

ASX RELEASE

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OZZ ACQUIRES HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE LEONORA GOLDFIELD

Strategic acquisition further strengthens OZZ's exploration pipeline in Tier-1 mining district

Key Points:

- OZZ has expanded its footprint in the highly prospective Leonora district by acquiring the Linger and Die Goldfield.
- The tenements have the potential to host high-grade gold mineralisation, with historical mining delivering grades of 1-2 ounces per tonne.
- Drill testing to date has been largely shallow and patchy in a structurally complex area, providing significant potential for new discoveries.
- An historical intercept of 9m @ 17.04g/t Au from 76-85m (DWRC013) is indicative of the area's untested potential.
- Potential for toll treatment of high-grade mineralisation at nearby Leonora processing plants.
- Outright asset purchase, with the consideration comprising cash, shares and a royalty.

WA-focused gold explorer OZZ Resources Limited (ASX Code: OZZ – "OZZ Resources") is pleased to announce the strategic acquisition of an entire historical goldfield in the highly prospective Leonora mining district, further strengthening its already substantial exploration footprint in the area.

The Company has acquired four tenements containing the significant historic Linger and Die mining operation, contiguous with its recently acquired Pinnacle Well Project, located 30km north of Leonora (see Figure 2).

The acquisition – for consideration comprising cash and shares – is for 100% of the tenements and includes an established 7-bedroom mining camp that will be used to support OZZ's exploration efforts in the area.

OZZ Managing Director, Jonathan Lea, commented: *"Given the historic production, which saw grades typically exceeding an ounce to the tonne, this acquisition provides scope for the definition of high-grade Resources that could be toll-treated at nearby plants or form the basis of a standalone operation in conjunction with the adjacent and highly prospective Pinnacle Well and Mt Davis Projects."*

"With existing understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation being limited, and with only patchy and typically shallow drilling completed to date, there are multiple, high-potential targets to be drill tested in 2022 and beyond."

"This is a fantastic addition to our Leonora portfolio, and we look forward to getting on the ground in the near future to commence exploration activities."

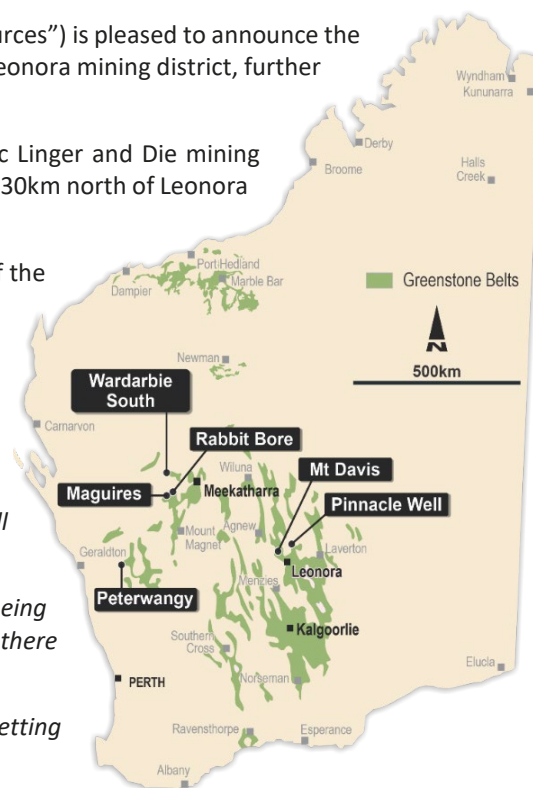


Figure 1 – OZZ Resources' WA gold projects



Project Summary

The Linger and Die Goldfield (also known as Dodgers Well) is a collection of 15 defined historical prospects covering an area extending over 1km east-west and 2km north-south and has a similar prospective geological setting to the nearby 4.1Moz King of the Hills deposit.

Historical production records indicate that average grades of between 1-2 ounces per tonne were extracted from the late 1800's. Two small open cuts (<30m deep) were developed in the 1980's/90's and toll-treated at nearby plants or the state battery in Leonora. One pit returned processed grades in excess of 10g/t and the other approximately 4g/t. The tenements are currently the site of a small crushing and gravity gold plant that is retreating historical dumps and treating alluvial material and some primary ores. Treatment records for all forms of mineralisation indicate the presence of coarse gold with generally high metallurgical recoveries.

Exploration coverage to date has been uneven and generally focused on potential near-surface high-grade zones that were justifiable at the time, with a much lower gold price than today. Only in the past decade has a greater understanding of the likely mineralisation controls been developed and many targets and potential extensions remain either untested or poorly tested.

No drilling has been undertaken at the project since 2014.

There are believed to be two main structural controls on the mineralisation, with existing drilling also suggesting the potential for a number of subsidiary faults or shears as being favourable for gold enrichment. An easterly plunge to the mineralisation on the Linger and Die (L&D) trend explains why drilling under the existing pit has failed to define extensions (with the exception of an un-explained high-grade intercept under the Linger and Die Pit of 9m @ 17g/t).

The L&D trend and possible splays of this trend potentially continue in both directions onto OZZ's tenement E37/1246, forming several kilometres of undrilled strike potential (Figures 3 & 5).

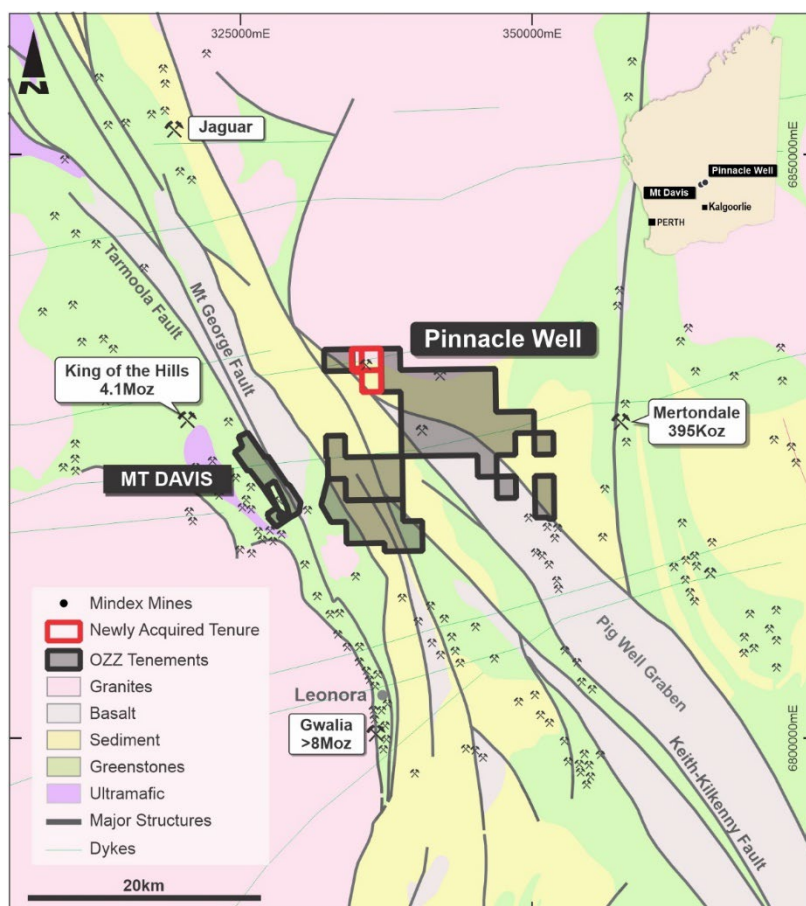


Figure 2 – OZZ Resources Leonora Projects and Regional Geology



Project Detail

The Linger and Die leases are located approximately 28km north of Leonora. The Project comprises tenements P37/9139, P37/8573, E37/1234 & E37/1235, which are contiguous with OZZ's Exploration Licence E37/1246 and cover a total area of 762Ha (Figures 2 & 3). The project area is located 29km north of Leonora and can be accessed from the Goldfields Highway via a formed dirt track of 12km. A three -building mining camp containing seven bedrooms, a kitchen, laundry and other facilities is located on-site and forms part of the purchase.

The Linger and Die area is located within the Archaean aged Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia and lies within the Kurnalpi terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane. The Eastern Goldfields Superterrane comprises elongated belts of deformed and metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by granitoid plutons and batholiths that trend predominantly north-northwest.

Linger and Die occurs in a broad regional zone of greenstones and granitoids bounded by the north-west trending Keith-Kilkenny Lineament, just to the west, and the Laverton Tectonic Zone to the east. The Archaean sequence within the area is dominated in the north by granitoids on the southern edge of the Bundarra Batholith which locally contain partially assimilated rafts of greenstone.

The granitoids intrude a greenstone sequence to the south which includes felsic volcanics and intrusives, with minor sediments, basalts and gabbros. Intense local shearing along the contact between the Bundarra Batholith and the greenstone sequence is interpreted to represent a possible thrust event. A prominent east-west trending Proterozoic dolerite dyke traverses the area. Broad colluvial and alluvial flats with low to moderate relief hills and breakaways located to the north dominate the physiography of the area.

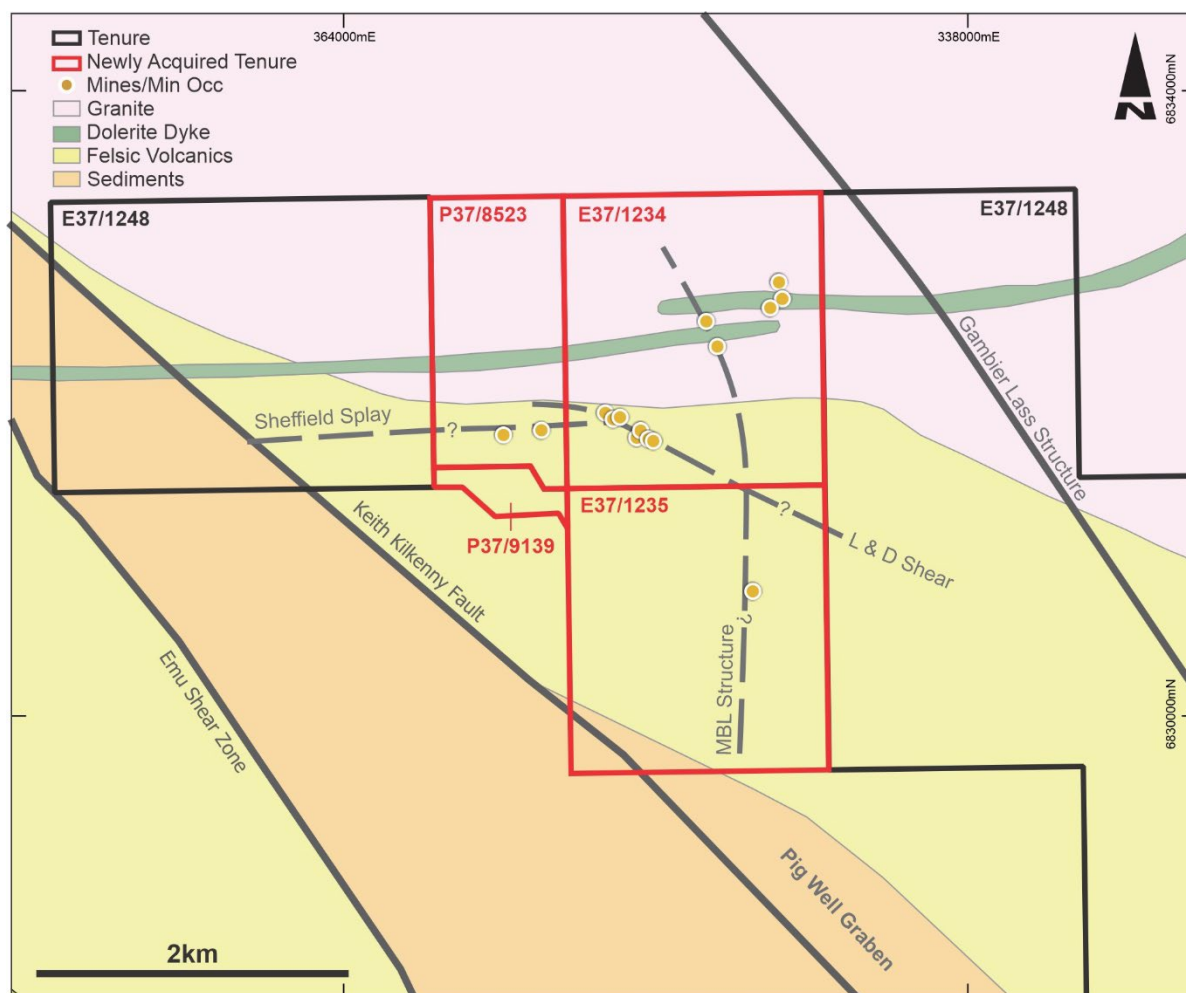


Figure 3 – Linger and Die Goldfield Prospects and Geology



Historical Production

Historical gold production from the project area is estimated to total 5-10,000 ounces from 1897 to the present day.

The historical Dodgers Well Mining Centre produced a reported 1,994 troy ounces of gold from 1,395 tonnes of ore at an average gold grade of 1-2 ounces between 1897-1911. The most productive historical mine was the granite-hosted Myrtle/Glen Lyon group, which yielded over 1,000 troy ounces of gold at a grade of >2oz/t.

Two small open cut pits were developed during the 1980's and 1990's – the Linger and Die Main Pit (several thousand tonnes crushed over two mining campaigns at a reported head grade around 10g/t) and the Linger and Die Well Pit (Figure 4), (17,269t of ore treated at the Harbour Lights Mine with a grade of 3.9g/t Au and a 90% recovery). The pits are approximately 200-300m apart on the east-west trending Linger and Die Shear.

Shaft spoils from the historical Glen Lyon and Myrtle workings were processed at the State Government Battery at Leonora and 1,788g of gold was recovered from a 300-tonne ore parcel at a calculated head grade of 7.76g/t gold.

Eluvial mining and, more recently, gold detecting over the area has recovered a significant but unknown amount of gold in the form of eluvial nuggets. A small-scale crushing and gravity plant is currently operating on site recovering gold from eluvial sources, historical mine spoil and shallow hard rock mining.



Figure 4 – Linger and Die Well Pit - looking east – note quartz veining in main face and south dipping veins in northern wall

Exploration History

Modern exploration in the area focused on base metal mineralisation and, from the 1970's-90's, a number of companies undertook exploration. Gold exploration is recorded from the 1980's with a number of campaigns of mapping, rock chip sampling and limited shallow RAB and RC drill testing. These efforts culminated in mining of the two small, 25-30m deep, high-grade pits at Linger and Die and Linger and Die Well.

Exploration continued sporadically until 2008. Re-sampling of historic drill holes during this period indicated the presence of coarse gold with highly variable results reported. The results from the earlier drilling are poorly documented.

Terrain Minerals Ltd (Terrain) explored the tenements from 2008 until 2015 and completed one RAB and two RC drilling programmes, mainly around the known workings. The hole details and drilling intercepts for the RC drilling are included in Figures 5-7), Appendix 1 and documented in JORC Table 1.

Analysis of the 25 RC drill hole results, coupled with geological mapping, suggested the possibility of structurally controlled and potentially high-grade plunging ore shoots. Further drilling was recommended.



In 2014 Terrain undertook a shallow RAB program of 44 holes for 2,151m targeted at extensions of the east-west trending Linger and Die mineralised trend, and the north-south trending Glen Lyon and Myrtle workings (Figures 5 & 6). Results from the programme did not intersect any higher grades although low level anomalism was noted in holes up to 200m east of the Linger and Die workings. Since 2014, no drilling has been reported and only small-scale prospecting has been undertaken.

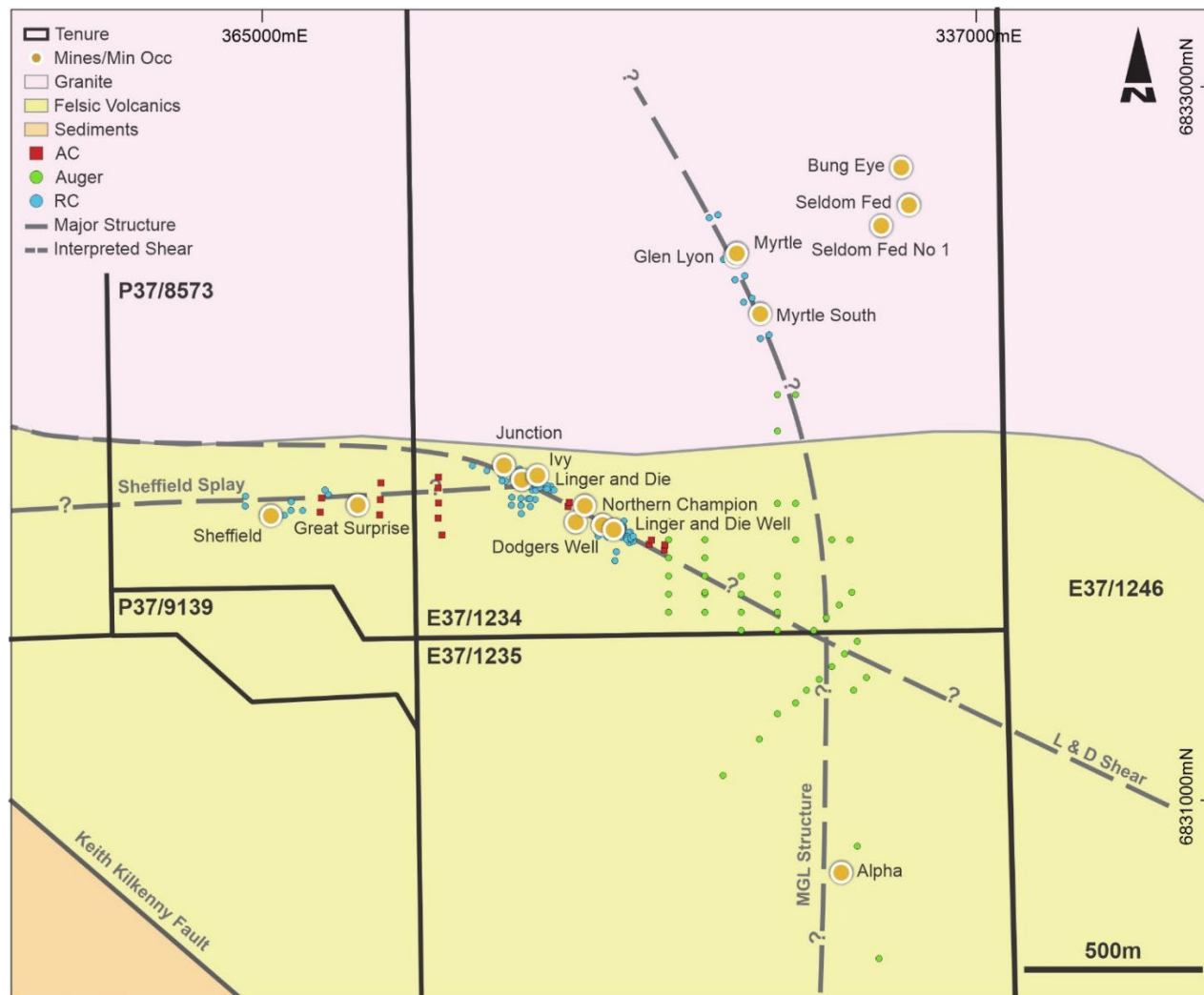


Figure 5 – Localised geology with all recorded drill coverage

Mineralisation and Exploration Potential

Most of the historical production from the area is related to two main structures – the NNW trending Myrtle/Glen Lyon (MGL) structure and the WNW trending and north dipping Linger and Die (L&D) shear. A splay from the L&D shear is interpreted to trend west through the Sheffield workings.

The exploration completed to date has largely focused on targeting near-surface mineralisation, but the structural complexity of the area has limited its effectiveness.

Apart from the two main orientations of mineralisation, numerous shallow workings with encouraging rock chip sample results and unexplained drill intercepts indicate significant potential for high-grade mineralisation to be defined at moderate depth.

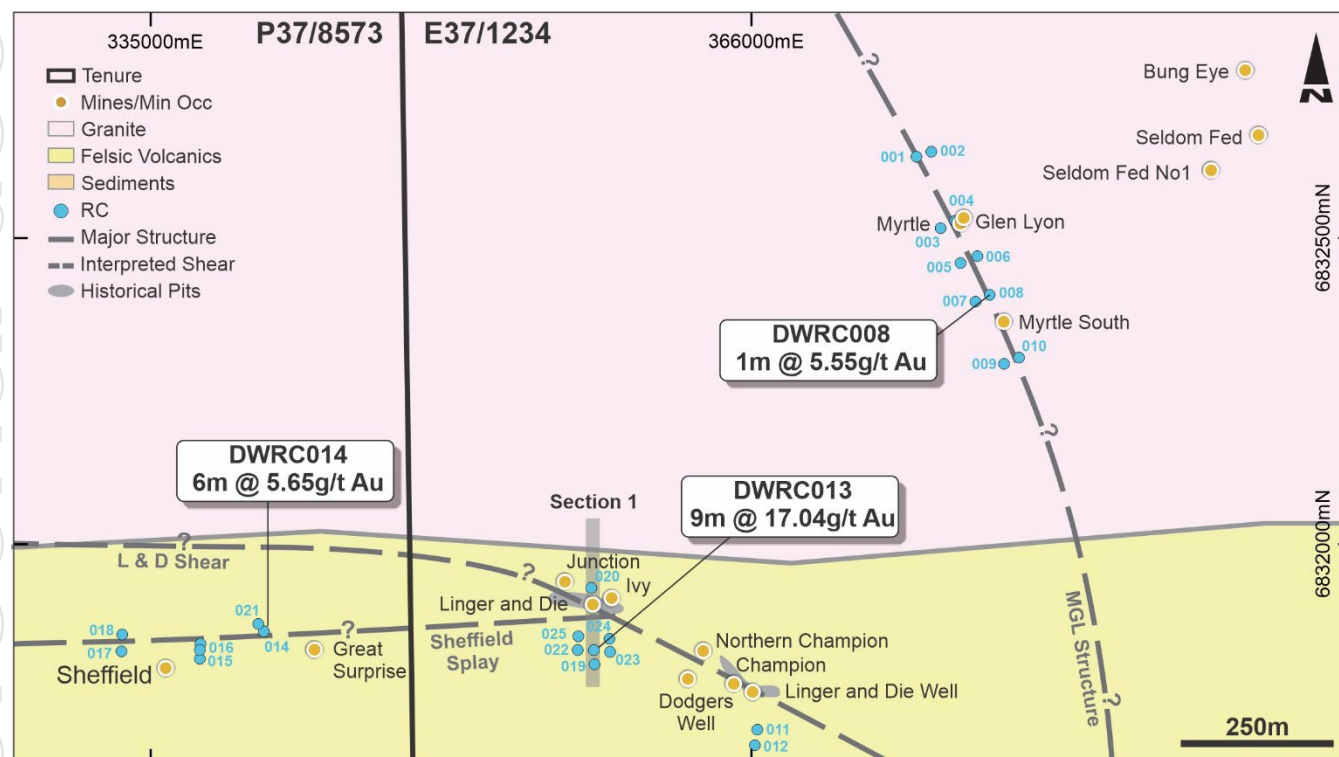
The conclusions from Terrain's exploration efforts clearly reflect the geological uncertainty of the mineralisation controls and supported the need for further exploration at multiple targets.

MGL Mineralisation

The MGL workings are developed in massive coarse-grained granite and it is unclear what is controlling the mineralisation, although they also lie near the boundary of the east-west cross-cutting dolerite dyke (see Figure 2). The MGL structure that causes brittle fracturing of the granite is interpreted as being associated with and parallel to the nearby Keith Kilkenny (KK) shear or possibly a connecting structure between the KK shear and the Gambia Lass Shear.

At the Myrtle/Glen Lyon workings, Terrain completed 10 RC holes on five drill traverses but failed to intersect significant mineralisation, apart from 1m @ 5.55g/t from 20m in hole DWRC008. This anomalous interval was interpreted as not being associated with depth extensions of the early workings.

Mapping of the area suggests a shallow north-dipping component to the mineralisation and further testing is necessary to define the orientation and extent of any mineralisation. Historical mining records suggest that this mineralisation typically exceeded an ounce per tonne in grade.



Linger and Die Mineralisation

The Linger and Die (L&D) shear dips north (at 65-75 degrees) and is interpreted as having normal movement. In places it forms a sheared contact between the granite and greenstone. The L&D Shear connects the two existing pits that are characterised by an irregular development of quartz stockworks and quartz vein pods, some highly laminated and gossanous - with vein thicknesses on the centimetre to metre scale.

Two main orientations of veining are evident, steeply north-dipping quartz lenses in the shear zone with associated and moderately south-dipping tensional quartz veins in both the hanging and foot walls of the structure. The north-dipping lenses are interpreted as having an easterly plunge - which has never been adequately drill tested.

Two specific results from Terrain's 25-hole RC programme were:

- An intercept in Hole DWRC013 of **9m @ 17.04g/t Au from 76-85m** (see Figures 6 & 7) under the Linger and Die Pit associated with limonitic and haematitic quartz veining in a strongly weathered sheared mafic volcanic. It was interpreted as probably not being associated with the main north dipping shear zone in the pit (Figure 7) and hence required further drilling.



- An intercept in Hole DWRC014 of **6m @ 5.65g/t Au from surface** (Figure 6) near the Sheffield workings in strongly weathered saprolite. The anomalous geochemistry occurs down to approximately 30m depth, including two single metre intervals of +1g/t Au. It was interpreted that this could represent a new zone of mineralisation and anomalism marginal to and unrelated to historical workings.

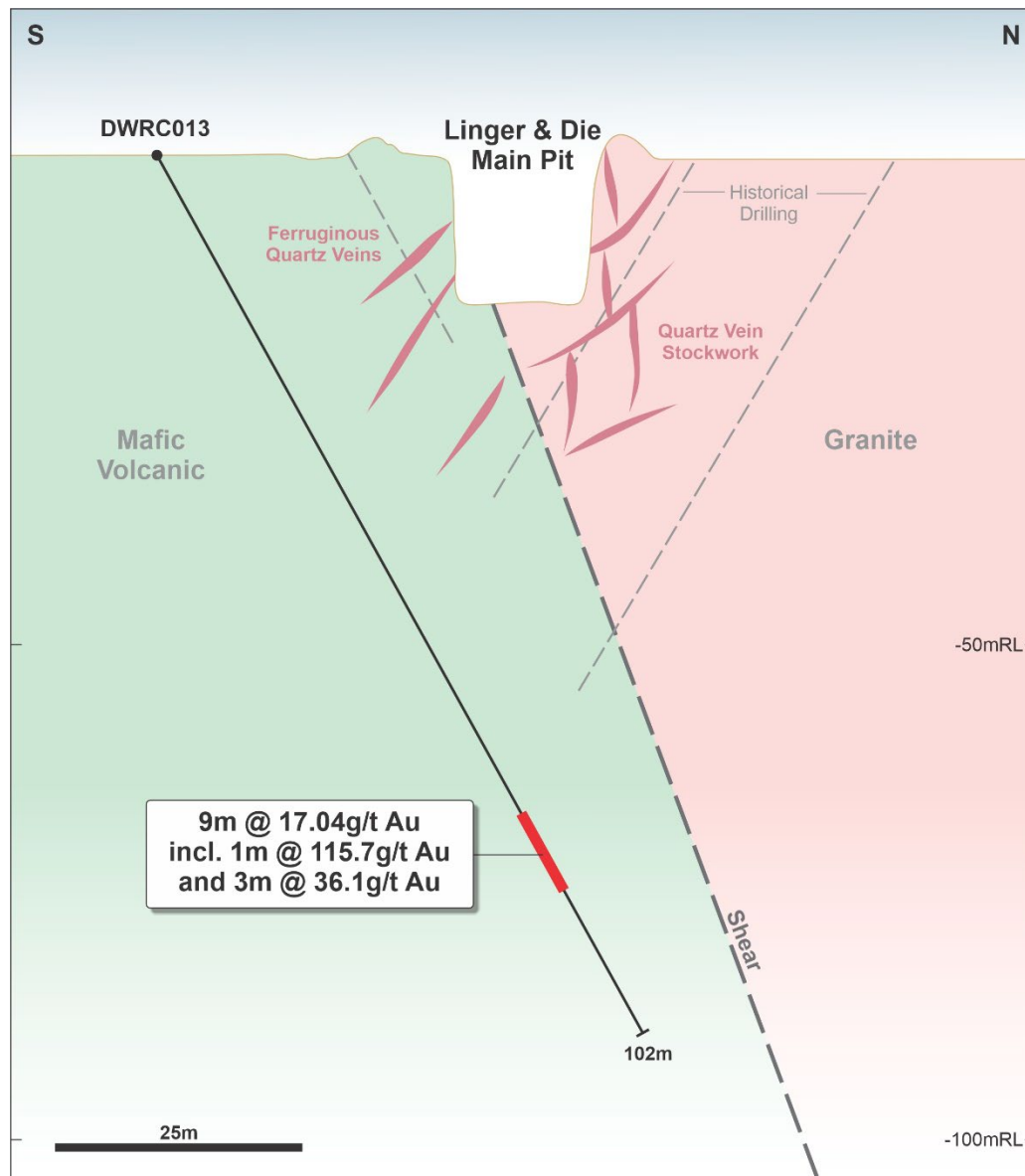


Figure 7 – Section 1 looking west – Hole DWRC013 under Linger and Die Pit.

The main targets for further exploration are:

- In and around the existing pits to define the down-plunge extensions of the mineralisation and better test the multiple orientations of veining
- The western continuation of the Linger and Die Shear, which has had minimal drilling.
- The entire granite greenstone contact – partially coinciding with the Linger and Die Shear.
- The eastern continuation of the Linger and Die Shear, partly under cover with only shallow drilling.
- The eastern continuation of the Sheffield workings, towards the Linger and Die Well Pit.
- The MGL structure and associated mineralisation both in the granite and its interpreted extension to the south into the greenstones.



Consideration

An outright Sale and Purchase agreement has been executed with the owner, United Mines Pty Ltd. Settlement terms for the purchase of 100% of the tenements and camp infrastructure were:

- Payment of \$100,000 cash; and
- The issue of 960,000 ordinary shares in OZZ Resources Ltd which have been agreed to a 3-month voluntary escrow period in accordance with a voluntary escrow deed that has been executed.

A mining right will be issued to United Mines to prospect on the tenements and to utilise part of the camp accommodation until November 30, 2022.

In addition, 840,000 OZZ Performance Shares will be issued that are convertible to fully-paid ordinary shares upon the following milestone being achieved by 30th November 2022 – that OZZ is satisfied that United Mines Pty Ltd has satisfied all rehabilitation obligations, to normal industry standards, of any areas disturbed by mining. This work will include contouring of any waste dumps and ripping of compacted areas.

A Royalty will be payable by OZZ to United Mines Pty Ltd equal to 1% of the gross revenues received by OZZ from mining any ores from the tenements, payable quarterly up to a period of 5 years ending 3 March 2027.

Both the ordinary shares and the performance shares will be issued utilising the Company's placement capacity under ASX LR 7.1 and have been included in an Appendix 3b following this announcement.

Background on OZZ Resources and its key projects

OZZ Resources listed on the ASX in July 2021 and is focused on completing an aggressive exploration program across its portfolio of projects, with a multi-pronged exploration program planned this year.

The Leonora Project Area includes the Mt Davis project, located 20km north of Leonora and 4km south-east of Red 5 Limited's 4.1Moz King of the Hills gold deposit. A soil sampling programme was completed in December 2021 with results pending. The project contains gold mineralisation at the Trig deposit, which is hosted by the same geological structures associated with major mineralisation around Leonora, including the world-class +8Moz Sons of Gwalia mine. Drilling at targets generated from the geochemical and geophysical surveys is scheduled in 2022. The Pinnacle Well Project acquired since November 2021, includes 3 tenements approximately 25km north of Leonora and has the potential for gold and base metal mineralisation. Soil sampling across these tenements is in progress.

Located in the Central Murchison Region, 62km south-west of Meekatharra, Maguires includes three advanced prospects defined by previous and recent drilling, with high-grade shoots contained in two shear zones. Recent drilling returned results including 14m @ 2.66g/t Au from 45m, 7m @ 9.10g/t Au from 81m and 7m @ 4.50g/t Au from 46m. A JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate for Old Prospect was released in November 2021 comprising an Indicated Mineral Resource of 229kt @ 2.12g/t containing 15.6koz gold and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 83kt @ 2.27g/t for 6.0koz of contained gold. The Resource is open in all directions and further drilling is planned in 2022 at Old Prospect and the nearby untested Maguires Reward prospect.

Rabbit Bore, located NW of Cue, hosts a 5km strike length of prospective shear zones largely under cover, including several historical gold working which have returned rock chip assays of up to 4.2 g/t gold. The detailed magnetic data obtained from a recent survey with close spaced flight lines will be utilised, together with a recently completed soil sampling program, to generate targets for initial drilling. Previous soil sampling has also returned anomalous copper, nickel and cobalt results.

An aeromagnetic survey was completed recently at the Wardarbie South Project, west of Meekatharra. This data will be used in conjunction with future soil sampling to define drill targets within the 3km of prospective lithologies.

Peterwangy, which was the site of WA's first gold rush in 1868, hosts historic workings within a 3km long greenstone belt straddling the craton-scale Koolanooka Fault. No drilling has ever been undertaken at the project, and OZZ will utilise a combination of magnetic survey data and ground-based soil sampling to generate drill targets.



This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OZZ Resources Limited.

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Jonathan Lea, who is an employee and security holder of the Company. Mr Lea is a member of the AusIMM and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is 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 Lea has given consent to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results is extracted from either OZZ Resources Prospectus, lodged with ASIC on May 7, 2021 and the First and Second Supplementary Prospectus' lodged on May 25 and June 15 respectfully and available on OZZ's website www.Ozzresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information with regard to reporting of previously reported exploration results, or historical estimates contained in the Prospectus and the form and context of the release have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original public release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Maguires Project is extracted from the ASX release dated 19 November 2021 and titled 'Maiden Gold Resource at Maguires Sets Strong Foundation for Growth in Tier-1 Mining District' and is available on OZZ's website www.Ozzresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information with regard to reporting of the Mineral Resources. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original public release.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement might contain forward-looking statements with known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Factors outside of OZZ's control, may cause the actual results, performance and achievements of OZZ to differ materially from those expressed or implied in this presentation. To the maximum extent permitted by law, OZZ does not warrant the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information in this announcement, nor the future performance of OZZ, and will not be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of the information. The information contained in this presentation is not a substitute for detailed investigation or analysis of any particular issue. Current and potential investors and shareholders should seek independent advice before making any investment decision in regard to OZZ or its activities.



Appendix 1 – Hole Details and significant Assay Results from 2010-2012 Terrain Minerals Ltd RC Drilling

Hole Details

Hole ID	Depth (m)	MGA 94 East (m)	MGA 94 North (m)	RL (m)
DWRC001	59.00	336262	6832638	461
DWRC002	110.00	336286	6832646	461
DWRC003	59.00	336301	6832523	461
DWRC004	110.00	336324	6832535	461
DWRC005	59.00	336333	6832467	461
DWRC006	110.00	336360	6832478	461
DWRC007	80.00	336357	6832405	461
DWRC008	110.00	336380	6832416	461
DWRC009	77.00	336403	6832305	461
DWRC010	119.00	336427	6832315	461
DWRC011	77.00	336006	6831717	461
DWRC012	119.00	336002	6831692	461
DWRC013	104.00	335743	6831845	461
DWRC014	80.00	335212	6831875	461
DWRC015	60.00	335109	6831831	461
DWRC016	110.00	335110	6831855	461
DWRC017	59.00	334983	6831843	461
DWRC018	110.00	334984	6831870	461
DWRC019	157.00	335744	6831822	461
DWRC020	136.00	335739	6831945	461
DWRC021	43.00	335203	6831887	461
DWRC022	121.00	335717	6831845	461
DWRC023	103.00	335769	6831842	461
DWRC024	55.00	335768	6831863	461
DWRC025	67.00	335718	6831867	461



Appendix 1 – Continued/-

RC Drilling Assay Results

Calculated at a 1g/t minimum, minimum length 1m, with 2m maximum internal waste.

The hole numbers not mentioned had no significant intervals recorded.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
DWRC008	20.0	21.0	1.0	5.55
DWRC012	5.0	6.0	1.0	1.26
DWRC013	67.0	69.0	2.0	2.26
DWRC013	76.0	85.0	9.0	17.04
DWRC014	0.0	6.0	6.0	5.65
DWRC014	14.0	15.0	1.0	1.42
DWRC014	22.0	23.0	1.0	1.29
DWRC015	20.0	21.0	1.0	1.59
DWRC015	25.0	26.0	1.0	1.55
DWRC015	30.0	34.0	4.0	1.06
DWRC016	30.0	32.0	2.0	1.20
DWRC017	9.0	10.0	1.0	1.45
DWRC017	22.0	23.0	1.0	2.87
DWRC019	123.0	124.0	1.0	1.16
DWRC020	110.0	111.0	1.0	1.02
DWRC023	62.0	63.0	1.0	1.37
DWRC023	91.0	97.0	6.0	2.51
DWRC024	18.0	19.0	1.0	3.43
DWRC024	27.0	28.0	1.0	1.45
DWRC025	39.0	40.0	1.0	1.46



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sampling completed using a face sampling bit with a 4.75-inch diameter hammer. Standard RC sampling processes followed using a rig mounted cyclone and a mobile riffle splitter. Samples taken at one metre intervals for assay in a pre-numbered calico sample bag. All of the standard fire assaying was performed by the Leonora Assay Laboratory of the Kalassay Group. Gold determination was by fire assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.019g/t. Samples were oven dried before crushing to -3mm. Post crushing, the samples were pulverized 90% passing 75 microns. The assay method was standard fire assay fusion in a gas furnace with gold analysis by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. Standard laboratory QAQC protocols employed.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC Drilling The drill contractor used was Kennedy Drilling of Kalgoorlie, WA. The rig used was a custom built KDA250 compact drill rig on a short wheelbase MAN 6 X 6 wheel drive truck base, utilising 3m long 3.5 inch diameter rods and a 4.75, inch (120mm) hollow face sampling bit. The depth capacity of the rig under ideal conditions was 200m. The rig was fitted with a Sullair Rotary Screw 1,350 cu.ft. min, 350 psi compressor, and Air Research 1,400 cu.ft. min, 900psi booster. A cyclone was mounted on a movable side arm and all samples were manually split through a mobile riffle splitter.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sample split of approximately 2-3kg was collected in a pre-numbered calico sample bag. The metre interval (depth from and to) and the sample number on the calico bags were checked throughout the drilling of each hole, and at the end of the hole, to ensure that the correct sample had been taken at the correct



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>depth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample weights, dryness and recoveries were observed and recorded with sample data by the supervising geologists. Most of the samples were noted as being dry and sample recoveries as being generally good. • The drill rig sampling system was cleaned between holes and when necessary, during drilling to maintain the sample quality. • No relationship noted between sample recovery and grade. • Contract drillers use industry appropriate methods to maximise sample recovery and minimise downhole contamination. • No significant sample grade bias associated with sample recovery was noted during this programme.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes were logged in full by qualified geologists in line with industry standards and the company logging scheme. • Drill chips were logged at one metre intervals, corresponding to the sample interval. The sample for logging was taken from the split sample residues in green plastic bags, dry sieved to plus 1.6mm, washed, examined by X10 hand lens, and the details were entered on a Panasonic Toughbook computer. • Logging of RC chips records including lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. • Reference material was stored in 20 compartment chip trays with these being stored off site for future reference. • Entire drill holes logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For every metre interval the drill spoil was passed through a rig mounted cyclone and riffle split to produce a 2-3kg sample in a numbered calico bag. • Regular checking of sample numbers and the corresponding from-to interval for the hole were conducted. • Samples were transported by company personnel to the Leonora Assay Laboratory (Rajah Street, Leonora) of the Kalassay Group. • Samples were oven dried at 120°C before crushing to -3mm. Post crushing, the samples were pulverized in an LM5 Ring Mill to 90%



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>passing 75 microns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pulverising bowls were cleaned by a high-suction vacuum system between samples and at the end of each batch of samples the bowls and pucks were cleaned by pulverizing barren silica sand. • The sample sizes were constantly monitored and those collected are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For gold assay a 40g assay sample charge was taken from the pulped sampled and subjected to standard fire assay fusion in a gas furnace. After button production and cupellation the Dore bead underwent parting to remove the silver present and the remaining solids were digested in an aqua regia solution. This solution was subjected to gold analysis by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC was undertaken as is industry standard; including check samples, repeats, blanks, and internal standards. Within the standard laboratory tray of 50 fired pots there were 42 unknown (client) samples, 5 repeats, two blanks and one standard. Every sample batch is checked for analytical performance against known standards, reproducibility of repeats and the analytical performance of blank samples. • Detection limits and techniques are appropriate for the detection of Au mineralisation in the materials analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay data was reviewed by the supervising geologist and significant intercepts visually reviewed relative to adjacent data. • Primary data was collated using a standard set of templates. • Data is verified before loading into a database. Geological logging of all samples / intervals is undertaken in the field by a qualified geologist. • Assay data is reported without adjustments or calibrations. For all intercepts. • Laboratory assay files merged directly into the database. Project geologists routinely validate data when loading into the database. • No twinned holes were drilled • Data digitally stored on company systems



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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">• Hole collars were sited using a hand held Garmin GPS76 - estimated accuracy +/- 5m.• Grid system used GDA94, Zone 51• No significant variation exists in topography over areas drilled and GPS topographic control used to nominally +/- 5M
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">• The drill spacing at each prospect was variable. Drillhole collar coordinates are as per tabulated in this report.• The drilling generated intercepts at a spacing insufficient for Mineral Resource estimation under JORC 2012.• No resource estimates have been reported.• No sample compositing applied.
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">• Geological mapping and previous drilling suggest at least two orientations of mineralised veining at the Linger and Die structure with the dominant and pervasive orientation being steeply north dipping.• Holes drilled approximately perpendicular to the east-west strike of geology to test this structure perpendicular to orientation.• There is a likelihood of other orientations for mineralisation and hence the drilling might not indicate representative widths.• For all prospects, the true width of mineralisation is not yet known.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chain of custody managed by company staff or consultants.• Samples transferred from site to the Leonora Laboratory (~30km) directly by company personnel.• After sample delivery at the laboratory, all submitted materials are securely stored prior to being processed and tracked through sample preparation and analysis.
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 formal audits were documented as being completed on sampling techniques and data due to the early-stage nature of the drilling.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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"> Located in the Eastern Goldfields, approximately 30km north of Leonora Drilling completed by Terrain Minerals Ltd on expired tenements P37/6950, P37/7741 and P37/7742. New tenements covering this Project are being purchased by Ozz Resources as described in this announcement. The historic tenements are part of the ground being purchased and are now covered by E37/1234, E37/1235. P37/8573 and P37/9139. Tenements are in good standing
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"> The drilling reported herein was completed by Terrain Minerals in 2010 -12 and reported in its combined annual reports for the tenements Dodgers Well Project - P37/6950, P37/7741 and P37/7742 in 2011 and 2014 (WAMEX A88832 and 101430). A comprehensive review of the original data and results supports the competency of practices. See text for a summary of other previous work.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern Goldfields shear related gold mineralisation in greenstone and granite lithologies. See text for detail.
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"> A summary of all drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results is included in the body of the report in text and diagrams See Appendix 1 for drill hole locations and assay results.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregation completed as specified in Appendix 1 No cutting of high grades undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams have been included in the report including a collar location plan and a schematic cross section.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant assay results have been reported – where no significant grades were returned this is clearly designated in the text
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General discussion of previous geological work and understanding discussed in the text. All meaningful aspects included.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing data collation and assessment in progress. Geochemical sampling on the southern tenement (E37/1235) is planned.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	RC drill testing of the three main recognized mineralised structures planned following statutory and heritage approvals.