



ASX RELEASE

28 September 2020

ASX: **MGV**

White Light lode extended and potential new zone identified

- Further strong RC drilling intercepts at White Light extend the mineralisation below 260 vertical metres where it remains open down plunge. Significant intercepts include:
 - 2m @ 17.7g/t Au from 198m (20MORC103)
 - 2m @ 11.8g/t Au from 227m (20MORC095)
 - 0.5m @ 60.1g/t Au from 308.5m (20MODD019)
- Further drilling at Starlight has returned intercepts including:
 - 2m @ 13.7g/t Au from 178m (20MORC104)
 - 12m @ 4.2g/t Au from 5m (20MORC100) extending the near surface mineralisation to the west
- Drill hole 20MORC105 intersected new zones approximately 100m to the south of White Light that may reflect new parallel lodes. Results include:
 - 4m @ 3.3g/t Au from 112m
 - 3m @ 3.4g/t Au from 150m and
 - 1m @ 11.4g/t Au from 179m
- These new zones are highly encouraging and required follow-up drill testing
- Regional drill testing of Starlight analogue targets within the belt is continuing with first results expected in October

Musgrave Minerals Ltd (ASX: **MGV**) ("Musgrave" or "the Company") is pleased to report assay results for the remaining reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drill holes from the current program at the new Starlight and White Light gold discoveries at Break of Day. White Light remains open down plunge and the southern-most drill hole has identified the possibility of new parallel gold lodes south of the discovery.

Musgrave Managing Director Rob Waugh said: "These are further excellent drill results from the White Light lode which is continuing to grow. Importantly, the potential for further untested gold lodes has been identified in this recent drilling with new zones intersected to the south and parallel to the White Light lode. It is early days but these new zones have the potential to add further resource ounces at Break of Day. Additional drilling is currently being planned to test these positions."

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A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a flat, arid plain under a clear sky, with some distant hills and sparse vegetation.

“The regional step out aircore/RC drill program is also progressing well with the focus on making additional high-grade gold discoveries in the belt. All of these targets provide significant upside potential.”

The Starlight and White Light gold lodes at Break of Day are located on the Company’s 100% owned ground at its flagship Cue Gold Project in Western Australia’s Murchison district (*Figure 1*).

All intercepts reported in this current drilling program are outside the existing Break of Day resource estimate. The maiden resource for the Starlight and White Light lodes which will be incorporated into the resource update for Break of Day, is expected in late October, 2020.

To date a total of 66 RC holes and 17 diamond drill holes have been completed at Starlight and White Light with preliminary assay results now received for all holes. All new assay results and drill collars are shown in Tables 1a and 1b.

The Starlight and White Light mineralised gold lodes lie proximal to the existing Break of Day resource (*Figure 2*) within separate southeast-northwest parallel mineralised zones approximately 75m apart. Significantly, all the intersections returned from Starlight and White Light sit outside the current resource estimate at Break of Day. Both lodes have a strike extent of over 100m and are open down plunge (*Figure 2*).

The mineralisation consists of quartz lodes hosted within a foliated and altered basaltic stratigraphic sequence and typically dips steeply to the south (*Figures 3 and 4*).

The regional 12,000m aircore/RC drill program to test for Starlight analogues in the belt is progressing well. To date an estimated 11,000m of drilling over 12 of a planned 18 targets has been completed with first assays expected in October. The program is testing targets derived from geophysical, geochemical and geological data and focused on the potential for high-grade gold mineralisation on structures cross-cutting stratigraphy similar to that seen at Starlight.

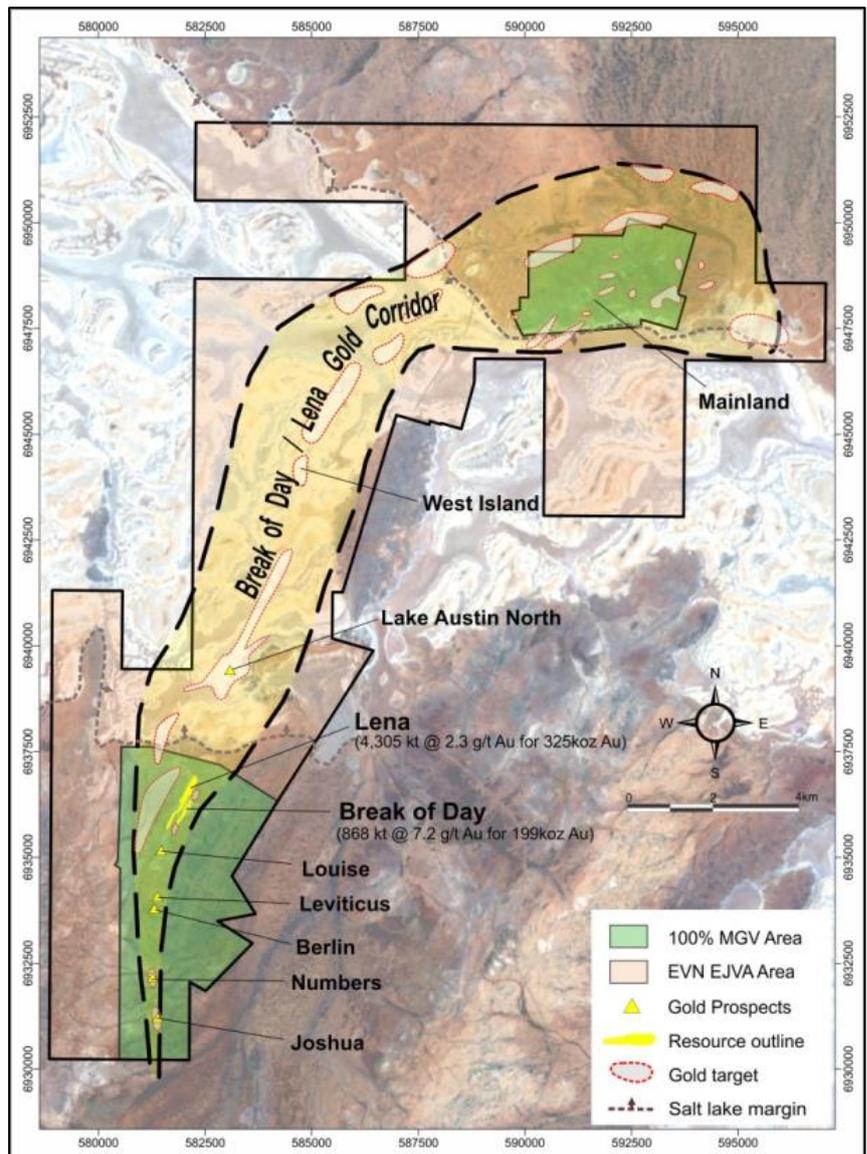


Figure 1: Prospect location plan



Discussion of Results

A combination of six metre composites and one metre individual samples have been analysed from RC holes drilled in the current program with details presented in Tables 1a and 1b. Diamond drill holes are analysed over geological intervals. All 6m RC composite samples above 0.1g/t Au have been re-submitted for individual 1m sample analysis.

Significant new intercepts on the White Light lode (Figure 2) include:

- 2m @ 17.7g/t Au from 198m (20MORC103)
- 2m @ 11.8g/t Au from 227m (20MORC095)
- 16m @ 1.4g/t Au from 307.8m (20MODD017) including:
 - 0.5m @ 16.9g/t Au from 315.3m
 - 0.5m @ 60.1g/t Au from 308.5m (20MODD019)

Drilling at Starlight (Figures 2 and 3) has returned the following significant intercepts:

- 2m @ 13.7g/t Au from 178m (20MORC104)
- 12m @ 4.2g/t Au from 5m (20MORC100) extends the oxide mineralisation 10m to the west
- 3m @ 6.0g/t Au from 63m (20MORC086) extends the fresh mineralisation 10m to the west

To the south of the White Light lode, the southern-most drill hole has intersected gold mineralisation that does not align with any historical intercepts or known occurrences and may represent new gold lodes (Figure 3).

These new intercepts include:

- 4m @ 3.3g/t Au from 112m (20MORC105) and
- 3m @ 3.4g/t Au from 150m (20MORC105) approximately 90-100m south of the White Light lode.
- 1m @ 11.4g/t Au from 179m (20MORC105) approximately 70m south of the White Light lode.

There is currently no other drilling intersecting these potential new lode positions up dip or along strike. Follow-up drilling on these potential new lodes is currently being planned.

Break of Day

The current resource estimate for the Cue Gold Project totals **6.45Mt @ 3.0g/t Au for 613koz** including the Break of Day deposit (868Kt @ 7.2g/t Au for 199koz contained gold) and the Lena deposit (4.3Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 325koz contained gold) located 130m to the west (see *MGV ASX announcements dated 14 July 2017 and 17 February 2020*).

This current resource estimate does not include any results from the new Starlight and White Light gold discoveries. The updated resource estimate incorporating these results is scheduled for October, 2020.

Ongoing Exploration

Musgrave 100% tenements

- The current phase of RC and diamond drilling on the Starlight and White Light lodes at Break of Day is now complete. Further drilling is currently being planned.
- Further drilling to test the new lodes to the south of White Light is currently being planned.
- The Break of Day resource update including the Starlight and White Light lodes, is scheduled for late October, 2020.
- Metallurgical test work is underway at Starlight with results expected in October.



Evolution JV

- The Phase 2 aircore drilling program testing high-priority gold targets on Lake Austin is continuing with approximately 11,000m completed of a planned 21,900m program.
- A passive seismic survey to better estimate cover depths over prospective undrilled areas of Lake Austin has identified a number of areas with shallower cover and potential new targets for drill testing.

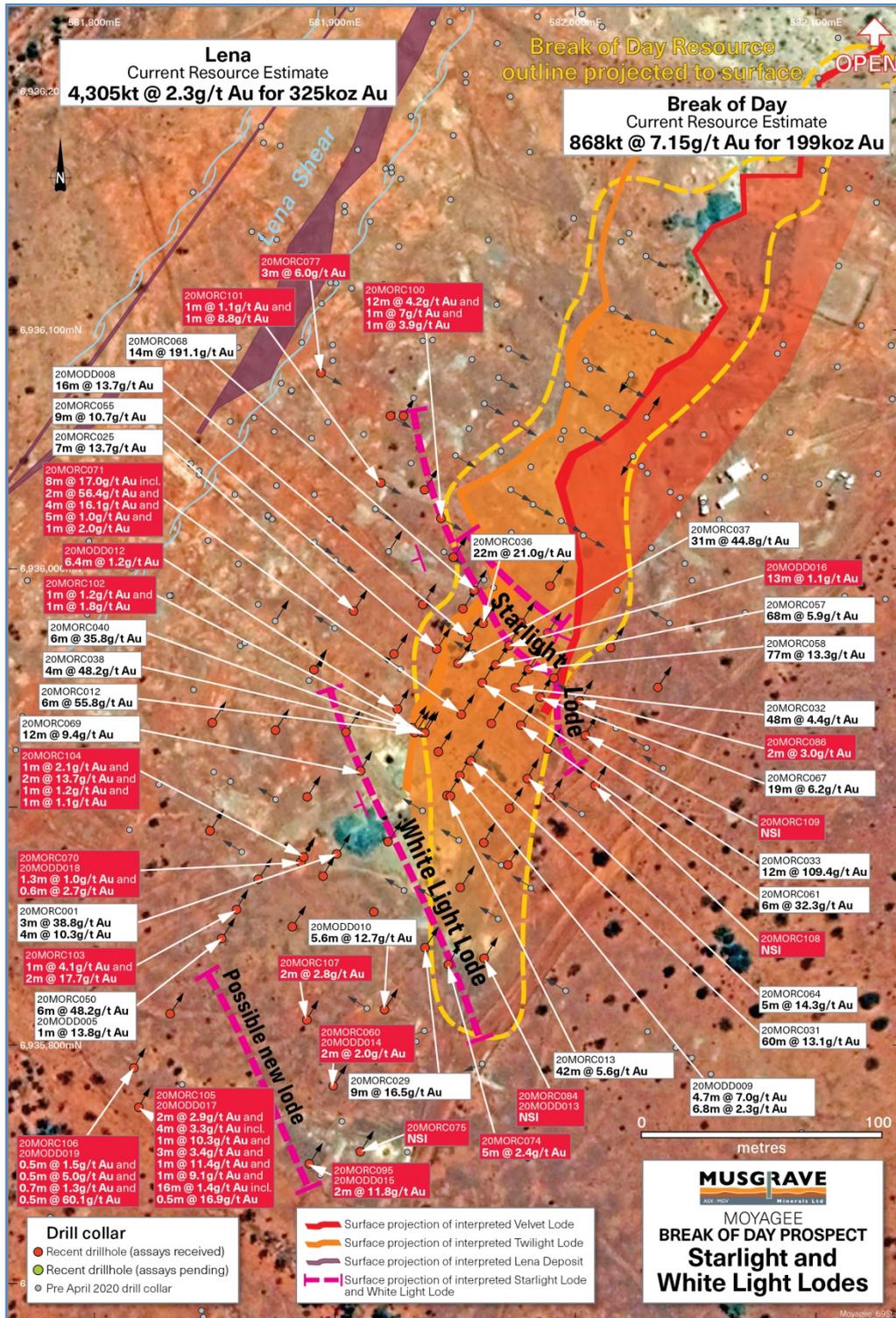


Figure 2: Plan showing surface projection of Starlight and White Light gold lodes at Break of day, drill collars and recent assay results



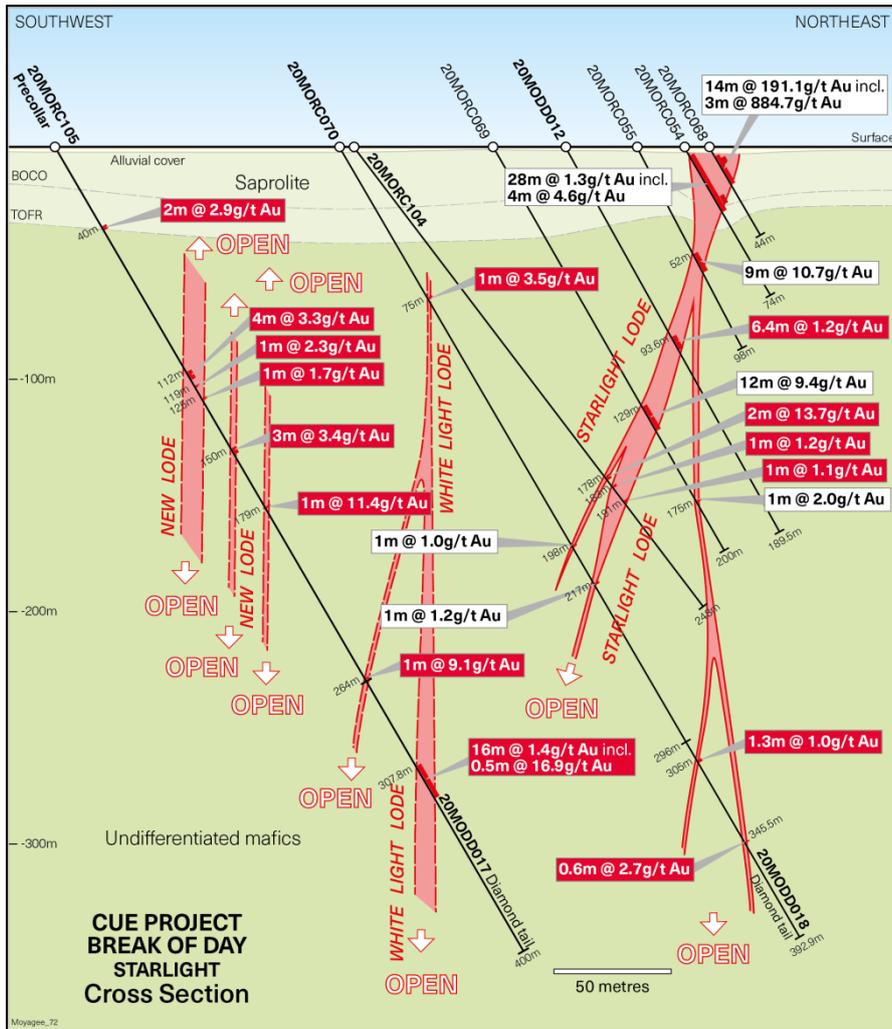


Figure 3: Cross-section of Starlight, White Light and potential new parallel gold lodes at Break of Day

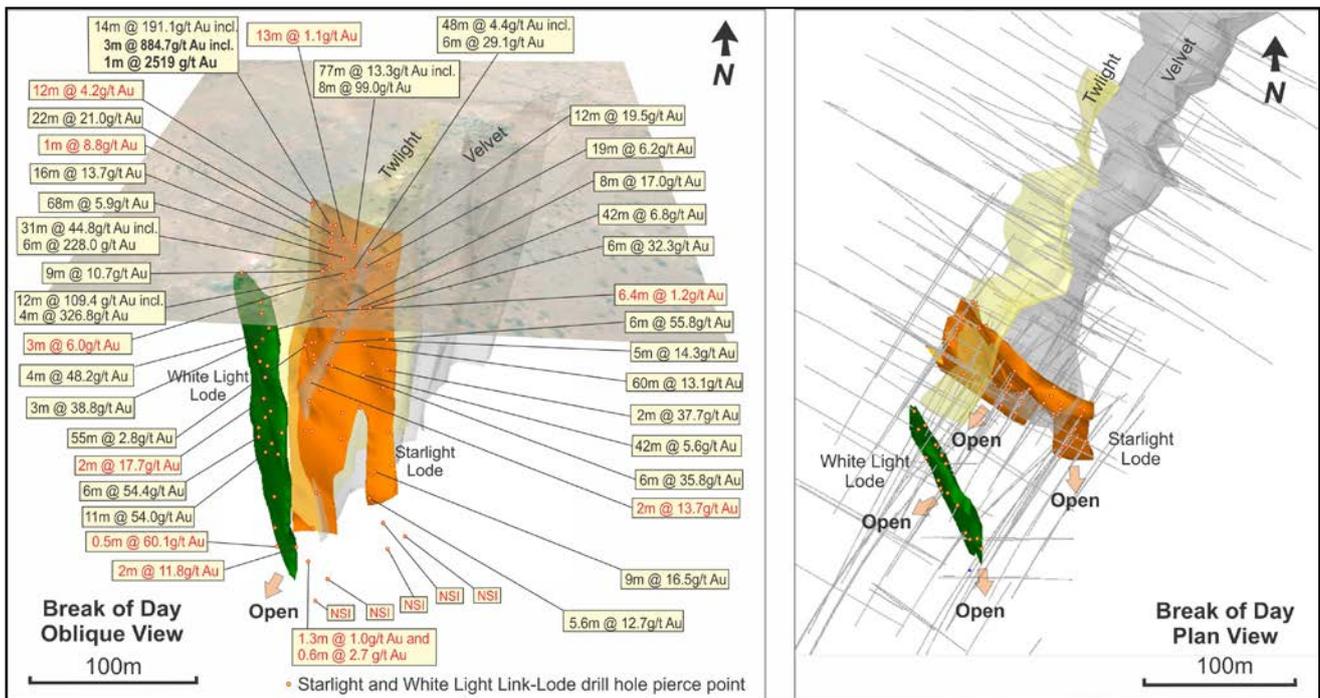


Figure 4: Schematic diagrams showing the location and orientation of the Starlight and White Light gold lodes with respect to the Twilight and Velvet lodes at Break of Day



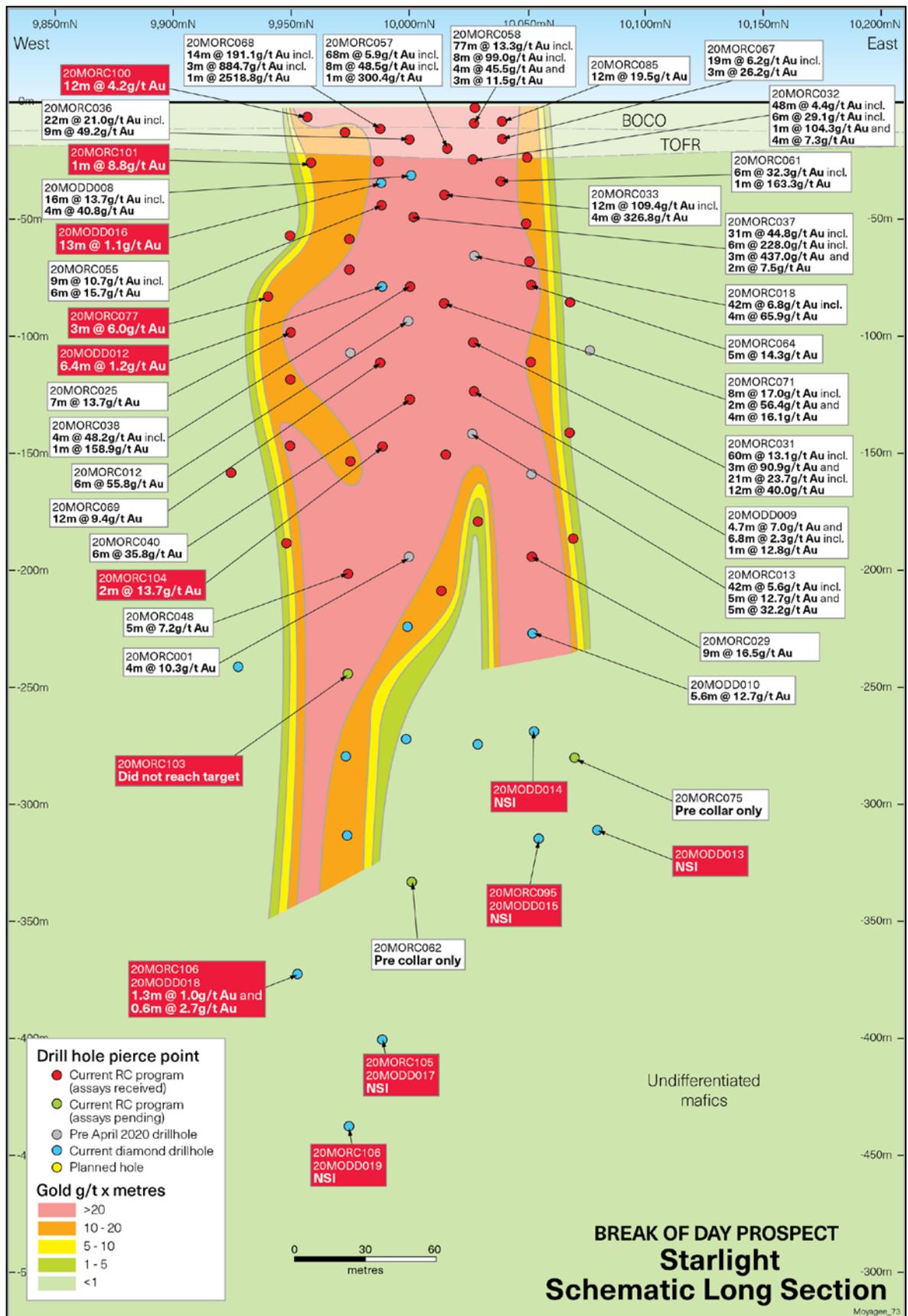


Figure 5: Schematic long section of the Starlight gold lode showing gram x metre contours (A long section is a vertical section along the strike plane of the mineralisation)



THE CUE PROJECT

The Cue Project (“the Project”) is located in the Murchison district of Western Australia (Figure 6) and hosts Mineral Resources (Indicated and Inferred) totalling 6.45Mt @ 3.0g/t gold for 613,000oz contained gold (MGV ASX announcement dated 17 February 2020, “Lena Resource Update”). The Company has defined a +28km-long prospective gold corridor that includes the Break of Day-Starlight, Lake Austin North and Mainland-Consols gold discoveries.

The Company believes there is significant potential to extend existing mineralisation and discover new gold deposits within the Project area, as demonstrated by the recent drilling success at Starlight, White Light, Lena and Lake Austin North. Musgrave’s intent is to investigate options to best develop a low-cost operation, capable of delivering strong financial returns for its shareholders.

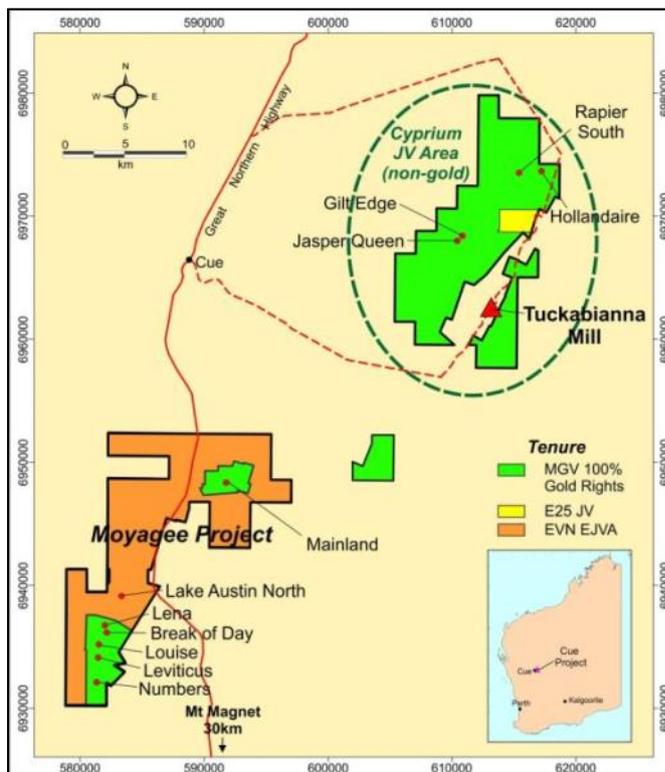


Figure 6: Cue Project location plan and tenure

Musgrave has executed an \$18 million Earn-in and Exploration Joint Venture with Evolution Mining Ltd over the Lake Austin portion of the Cue Project (Figure 6). The Break of Day, Starlight, Lena and Mainland areas are excluded from the Earn-in and Exploration Joint Venture with Evolution Mining Ltd.

Cyprium Australia Pty Ltd (“Cyprium”) has earned an 80% interest in the non-gold rights over the northern tenure at Cue including the Hollandaire deposit and a formal joint venture was executed in May 2020 (Figure 6). Musgrave will retain 100% of the gold rights and a 20% free-carried interest in the non-gold rights to the completion of a definitive feasibility study.

For and on behalf of Musgrave Minerals Limited.

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About Musgrave Minerals

Musgrave Minerals Limited is an active Australian gold and base metals explorer. The Cue Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia is an advanced gold and copper project. Musgrave has had significant exploration success at Cue with the ongoing focus on increasing the gold and copper resources through discovery and extensional drilling to underpin studies that will demonstrate a viable path to development in the near term. Musgrave also holds a large exploration tenement package in the Ni-Cu-Co prospective Musgrave Province in South Australia.

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Additional JORC Information

Further details relating to the information provided in this release can be found in the following Musgrave Minerals' ASX announcements:

- 24 September 2020, "Infill drilling at Break of Day confirms high grades"
- 15 September 2020, "Company presentation – RIU Resurgence Conference"
- 19 August 2020, "Starlight gold mineralisation extended"
- 10 August 2020, "Company Presentation – August Exploration Update"
- 31 July 2020, "Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report"
- 28 July 2020, "Bonanza gold grades continue at Starlight with 3m @ 884.7g/t Au"
- 6 July 2020, "85m @ 11.6g/t gold intersected near surface at Starlight"
- 29 June 2020, "New gold lode discovered 75m south of Starlight"
- 9 June 2020, "Bonanza near surface hit of 18m @ 179.4g/t gold at Starlight"
- 5 June 2020, "Scout drilling defines large gold targets at Cue, Evolution JV"
- 3 June 2020, "12m @ 112.9g/t Au intersected near surface at Starlight"
- 27 April 2020, "Musgrave raises \$6 million to advance drilling at new high-grade Starlight gold discovery, Cue"
- 22 April 2020, "Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report"
- 21 April 2020, "High grades confirmed at Starlight"
- 20 April 2020, "Corporate update"
- 1 April 2020, "More High-grade gold at Starlight Link-Lode, Break of Day"
- 16 March 2020, "Starlight Link-lode shines at Break of Day"
- 12 March 2020, "Half Year Accounts"
- 28 February 2020, "High-grade gold intersected Link-lode, Break of Day"
- 17 February 2020, "Lena Resource Update"
- 13 January 2020, "More high-grade gold intersected at Cue"
- 3 December 2019, "New high-grade 'link-lode' intersected at Break of Day, Cue Project"
- 27 November 2019, "High-grade gold intersected in drilling at Mainland, Cue Project"
- 21 November 2019, "2019 AGM Presentation"
- 30 October 2019, "Mainland drilling commences and more high-grade gold intersected at Lena, Cue Project"
- 18 October 2019, "Annual Report"
- 9 October 2019, "High-grade gold intersected at Break of Day and ultra-high-grade rock-chip sample from Mainland, Cue Project"
- 24 September 2019, "Further High-grade gold intersected at Lena below the existing resource, Cue Project"
- 17 September 2019, "Musgrave and Evolution sign an \$18 million Earn-In JV and \$1.5M placement to accelerate exploration at Cue"
- 3 September 2019, "High-Grade Gold Extension at Break of Day, Cue Project"
- 20 August 2019, "High-Grade Gold Intersected at Lena and Mainland, Cue Project"
- 12 July 2019, "Opportunity to Extend Lena High-Grade Resource at Cue"
- 28 May 2019, "Scout Drilling Extends Gold Zone to >3km at Lake Austin North"
- 1 May 2019, "Drilling at A-Zone Continues to Deliver Thick, High-Grade Gold Intersections"
- 6 March 2019, "Musgrave Secures More Key Gold Tenure at Cue"
- 3 December 2018, "Diamond Drilling Confirms Significant Gold Discovery at Lake Austin North"
- 29 October 2018, "High-Grade Extended at Lake Austin North, Cue"
- 31 August 2018, "First RC drill hole hits 42m @ 3.2g/t Au at Lake Austin North, Cue"
- 27 July 2018, "Lake Austin North target continues to deliver strong gold results, Cue Gold Project, WA"
- 15 June 2018, "High-Grade Gold Intersected at Lake Austin North, Cue Gold Project, WA"
- 18 May 2018, "New Drill Results Highlight Regional Discovery Potential at Cue Gold Project, WA"
- 16 August 2017, "Further Strong Gold Recoveries at Lena"
- 14 July 2017, "Resource Estimate Exceeds 350koz Au"

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or thoroughly reviewed by Mr Robert Waugh, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Waugh is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Musgrave Minerals Ltd. Mr Waugh has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Waugh consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Musgrave Minerals Limited's (Musgrave's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Musgrave operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Musgrave's future performance. When used in this document, words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Musgrave believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Musgrave and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Table 1a: Summary of recent RC and diamond drill assay intervals from the Starlight and White Light lodes at Break of Day

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Sample Type	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Lode	Comment
20MORC070 20MODD018	RC/Diam	Break of Day Starlight	Diam Geological	305	1.3	1.0	Starlight Main Lode	Low-grade
				345.5	0.6	2.7	Starlight Footwall Lode	Low-grade
20MORC071	RC	Break of Day Starlight	Individual 1m	74	8	17.0	Starlight Main Lode	Previously reported
			Including	74	2	56.4		Previously reported
			and Individual 1m	149	4	16.1	Starlight Footwall Lode	Previously reported
			Individual 1m	215	5	1.0	Starlight Footwall Lode	Composite assayed (6m @ 1.1g/t Au)
			Individual 1m	229	1	2.0	Unknown	Low-grade
20MORC074	RC	Break of Day Starlight	Individual 1m	201	5	2.4	Starlight lode	Eastern limit to lode Composite (18m @ 0.7g/t Au)
20MORC075	RC Pre-collar	Break of Day Starlight	6m Composite	NSI			Hole short of Starlight lode	Pre-collar only Hole short of Starlight lode (Diamond tail pending)
20MORC077	RC	Break of Day Starlight	Individual 1m	110	3	6.0	Starlight	Western extension to Starlight lode
			Individual 1m	199	1	1.1	Unknown	Low-grade
20MORC084 20MODD013	RC/Diam	Break of Day Starlight	Diam Geological	NSI			Hole short of Starlight lode	Too far east of Lode below 300vm
20MORC086	RC	Break of Day Starlight	Individual 1m	63	2	3.0	Starlight Footwall Lode	Eastern edge to lode
20MORC095 20MODD015	RC/Diam	Break of Day Starlight	Diam Geological	227	2	11.8	White Light lode	High grade in White Light position but no grade at Starlight intercept
20MORC0100	RC	Break of Day Starlight	Individual 1m	5	12	4.2	Starlight Main Lode	Western edge to lode
			Individual 1m	39	1	7.0	Starlight Footwall Lode	Western edge to lode
			Individual 1m	48	1	3.9	Starlight Footwall Lode	Western edge to lode
20MORC0101	RC	Break of Day Starlight	Individual 1m	56	1	1.1	Starlight Main Lode	Western edge to lode
			Individual 1m	64	1	8.8	Starlight Footwall Lode	Western edge to lode
20MORC102	RC	Break of Day White Light	Individual 1m	18	1	1.2	Unknown	Low-grade
			Individual 1m	38	1	1.8	White Light lode	Low-grade
20MORC103	RC	Break of Day White Light	Individual 1m	133	1	4.1	White Light lode	Low-grade
			Individual 1m	198	2	17.7	White Light lode	High-grade
20MORC104	RC	Break of Day Starlight	Individual 1m	113	1	2.1	?	Low-grade stringer veins
			Individual 1m	178	2	13.7	Starlight lode	High-grade Hole not deep enough to intersect Starlight Footwall lode
			Individual 1m	183	1	1.2	Starlight lode	Low-grade stringer veins
			Individual 1m	191	1	1.1	Starlight lode	Low-grade stringer veins
20MORC105 20MODD017	RC/Diam	Break of Day Starlight	RC Individual 1m	40	2	2.9	Unknown	Possible regolith dispersion
			RC Individual 1m	94	1	1.5	Unknown	South of White Light
			RC Individual 1m	112	4	3.3	New lode	~100m south of White Light lode
			Including	115	1	10.3		
			RC Individual 1m	119	1	2.3	Unknown	Low grade
			RC Individual 1m	125	1	1.7	Unknown	Low grade
			RC Individual 1m	150	3	3.4	New lode	~75m south of White Light lode
			RC Individual 1m	179	1	11.4	New lode	~65m south of White Light lode
			RC Individual 1m	264	1	9.1	White Light lode	Possible splay off main White Light lode
			Diam Geological	307.8	16	1.4	White Light lode	Broad low grade
Diam Geological	315.3	0.5	16.9	White Light lode	Narrow high-grade			
20MORC106 20MODD019	RC/Diam	Break of Day White Light	Diam Geological	218.1	0.5	1.5	Unknown	Low-grade
				226	0.5	5.0	Unknown	Moderate-grade
				277.6	0.7	1.3	Unknown	Low-grade
				308.5	0.5	60.1	White Light lode	Narrow high-grade

20MORC107	RC	Break of Day White Light	Individual 1m	162	2	2.8	White Light lode	Low-grade
20MORC108	RC	Break of Day Starlight	6m Composite	NSI			Starlight	East of lode
20MORC109	RC	Break of Day Starlight	6m Composite	NSI			Starlight	Footwall test only
20MODD012	Diam	Break of Day Starlight	Geological	93.6	6.4	1.2	Starlight lode	Low-grade
20MORC060 20MODD014	RC/Diam	Break of Day Starlight	Geological	128	2	2.0	White Light lode	Starlight zone intersected but no significant gold interval
20MODD016	Diam	Break of Day Starlight	Geological	4	13	1.1	Starlight lode	Low-grade

Table 1b: Summary of recent MGV Starlight and White Light Drill Collars

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Assays
20MORC070 20MODD018	RC Pre-collar Diamond tail	Break of Day Starlight	581886	6935877	30	-60	418	248 392.9	Reported Above
20MORC071	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581952	6935939	32	-60	418	248	Composite previously reported
20MORC074	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581947	6935834	30	-58	418	296	Composite previously reported
20MORC075	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581910	6935755	30	-60	418	200	Composite previously reported
20MORC084 20MODD013	RC Pre-collar Diamond tail	Break of Day Starlight	581962	6935836	30	-60	418	402.6	Reported Above
20MORC086	RC	Break of Day Starlight	582001	6935945	30	-60	418	128	Composite previously reported
20MORC095 20MODD015	RC Pre-collar Diamond tail	Break of Day Starlight	581876	6935750	30	-60	418	272 438.6	Reported Above
20MORC100	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581944	6936021	120	-60	418	68	Reported Above
20MORC101	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581919	6936036	120	-60	418	104	Reported Above
20MORC102	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581932	6935933	30	-60	418	60	Reported Above
20MORC103	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581859	6935857	30	-60	418	300	Reported Above
20MORC104	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581887	6935879	30	-50	418	248	Reported Above
20MORC105 20MODD017	RC/Diam	Break of Day Starlight	581819	6935774	30	-60	418	266	Reported Above
20MORC106 20MODD019	RC/Diam	Break of Day Starlight	581817	6935791	30	-60	418	182	Reported Above
20MORC107	RC	Break of Day Starlight	581888	6935811	30	-50	418	200	Reported Above
20MORC108	RC	Break of Day Starlight	582008	6935909	30	-60	418	200	Reported Above
20MORC109	RC	Break of Day Starlight	582004	6935930	30	-50	418	100	Reported Above
20MODD012	Diamond	Break of Day Starlight	581926	6935941	30	-60	418	189.5	Reported Above
20MORC060 20MODD014	RC Pre-collar Diamond tail	Break of Day Starlight	581899	6935783	30	-60	418	230 400.1	Reported Above
20MODD016	Diamond	Break of Day Starlight	581972	6935968	30	-60	418	30	Reported Above

Notes to Tables

1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of the mineralisation are unconfirmed at this time but are expected to be 50%-70% of intercept widths.
2. In RC drilling six metre composite samples are collected and analysed for gold together with selected 1m intervals on visual geology while individual one metre samples are collected and analysed pending composite results. Composite samples assaying >0.1g/t Au are re-analysed at one metre intervals.
3. All samples are analysed using either a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit) by Genalysis-Intertek in Maddington, Western Australia or a 500g sample by PhotonAssay at MinAnalytical in Canningvale.
4. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NSI (no significant intercept)
5. Higher grade intersections are generally calculated over intervals >1.0g/t Au where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.5g/t Au. Bulked thicker intercepts may have more internal dilution between high-grade zones.
6. All drill holes referenced in this announcement are reported in Tables 1a and 1b above.
7. Drill type; AC = Aircore, RC = Reverse Circulation, Diam = Diamond.
8. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z50.

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JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>MGV sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices including the use of duplicates and standards at regular intervals.</p> <p>A Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser is available on site to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported.</p> <p>Historical sampling criteria are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.</p> <p><u>Current RC drill program</u></p> <p>RC samples are composited at 6m intervals using a stainless steel scoop with all composite intervals over 0.1g/t Au resampled at 1m intervals by cyclone splitter. Individual 1m samples are submitted for initial assays where significant obvious mineralisation is intersected.</p> <p>All Reverse circulation (RC) samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through a cyclone splitter on the drill rig for 1m drill intervals.</p> <p><u>Diamond drilling program</u></p> <p>Diamond samples are marked at geological intervals with individual samples generally not larger than 1.5m or smaller than 0.25m.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and drill hole collars have been surveyed by GPS to an accuracy of 0.5m.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>Historical sampling criteria are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.</p> <p><u>Current RC drill program</u></p> <p>RC samples are composited at 4m or 6m intervals using a stainless steel scoop with all composite intervals over 0.1g/t Au resampled at 1m intervals by cyclone splitter. One metre individual samples are immediately submitted for analysis where a high probability of mineralisation occurs (e.g. quartz vein lode or massive sulphide). The 3kg samples are pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with ICP-MS finish for gold. Screen fire assay is undertaken on select high gold samples.</p> <p>All 1m samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through a cyclone splitter which is air blasted clean at the end of each 6m rod. Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage.</p> <p>The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>Some samples are sent to the Genalysis – Intertek laboratory in Maddington where they are pulverized to 85% passing -75um and analysed using a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit).</p> <p>Where high grade gold is noted in logging, a blank quartz wash is inserted between individual 1m samples at the laboratory.</p> <p>Some samples are sent to the NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canningvale, Perth and analysed via PhotonAssay technique (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples and duplicates. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and a 500g linear split taken for PhotonAssay (method code PAP3512R).</p> <p>The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chryso Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).</p> <p><u>Diamond drilling program</u></p> <p>All diamond core was PQ, HQ or NQ2 and cut with an Almonte automatic diamond saw and half core sampled at intervals not greater than 1.5m.</p>

Drilling techniques	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).	<p><u>Current RC drill program</u> RC drilling was used in this MGV program. Challenge Drilling Pty Ltd utilised a KWL 350 drill rig with 1100/350 on-board compressor with an Atlas Copco 1,000 cfm auxiliary, Hurricane 2,400cfm, 1,000 psi booster. Four inch RC drill rods with a 5.75" face hammer were utilised. Down hole surveys were undertaken at a maximum of 30m intervals using a north seeking gyroscopic tool not subject to magnetic interference. A total of more than 240 RC holes and 25 diamond drill holes have been drilled by MGV at Break of Day & Lena. Historically Silver Lake Resources Ltd (SLR) undertook RC drilling at Break of Day and Lena between 2010 and 2013 with a number of companies intermittently drilling prior to 2009 including Perilya Mines Ltd (1991-2007). A combination of historical RAB, aircore, RC and diamond drilling has been utilised by multiple companies over a thirty year period across the broader project area.</p> <p><u>Diamond drilling program</u> The diamond drilling program is being undertaken by West Core utilising a LF90D drilling rig recovering PQ, HQ and NQ2 core. The current program consists of 13-16 diamond drill holes, most with RC pre-collars. A total of more than 240 RC holes and 25 diamond drill holes have been drilled by MGV at Break of Day & Lena.</p>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<p><u>Current RC drill program</u> RC 6m composite samples are collected and re-assayed at 1m intervals where comps are above 0.1g/t Au. Sample weights, dryness and recoveries are observed and noted in a field Toughbook computer by MGV field staff.</p> <p><u>Diamond drilling program</u> In diamond drilling, the tops of the holes are drilled with RC-pre-collars and PQ, HQ or NQ2 core is recovered. Core recovery is generally close to 100%.</p>
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	MGV contracted drillers use industry appropriate methods to maximise sample recovery and minimise downhole contamination including using compressed air to maintain a dry sample in RC drilling. A cyclone splitter was utilised to split 1-3kg of sample by weight. The splitter is air blasted clean at the end of each 6m rod. Historical sampling recovery is unclear for pre 2009 drilling.
	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.	No significant sample loss or bias has been noted in current drilling or in the historical reports or from other MGV drill campaigns.
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.	All geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of core or RC/aircore chips is undertaken on a routine 1m basis or on geological intervals for diamond core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full on completion.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond drilling recovered PQ, HQ and NQ2 size core. Core is cut with a diamond blade saw at MGV's Cue project site before half core or quarter core is freighted to the Intertek laboratory in Maddington where it is crushed to 85% nominally pass 75um and analysed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are composited at 4m or 6m intervals using a stainless steel scoop with all intervals over 0.1g/t Au resampled at 1m cyclone split intervals.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill sample preparation and precious metal analysis is undertaken by registered laboratories (Genalysis – Intertek and MinAnalytical). Sample preparation by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	MGV field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1:50), duplicates (~1:30) and blanks at appropriate intervals for early stage exploration programs. High, medium and low gold standards are used. Where high grade gold is noted in logging, a blank quartz wash is inserted between individual samples at the laboratory before analysis. Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.

	<p><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></p>	<p>Sampling is carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry practice. Duplicate samples are inserted (~1:30) and more frequently when in high-grade gold veins, and routinely checked against originals. Duplicate sampling criteria is unclear for historical pre 2009 drilling. Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for grain size of sample material to give an accurate indication of gold mineralisation. Samples are collected from full width of sample interval to ensure it is representative of sample complete interval.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>On composite RC samples and 1m cyclone split samples, analysis is undertaken by Intertek-Genalysis (a registered laboratory), with 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish undertaken for gold. A screen fire re-assay is undertaken on select high-grade gold samples. This is also the technique used for sampling of diamond core.</p> <p>Some samples are sent to the NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canningvale, Perth and analysed via PhotonAssay technique. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and a 500g linear split taken for PhotonAssay (method code PAP3512R).</p> <p>Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. This methodology is considered appropriate for base metal mineralisation and gold at the exploration phase. In diamond core individual samples are analysed through potential gold mineralised zones. Analysis is by 50g fire assay with ICP-MS finish for gold. Repeat analyses occur regularly where high grade gold is encountered. Screen fire check analysis is also undertaken on select samples to confirm gold analysis and determine gold versus grain size distribution.</p>
	<p><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></p>	<p>No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages. Musgrave utilise a Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser to aid geological interpretation.</p>
	<p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>MGV field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1:50), duplicates (~1:30) and blanks (1:50) at appropriate intervals for early stage exploration programs. Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>MGV samples are verified by the geologist before importing into the main MGV database (Datashed).</p>
	<p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p>No twin holes have been drilled by Musgrave Minerals Ltd during this program.</p>
	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>Primary data is collected using a standard set of templates. Geological sample logging is undertaken on one metre intervals for all RC drilling with colour, structure, alteration and lithology recorded for each interval. Data is verified before loading to the database. Geological logging of all samples is undertaken.</p>
	<p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>No adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data reported.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>All maps and locations are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and have been surveyed or measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of >±5 metres.</p> <p>Down hole surveys are undertaken using the axis digital clinometer and gyroscope down hole tool in either continuous reading mode or at regular 30m intervals.</p>
	<p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole and sample site co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and historical drill holes are converted from local grid references.</p>
	<p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>All current and historical drill hole collars and RL's are surveyed by qualified surveyors in most instances in the resource areas post drilling and before resource estimation. Differential GPS is used to survey drill hole collars pre-drilling with an accuracy of ±0.01 metre including RL's. Drill hole collars are planned and set up using standard GPS (accuracy ±2m).</p>

<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>Variable drill hole spacings are used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data together with historical drilling information.</p> <p>At Starlight and Break of Day, a 15-50m spaced drill plan is used for the 3 dimensional pierce point projection of mineralisation with RC drilling in the top 250m. Drill hole spacings are generally variable and dependent on geology, continuity, resource status and geological understanding and confidence.</p> <p>At Lena a general pattern of approximately 25-75m drill spacings on 25m spaced north-west sections has been completed through multiple phases over many years.</p> <p>Historical drill hole spacings at Break of Day and Lena are variable although Perilya, SLR and MGV drilled a number of holes at approximately 12.5m, 25m or 50m sections from 1991-2019.</p>
	<p><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></p>	<p>There is a current JORC 2012 Mineral Resource at Break of Day and Lena defined by Musgrave Minerals Ltd.</p> <p>The Mineral Resources estimate at Break of Day and Lena was prepared and disclosed in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code of Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).</p> <p>For further details refer to MGV ASX announcement 14 July 2017, "Resource Estimate Exceeds 350koz Au" and 17 February 2020, "Lena Mineral Resource more than doubles and gold grade increases".</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>No sample compositing has been undertaken in the diamond drilling. All diamond sampling is undertaken on geological intervals with individual samples from 0.25-1.2m in core length.</p> <p>One metre individual RC samples routinely split by the drill rig cyclone are undertaken for all RC drill holes but only 4m or 6m composite samples are submitted for initial analysis in most cases.</p> <p>Composite sampling is undertaken using a stainless steel spear (trowel) at one metre samples and combined in a calico bag. Where composite assays are above 0.1g/t Au, individual 1m samples are submitted for gold assay. One metre individual samples may be submitted without composites in certain intervals of visibly favourable gold geology.</p> <p>Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2009 drilling.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<p><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></p>	<p>Drilling is designed to cross the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible on current interpretation whilst allowing for some minor access restrictions and mitigating safety risks.</p> <p>Most drill holes are designed at a dip of approximately -60 degrees. The mineralisation at Starlight is interpreted to dip between 45-85 degrees to the south. The true width of drill intersections at Starlight are interpreted to be between 50-75% of the drill intersection width.</p>
	<p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<p>No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.</p>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>Chain of custody is managed by MGV internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport company to a registered laboratory in Perth (Genalysis-Intertek at Maddington or MinAnalytical in Canningvale). When at the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis (Lab-Trak system at Genalysis-Intertek).</p>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>During the resource estimates an external review of the geological interpretation, data and modelling techniques was undertaken by the resource consultant.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.	Musgrave Minerals secured 100% of the Moyagee Project area in August 2017 (see MGV ASX announcement 2 August 2017: "Musgrave Secures 100% of Key Cue Tenure") from Silver Lake Resources Ltd. The Break of Day, Starlight and Lena prospects are located on granted mining lease M21/106 and the primary tenement holder is Musgrave Minerals Ltd. The Cue project tenements consist of 38 licences. The tenements are subject to standard Native Title heritage agreements and state royalties. Third party royalties are present on some individual tenements. The Mainland prospects are on tenements P21/731, 732, 735, 736, 737, 739, 741 where MGV has an option to acquire 100% of the basement gold rights on the tenements (not part of the EVN JV). A new Earn-in and Exploration Joint Venture was executed with Evolution Mining Ltd on 16 September 2019 covering Lake Austin and some surrounding tenure but excludes all existing resources including Break of Day and Lena (see MGV ASX release dated 17 September 2019, "Musgrave and Evolution sign an \$18 million Earn-in JV and \$1.5 million placement to accelerate exploration at Cue") and the new Mainland option area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical drilling, soil sampling and geophysical surveys have been undertaken in different areas on the tenements intermittently by multiple third parties over a period of more than 30 years. At Break of Day, Lena and Mainland historical exploration and drilling has been undertaken by a number of companies and at Break of Day and Lena most recently by Silver Lake Resources Ltd in 2009-13 and prior to that by Perilya Mines Ltd from 1991-2007. Musgrave Minerals has undertaken exploration since 2016.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Geology comprises typical Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt lithologies and granitic intrusives. Two main styles of mineralisation are present, typical Yilgarn Archaean lode gold and volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) base metal and gold mineralisation within the Eelya Felsic Complex.
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: eastings and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	All RC drill holes collars with assays received for the current drill program at Starlight are reported in this announcement. All relevant historical drill hole information has previously been reported by Perilya, Silver Lake Resources, MGV and various other companies over the years.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant assay intervals are recorded above 1g/t Au with a minimum internal interval dilution of 2m @ 0.5g/t Au. No cut-off has been applied to any sampling.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No cut-off has been applied to any sampling. Reported intervals are aggregated using individual assays above 1g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution <0.5g/t Au for any interval. Short high-grade intervals are tabulated in Table 1a.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	True widths are not confirmed but from intercept and model geometries are expected to be 50-70% of intercept widths. All drilling is planned close to perpendicular to interpreted strike of the target lodes.

<i>Diagrams</i>	<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 be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Diagrams referencing historical data can be found in the body of this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	All older MGCV drilling data has previously been reported. Some higher grade historical results may be reported selectively in this release to highlight the follow-up areas for priority drilling. All data pierce points and collars are shown in the diagrams within this release.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	All material results from geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling, related to these prospects has been reported or disclosed previously.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	A range of exploration techniques will be considered to progress exploration including additional surface sampling and drilling.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to figures in the body of this announcement.