Superior Resources | ASX Announcement

15 October 2020

Further strong results confirm northern extension to Steam Engine Lode

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Strong results from latest drilling at northern end of Steam Engine Lode extends gold mineralisation 150m northwards along strike and remains open along strike and down dip:**
  - **5m @ 4.1 g/t gold** from 35m (SRC050)
    - incl **1m @ 12.7 g/t gold** from 35m
  - **6m @ 2.7 g/t gold** from 71m (SRC047)
    - incl **2m @ 5.7 g/t gold** from 73m
  - **5m @ 2.4 g/t gold** from 75m (SRC046)
    - incl **2m @ 5.0 g/t gold** from 77m
- **Strike length of Steam Engine Lode, which contains most of the current Mineral Resource, extended from 400m to 550m and remains open to the north and down dip**
- **The drill holes sit outside the current Mineral Resource of 1.27 million tonnes @ 2.3 g/t gold for 94,000 ounces of gold[1]**
- **Current total Mineral Resource based on only 30% of at least 2.5 kms of outcropping lode strike at Steam Engine and eastern Ridge lodes and only to shallow depths**
- **Upcoming revised Mineral Resource Estimate expected to be upgraded. Results of initial Scoping Study will be delivered shortly**

Superior Resources Limited (ASX:SPQ) is pleased to report the receipt of further assay results from the recent Resource Drilling Program at the Steam Engine Gold Deposit, located approximately 210 kilometers west of Townsville, Queensland. The assays are from a total of six reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes that targeted an area immediately north of the current Steam Engine Lode Mineral Resource. The six holes are exploratory holes for the purpose of testing the potential to extend the Steam Engine Lode along strike.

Superior's Managing Director, Peter Hwang, commented:

"Although the latest batch of assays represent just six holes, these are the most significant results received so far from the recent drilling program as they confirm a northwards extension of the Steam Engine Lode from 400 metres to 550 metres in strike length.

A series of historic drill holes that extend for about 400 metres along strike and to the north of the mapped Steam Engine Lode are known to have intersected low levels of very shallow gold mineralisation. Our recent holes were drilled at slightly deeper levels beneath the historic holes and demonstrate that the northwards continuation of the high-grade Steam Engine Lode was clearly missed by previous explorers.

The growth-potential presented by the Steam Engine Lode together with the Eastern Ridge Lode is significant. As the Steam Engine Lode accounts for 75 percent of the currently modelled Mineral Resource, we will continue exploratory drilling to expand the mineralisation down-dip and further along strike. With the Mineral Resource at

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 4 May 2020.

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the Eastern Ridge Lode only at an early stage of development, we will also be focusing on a rapid expansion of this lode.

In the meantime, we look forward to receiving further assays and the results of the initial Scoping Study."

Assay results

The third batch of assay results are from a total of 6 RC drill holes located immediately north of the historically mapped Steam Engine Lode, for a total of 480 metres of drilling. Each of the drill holes are outside the currently modelled Mineral Resource area (Figures 1 and 2). The holes ranged from 60 to 100 metres in down-hole depth.

A total of 2,275 samples from the drilling program have been submitted to SGS Australia Pty Ltd laboratories in Townsville for gold and multi-element analysis. To date, approximately 1,523 samples have been assayed and approximately 752 remain outstanding.

Significant assay results are set out in Table 1. Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 2.

Extension of Steam Engine Lode

Historic drilling to the immediate north of the current Mineral Resource area has previously been very shallow and had predominantly encountered only low levels of gold mineralisation. However, the current slightly deeper drilling has demonstrated that good grades continue northwards from the delineated Mineral Resource area and within potentially open pitable depths.

This increases the strike length potential of the Steam Engine Lode considerably, with an additional 150 metres of strike length already identified from the drilling and the gold mineralisation remaining open to the north (and down dip).

Each of the drill holes returned reasonable widths and grades, with the best intercept of 5 metres @ 4.1 g/t intersected in hole SRC050, which includes 1 metre at 12.7 g/t gold from 35 metres. Also of note were widths of up to 6 metres in hole SRC047 @ 2.7 g/t gold (from 71 metres) and 6 metres @ 1.3 g/t gold from 56 metres downhole in SRC048.

All drill holes intersected the Steam Engine Lode with some holes also intersecting the Steam Engine hangingwall and footwall lodes (Table 1).

The intersection of solid mineralisation in this location was not unexpected as our block modelling of the current Mineral Resource showed a high grade zone of mineralisation plunging to the north and north-west in this area (Figure 3). The better grades appear to have a gentle plunge downwards at the northern end of the existing Steam Engine Mineral Resource. Interpreted grade lines shown in Figure 3 indicate the expected grades and rate of plunge of targeted mineralisation.

The current drilling program

The current drilling forms part of a resource infill and extension drilling program for the purposes of a Scoping Study to examine the viability of mining the current Mineral Resource.

This program was completed on 18 September 2020 and included the Stage 1 infill drilling on the existing resource as well as an extended program to identify additional mineral resource.

Once all outstanding assays have been received, a revised Mineral Resource Estimate will be completed to reflect the additional data. An initial Scoping Study of the Steam Engine Gold Project to examine the viability of mining the current Mineral Resource is in progress and will be delivered shortly.

The drilling program totaled 3,756 metres from 73 drill holes and includes:

- 65 RC drill holes for 3,059 metres;
- 6 shallow Diamond Core drill holes for 302 metres; and

- 2 deeper RC/Diamond tailed drill holes for 395 metres.

The additional RC drilling has targeted new areas that are of open pit potential at the northern end of the Steam Engine lode, at the northern end of the Eastern Ridge lode, and at the Southern Zone to the south of the Eastern Ridge and Steam Engine lodes. The two deeper RC/Diamond core tailed holes have targeted further down-dip potential and are a first step in developing an understanding of the deeper lode areas.

Table 1. Gold assay results from the third batch of drill hole samples from the Steam Engine Lode.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Lode
SRC045		73	77	4	2.1	Steam Engine
	Including	74	76	2	3.1	
SRC046		58	60	2	1.3	Steam Engine Hangingwall
		75	80	5	2.4	Steam Engine
	including	77	79	2	5.0	
SRC047		52	55	3	0.7	Steam Engine Hangingwall
		71	77	6	2.7	Steam Engine
	Including	73	75	2	5.7	
SRC048		56	62	6	1.3	Steam Engine
		79	82	3	0.9	Steam Engine Footwall
SRC049		31	35	4	1.6	Steam Engine
SRC050		35	40	5	4.1	Steam Engine
	Including	35	36	1	12.7	

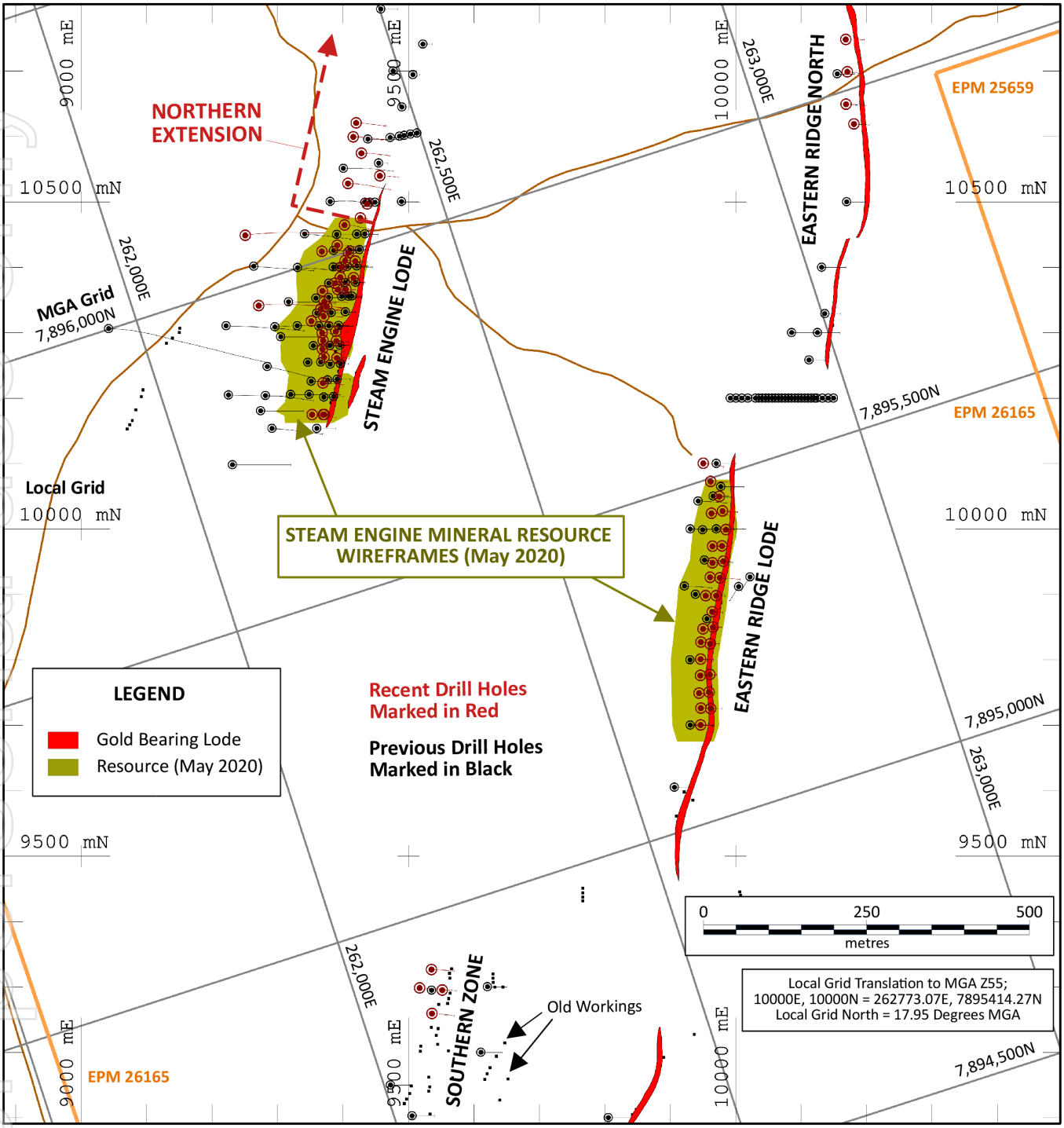

Figure 1. Plan showing the locations of the recently drilled holes (in red) and previously drilled holes (in black). The currently modelled Mineral Resource is shown in olive green. The Steam Engine and Eastern Ridge gold-bearing lodes, as originally mapped, are shown in red.

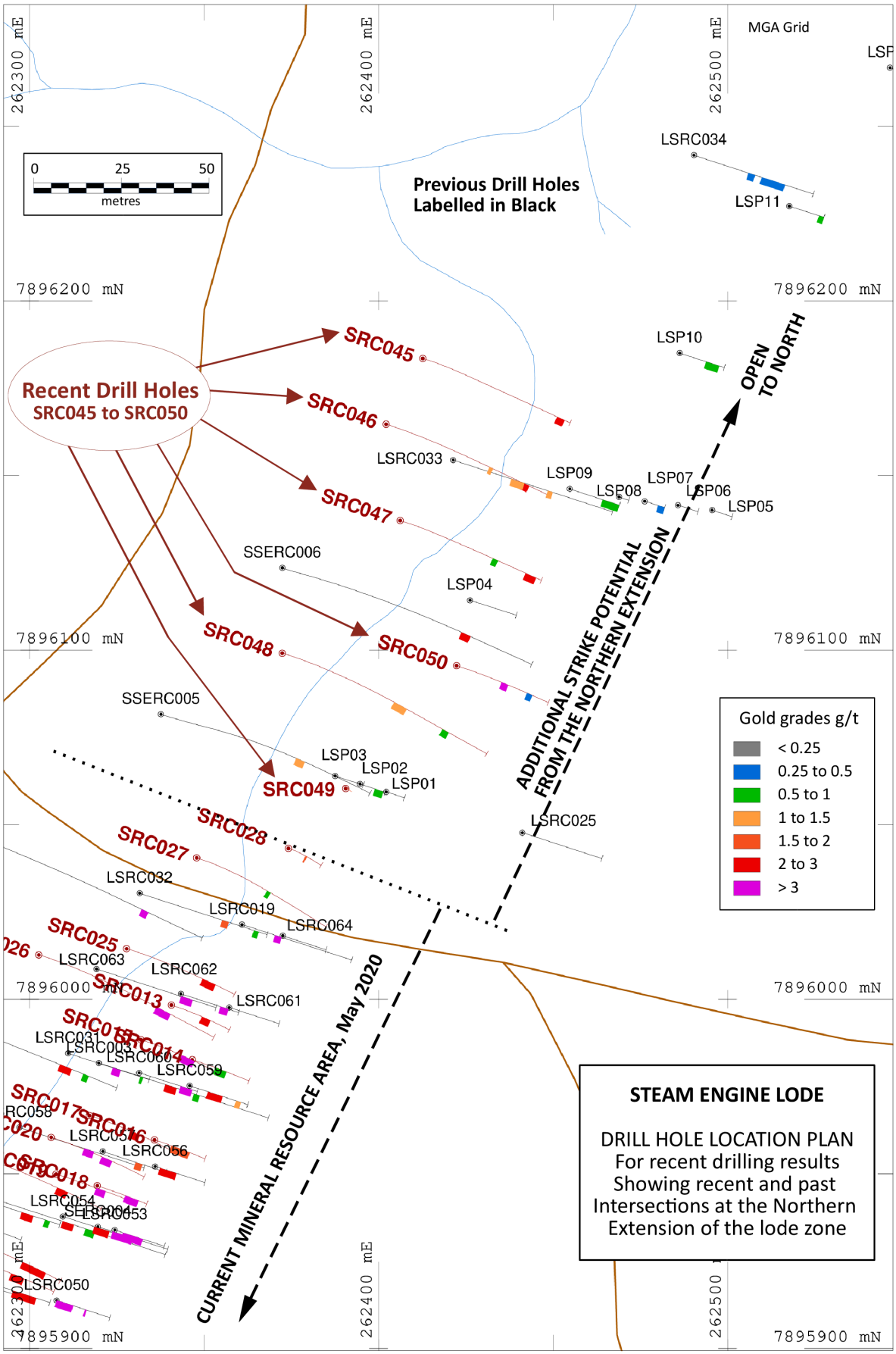

Figure 2. Plan showing collar locations and traces of recently drilled holes at the Steam Engine Lode. Mineralisation and grade intersections are shown as colour-coded bars.

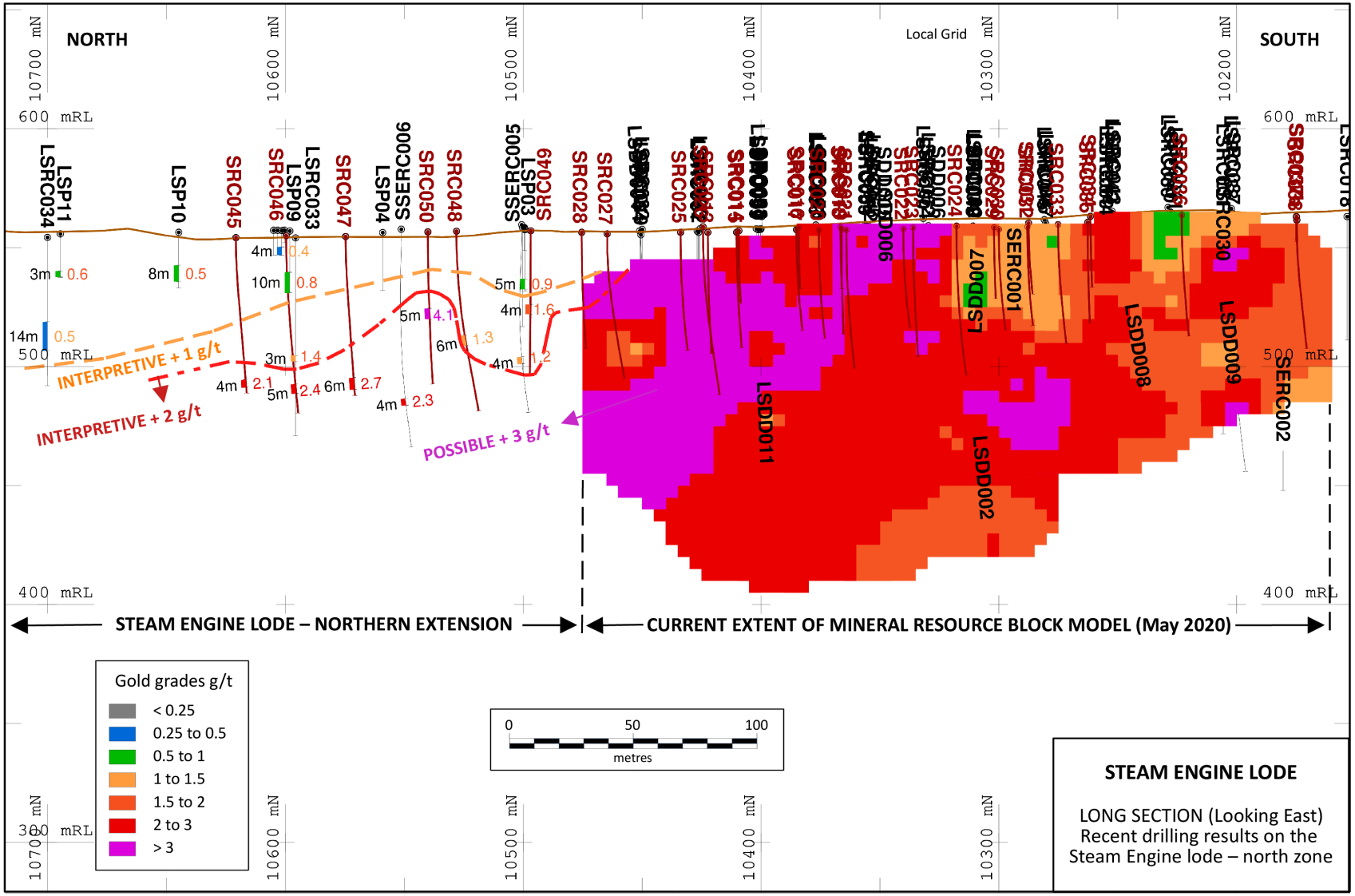

Figure 3. Long section of the Steam Engine lode showing significant intersections. Mineralisation and grade intersections are shown as colour-coded bars.

Table 2: Collar details for the reported holes, MGA Zone 55.

Holes	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth°	Dip°
SRC045	262412.6	7896183.6	554.2	80	108.0	-58
SRC046	262402.1	7896164.7	554.9	90	108.0	-60
SRC047	262406.2	7896137.1	554.7	80	108.0	-58
SRC048	262372.4	7896099.2	556.9	100	108.0	-55
SRC049	262390.6	7896060.5	557.0	60	108.0	-90
SRC050	262422.3	7896095.6	556.6	70	108.0	-68

<ENDS>

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About Superior Resources Limited

Superior Resources Limited (ASX:SPQ) is an Australian public company exploring for large lead-zinc-silver, copper, gold and nickel-copper-cobalt deposits in northern Queensland which have the potential to return maximum value growth for shareholders. The Company has a dominant exploration position within the Carpentaria Zinc Province and the Greenvale Ordovician rock sequences. The Carpentaria Zinc Province one of the world's richest mineral producing regions and the Company is focused on multiple Tier-1 equivalent exploration targets. At Greenvale, the Company holds ground covering the majority of the Ordovician sequences in the region, which includes at least three significant copper-gold porphyry and VMS prospects, an advancing high-grade gold deposit and a regionally large magmatic sulphide nickel-copper-cobalt prospect.

About Greenvale Project

The Greenvale Project covers a region of volcanic and intrusive rocks of Ordovician Age that are similar in type and age to the porphyry copper belt in New South Wales. The New South Wales belt of rocks host the large Cadia and North Parkes porphyry copper mines. The sequence of rocks in the Greenvale area are likely to be the northern-most extension of the remnant New South Wales Ordovician Macquarie Arc rocks.

Superior's Greenvale Project is highly prospective for VMS and porphyry copper, gold, zinc and silver deposits and contains at least ten mineral prospects. The project is located within an area of notable economic significance, being proximal to the Kidston, Balcooma, Surveyor and Dry River South deposits.

About Steam Engine Gold Deposit

The Steam Engine Gold Deposit is an extensive mesothermal gold lode system on which an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.27 million tonnes at 2.3 g/t for 94,000 ounces of gold has been established (refer ASX announcement 4 May 2020). The Resource has been modelled on only 30 percent of at least 2.5 kilometres of strike length of outcropping lode and only modelled to relatively shallow depths.

Currently, three gold lode zones have been identified: (1) the Steam Engine Lode; (2) the Eastern Ridge Lode; and (3) the Southern Zone of lodes. The deposit has the potential to contain significant greater tonnages high-grade gold ore shoots that may extend to significant depths. The mineralisation is hosted within structures that are sheared to a greater extent than many similar lode gold deposits, which increases the potential for significant thicknesses of gold lode mineralisation.

The Eastern Ridge Lode zone, being the longest lode structure, potentially represents the primary ore conduit. Although the lode has been mapped at surface to be at least 1.4 kilometres long, gold surface soil geochemistry indicates that the structure is closer to at least 4 kilometres long. Many shorter structures exist on the hanging wall side of the Eastern Ridge lode zone, such as the Steam Engine lode and numerous other zones have mainly only been identified from historic gold soil sampling.

Large portions of the world's economic deposits of gold are found in vein systems of this kind and they can hold impressive amounts of valuable ore. The veins and shoot zones typically can extend to significant depths with gold grades typically higher than other types of gold deposits.

Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources: *The reporting of some exploration results in this report reflects information that was originally reported in market announcements as referenced in various parts of this report. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant original market announcement.*

Other information contained in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Kevin Richter, an employee of Superior Resources Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Richter has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Richter consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Activities is based on information evaluated by Mr Peter Hwang, an executive director and shareholder of Superior Resources Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hwang has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hwang consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements: *This document may contain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "indicate", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Indications of, and interpretations on, future expected exploration results or technical outcomes, production, earnings, financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this presentation are based on current interpretations, expectations, estimates, assumptions, forecasts and projections about Superior, Superior's projects and assets and the industry in which it operates as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made. The forward-looking statements are subject to technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and may involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect. Many known and unknown factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimated or anticipated events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements.*

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APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill holes are sampled and collected as 1m riffle-split samples. Approximately 1-3kg of sample was collected over each 1m interval. • All samples are collected as drilled via a riffle splitter attached to the drill rig cyclone. • The drill bit sizes used in the drilling were consistent in size and are considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation. • Sample intervals that lack metalliferous anomalism are not reported and are not considered to be material. • 1m representative samples of intervals with visible mineralisation and those in the area of interest based on previous drilling were assayed for gold at SGS laboratories in Townsville. • 1m samples at 0.5 g/t Au and above were also submitted for multi-element assaying using a four-acid digest. • Assaying for gold was via fire assay of a 50-gram charge. • Sample preparation at SGS laboratories in Townsville for all samples is considered to be of industry standard procedure.
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.).*	• Drilling from surface was performed using standard Reverse-Circulation (**RC**) drilling techniques. • Drilling was conducted by Associated Exploration Drillers (AED) using a UDR 650 drilling rig and 5.5 inch drill bit. Additional to the on-board air compressor of the drilling rig, additional compressed air was available as necessary via a separate booster truck. • Sampling was by the use of a face-sampling hammer bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All holes were surveyed using a Reflex Gyro north-seeking gyroscopic instrument to obtain accurate down-hole directional data.
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.*	• Sample recovery was performed and monitored by Terra Search contractor and Superior Resources' representatives. • The volume of sample collected for assay is considered to be representative of each 1m interval. • RC drill rod string delivered the sample to the rig-mounted cyclone which is sealed at the completion of each 1m interval. The riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each 1m interval and at the completion of each drill hole.
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.*	• Geological logging was conducted during the drilling of each hole by a Terra Search geologist having sufficient qualification and experience for the mineralisation style expected and observed at each hole. • All holes were logged in their entirety at 1m intervals. A spear was used to produce representative samples for logging. • All logging data is digitally compiled and validated before entry into the Superior database. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for resource drilling. • The RC Chip trays were photographed.
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.*	• The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RC drilling and was conducted in accordance with standard industry practice. • Split 1m samples are regarded as reliable and representative. • RC samples are split with a riffle splitter at 1m intervals as drilled. • Samples were collected as dry samples. • Duplicate samples are taken and assayed in each batch processed for assaying. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation being assessed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were submitted to SGS laboratories in Townsville for gold. Gold assays at or above 0.5 g/t were additionally assayed for a full suite of 38 additional elements using a four-acid digest. • Samples were crushed, pulverised to ensure a minimum of 85% pulp material passing through 75 microns, then analysed for gold by fire assay method GO_FA50V10 using a 50 gram sample. • Multi-element analyses were conducted on assays of 0.5 g/t gold or above using a four-acid digestion followed by an ICP-AES finish using method GO_ICP41Q100. • A sub-sample of each was also subject to multi-element analysis using four acid digest and ICP emission spectroscopy technique for the following 38 elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. • Gold and multi-element standards were included in the samples submitted to the laboratory for QAQC. • Additionally, SGS used a series of its own standards, blanks, and duplicates for the QC of the elements assayed.
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.*	• The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least two Terra Search geologists against representative drill chips collected and the drill logs. • No holes were twinned. • Logs were recorded by Terra Search field geologists on hard copy sampling sheets which were entered into spreadsheets for merging into a central SQL database. • Laboratory assay files were merged directly into the database. • The data is routinely validated when loading into the database. • No adjustments to assay data were 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 have been recorded in the field using handheld GPS with three metre or better accuracy. The collar locations have been further defined using DGPS to give sub-one metre accuracy. • Drill hole spacing and drilling technique are appropriate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity of the mineral resources estimation procedures that will be applied. The mineralised system remains open and further infill and depth and strike extension drilling is required to confirm the full extent of the ore bodies. • The area is located within MGA Zone 55. • A new level for the RL's has been defined as the MGA RL in preparation for pre-feasibility (previously, a grid RL was used). • Topographic control is currently from DGPS point data that has been merged with RL-adjusted contours. This arrangement will be upgraded prior to pre-feasibility when further definition of the topography is planned using a LIDAR survey. This will be carried out during the next phase of drilling.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable at the Steam Engine area, due to different stages of resource evaluation at the project. • The drill hole spacing is sufficient in the central portions of the Steam Engine Lode and the Eastern Ridge Lode to allow estimation of resources when all the necessary information is compiled. The current exploration phase is not yet completed, and an updated resource statement will be carried out at the completion of this current exploration phase. • Most intersections reported in this report are weighted composites of smaller sample intervals, as is standard industry practice.
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 drill holes is ideal for reporting of the intersection results. • No orientation sample bias has been identified at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sub-samples selected for assaying were collected in heavy-duty polyweave bags which were immediately sealed. • These bags were delivered directly to the SGS assay laboratory in Townsville by Terra Search and Superior Resources employees. • Sample security measures within SGS laboratories are considered adequate.
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 to date.

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 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.*	• The areas reported on lie within Exploration Permit for Minerals 26165 which was granted on 30 January 2017. Superior holds much of the surrounding area under granted exploration permits. • Superior has agreements or other appropriate arrangements in place with landholders and native title parties with respect to work in the area. • No regulatory impediments affect the relevant tenements or the ability of Superior Resources to operate on the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical drilling reported in this report has been completed and reported in accordance with their current regulatory regime. • Compilation in digital form and interpretation of the results of that work in digital form has been completed by the Competent Person.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Steam Engine and Eastern Ridge gold deposits are hosted within a shear zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The gold mineralisation occurs within several north-northeast trending, west-dipping pyritic quartz-muscovite-carbonate schist lodes within metamorphosed intermediate to basic intrusives and metasediments. • Several gold bearing lodes occur in the area, of which the Steam Engine Lode zone is the most notable. The Eastern Ridge Lode zone is located some 500m east of the Steam Engine Lode zone. • The gold mineralisation occurs in lode zones and is thought to be of the mesothermal vein type. At least some of the shearing has occurred post mineralisation, along the plane of the mineralisation. • The important features of the Steam Engine and Eastern Ridge lodes are their continuity and a persistent dip to the west.
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) 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.*	• Drill hole collar and significant intersection tables are included in the main body of the announcement. These tables include information relevant to an understanding of the results reported.
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.* • *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.*	• Exploration results are reported as a length weighted average of all the assays of the intersections. • No top cutting has been applied as there are a limited number of high-grade gold assays that influence the calculated intersection grades. This is a feature of the Steam Engine Gold Deposit. • No metal equivalent values are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• For the Steam Engine lode zone an interpreted westerly dip of approximately 50 to 60° and drill holes which generally dip to the east at around 60° (or less) result in near true widths at or above 0.87 times the intersection lengths as reported. • For the Eastern Ridge lode zone an interpreted westerly dip of approximately 40 to 50° and drill holes that generally dip to the east at around 60° (or less) result in true widths at or above 0.9 times the intersection lengths reported.
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.*	• Included.
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.*	• Reporting of all RC drill holes with intersections on the Steam Engine and Eastern Ridge lodes at or above 0.4 g/t gold has been included in tables within the report.
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.*	• Preliminary metallurgical test work is to be carried out shortly, using composited RC chip samples. Once assaying of the Diamond core holes is completed, additional work will also be carried out on density tests, crush tests and further metallurgical test work.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• Further drilling and assaying will be planned on the Steam Engine Gold Project to delineate extensions to the mineralisation along strike and down dip. • A Scoping Study will be completed. • The first stage of infill drilling has been designed to infill a significant portion of the Mineral Resources. Subsequent to this drilling phase, additional work programs will now include: - Metallurgical studies

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Geotechnical studies - Toll treating negotiations - Preliminary mining and rehabilitation planning - Preliminary environmental studies • Additional holes were drilled in the recent program to investigate other open-pitable areas, to the north of Steam Engine, to the north of Eastern Ridge, and in the Southern Zone (to the south of Eastern Ridge & Steam Engine). Two additional diamond holes were also drilled down dip of the current Steam Engine Lode mineralisation. Once results are available from all this exploration work it will be fully assessed to plan the next stage of exploration drilling.