

28 October 2021

ASX Announcement

SEPTEMBER 2021 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Classic Minerals has made significant progress at Kat Gap during the quarter as it strives to become a gold producer.

Highlights of the quarter include:

- Assay results returned for deep RC drilling testing beneath previously recorded fresh rock high-grade gold mineralisation at Kat Gap.
- Commenced first stage extraction of a **49,000t bulk sample at Kat Gap**.
- Advancing engineering, mining, and metallurgical studies at Kat Gap, and
- IGO have made further progress at Classic's Fraser Range Project.

A total of **11 holes for 1,940 metres were drilled** during the quarter by the Company.

RC drilling was focused solely on Kat Gap with work concentrating on the down dip extensions of previous high grade gold mineralisation into fresh rock.

Classic commenced mining of a 49,000t bulk sample in readiness for full scale production. The mining of this bulk sample will afford the Company the opportunity to test and refine the Gekko plant.

IGO have continued working on their recently identified high conductance discrete EM anomaly over the Thylacine and Sabretooth area (now known as the Moa target) within a broader stratigraphic conductor.

Figures 1 & 2: Drilling at Kat Gap



The development of the Forrestania Gold Project will continue to advance in Q FY2021 concentrating on:

- Drilling priority targets out in the granite within the large auger soil gold anomaly west of the main granite-greenstone contact at Kat Gap;
- Continue extraction of the 49,000t bulk sample;
- Advancing all aspects of the mining plan at Kat Gap;
- Acquisition of necessary mining equipment for Kat Gap, and
- Continuing to raise capital & pay down debt & liabilities to improve the financial position of the Company.

1. KAT GAP

During the quarter, Classic completed a program of deep RC drilling which was completed in July. The drilling program consisted of 11 deep holes for 1,940m. Results for this program were received in mid-August.

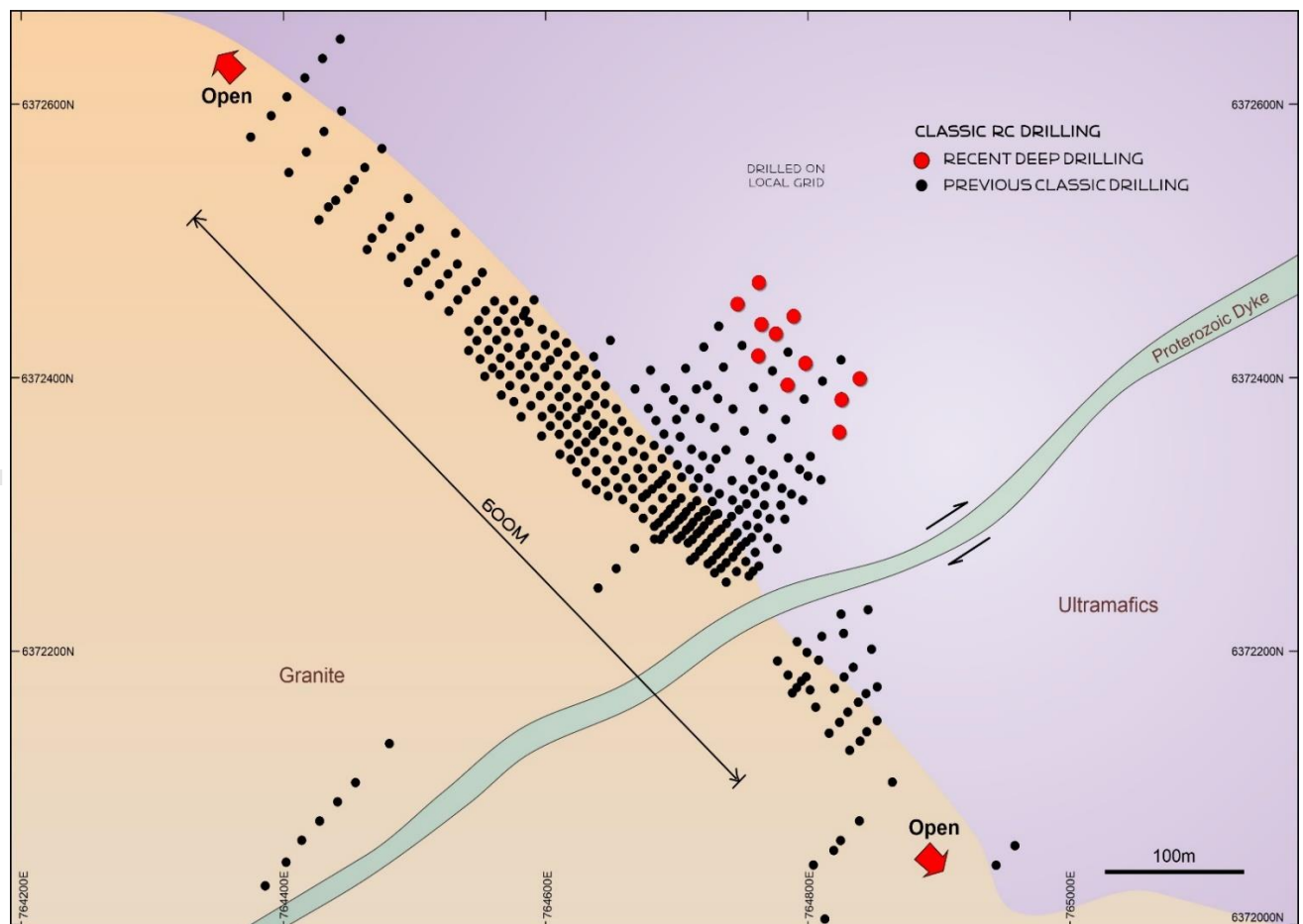


Figure 3: Recent deep RC drilling at Kat Gap (Red dots)

Deep RC drilling

The 11-hole deep RC drilling program (FKGRC379-389) covered an area approximately 60-140m along strike to the north of the Proterozoic dyke (See figure 3). The holes were focused on testing the along strike and down dip extent of high-grade gold at Kat Gap. The holes were drilled now to make the way clear for future surface mine infrastructure. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 150m below surface and were drilled on 20m x 20m and 20m x 40m grid spacings.

The drilling intersected several zones of high-grade gold mineralisation down plunge and along strike from previous high-grade results. Most of the deep drilling was focused on the northern extremities of the known deeper gold mineralisation looking for extensions. Much of the drilling intersected relatively narrow zones of low-grade gold suggesting the plunge component of the high-grade gold zone is potentially steeper than anticipated. RC holes FKGRC387 and FKGRC388, which returned high grade intercepts, were drilled further south closest to the Proterozoic dyke than the other holes drilled in this program, indicating a steeper plunge. Further deep drilling down dip/plunge is required closer to the Proterozoic dyke to test this new theory.

Better results from the deep holes include:

- 5m @ 3.47g/t Au from 155m in FKGRC383
- 1m @ 8.68g/t Au from 103m in FKGRC385.
- 3m @ 15.66g/t Au from 151m including 1m @ **41.60g/t** Au from 152m in FKGRC387.
- 6m @ 8.94g/t Au from 142m including 1m @ **44.43g/t** Au from 146m in FKGRC388.
- 1m @ 6.52g/t Au from 171m in FKGRC388.
- 2m @ 4.87g/t Au from 145m in FKGRC389.

Commencement of Bulk Sample Mining

Classic officially commenced bulk sample mining at its 100% owned Kat Gap Gold Project in mid-August. The processing of this ore sample will assist in calibration of mining and metallurgy parameters prior to full-scale mining and production from its Kat Gap gold project.

Processing of this bulk sample is an important step ahead of full-scale production activities, as it affords the Company the opportunity to test and refine the Gekko plant¹.

Classic will look to process between 3,000 – 5000 tonnes (t) of ore at between 4 and 6g/t Au for between 350 and 1,000 contained ounces of gold (Au) which is a portion of the current 93koz Mineral Resource.

¹ ASX Announcement 25 May 2021

Approvals have been obtained to excavate up to 49,000t from Kat Gap under the terms of the underlying (granted) Exploration tenure.



Figure 4: Dozer and Loader commence pushing back topsoil at Bulk Sample Pit, Kat Gap.

FRASER RANGE

The Company refers to the ASX announcements of 17 June 2019 and 05 July 2019 wherein Classic entered into the Earn-in and Joint Venture Agreement with IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of IGO Limited (ASX: IGO) ("IGO").

Under this agreement:

- If IGO elect to earn a 70% interest in the project, Classic will be free carried to the completion of a pre-feasibility study: or
- If IGO elects to buy-out Classic, then Classic will receive aggregate value of A\$4,550,000, in cash and tenement expenditure, plus will retain a 1% net smelter return royalty from this transaction.

More details of the transaction can be found under the two announcements detailed above.

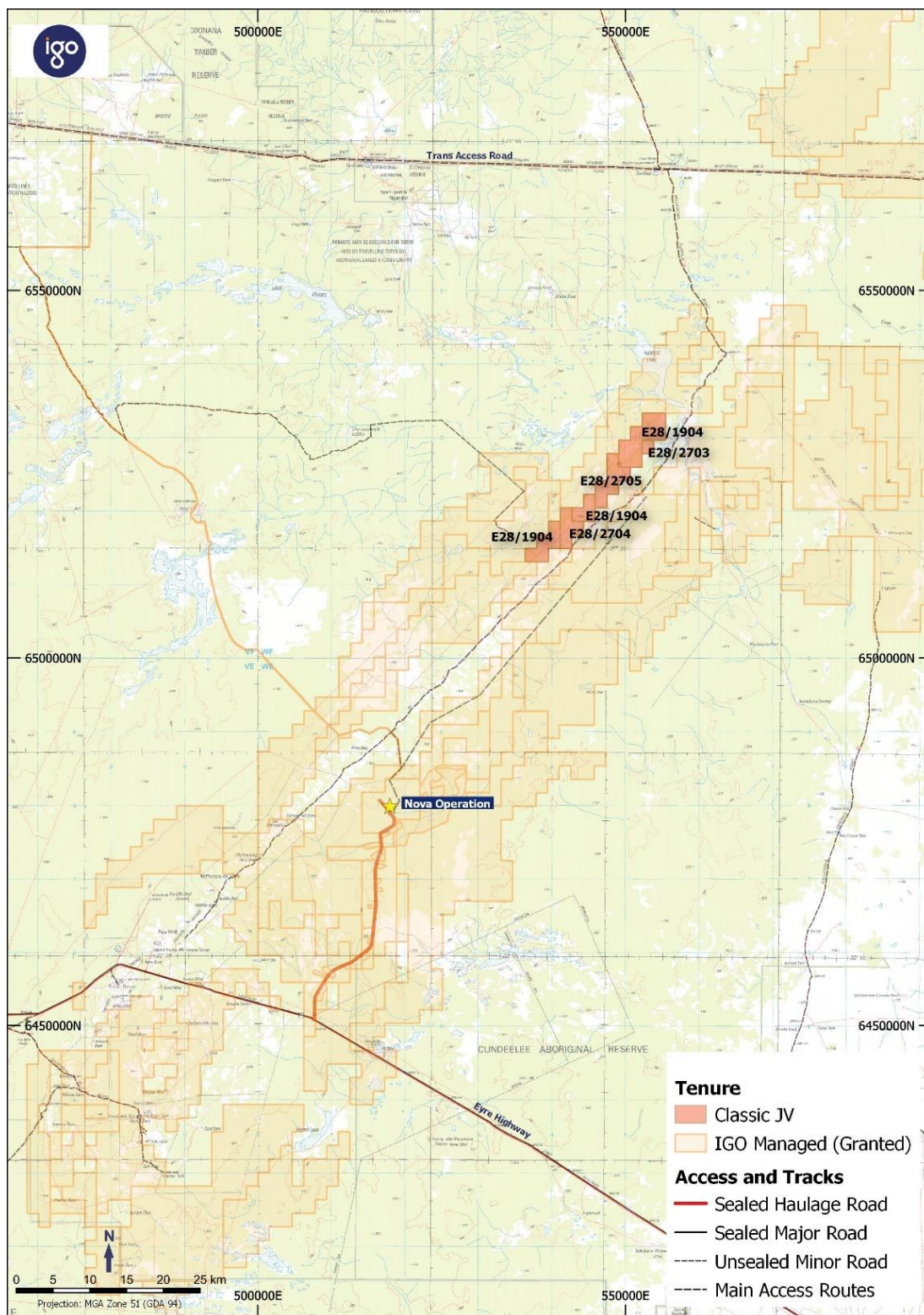
We have received the following update of progress on the exploration carried out during the September 2021 quarter by IGO on the tenements:

Summary

Between 15th June 2021 and 15th September 2021, the following exploration activities were completed by IGO within the IGO – Classic Minerals Joint Venture tenements, namely E28/1904, E28/2703, E28/2704 and E28/2705 (Figure1A).



Figure 1A. IGO / Classic Minerals JV tenements



- No on-ground exploration was completed during the quarter.
- Assays were received for diamond drill hole 21AFDD103, drilled on E28/1904, during the previous quarter. The best intersection was 29.43m @ 0.16% Zn and 0.05% Cu from 138.2m (Figure 2A).
- A review of all geophysics, drilling and geochemical data commenced to assess the potential for VMS style mineralisation on the Andromeda and Alpha trends. This work is scheduled for completion in Q2 FY22.

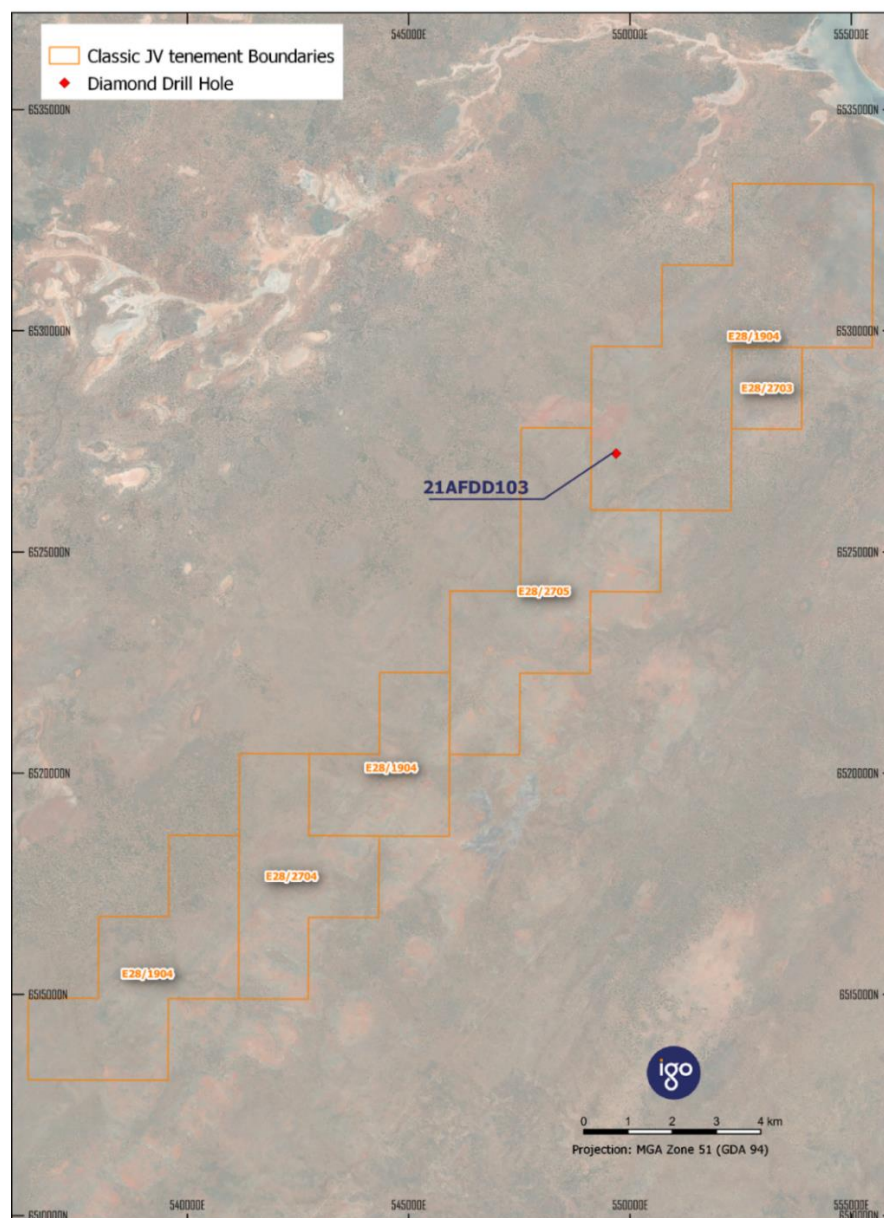


Figure 2A. Exploration activity locations for work completed during the first quarter of the 2022 financial year.

Results

Geochemistry

1.1 Diamond Drilling Results

1. Assays were received for diamond hole 21AFDD103, drilled at the Moa Target last quarter, on tenement E28/1904. This hole intersected a broad package of sheared metasediments consisting of predominantly intercalated pelites, psammities and cherts. Minor mafic granulites were also present. Small zones of grunerite-rich meta-banded iron formation (BIF) and cherty exhalites occur through the sequence.

The interval from 138.25m to 167.68m, contains up to 10% pyrrhotite in association with disseminated graphite (Figure 3A) and was coincident with the modelled plate conductor (Figure 4A). This interval returned 29.43m @ 1,563ppm Zn, 508ppm Cu, 50ppb Au and 2.48ppm Ag and correlates with similar intersections in previous RC drilling conducted by Classic Minerals.



Figure 3A: Pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in graphitic, siliceous metasediments at 140m. NQ Core.

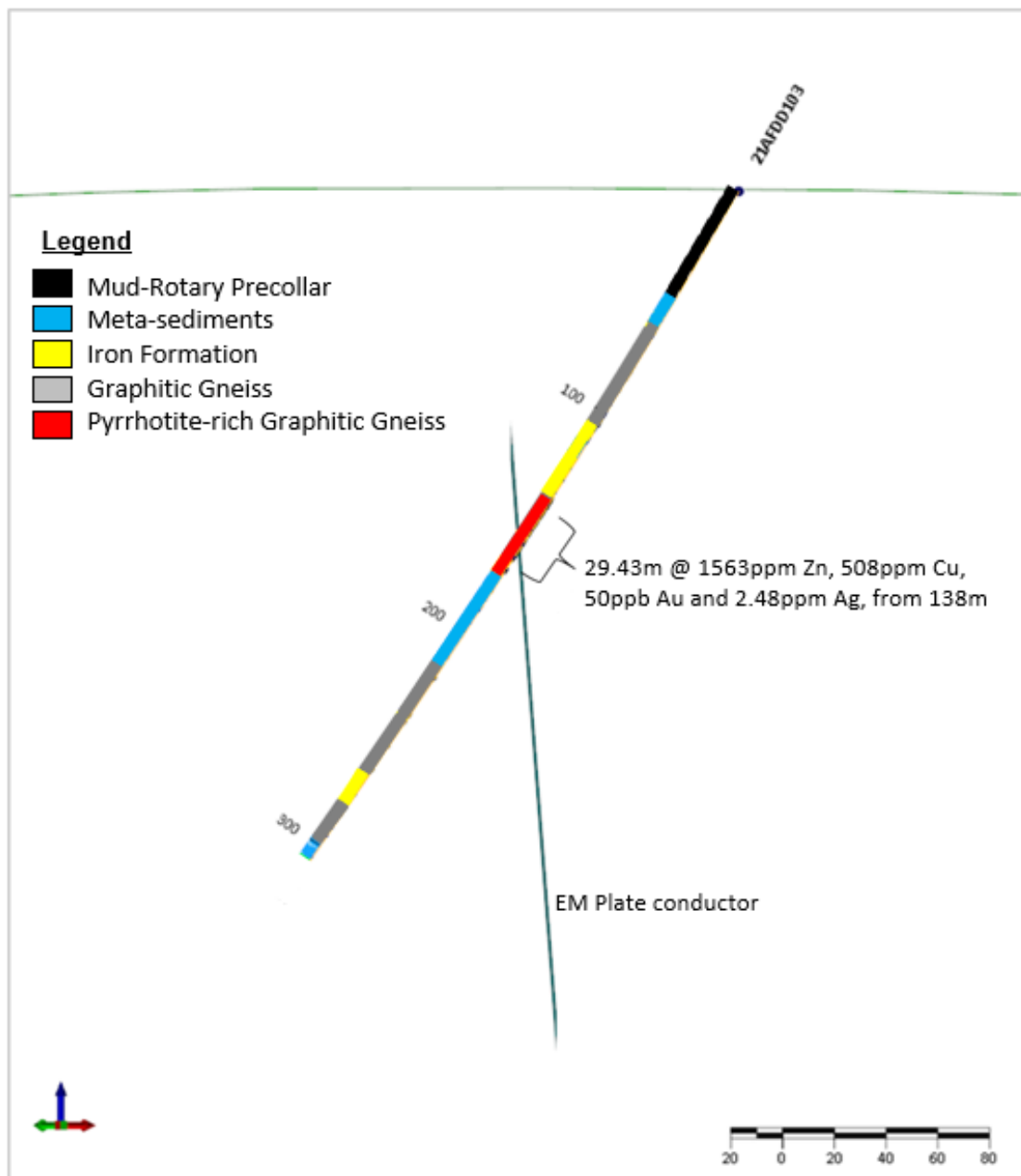


Figure 4A. NE-looking Cross-section of 21AFDD103 with modelled EM plate and drillhole geology.

Planned work for Q2 FY22

Planned work for the next quarter may include:

Kat Gap

- Follow-up RC drilling of the down plunge extent of high-grade gold mineralization beneath existing shallow near surface gold mineralization on the granite-greenstone contact.
- Conduct shallow RC drilling programs under the best areas of the large auger soil gold anomaly out in the granite.
- Continue preparations for near term mining operations of shallow high-grade gold on the granite-greenstone contact.

Fraser Range

Completion of the detailed review of the VMS potential including the Andromeda-Alpha trend.

Corporate

During the quarter ended 30 September 2021 Company carried out a capital raising by way of a Security Purchase Plan. This was well received and was closed, on 07 September 2021. The Company raised \$ 2,395,000.00 out of a maximum of \$ 8,400,000.00.

The directors continue to raise much needed capital to ensure that the Company can progress to production of gold as soon as practicable subsequent to receipt of Mining Lease and the Clearing Permits.

Classic Minerals Limited advises the market that in complying with L.R 5.3 it discloses the following for the quarter ended 30 September 2021.

Cash outflows for the September 2021 Quarter was \$6.4 million, as per detail below:

A\$' 000

Exploration activities - Operating	46%	2,970
Administration - Operating	10%	662
Staff cost - Operating	3%	180
Interest - Operating	5%	325
Tenement - Investing	3%	182
Exploration activities - Investing	0%	-
PPE - Investing	8%	539
Repayment of borrowings - Financing	16%	1,041
Capital and Funding Raising Costs - Financing	8%	539
Other - Investing	0%	-
Payments to related parties and their associates (as set out in section 6 of the Appendix 5B)		156

Cash inflows for the September 2021 Quarter was \$5.5 million, as per details below:

Capital raising	74%	4,110
Government incentives and grant	0%	-
Proceeds from borrowings	26%	1,410
Proceeds from PPE	0%	-
Proceeds from selling interest in Tenement	0%	-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board.

ENDS:

Schedule of Mineral Tenements as at 30 September 2021

TENEMENT	AREA	INTEREST HELD BY CLASSIC MINERALS LIMITED
M74/249	Forrestania	100%
E74/467	Forrestania	100%
P77/4291	Forrestania	80%
P77/4290	Forrestania	80%
E77/2207	Forrestania	80%
E77/2219	Forrestania	80%
E77/2220	Forrestania	80%
E77/2239	Forrestania	80%
E77/2471	Forrestania	100%
E77/2472	Forrestania	100%
E77/2470	Forrestania	100%
E28/1904	Fraser Range	100%
E28/2705	Fraser Range	100%
E28/2704	Fraser Range	100%
E28/2703	Fraser Range	100%
L74/57	Forrestania	100%

Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were taken by a RC face sampling hammer drill. All RC holes were sampled at one-metre intervals. Care was taken to control metre delineation, and loss of fines. The determination of mineralisation was done via industry standard methods, including RC drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assaying
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was completed using reverse circulation method, using a Schramm 645 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. The bit size was 5 5/8,
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient. The shroud tolerance was monitored, and metre delineation was kept in check. Loss of fines was controlled through mist injection.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as recovery data was not collected (e.g. bag weights).
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation. Logging was qualitative in nature. All intersections were logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and quality of the sampling suits the purpose, being exploration. The laboratory preparation is standard practice and has not been further refined to match the ore. QC in the lab prep stage was limited to taking pulp duplicates (e.g. no coarse crush duplicates were submitted) The sample split sizes (4-5 kg are regarded as more than adequate for the nature and type of material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard 50g fire assays with an AAS finish were used to get assay results. This is a total technique, and considered appropriate for this level of exploration. Quality control was carried out by inserting blanks and standards into the sampling chain and 5% intervals. These all showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. No twin holes were included in this programme, as it is not relevant to

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>the stage of exploration and purpose of this drilling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included into an Access database. Assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50. Topographic control is available through a detailed satellite-derived DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were not drilled on a pattern and there was no specific drill hole spacing. In general holes are drilled within 50m from previous intersections. The data spacing is considered sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity for estimation procedures. Samples were not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures, with drilling perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralised zones The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were immediately dispatched to the laboratory and have at all times been in possession of CLM or its designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FGP Tenements (containing the Van Uden West prospect) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed Hannans Ltd (ASX code: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights only, with the remaining 20% of the gold rights held free-carried by Hannans Ltd until a decision to mine. Hannans Ltd also holds all of the non-gold rights on the FGP tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals The acquisition includes 80% of the gold rights (other mineral rights retained by tenement holder) in the following granted tenements: E77/2207; E77/2219; E77/2239; P77/4290; P77/4291; E77/2303; E77/2220. Lady Lila is situated upon 100% owned CLZ tenements P77/4325 and P77/4326 (details in announcement dated 21 March 2017) Kat Gap is situated upon E74/467, held by Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd. CLZ has an option to acquire 100% of this tenement (details in announcement dated 13 July 2017)
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration was carried out by previous owners of the tenements (Aztec Mining, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy Australia, Sons of Gwalia, Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit is a Archean shear-zone hosted gold deposit. Geological interpretation indicates that the general stratigraphy consists of metasediments, BIF's and cherts to the east of the tenement, overlying an older sequence of metamorphosed komatiitic and high-magnesian basalts to the west. Black shales/pelites occur as small

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interbedded units throughout the stratigraphy, which dips gently to the east (10-35°) and strikes N-S, bending in a NNW direction in the far north of the tenement.

- An Archaean-aged quartz dolerite unit (informally the 'Wattle Rocks Dolerite') is emplaced along a contact between high-MgO basalt to the west and low-MgO ultramafic to the east, in the western part of the tenement and is the host rock for the Lady Ada (and Lady Magdalene) mineralisation. Strongly magnetic Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the stratigraphy in an east-west direction, splaying to the ENE, following fault directions interpreted from the aeromagnetics. A number of narrow shear zones lie subparallel to the shallow-dipping metasediment-mafic contact within the host stratigraphy and are important sites and conduits for the observed mineralisation. The Sapphire shear zone strikes approximately ENE, dipping to the SE at about 25°, and appears to crosscut all lithologies. This shear zone and associated shears host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Wattle Rocks. Similar flat-dipping shears are known to crosscut the Lady Magdalene area. Approximately 8-12 metres of transported sands and a gold depleted weathering profile of saprolitic clays overly the Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene mineralisation.
- Structurally, the Wattle Rocks area is quite complex and is positioned near the intersection of several major breakages and flexures in the regional stratigraphy in this part of the Forrestania Greenstone belt. Numerous shear zones are evident throughout the area, particularly at changes of rock stratigraphy where there are rheological differences. Narrow, stacked, flat-dipping shear

		<p>zones are evident within the quartz dolerite unit and may have resulted from thrusting of the younger sedimentary sequence over the mafic package from east to west. A similar model is predicted for Van Uden (10 km northwards) where mineralised quartz veins appear to 'stack' through a host ferruginous metasediment.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This information is provided in attached tables
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages in this Report. • Summary drill hole results as reported in figures and in the appendix 2 to this Report are reported on a 2m internal dilution and 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate images have been provided in the Report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures represent specific selected drill intervals to demonstrate the general trend of high grade trends. Cross sections show all relevant result in a balanced way.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other relevant data is reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further RC drilling is being considered. Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – JORC CODE TABLE 1 CHECKLIST

SECTION 1 – FRASER RANGE DRILLING RESULTS – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

JORC Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling included in this public report for the Fraser Range is diamond core drilling (DD)
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD holes were drilled by truck mounted rigs owned and operated by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd. All holes were collared from surface with either PQ-core (85mm diameter) or PQ rock-rolled, which was then reduced to HQ-core (63.5mm diameter) and subsequently NQ2-core (50.6mm diameter) at depths directed by the IGO geologist. All HQ and NQ core collected was oriented using REFLEX ACT III-H or N2 Ezy-Mark orientation tools.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery for the DD core loss was recorded by the drillers with any core loss intervals noted on annotated wooden blocks inserted into the core boxes by the driller. For recovery checking and orientation marking purposes, the DD core was reconstructed by IGO's geologists into continuous runs in an angle iron cradle. DD recoveries were quantified as the ratio of measured core recovered length to drill advance length for each core-barrel run. There were no material core-loss issues or poor sample recoveries over the sampled intervals. DD down hole depths were checked against the depth recorded on the core blocks, and rod counts were routinely carried out and marked on the core blocks by the drillers to ensure the marked core block depths were accurate.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative logging for the DD core was completed using IGO's in-house logging legends and included lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Quantitative logging of DD core was completed for geotechnical purposes. The total lengths of all drill holes have been logged. Photographs of all DD trays are taken and retained on file with the original core trays stored in the core library at the 100% IGO owned Nova Operation. The logging is considered adequate to support downstream exploration studies and follow-up drilling with further DD.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DD core was generally subsampled into 0.5 to 1m half-core by cutting the core on an automated wet-diamond-blade core saw. Exceptions were for duplicate samples of selected intervals, where quarter-core subsamples were cut from the half-core. All samples submitted for assay were selected from the same side of the core. The primary tool used to ensure representative drill core assays was monitoring and ensuring near 100% core recovery. Australian Laboratory Services (Perth) – "ALS" prepares each sample by oven drying 2.5 to 3kg of material for 12 hours at 100°C (DRY-21). Samples are then crushed in a jaw-crusher to 70% passing 6 mm (CRU-21). The entire sample is then pulverized in LM5 grinding robotic mills with low Cr-steel pulverising bowls (particle size distribution (PSD) target of 85% passing 75 µm ;PUL-23). A 300g master pulp is collected for analysis, with the remaining "reject" pulp being retained in storage. Quality control procedures involve insertion of certified reference materials, blanks, and collection of duplicates at the pulverisation stage. Results were within acceptable limits"
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools or portable XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations. ALS laboratories, Perth complete pulveriser size checks every 50th sample to ensure particle size distribution compliance as part of routine internal quality procedures to ensure the target PSD of 85% passing 75 µm is achieved. Laboratory quality control processes include the use of internal lab standards using certified reference materials (CRMs) and duplicates. CRMs used to monitor accuracy have expected values ranging from low to high grade, and the CRMs were inserted randomly into the routine sample stream to the laboratory. Cu, Co, Cr, MgO, Ni, SiO₂, and Zn were consistently checked for accuracy. The results of the CRMs confirm that the laboratory sample assay values have good accuracy and results of blank assays indicate that any potential sample cross contamination has been minimised. CRMs and blanks were routinely inserted at frequencies between 1:10 and 1:20 samples for DD sample streams. DD samples were analysed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithium borate fusion and four- acid digestion, with inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) ME-ICP06) finish for Al, Fe, Na, Ti, Ba, K, P, Ca, Cr, Mg, Mn, Si, and Sr, or an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS; ME-MS81) finish for Ba, Ce, Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, SM, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, and Zr. Four- acid digestion of samples, with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61) for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn. Platinum, Pd and Au were analysed by fire assay and ICP-AES finish (PGM-ICP23). The combination of digestion methods can be considered near total for all elements. Loss on ignition (LOI) was determined by robotic thermo gravimetric analysis at 1000°C (ME-GRA05).



Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files from ALS and are merged into IGO's acQuire/SQL database by IGO's Geological Database Administrator. All digital data is backed up regularly in off-site secure servers. There have been no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface hole collar locations were determined using either a Leica GPS1200 (expected accuracy is better than $\pm 0.25\text{m}$ for all three dimensions) or a handheld Garmin GPS unit and averaging for 90 seconds with an expected accuracy of $\pm 6\text{m}$ for easting and northing. Drill path gyroscopic surveys were completed at either 10m or 12m intervals down hole using a north seeking REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ for DD holes. The grid system is GDA94/MGA Zone 51 and elevation are in AHD.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DD drilling target conductive plates generated from surface geophysics (moving loop EM) and/or anomalous geochemistry generated from RC and soil sampling. All samples have been composited using length-weighted intervals for Public Reporting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD from the surface was designed to cross the conductive plate targets at a high angle. Holes have been drilled to provide stratigraphic coverage. True widths of the intervals are often uncertain as the drilling is aimed at finding anomalies not MRE definition. The possibility of bias in relation to orientation of geological structure is currently unknown.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain-of-sample custody to ALS is managed by the IGO staff. The DD core was wet cut using a diamond blade and sampled at Nova by IGO staff and contractors A sample reconciliation advice is sent by the ALS-Perth to IGO's Geological Database Administrator on receipt of the samples. Any inconsistencies between the despatch paperwork and samples received is resolved with IGO before sample preparation commences. Sample preparation and analysis is completed only at ALS-Perth. The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered very low.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

SECTION 2 – FRASER RANGE RESULTS – EXPLORATION RESULTS

JORC Criteria	Commentary		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Fraser Range drillhole are from the exploration licences listed below.		
	Joint venture	Tenement	Expiry
	Classic Minerals (100%)	E28/1904	21/10/2021
	At the time of reporting the tenure was secure and there are no know impediments to obtain a licence to operate in future follow up exploration		
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been historical regional exploration for gold and base metals by the Joint Venture companies listed above.Previous work on the tenement consisted of aeromagnetic/radiometric and DTM Aeromagnetic / Radiometric / DTM surveys, soil sampling, geological mapping, and ground EM surveys.There has been previous drilling using RC and DD.		
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The regional geology setting is a high-grade metamorphic terrane in the Albany Fraser belt of Western Australia.Gabbroic intrusions have intruded a metasedimentary package within the belt are host the nickel-copper-cobalt (Ni-Cu-Co) mineralisation.The deposits are analogous to many mafic hosted nickel-copper deposits worldwide such as the Raglan, Voisey's Bay in Canada, and Norilsk in Russia.The sulphide mineralisation is interpreted to be related to the intrusive event with mineralisation occurring in several styles including massive, breccia, network texture, blebby and disseminated sulphides.The main sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite, with nickel and cobalt associated with pentlandite and copper associated with chalcopyrite.The region is considered by IGO to have the potential to host mafic or ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-Co deposits based on the discovery of the Ni-Cu-Co Nova-Bollinger Deposit and volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposit based on IGO's Andromeda exploration prospect.		
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Location details of significant intercept holes are tabulated in the body of the report		
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No capping or top-cutting of high grades were undertaken.The intercepts are calculated on a length weighted basis.Holes included on maps and diagrams without significant values are not considered for follow up assessment.		
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only downhole intersection widths are provided due to the nature of the drilling – any relationships between width and intercept lengths are likely coincidental.		

SECTION 2 – FRASER RANGE RESULTS – EXPLORATION RESULTS

JORC Criteria	Commentary
intercept lengths	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan of drillhole and interpreted geology is included in the body of the ASX.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result reported are indicative.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other material information not already discussed in the body of this Public Report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined following further analysis of results.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Goodwin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Goodwin is a consultant exploration geologist with Reliant Resources Pty Ltd and consults to Classic Minerals Ltd. Mr. Goodwin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr. Goodwin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



**CLASSIC
MINERALS**

CLASSIC MINERALS LIMITED

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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Classic Minerals Limited

ABN

77 119 484 016

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(2,970)	(2,970)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(180)	(180)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(662)	(662)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(325)	(325)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(4,137)	(4,137)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	(182)	(182)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(539)	(539)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows used in loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(721)	(721)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	4,110	4,110
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(138)	(138)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	1,410	1,410
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(1,041)	(1,041)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	(401)	(401)
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	3,940	3,940

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,019	2,019
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(4,137)	(4,137)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(721)	(721)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	3,940	3,940

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,101	1,101

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	1,101	2,019
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,101	2,019

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	156
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<p><i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i></p> <p>Payments for Director fees and consulting fees</p>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
	<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1	Loan facilities	5,975	5,975
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	5,000	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	10,975	5,975
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		5,000
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		
	<p>The Company entered into Standby Subscription Agreement with Stock Assist Group Pty Ltd in which the Investor agrees to subscribe for shares if requested by the Company subject to the terms and conditions of this Facility. There were no drawings under this facility for the quarter ended 30 September 2021. This facility will end on 19 September 2022.</p> <p>On 4 March 2021, the Company signed a facility agreement of \$996,000 with Radium Capital. The facility will mature on 30 November 2021. This facility was advanced against the expected R&D refund expected from the ATO on or before 31 October 2021 and carries an annual interest rate of 14%.</p> <p>On 21 May 2021, the Company signed a facility agreement of \$785,782 with Radium Capital. The facility will mature on 30 November 2021. This facility was advanced against the expected R&D refund expected from the ATO on or before 31 October 2021 and carries an annual interest rate of 14%.</p> <p>On 30 June 2021, the Company signed a facility agreement of \$231,022 with Radium Capital. The facility will mature on 30 November 2021. This facility was advanced against the expected R&D refund expected from the ATO on or before 31 October 2021 and carries an annual interest rate of 14%.</p> <p>On 26 March 2021, the Company entered into an insurance premium funding facility of \$82,582.50 with Hunter Premium Funding. This facility will mature on 26 December 2021 and carries an interest flat rate of 3.61% for the entire facility period.</p> <p>Greywood Holdings Pty Ltd provided loan facilities with maturity date on 3 December 2021, 12 November 2021 and 25 November 2021 with principal outstanding of \$500,000, \$180,000 and \$200,000, respectively. These facilities are secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and have interest rate of 3% per month. Greywood Holdings Pty Ltd also provided unsecured and non-bearing interest short-term loans with maturity date on 5 July 2021 (principal \$250,000 paid on 1 July 2021) and 5 October 2021 with principal outstanding of \$300,000.</p> <p>Gold Processing Equipment Pty Ltd provided loan facility with maturity date on 20 November 2021 with principal outstanding of \$300,000. This facility is secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and has interest rate of 3% per month.</p>		

Foskin Pty Ltd provided loan facility with maturity date on 29 November 2021 with principal outstanding of \$400,000. This facility is secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and has interest rate of 3% per month.

Rotherwood Enterprises Pty Ltd provided loan facilities with maturity date on 10 August 2021 (principal \$300,000 paid on 13 September 2021) and 24 December 2021 with principal outstanding of \$300,000. These facilities have interest rate of 3% per month.

CTRC Pty Ltd provided loan facilities with maturity date on 13 July 2021 (principal \$150,000 paid on 12 July 2021), 18 October 2021, 26 October 2021 and 25 November 2021 with principal outstanding of \$250,000, \$250,000 and \$500,000, respectively. These facilities are secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and have interest rate of 3% per month.

Klip Pty Ltd provided loan facilities with maturity date on 10 August 2021 (principal \$300,000 paid on 13 September 2021) and 24 December 2021, with principal outstanding of \$700,000. These facilities have interest rate of 3% per month.

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(4,137)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(4,137)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,101
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	5,000
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	6,101
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	1.5
	<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
	<p>Answer: Yes, the Company will continue its activities with the current level of operating cash flow. The Company had exploration expenditure in this quarter which was 33% higher than the June quarter. The Company envisages a reduction in its exploration activities, for at least 1 quarter, with a commensurate reduction in expenses, as it awaits the final permissions to enable mining to commence.</p>	

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: The Company has already applied for R&D refund of \$2.8 million from the ATO. The tax refund is expected before 31 October 2021. The payment of loans to Radium Capital with the total of \$2.2 million will leave the remaining \$0.6 million for the Company's operating activities.

The Company will be making further placements to sophisticated investors; and has the capacity to obtain further loans to meet its working capital requirements.

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes, the R&D refund, placements to sophisticated investors and additional loans will make the Company to be able to continue its operations.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

28 October 2021

Date:

By the Board

Authorised by:
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.