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ASSAYS FOR CROYDON DRILLING RECEIVED

The Company (Crater Gold Mining Limited ASX:CGN) has received assays from core samples submitted from two Croydon Polymetallic Project drill holes, DDH A2-010 and DDH A2-011. These holes were drilled in November 2019 to test high priority polymetallic anomalies identified from a prior Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) soil sampling program. It was decided to not drill a planned third drill hole to avoid the risk of the drill rig being "rained in" by the approaching wet season.

While the holes were each planned to be drilled for up to 450m down hole depth, both were terminated early after failing to intersect any sulphide veining. This was despite visual observations that both holes intersected laminated dark grey shale and light grey to grey siltstone and fine grained sandstone lithologies, together with the suggested presence of weak hydrothermal features (veining and vein breccias), both similar to what was encountered in the 2006/2007 drilling programs. The basement was intersected at down hole depths of 126.0m in hole DDH A2-010 and 133.0m in hole DDH A2-011.

Although the presence of a large hydrothermal system at least 2000m (N-S) by up to 1250m (E-W) is now interpreted, significant mineralisation within it currently appears to be restricted to the 1,250m (E-W) by 600m (N-S) area previously drilled in the 2006/2007 drilling programs. Accordingly, future drilling will be directed towards in-fill follow-up of this latter area, including testing for extensions to both the west and to the east of it. While a drilling program was planned to be undertaken in the first half of 2020, commencement has been delayed due to restrictions resulting from the current global COVID-19 pandemic.

Technical information and procedures undertaken are detailed in the attached Table 1 Report Template.

ASSAY RESULTS FOR DRILL HOLE DDH A2-010

The first drill hole (DDH A2-010) tested a halo peak identified within polymetallic SGH soil anomalies located in the northern zone of a large polymetallic anomaly (Figure 1). The hole is located some 550m north of the previously drilled central zone. The hole was drilled on an azimuth of MGA Grid 040^0 (034^0 magnetic) at an inclination of 70^0 to intersect vertically below the peak of the anomaly. The hole was terminated at 246.8m, having reached a point vertically below the soil anomaly peak without intersecting any sulphide veining. However, visual observations indicate that the entire basement HQ cored from 147.2m to hole end at 240.4m intersected laminated dark grey shales and light grey to grey siltstones and fine-grained sandstones that appear to display weak hydrothermal veining features. A total of 59 one metre interval, half core samples, displaying the best veining were selected from the 99.6m drilled basement interval and were submitted for 35 element Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) assay by ALS, Brisbane. This sampling procedure was considered sufficient to determine if there was any significant mineralisation present.

Assay results for DDH A2-010 detected only background values reported for all 35 elements analysed for, except for Mn which averaged an anomalous 0.2% for the samples analysed. It is suspected that the Mn is contained within the hydrothermal veining. Core samples will now be submitted for petrological examination to check this and other features.

ASSAY RESULTS FOR DRILL HOLE DDH A2-011

The second drill hole (DDH A2-011) tested a halo peak identified within a high priority silver-copper SGH soil anomaly located in the northern zone of large silver-copper anomalies (Figure 2). The hole is located some 1,250m NNW of drill hole DDH A2-010 and 1,800m NNW of the previously drilled central zone. The hole was drilled on an azimuth of MGA Grid 040^0 (034^0 magnetic) at an inclination of 70^0 to intersect vertically below the peak of the anomaly. The hole was terminated at 240.4m, having reached a point vertically below the soil anomaly peak without intersecting any sulphide veining. However, visual observations indicate that the entire basement HQ cored from 153.3m to hole end at 240.4m intersected laminated dark grey shales and light grey to grey siltstones and fine-grained sandstones that appear to display weak hydrothermal features. A total of 45 one metre, half core, samples displaying the best veining were selected from the 87.1m basement interval drilled and were submitted for 35 element ICP assay by ALS, Brisbane. This sampling procedure was considered sufficient to determine if there was any significant mineralisation present.

Assay results for DDH A2-011 also detected only background values reported for all 35 elements analysed for. Results for Mn averaged only 0.05% for the samples analysed compared to the higher 0.20% average obtained from hole DDH A2-010. It is suspected that the Mn is contained within the weaker hydrothermal veining. Core samples will now be submitted for petrological examination to check this and other features.

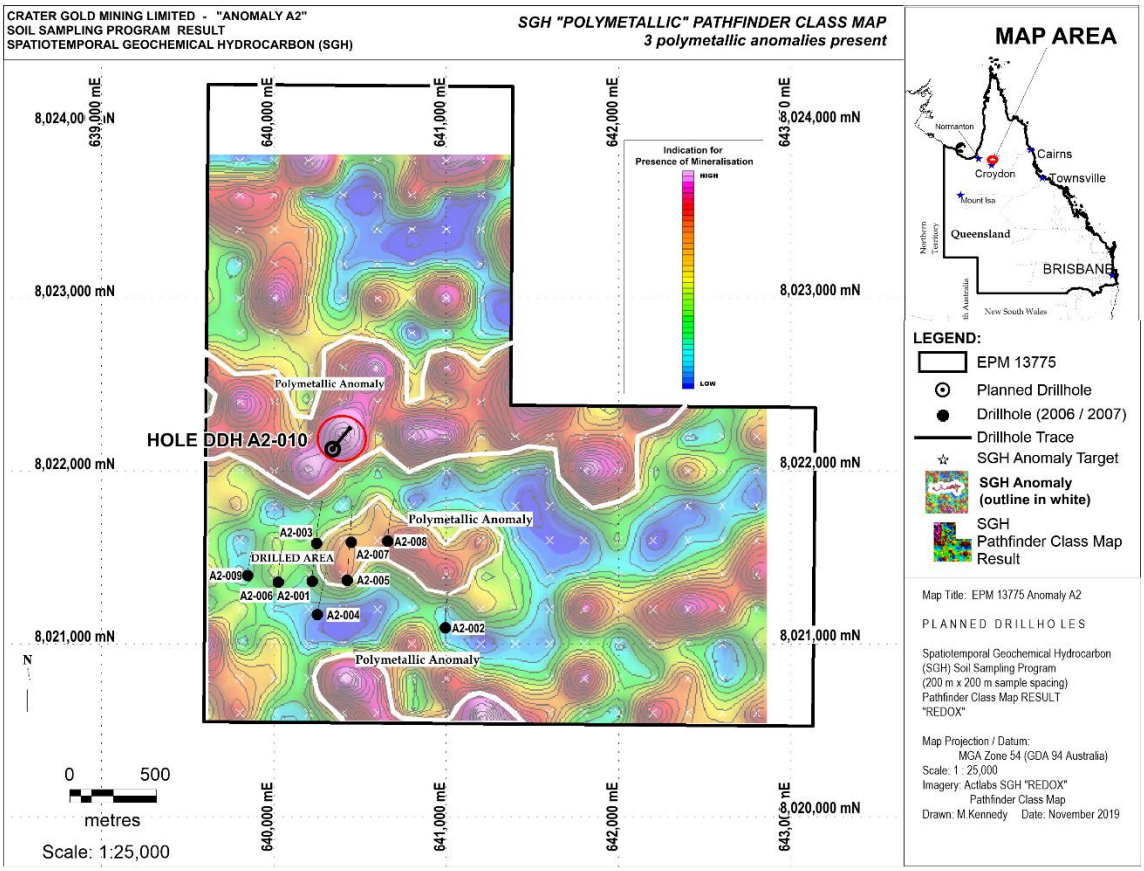

Figure 1: Location of Polymetallic Project Drill Hole DDH A2-010

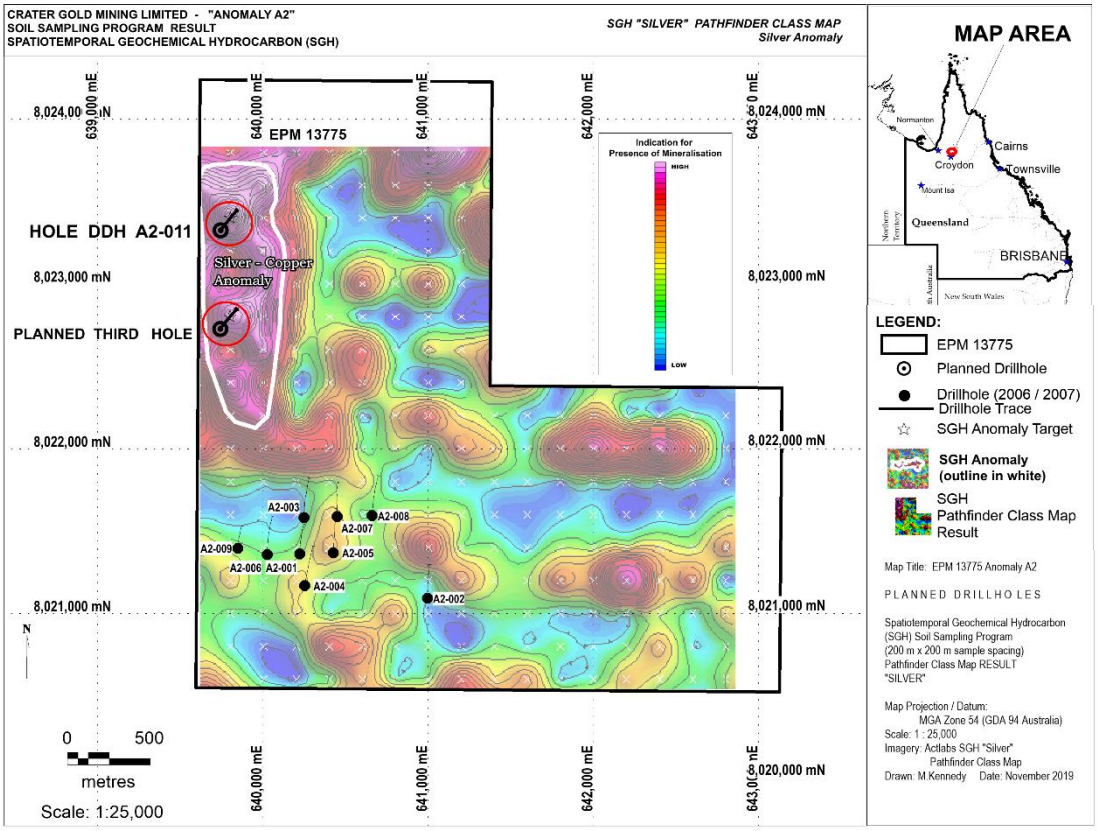

Figure 2: Location of A2 Polymetallic Project Drill Hole DDH A2-011

FUTURE DRILLING

The results obtained from the current drilling program have raised doubts that the SGH soil sampling technique is suitable for delineating sub-surface polymetallic mineralisation in this licence area. However, further technical evaluation of this will be undertaken. Data from previous exploration techniques including aeromagnetics, ground magnetics and IP surveying that have been used at the A2 Polymetallic Project will also be re-evaluated.

As a consequence the Company will now drill test for extensions of the encouraging intersections obtained from the 2006/2007 drilling programs (Figure 3 and Table A). The future program will in-fill drill the existing intersections and also include drill testing to the east and west of the discovery area.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AT THE CROYDON A2 POLYMETALLIC PROJECT

The A2 project is defined by a 1.5km x 1.0km complex aeromagnetic feature, characterised by a small magnetically reversed circular low shrouded by a doughnut shaped high immediately to its north, east and west. Nine (9) diamond drill holes for a total of 4,400.6m have been drilled and have intersected laminated shale basement rocks under 115m of Mesozoic cover sediments. Narrow vein style polymetallic stockwork mineralization was intersected throughout the basement rocks in all drill holes to the end of hole depths of up to 536.6m, defining a large hydrothermal system at least 1250m long and 600m wide. Within this large zone are intersections of wider massive sulphide polymetallic veins up to 13m downhole lengths with values of Zn up to 10.13%, Ag up to 672 g/t, Sn up to 0.69%, Pb up to 2.1% and Cu up to 0.57%. Details of significant mineralised intersections of 2.0m down hole lengths or greater, are listed in Table A (as reported in previous ASX Announcement: ASX:CGN "Drilling Commences at the Croydon Polymetallic Project, North Queensland", dated 7 November 2012).

Table A. Significant Sulphide Mineralized Drill Hole Intercepts of 2.0m or Greater From 2006/2007 Programs at Anomaly A2

Hole #	Intercept	Width	Zn	Ag	Au	Sn	Cu	Pb
	(m)	(m)	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
A2-001	129.5 - 133	3.5		91.8		0.15		
	142.8 - 146	3.2	3.59	68.6		0.24		
	151 - 153	2.0	1.34	27.5		0.15		
	175.4 - 177.7	2.3	10.13	209.6		0.69	0.32	0.57
	211 - 222	11.0	6.33	66.9		0.34	0.13	
	409 - 414	5.0	8.00	180.0	0.05	0.58	0.57	
A2-002	449 - 453	4.0	0.12	16.1			0.42	
A2-003	175 - 178	3.0	1.02	45.5				0.50
	318 - 320	2.0	1.20	19.8				
	414 - 416	4.0	0.95	10.2				
A2-004	351 - 353	2.0	3.24	32.7		0.12		
A2-005	154 - 161	7.0	1.47	88.0		0.55	0.19	0.45
	201 - 203	2.0	0.62	98.2		Tr	0.29	0.62
	230 - 232	2.0	9.00	109.0		0.39	0.29	
	291 - 297	6.0	1.84	13.0				
A2-006	283 - 286	3.0	1.77	63.0		0.27		0.60
	305 - 315	10.0	2.30	144.0		0.39	0.29	
	418 - 422	4.0	6.93	69.0		0.57	0.22	
	425 - 437	12.0	4.59	56.5		0.42	0.20	
A2-007	211 - 213	2.0	3.18	37.4		0.18		
	285 - 287	2.0	1.02	40.9		0.36		
	391 - 397	6.0	2.72	285.7		0.45	0.43	0.87
	414 - 422	8.0	0.58	17.9		0.14		
A2-008	359 - 363	4.0	3.09	416.6		0.63	0.42	0.63
A2-009	230 - 233	3.0	1.25	120.0				0.55
	247 - 249	2.0	3.12	300.3				1.50
	261 - 263	2.0	1.85	672.0				2.10
	293 - 295	2.0	2.45	109.0		0.30		0.09
	300 - 313	13.0	1.60	95.0		0.05		0.25
	418 - 423.7	5.7	0.48	36.4		Tr		0.27

(Widths in Table A are down hole lengths and are not true widths)

Plan locations of the intersections are shown on Figure 3 (as reported in previous ASX Announcement ASX:CGN "Polymetallic-Tin Massive Sulphide Drill Intercepts Show Potential for Discovery of Significant Mineral Deposits at Croydon, QLD dated 28 February 2012).

Geological age dating indicates an age of Upper Proterozoic (560 Million Years) for the host rocks and a Permian age (285-284 Million Years) for the mineralization. It is encouraging to note that the latter age is very similar to the age of many of the world's major ore deposits and in particular, important Queensland deposits, including the Herberton tin-tungsten province to the east and the Cracow Gold (~291 Million Years), Mount Leyshon Gold (~290 Million Years) and Mount Chalmers Copper-Gold (~277 Million Years) deposits.

Mineral zonation is evident with some holes displaying a dominant association of Zn-Ag-Sn with minor Cu-Pb and others displaying a dominant Zn-Cu association. The presence of tin (mainly cassiterite with some stannite) suggests a granitic association and the association with massive pyrrhotite draws a striking comparison with the large world class underground tin deposit previously mined at Rennison in Tasmania.

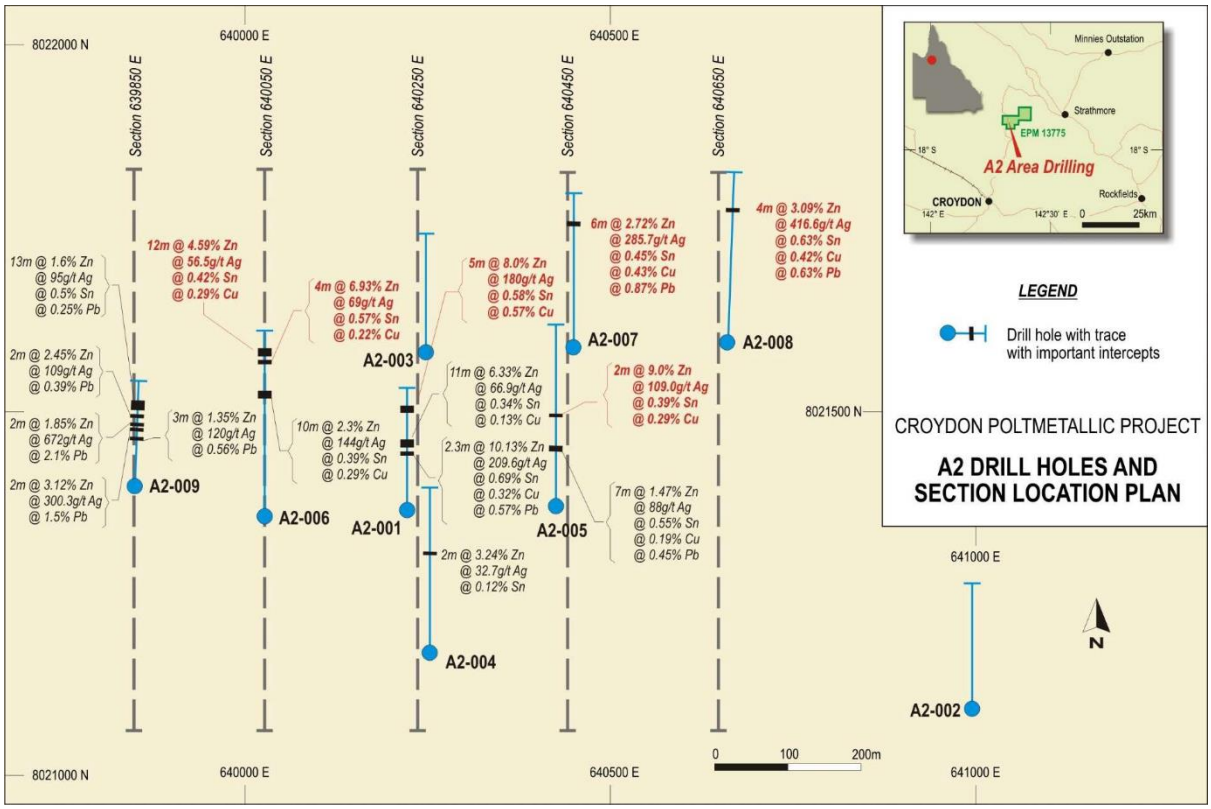

Figure 3 - Massive Sulphide Drill Hole Intersections at the A2 Anomaly.

The tabulated intercepts represent the down hole length (not apparent true widths) of massive sulphide zones and were selected based on a minimum intercept width of 2m with up to a maximum of 1m of internal dilution. The intercept metal assays were calculated using a weighted average, whereby the summation of the individual sample assay result is multiplied by the sample width then divided by the summation of the intercept length.
Each sample is of half core and sample lengths varied from 0.4m to 1.3m, but the majority of samples were 1.0m in length.

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This Announcement has been authorised for release by Russ Parker, the Managing Director of Crater Gold Mining Ltd.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to exploration activities at Croydon is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Ken Chapple or by appropriately qualified company and consultant personnel and reviewed by Mr Chapple, who is an Associate Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Chapple has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit involved to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Chapple is a principal geological consultant with KCICD Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements: This Announcement contains certain forward looking statements. The words 'anticipate', 'believe', 'expect', "optimism", 'project', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'target', 'plan', 'encouraging', 'significant' and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risk factors associated with the Company's business, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable at the time made but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these statements. You should therefore not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard mea surement 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.*	• The drilling program at the A2 Project in the Croydon Polymetallic Anomaly was directed towards testing the high priority SGH soil sample anomalies as outlined in the Announcement (ASX:CGN "High Priority Drill Targets Identified from SGH Soil Sampling – A2 Polymetallic Project, Croydon, Nth Qld") dated 26th February 2018. • Core samples were continuously checked against the drillers depth markers to ensure representivity of the samples. • The drilling was conducted to comply with "industry best standard practice'. Holes were planned to extent for up to 450m down-hole length depending on results. • It was hoped that mineralization similar to that encountered in the 2006/2007 A2 drilling programs would be intersected. However, when no sulphide veining was intersected after reaching points vertically below the SGH soil sample anomaly peaks, the holes were terminated early at 246.8m (DDH A2-010) and 240.4m (DDH A2-011) • One metre half core intervals displaying the best veining were selected for assay (59.0m from the available 99.6m basement interval for A2-010 and 45.0m from the available 87.1m basement interval for A2-011). This was considered to be sufficient to determine if there was any significant mineralisation present. • Samples were forwarded to ALS Brisbane for sample preparation followed by 35 element ICP analysis and Au fire assay.
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).*	• The drilling program was undertaken by DRC Drilling Pty Ltd of Dubbo, NSW. • The drill rig used was a UDR650 DE 810, mounted on a Mercedes Benz Actros 6x6. This, together with the normal associated equipment and support vehicles, was considered sufficient to undertake and complete the required drilling. • Drilling technique was to mud rotary drill the Mesozoic overburden to the top of the basement, then case off and continue the remainder of the hole with HQ standard tube diamond core drilling. However, it

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was found to be unsuitable to case off immediately upon reaching basement owing to broken and clayey ground which resulted in casing in both holes having to be run some 10m into the basement and HQ commencing form that point. • Single shot electronic survey camera used • Ace core orientation device used. Due to the very broken nature of the core, very few actual orientations were successful.
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.*	• Core recoveries were measured in the core trays using a tape measure. • Drillers were requested to achieve the best core recovery possible given the ground conditions encountered. • A relationship between grade and recovery was not possible to determine due to the low, background only, assay results obtained. • Only minor loss of fine material occurred.
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.*	• Core was geologically and geotechnically logged to a greater level than could be technically utilized given the background level of the assay results. • The entire core from both holes was photographed. • For hole DDH A2-010, the basement was logged from the commencement of coring at 147.2m to the end of hole at 246.8m for a total length of 99.6m. • For hole DDH A2-011, the basement was logged from the commencement of coring at 153.3m to the end of hole at 240.4m for a total length of 87.1m.
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.*	• For hole DDH A2-010 all intervals selected for assay (59 from the 99.6m total) were cut in half by core saw. One half of each selected interval was dispatched to ALS, Brisbane for assay. The remaining half core has been stored in Croydon. • For hole DDH A2-011 all intervals selected for assay (45 from the 87.1m total) were cut in half by core saw. One half of each selected interval was dispatched to ALS, Brisbane for assay. The remaining half core has been stored in Croydon. • Sample preparation undertaken by ALS involved: - Jaw crushing each entire half core sample (see weights in Assay Data File) - Riffle splitting down to <100 grams - Pulverising to produce a 30 gm Au fire assay charge and a 0.5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		gm ME-ICP41 charge. This preparation is considered appropriate for the purpose. Careful monitoring of the sub-sampling undertaken ensured maximum representivity of samples. No second-half sampling was undertaken. Duplicate checks on submitted samples was undertaken by ALS with no significant discrepancies with original results arising. Sample size was appropriate to the grain size of the pulverised material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is 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.*	• The ME-ICP41 analytical procedure which involves acqua regia digest followed by a ICP-AES finish, while only a partial method, is considered appropriate for first pass exploration geochemistry. • The Au-AA25 method for Au is an ore grade assay procedure and is considered to provide a total assay. • No handheld XRF instruments were used during the drilling program. • Control samples sourced from OREAS were included in the submitted core samples. This involved 3 blanks (22f) and 2 standards (1x607, 1x608) included in the DDH A2-010 core samples and 1 blank (22f) and 3 standards (2x607, 1x608) included in the DDH A2-011 core samples. Acceptable levels of both accuracy and precision for these control samples was achieved by ALS.
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.*	• Core samples from DDH A2-010 and DDH A2-011 were analysed by method ME-ICP41 for 35 elements which included Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn. • No significant intersections were obtained with only background elemental values reported, except for slightly elevated Mn values averaging 0.2% from the 59 basement one-metre intervals sampled from drill hole DDH A2-010. In view of the results obtained, no independent verification or review by alternative company personnel was considered necessary. • No twinning of holes was undertaken. • Primary data was collected and documented. Data storage protocols in progress for Department Mines reporting purposes. • No adjustment to assay data was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill hole collars were located using a hand operated GPS unit (Garmin ETrex Vista HCx). Readings claimed to be accurate to 3m. • Grid system used – MGA Zone 54 co-ordinates • Quality and adequacy of topographic control considered appropriate for the current stage of the exploration program
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.*	• The data reported is sourced from the two drill holes (DDH A2-010 and DDH A2-011), the collars for which are located approximately 1,250m apart. • No sample compositing has been undertaken
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.*	• From review of the limited core orientation data for the 2006/2007 drilling programs, it was estimated that the main structural orientation of the basement was steep to the SW. Drilling the two holes at 70 degrees to the NE was therefore considered to be the best option to ensure the drill holes were not drilled down-dip which could result in sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core samples were under the direct supervision of Mr Ken Chapple, the Competent Person preparing this report. After logging and select interval sampling in a secure gated compound, the half core samples were loaded onto pallets and wrapped in plastic for secure transport. The samples were uploaded onto a truck and transported to the ALS sample preparation facility in Brisbane. Prepared pulps were then transported internally by ALS to their laboratory in Stafford, Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.

, Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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*	• Tenure of the area drilled is held under Exploration Permit for Minerals 13775 (EPM 13775). Although the previous term expired 5th March 2020, application for renewal has been lodged. A favourable outcome to this renewal application is anticipated so that continued

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	drill testing of the A2 Anomaly area can continue. • The tenement is located 35 km NNE of Croydon township and 16 km west of Strathmore Homestead on Strathmore Station in North Queensland.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A large zone, including the current EPM 13775 area was explored for placer gold deposits by Australian Anglo American Pty. Ltd.in the early 1980s. Drilling was undertaken in the Mesozoic but as the deepest hole was only 69.8m deep, the basement sequence would not have been intersected. Later In the 1980s, unsuccessful searches for placer tin and gold were undertaken by Howard Smith Exploration Pty. Ltd., Command Metals N. L. and West Coast Holdings Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• While no mineralisation was intersected in the recent drilling, significant stockwork veined polymetallic mineralization was intersected in all 9 holes drilled in a previous 2006/2007 program located some 550m to the south of drill hole DDH A2-010.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• <u>Drill Hole DDH A2-010</u> Hole Commenced: 14th November 2019 Hole Completed: 19th November 2019 Drill Collar: 640,342m E; 8,022,132m N Elevation: 106m Dip: 70º Azimuth: MGA Grid 40 (034 Mag) Down Hole Length: 246.8m Intercepts: Mesozoic/Basement Contact approx. 126.0m Hole Grouted: Cemented (2-1) 250-0m 23rd November 2019 • <u>Drill Hole DDH A2-011</u> Hole Commenced: 20th November 2019 Hole Completed: 22nd November 2019 Drill Collar: 639,744m E; 8,023,330m N Elevation: 106m Dip: 70º Azimuth: MGA Grid 40 (034 Mag) Down Hole Length: 240.4m Intercepts: Mesozoic/Basement Contact approx.133.0m Hole Grouted: Cemented (2-1) 240-0m 24th November 2019

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.*	• Due to the background elemental assay values obtained, no cut-off grades or cutting of high grades has been made. • There are no short lengths of high grade or longer lengths of low grade in the assay data. • Metal equivalents not relevant here.
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').*	• As there has been no mineralisation reported, geometry to the drill hole angle has no relevance.
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.*	• As there is no mineralization reported, only a map with drill collars plotted is included in the Announcement 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.*	• Given that only background elemental values are reported, no misleading reporting has occurred.
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.*	• During geological logging it has been noted that there are zones of narrow veining, some approaching stockwork in appearance and there are also some zones of vein breccia development. However, while there is no elevated geochemistry reported, except for very weak Mn values, it is suspected that the area intersected in the two drill holes has undergone low to moderate non-metalliferous hydrothermal activity which may be associated with an envelope encompassing the significant mineralization intersected in the 2006/2007 drilling programs (location of the area previously drilled is shown on the figures in the Announcement text). Core samples will now be submitted for petrological examination to investigate this.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral*	Planned future work will involve the following;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Review of the SGH soil sampling technique to investigate why drill testing of the delineated metalliferous anomalies provided negative results. • Review of data obtained from previous geophysical survey work. • Review of the initial encouraging significant polymetallic mineralisation encountered in the 2006/2007 drilling programs with a view to follow-up drill testing in that area.