370	6,513,320	253.8	90	-60	264	GPS	Pending
JRC051	RC	425,606	6,512,541	240.6	90	-60	244	GPS	Pending
JRC052	RC	425,527	6,512,920	254.2	90	-60	246	GPS	Pending
JRC053	RC	425,370	6,512,930	262.0	90	-60	258	GPS	Pending
JRC054	RC	425,448	6,512,918	259.5	90	-60	250	GPS	Pending
JRC055	RC	425,438	6,512,099	240.4	90	-60	186	GPS	Pending
JRC056	RC	425,350	6,512,100	250.0	90	-65	250	GPS	Pending
JRC057	RC	425,320	6,512,910	237.4	90	-60	258	GPS	Pending
JRC058	RC	425,078	6,512,284	238.4	90	-60	250	GPS	Pending
JRC059	RC	425,210	6,513,520	259.0	90	-60	252	GPS	Pending
JRC060	RC	425,270	6,512,110	232	NA	-90	NA	GPS	Pending
JRC061	RC	425,400	6,513,220	250	90	-60	NA	GPS	In Progress

Appendix 3: JORC Table 1 – Julimar Ni-Cu-PGE Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drill core samples were taken over selective intervals ranging from 0.2m to 1.2m (typically 1.0m). Qualitative care taken when sampling diamond drill core to sample the same half of the drill core. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected as 1m samples. Two 1m assay samples were collected as a split from the rig cyclone using a cone splitter and are typically 3kg in weight. • Soil geochemical samples were collected by auger with a maximum depth of sample of 7m in areas of deep sand cover. Two samples were selected at each location with a fine fraction (-80# mesh) and a coarse fraction (+3/16 inch mesh).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling has been undertaken by diamond and Reverse Circulation (RC) techniques. • Diamond drill core is HQ size (63.5mm diameter) with triple tube used from surface and standard tube in competent bedrock. • Core orientation is by an ACT Reflex (ACT II

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RD) tool • RC Drilling uses a face-sampling hammer drill bit with a diameter of 5.5 inches (140mm).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise 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.*	• Individual recoveries of diamond drill core samples were recorded on a qualitative basis. Generally sample weights are comparable and any bias is considered negligible. • Individual recoveries for RC composite samples were recorded on a qualitative basis. Sample weights were slightly lower through transported cover whereas drilling through bedrock yielded samples with more consistent weights. • No relationships have been evident between diamond core, RC sample grade and recoveries.
Logging	• *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.*	• All drill holes were logged geologically including, but not limited to; weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard for reconnaissance exploration. • Logging is considered qualitative in nature. • All holes were geologically logged in full. • Diamond drill core is photographed wet and dry before cutting.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core was sawn in half and one-half quartered and selectively sampled over 0.2-1.2m intervals (mostly 1m). • Diamond drill core field duplicates collected as ¼ core. • RC assay samples were collected as two 1m splits from the rig cyclone via a cone splitter. The cone splitter was horizontal to ensure sample representivity. Wet or damp samples were noted in the sample logging sheet and a majority of samples were dry. • Sample preparation is industry standard and comprises oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (80% pass). • Field duplicates were collected from selected sulphide zones as a second 1m split directly from the cone splitter. • Drill sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought and the nature of the drilling program. • Auger soil sampling procedures are considered to be industry standard techniques and appropriate for reconnaissance exploration.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is*	• Diamond drill core and RC samples underwent sample preparation and geochemical analysis by ALS Perth. Au-Pt-

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Pd was analysed by 50g fire assay fusion with an ICP-AES finish (ALS Method code PGM-ICP24). A 48-element suite was analysed by ICP-MS following a four-acid digest (ALS method code ME-MS61) including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, 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. Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for elements reporting out of range for Ni, Cr, Cu (ALS method code ME-OG-62) and Pd, Pt (ALS method code PGM-ICP27). • Auger soil samples were analysed for a suite of elements by aqua regia digest with an ICP-AES finish. Pt, Pd and Au were analysed by fire assay with an ICP-MS finish using a 30g charge. • Certified analytical standards and blanks were inserted at appropriate intervals for diamond, RC drill samples and auger soil samples • Approximately 5% of samples submitted for analysis comprised QAQC control samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant drill intersections are checked by the Project Geologist and then by the General Manager Exploration. Significant intersections are cross-checked with the logged geology and drill core after final assays are received. • One RC was tinned with a diamond hole to provide drill core for metallurgical testwork. These holes are were also useful as a comparison between grade/thickness variations over a 5m separation between drill holes. • Primary drill data was collected as hard copy records in the field and digitised at the Chalice Perth office where the data is validated and entered into the master database. • A 10g/t Au top-cut has been applied to diamond drill core assays. No other adjustments were made to the assay data received.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Diamond and RC drill hole collar locations are initially recorded by Chalice employees using a handheld GPS with a +/- 3m margin of error. • Auger soil samples locations were collected using a handheld GPS. • DGPS collar pick-ups replace handheld GPS collar pick-ups and have <1m margin of error. • The grid system used for the location of all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drill holes is GDA94 - MGA (Zone 50). The grid system used for stream sediment samples was WGS84 (UTM). • RLs were assigned either from 1 sec (30m) satellite data or DGPS pick-ups.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Diamond drill holes were typically positioned as close to orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of the known zone of mineralisation. However diamond drill holes JD010 and JD013 were drilled at less optimal azimuths due to site access constraints. • Results from the drilling to date are not considered sufficient to assume any geological or grade continuity. • Auger soil samples were collected on a nominal 100m x 50m spacing with infill samples collected at 25m x 50m spacing as part of an orientation survey. • No compositing undertaken for diamond drill core or RC samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• The orientation of the mineralisation reported in diamond and RC drill hole results is interpreted as close to orthogonal to the drill holes. JD010 is orientated about 55 degrees to strike and JD013 at 15 degrees to strike due to site access constraints.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected in polyweave bags and delivered by Chalice employees to ALS laboratories in Wangara, Perth
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review has been carried out to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration activities are conducted over E70/5118 and 5119 on private property. CGM (WA) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Chalice Gold Mines Limited with no known encumbrances. • Current drilling is on private land and granted tenure covers both private land and State Forest. • Access for exploration in the State Forest requires Ministerial approval which has not yet been obtained.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration has been completed by other exploration parties in the vicinity of the targets identified by Chalice to date. • Chalice has compiled historical records dating back to the early 1960's which indicate only three genuine explorers in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the area, all primarily targeting Fe-Ti-V mineralisation. • Over 1971-1972, Garrick Agnew Pty Ltd undertook reconnaissance surface sampling over prominent aeromagnetic anomalies in a search for 'Coates deposit style' vanadium mineralisation. Surface sampling methodology is not described in detail, nor were analytical methods specified, with samples analysed for V_2O_5, Ni, Cu, Cr, Pb and Zn, results of which are referred to in this announcement. • Three diamond holes were completed by Bestbet Pty Ltd targeting Fe-Ti-V situated approximately 3km NE of JRC001. No elevated Ni-Cu-PGE assays were reported. • Bestbet Pty Ltd undertook 27 stream sediment samples within E70/5119. Elevated levels of palladium were noted in the coarse fraction (-5mm+2mm) are reported in this release. Finer fraction samples did not replicate the coarse fraction results. • A local AMAG survey was flown in 1996 by Alcoa using 200m line spacing which has been used by Chalice for targeting purposes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target deposit type is a magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposit, within the Yilgarn Craton. The style of sulphide mineralisation intersected consists of massive, matrix, stringer and disseminated sulphides typical of metamorphosed and structurally overprinted magmatic Ni sulphide deposits.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Provided in body of text • No material information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• Significant intercepts are reported using a >0.3g/t Pd length-weighted cut off. A maximum of 4m internal dilution has been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All widths are quoted down-hole. • All drill holes were orientated to be as close as possible to orthogonal to the interpreted dip of the mineralised zone(s) and/or targets.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Not applicable
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. 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.*	• Diamond and RC drilling will continue to test high-priority EM conductors, soil geochemical targets. Further drilling along strike and down dip may occur at these and other targets depending on results. • Down-hole EM surveying will be carried out on the majority of diamond and selective RC drill holes to test for off-hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		conductors. Subsequent holes will undergo down-hole EM if required. • Any potential extensions to mineralisation are shown in the figures in the body of the text.