1 JUNE 2023

SXG INTERSECTS THIRD BEST HOLE, 10.4 m @ 22.4 g/t AuEq AT SUNDAY CREEK

Multiple high-grade veins, 9 intersections > 15 g/t gold demonstrating downdip continuity.

15,000 m still to be drilled in 2023, 4 rigs operating.

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) announces results from drillhole **SDDSC066** at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Project in Victoria (Figure 1). Highlights include **10.4 m @ 22.4 g/t gold equivalent ("AuEq") (18.6 g/t gold ("Au"), 2.4 % antimony ("Sb")) from 542.2 m.**

SDDSC066 successfully traversed across multiple (5) high-grade vein sets. Nine intervals >15 g/t Au (up to 188.8 g/t Au), and 6 intervals >5% Sb (up to 22.5% Sb) were intersected.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **SDDSC066** (Figs 3-5) drilled from east to west intersected five main mineralised structures over a 312 m wide downhole interval with multiple high-grade intersections:
  - 0.5 m @ 8.1 g/t AuEq (8.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 240.1 m
  - 0.3 m @ 17.4 g/t AuEq (4.4 g/t Au, 8.3% Sb) from 243.6 m
  - 0.2 m @ 34.1 g/t AuEq (26.3 g/t Au, 5.0% Sb) from 297.2 m
  - **10.5 m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 302.8 m, including:**
    - **0.2 m @ 18.3 g/t AuEq (18.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 306.2 m**
    - **1.0 m @ 23.1 g/t AuEq (12.8 g/t Au, 6.5% Sb) from 308.0 m**
    - **1.5 m @ 17.4 g/t AuEq (14.2 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 311.0 m**
  - **7.8 m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 0.9 %Sb) from 401.3 m, including:**
    - **0.4 m @ 42.7 g/t AuEq (28.1 g/t Au, 9.3% Sb) from 404.6 m**
    - **0.2 m @ 44.0 g/t AuEq (40.5 g/t Au, 2.2% Sb) from 407.5 m**
    - **0.2 m @ 31.1 g/t AuEq (26.8 g/t Au, 2.7% Sb) from 408.9 m**
  - 0.5 m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (4.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 431.8 m
  - 0.2 m @ 18.9 g/t AuEq (8.4 g/t Au, 6.6% Sb) from 506.5 m

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DRILLHOLE HIGHLIGHTS

SDDSC066 results continued:

- 5.6 m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 522.8 m, including:
  - 0.5 m @ 8.4 g/t AuEq (6.7 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 523.9 m
- 7.4 m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 531.9 m, including:
  - 0.8 m @ 13.9 g/t AuEq (13.3 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 538.0 m
- **10.4 m @ 22.4 g/t AuEq (18.6 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 542.2 m, including:**
  - **1.0 m @ 224.3 g/t AuEq (188.8 g/t Au, 22.5% Sb) from 544.2 m**
  - 0.8 m @ 10.6 g/t AuEq (7.3 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) from 549.1 m

Southern Cross Gold's Managing Director, Michael Hudson, states, *"SDDSC066 hit multiple high-grade intercepts in the deepest hole at the eastern end of the prospect area, and is the third best hit on the project to date consisting of **10.4 m** @ **22.4 g/t AuEq**, amongst multiple other high-grades over a downhole length of 312 m.*

"SDDSC066 is the 250 m to 300 m depth extension of SDDSC033 that also intersected a wide mineralised footprint with high grade components (including 119.2 m @ 3.9 g/t AuEq). These holes demonstrate Sunday Creek's regularity of high-grades veins, scale and continuity of mineralisation.

"SXG is fully permitted and fully funded with four rigs working both the main drill area at Sunday Creek and up to 7.5 km along strike. We are ahead of schedule and have 15,000 m remaining to drill in our 2023 drill program. Continuous results will be released for the remainder of this year, as we continue to derisk the Sunday Creek project, which in my view is one of the most exciting and high-grade gold discoveries globally, given the frequency of high-grade hits."

Drill Hole Discussion

SDDSC066 is the third best intersection on the Sunday Creek project to date, drilled at the east end of drilled mineralisation at Sunday Creek (in the Apollo area). The hole was designed to test five main mineralised vein sets and intersected **312 m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 240.1 m (**with no lower cut). This is the greatest down dip extension of mineralisation to date on the eastern end of the main mineralised body at Sunday Creek. Highlights include **10.5 m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 302.8 m, 7.8 m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 401.3 m, and 10.4 m @ 22.4 g/t AuEq (18.6 g/t Au), 2.4% Sb from 542.2 m, including 1.0 m @ 224.3 g/t AuEq (188.8 g/t Au, 22.5% Sb).** In total nine intervals > 15 g/t Au (up to 188.8 g/t Au), and six intervals >5% Sb (up to 22.5% Sb) were intersected.

Specifically, SDDSC066 was drilled east to west sub-parallel to the host sequence, a zone of intensely altered 'bleached' sericite-albitic siltstones, and sericite-carbonate-albite altered dyke rocks that range from 50 m to 200 m wide. The hole was also drilled at a moderate to high angle to the north-west striking mineralised vein sets that regularly cross the host structure on a predominate north-west orientation and are typically 10 m to 40 m wide (cut off dependent), 20 m to 60 m along strike, and 300 m to 830 m down dip. Therefore, the hole was able to intersect five main mineralised structures over a 312 m wide downhole interval, while drilling inside the mineralised host.

For the first time a fibrous Pb-Sb sulphosalt, possibly boulangerite ($Pb_5Sb_4S_{11}$), a diagnostic alteration mineral in other epizonal deposits, including Fosterville, was identified in void spaces in quartz at 262.5 m in SDDSC066 (Photo 1).

This data, along with an interview on these results with Managing Director Michael Hudson, including a 3D presentation, can be viewed at www.southerncrossgold.com.au.

Update on Current Drilling

Drilling with four rigs is in progress at Sunday Creek and up to 7.5 km north-east at the Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan prospects. Sixteen new holes (SDDSC067, 69-75 and SDDTS001-7, SDDCN001 and SDDLV001) are currently being geologically processed and analysed, with four holes (SDDSC068, 76, 77 and SDDLV001) in drill progress (Figure 2).

About Sunday Creek

The Sunday Creek epizonal-style gold project is located 60 km north of Melbourne within 19,365 hectares of granted exploration tenements. SXG is also the freehold landholder of 132.64 hectares that form the key portion in and around the main drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project.

The hit rate at Sunday Creek compares favourably with leading global hit rates for this stage of the project's development. Cumulatively, 134 drill holes for 26,476 m have been completed at Sunday Creek. In total, **30 individual intersections exceed 50 AuEq g/t x m** ("AuEq g/t x width in m") and **15 individual intersections exceed 100 AuEq g/t x m**, with SDDSC066 another >100 AuEq g/t * m hole on the project. Twenty-five (25) >100 cumulative grade x metres ("AuEq g/t x m") holes have now been intersected on the project.

Sunday Creek has an 11 km mineralised trend that extends beyond the main drill area and is defined by historic workings and soil sampling. This large footprint is being drill tested for the very first time to depth by the fourth drill rig at Tonstal and Leviathan. Results are pending (Figure 5).

Geologically, the project is located within the Melbourne Structural Zone in the Lachlan Fold Belt. The regional host to the Sunday Creek mineralisation is an interbedded turbidite sequence of siltstones and minor sandstones metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of open NW trending folds.

Mineralisation, Scale and Comparison to Other Epizonal Deposits

Mineralisation at Sunday Creek is structurally controlled, with increased mineralisation associated with brittle-ductile shear veins that show quartz-stibnite extension veining, stibnite-gold-matrix breccias and disseminated mineralisation in the form of arsenian pyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. The host for mineralisation is an east to north-east trending zone of intensely altered 'bleached' sericite-albitic siltstones, and sericite-carbonate-albite altered dyke rocks that ranges from 50 - 200 m wide. A larger arsenic anomaly is associated with gold mineralisation, mostly represented by arsenian-pyrite but arsenopyrite-bearing zones predominate below 700 m vertical depth with a clear spatial relationship to high-grade gold. A sulphidic (pyritic) halo, predominately in bleached pyrite-sericitic veins rounds out the larger visible alteration footprint.

Mineralised vein sets cross the host structure at on a predominate north-west orientation and are typically 10 m to 40 m wide (cut off dependent), 20 m to 60 m along strike, and 300 m to 830 m down dip. As compared to other deposits, Sunday Creek benefits from the presence of multiple high-grade veins. Mineralised shoots at Sunday Creek can also be formed at the intersection of the sub-vertical to shallower dipping 330 degree (NW) striking mineralised veins sets and the east-west striking, steeply north dipping structure hosting dioritic dykes and related intrusive breccias.

At Sunday Creek, and as is typical for epizonal deposits (for example Fosterville and Costerfield, Reefton (NZ)), visible gold becomes increasingly significant at depth below approximately 800 m. This represents the different temperatures and changes in structural regimes of formation of epizonal Au-Sb and Au dominant mineralisation. Gold at Sunday Creek is hosted in quartz and carbonate vein sets, associated with stibnite bearing veins and breccias.

Further Information

Further discussion and analysis of the Sunday Creek project is available through the interactive Vrify 3D animations, presentations and videos all available on the SXG website. These data, along with an interview on these results with Managing Director Michael Hudson, with a 3D Leapfrog presentation, can be viewed at www.southerncrossgold.com.au

Figures 1-5 show project location, plan, longitudinal and cross-sectional views of drill results reported here and Tables 1–3 provide collar and assay data. The true thickness of the mineralised intervals reported are interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. Lower grades were cut at 0.3 g/t Au lower cutoff over a maximum width of 3 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t Au cutoff over a maximum of 1 m width, unless otherwise stated.

Gold Equivalent Calculation

SXG considers that both gold and antimony that are included in the gold equivalent calculation ("AuEq") have reasonable potential to be recovered at Sunday Creek, given current geochemical understanding, historic production statistics and geologically analogous mining operations. Historically, ore from Sunday Creek was treated onsite or shipped to the Costerfield mine, located 54 km to the northwest of the project, for processing during WW1. The Costerfield mine corridor, now owned by Mandalay Resources Ltd contains two million ounces of equivalent gold (Mandalay Q3 2021 Results), and in 2020 was the sixth highest-grade global underground mine and a top 5 global producer of antimony.

SXG considers that it is appropriate to adopt the same gold equivalent variables as Mandalay Resources Ltd in its Mandalay Technical Report, 2022 dated 25 March 2022. The gold equivalence formula used by Mandalay Resources was calculated using recoveries achieved at the Costerfield Property Brunswick Processing Plant during 2020, using a gold price of US$1,700 per ounce, an antimony price of US$8,500 per tonne and 2021 total year metal recoveries of 93% for gold and 95% for antimony, and is as follows: $\boldsymbol{AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)}$.

Based on the latest Costerfield calculation and given the similar geological styles and historic toll treatment of Sunday Creek mineralisation at Costerfield, SXG considers that a $\boldsymbol{AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)}$ is appropriate to use for the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Sunday Creek.

- Ends –

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Southern Cross Gold Ltd.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Hudson, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is MD for Southern Cross Gold Ltd. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Michael Hudson has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 16 March 2022 which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Terry C. Lees. The report is included the Company's prospectus dated 17 March 2022 which was released as an announcement to ASX on 12 May 2022 and is available at www2.asx.com.au under code "SXG". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information related to exploration results included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Persons' findings in relation to the report have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Previously reported drill results[1] can be accessed from the follows:

- https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/6164f987875e87a4dbb1404e/626f5bb404af2a844fec9702_Southern%20Cross%20Prospectus%20-%2017%20March%202022%20Final%20Version.pdf
- https://www.southerncrossgold.com.au/investor/asx-announcements

About Southern Cross Gold Ltd

The Southern Cross Gold corporate branding embodies important characteristics of the Company. The blue lettering acknowledges the state colour of Victoria, and the gold recognises the Victorian goldfields. The Southern Cross is a constellation also represented on the Australian flag which provides a strong cultural significance to all Australians. The main 7-pointed star represents the unity of the six states and the territories of the Commonwealth of Australia and the addition of a miner's pickaxe within the body of the star reflects the central place that mineral exploration has in Australia and, of course, to Southern Cross Gold.

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Photo 1: SDDSC066 262.5 m showing a fibrous Pb-Sb sulphosalt, possibly boulangerite ($Pb_5Sb_4S_{11}$), commonly seen as alteration in epizonal systems. Ticks show mm scale.

Figure 1: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with SXG's other Victoria projects.

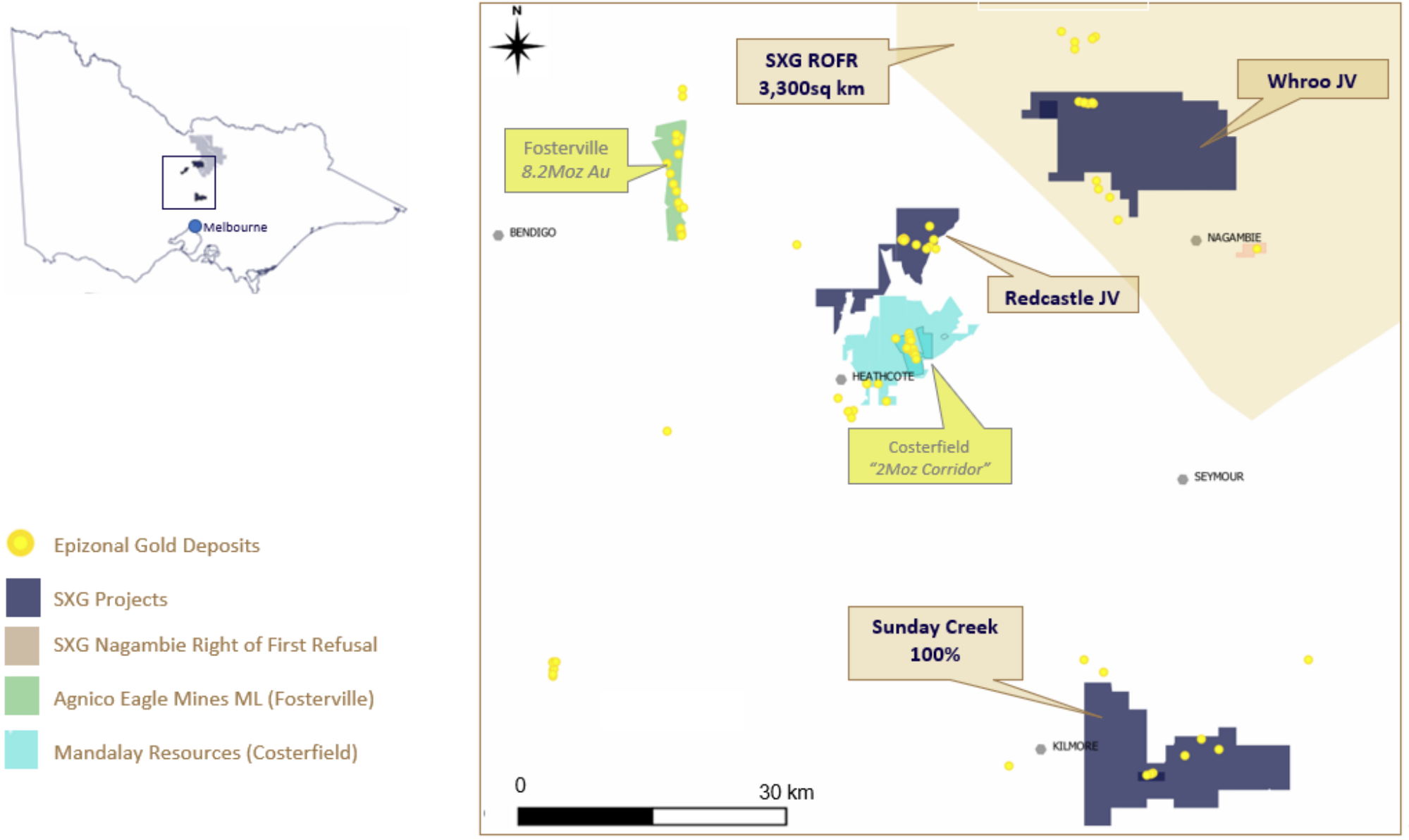

Figure 2: Sunday Creek plan view showing SDDSC066 reported in this press release (grey box), selected prior reported drill holes[1] and pending holes (yellow collar and trace).

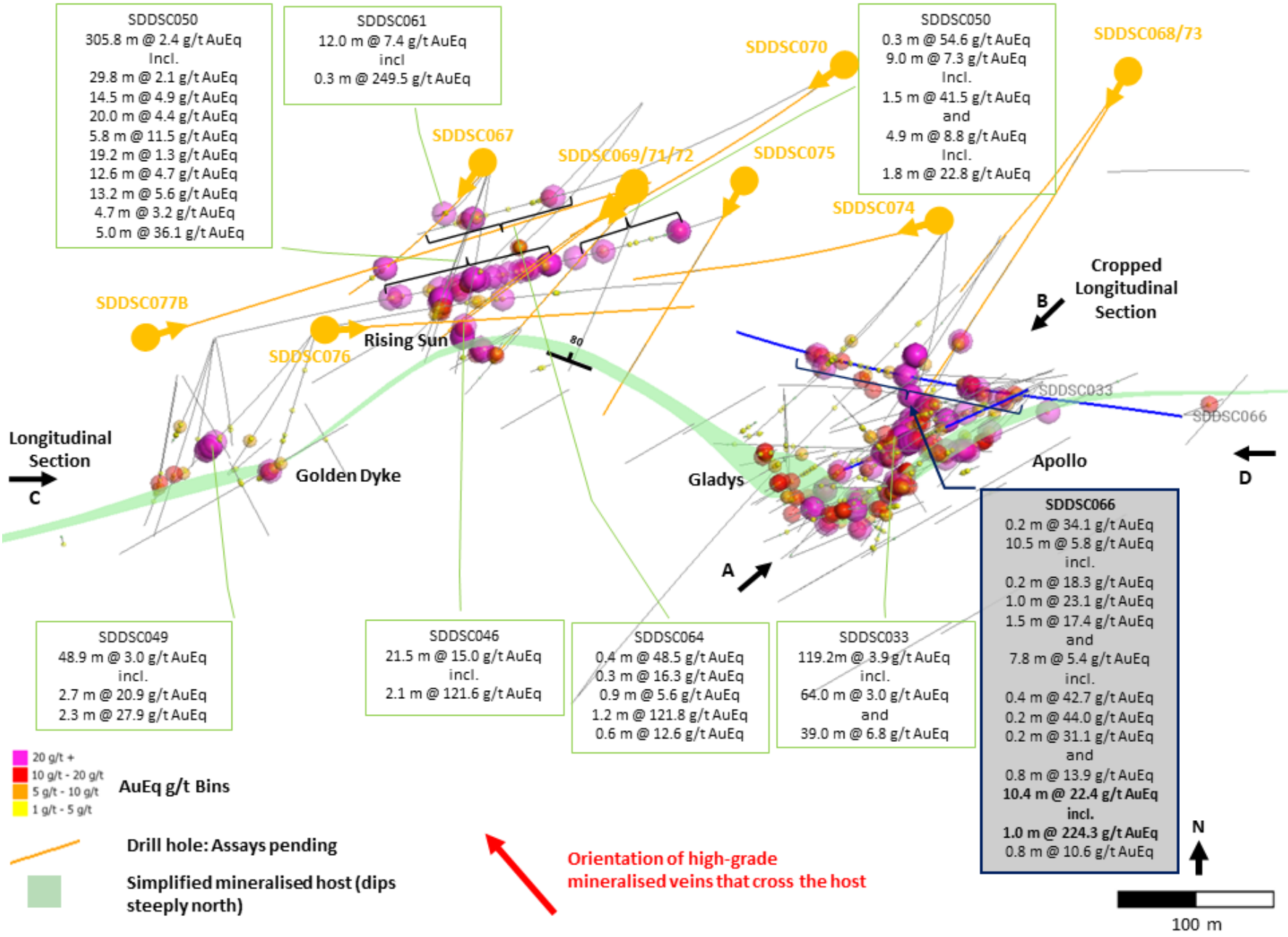

Figure 3: Sunday Creek cropped longitudinal section A-B (50 m influence) across the Apollo area looking towards the northwest showing dyke interpreted mineralised veins sets, SDDSC066 reported here and prior reported drill holes[1].

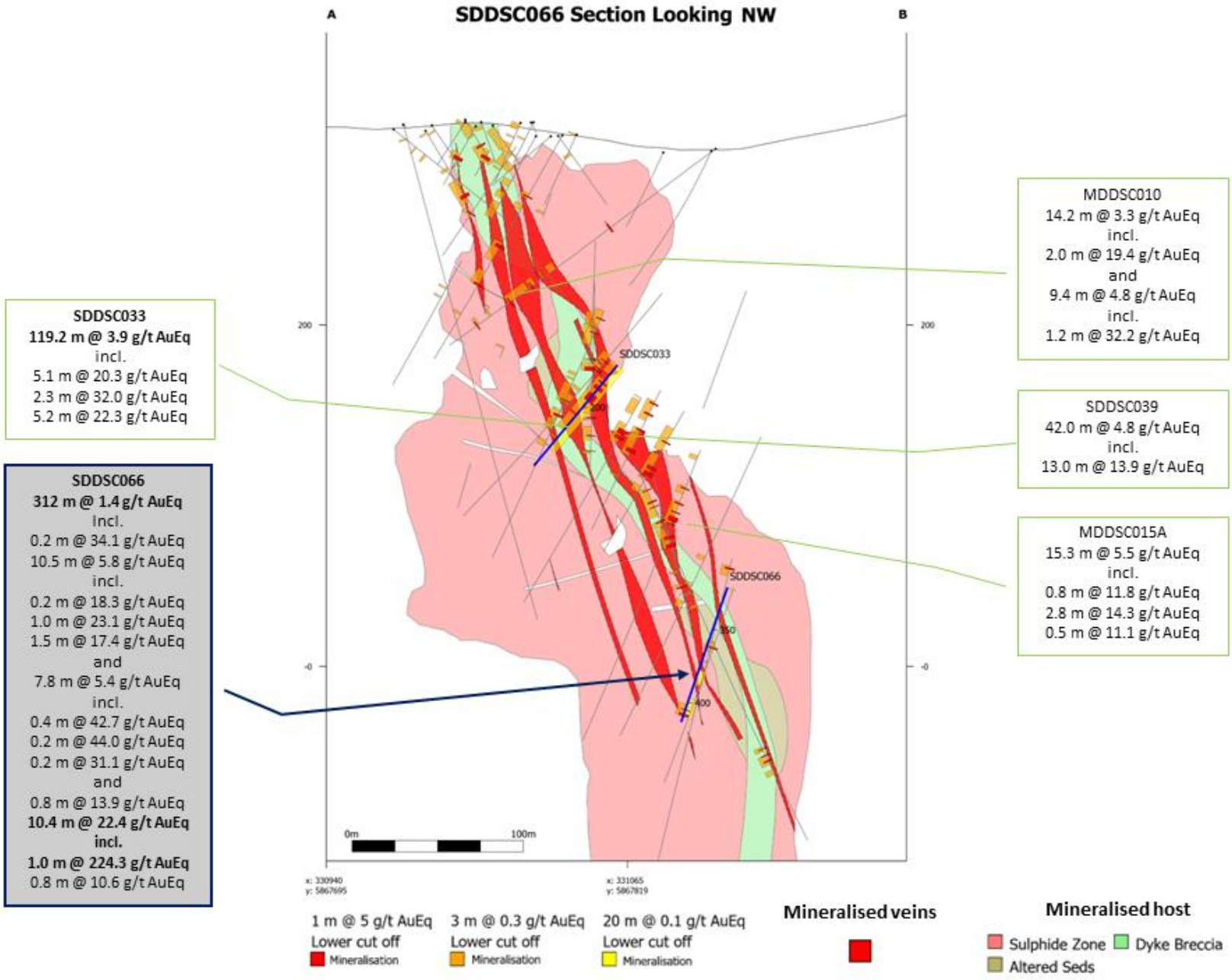

Figure 4: Sunday Creek east-west longitudinal section C-D along the trend of the dyke/structure, looking to 000 higher grade assays and selected mineralised veins sets. Also, prior reported drill holes shown[1].

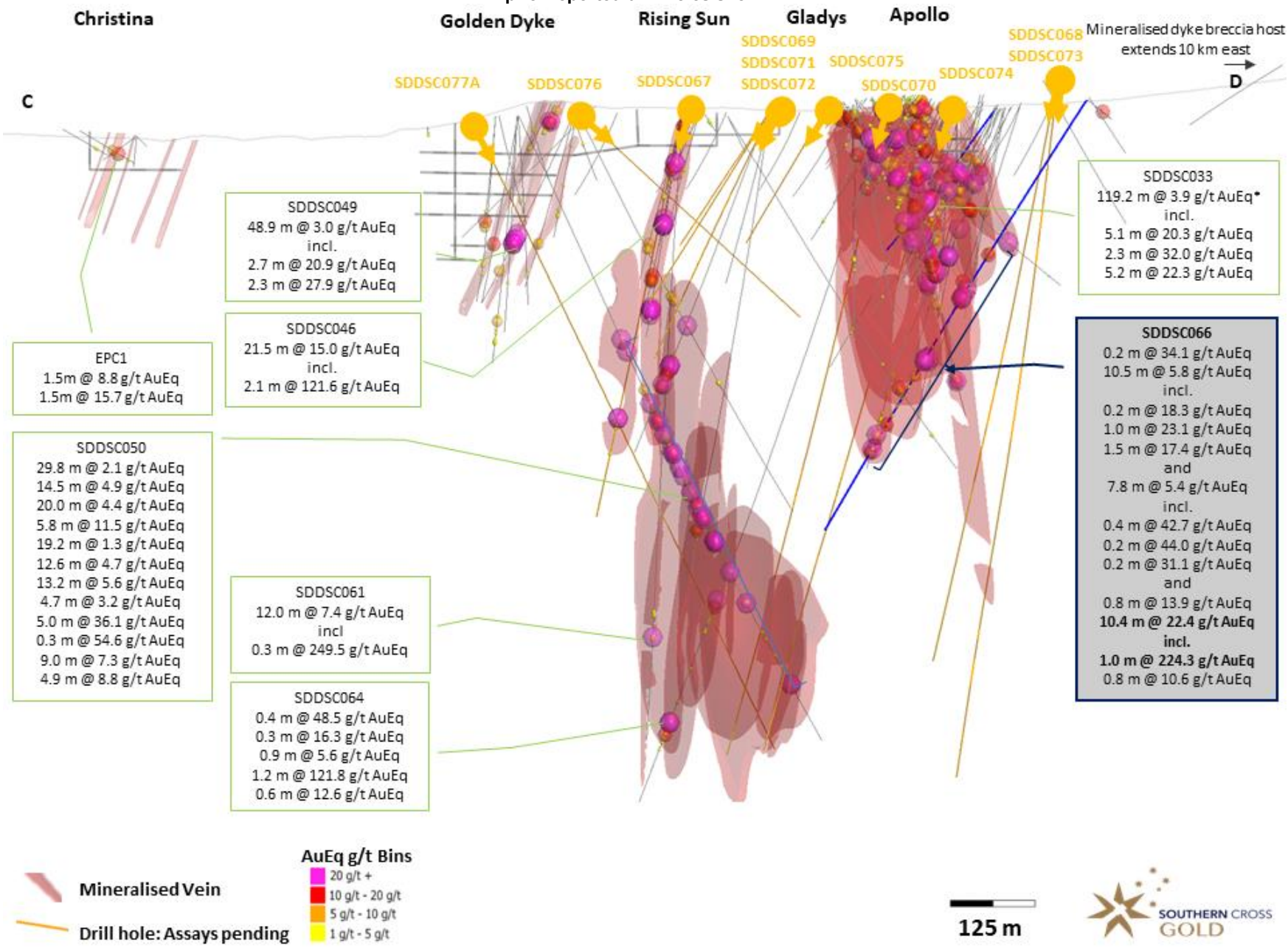

Figure 5: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing LiDAR, soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas to be tested in a 2,500 m diamond drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4- 7.5 km along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

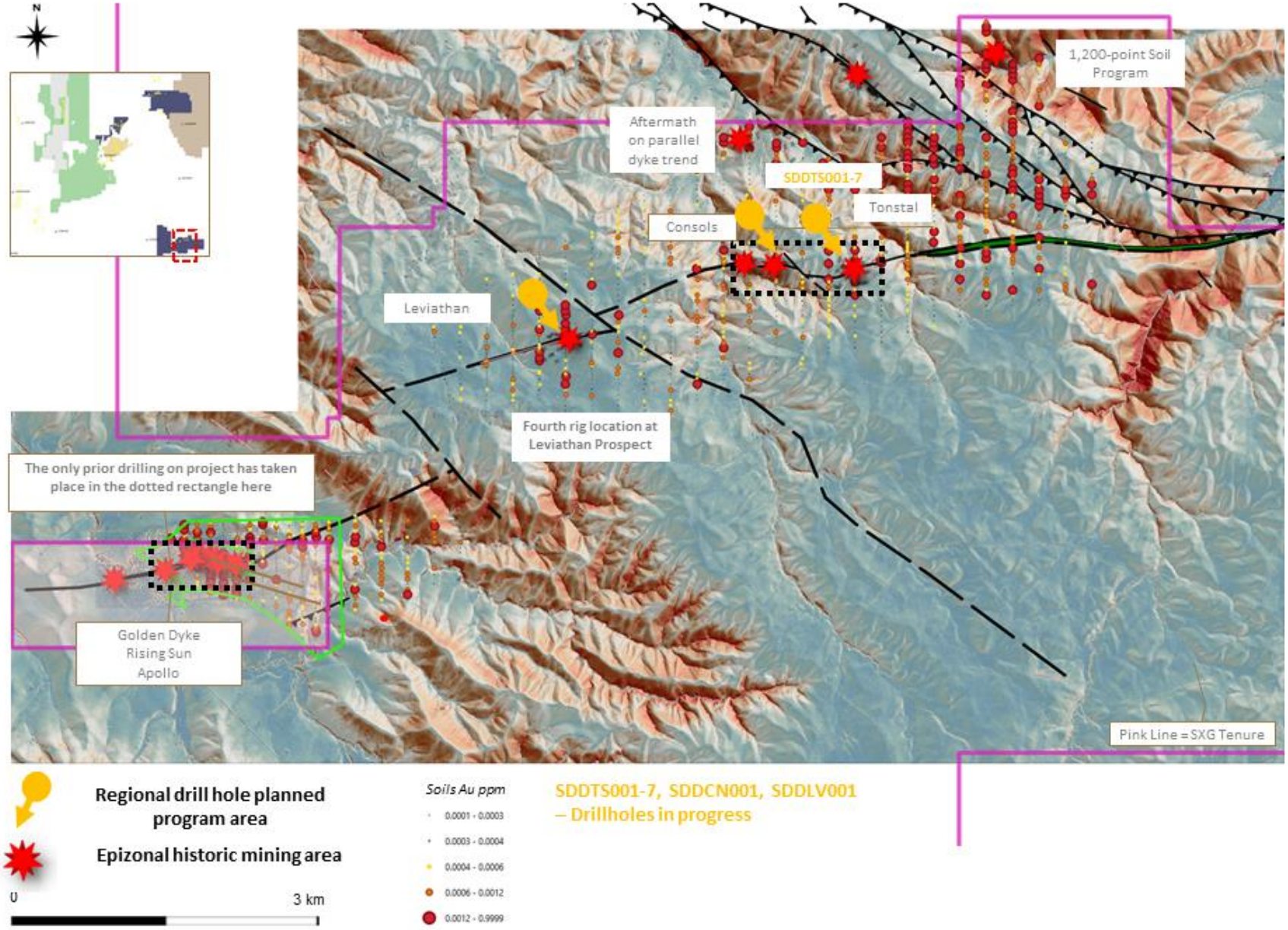

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC066	669.9	Apollo	331291.1	5867823.1	316.8	278.9	-57.0
SDDSC067	551	Rising Sun	330754.2	5868022.2	294.3	220.2	-70.4
SDDSC068	In progress plan 1200m	Apollo	331254	5868098.6	353.9	211.3	-77.7
SDDSC069	385.8	Rising Sun	330875	5868005	307.2	234.0	-59.0
SDDSC070	911.3	Rising Sun	331031.5	5868097.6	325.1	231.0	-74.5
SDDSC071	329.3	Rising Sun	330875	5868005	307.2	232.0	-51.0
SDDSC072	259.7	Rising Sun	330875	5868005	307.2	222.0	-43.0
SDDSC073	770	Apollo	331254	5868097	353.9	212.0	-69.0
SDDSC074	898.1	Root Hog	331108	5867975	319.4	255.0	-73.0
SDDSC075	283.1	Root Hog	330951	5868007	313.7	211.0	-40.0
SDDSC076	Ending at 400m	Gladys Gap	330617	5867890	300.0	85.0	-41.0
SDDSC077B	In progress plan 930m	Rising Sun	330478	5867882	289.0	73.3	-62.2
SDDTS001	179.75	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.0	156.0	-50.0
SDDTS002	182.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.0	111.0	-42.0
SDDTS003	197.8	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.0	111.0	-73.0
SDDTS004	62.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.0	79.0	-60.0
SDDTS004A	170.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.0	79.0	-60.0
SDDTS005A	256	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.0	70.0	-42.0
SDDTS006	368.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.0	48.0	-50.0
SDDTS007	179.6	Tonstal	336788	5870637	525.2	230.0	-50.0
SDDCN001	200.0	Consols	336270	5870700	507.0	220.0	-60.0
SDDLV001	In progress plan 120m	Leviathan	334240	5869962	552.2	190.0	-60.0

Table 2: Tables of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC066 using two cut-off criteria. Lower grades cut at 0.3 g/t lower cutoff over a maximum of 3 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 1 m.

Drill Hole	from (m)	to (m)	width (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC066	240.14	240.65	0.5	8.1	0.0	8.1
SDDSC066	243.56	243.83	0.3	4.4	8.3	17.4
SDDSC066	297.15	297.37	0.2	26.3	5.0	34.1
SDDSC066	302.80	313.27	10.5	4.2	1.0	5.8
including	306.20	306.42	0.2	18.3	0.0	18.3
including	307.96	308.96	1.0	12.8	6.5	23.1
including	311.00	312.53	1.5	14.2	2.0	17.4
SDDSC066	401.30	409.11	7.8	4.0	0.9	5.4
including	404.59	404.98	0.4	28.1	9.3	42.7
including	407.47	407.66	0.2	40.5	2.2	44.0
including	408.89	409.11	0.2	26.8	2.7	31.1
SDDSC066	431.82	432.35	0.5	4.5	0.6	5.4
SDDSC066	491.45	494.55	3.1	1.0	0.2	1.3
SDDSC066	506.45	506.68	0.2	8.4	6.6	18.9
SDDSC066	512.66	517.00	4.3	0.9	0.3	1.4
SDDSC066	522.80	528.42	5.6	1.5	0.3	1.9
including	523.92	524.42	0.5	6.7	1.0	8.4
SDDSC066	531.90	539.30	7.4	1.7	0.1	1.8
including	538.00	538.75	0.8	13.3	0.4	13.9
SDDSC066	542.18	552.55	10.4	18.6	2.4	22.4
including	544.23	545.19	1.0	188.8	22.5	224.3
including	549.12	549.90	0.8	7.3	2.1	10.6

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC066 >0.1g/t AuEq.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC066	183.15	184.00	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	185.00	186.10	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	186.10	186.70	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	186.70	187.55	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	191.10	192.00	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	192.00	193.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	194.00	195.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	195.00	196.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	206.00	207.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	209.20	209.65	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8
SDDSC066	209.65	210.00	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC066	220.60	221.25	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	221.25	221.75	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	221.75	222.55	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	222.55	223.15	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	223.15	224.00	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	224.00	225.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	225.00	225.50	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	225.50	226.10	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	234.75	235.50	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	235.50	236.10	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC066	236.10	237.15	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	240.14	240.65	0.5	8.1	0.0	8.1
SDDSC066	242.94	243.56	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	243.56	243.83	0.3	4.4	8.3	17.4
SDDSC066	243.83	244.72	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	244.72	245.26	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	245.26	245.96	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.8
SDDSC066	245.96	246.58	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	246.58	246.90	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.4
SDDSC066	246.90	247.57	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC066	247.57	248.01	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC066	248.01	249.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	249.00	249.90	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	253.90	254.90	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	254.90	255.66	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	255.66	256.25	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	256.25	256.71	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	262.37	262.90	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	270.31	270.72	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC066	270.72	271.09	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	275.50	276.12	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	276.12	277.00	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	277.00	278.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	278.00	278.60	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	289.16	289.30	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	289.30	289.77	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC066	289.77	290.20	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.2
SDDSC066	292.04	292.41	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	292.90	293.50	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	296.97	297.15	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC066	297.15	297.37	0.2	26.3	5.0	34.1
SDDSC066	297.37	297.70	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	302.80	303.27	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	303.67	304.54	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	304.54	305.36	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC066	305.36	305.81	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	305.81	306.20	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC066	306.20	306.42	0.2	18.3	0.0	18.3
SDDSC066	306.42	306.72	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC066	307.61	307.96	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.0
SDDSC066	307.96	308.44	0.5	14.2	4.0	20.5
SDDSC066	308.44	308.66	0.2	4.0	0.4	4.6
SDDSC066	308.66	308.96	0.3	16.9	15.1	40.8
SDDSC066	308.96	309.53	0.6	2.0	0.6	3.0
SDDSC066	309.53	310.37	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	310.37	311.00	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC066	311.00	311.25	0.3	16.7	11.3	34.5
SDDSC066	311.25	311.45	0.2	9.3	1.0	10.9
SDDSC066	311.45	311.85	0.4	3.4	0.1	3.6
SDDSC066	311.85	312.53	0.7	21.1	0.1	21.2
SDDSC066	312.53	313.27	0.7	2.9	0.1	3.0
SDDSC066	313.27	314.00	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	315.56	315.92	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	318.00	318.30	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC066	319.37	319.55	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC066	319.55	320.11	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	321.27	321.56	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC066	334.16	334.69	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	336.50	336.90	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	377.00	378.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	386.90	387.20	0.3	4.1	0.0	4.1
SDDSC066	396.78	397.29	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3

SDDSC066	401.30	402.14	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	402.14	402.59	0.5	1.9	0.4	2.6
SDDSC066	402.59	403.18	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.4
SDDSC066	403.18	403.90	0.7	1.5	0.8	2.7
SDDSC066	403.90	404.59	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	404.59	404.98	0.4	28.1	9.3	42.7
SDDSC066	406.00	406.86	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	406.86	407.06	0.2	1.8	0.5	2.5
SDDSC066	407.06	407.47	0.4	1.7	1.6	4.3
SDDSC066	407.47	407.66	0.2	40.5	2.2	44.0
SDDSC066	407.66	408.25	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC066	408.25	408.59	0.3	2.0	1.7	4.8
SDDSC066	408.59	408.89	0.3	2.7	0.3	3.1
SDDSC066	408.89	409.11	0.2	26.8	2.7	31.1
SDDSC066	409.11	410.11	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	428.33	429.33	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	429.33	429.94	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	431.82	432.35	0.5	4.5	0.6	5.4
SDDSC066	432.35	433.21	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	433.21	433.78	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC066	433.78	434.50	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.9
SDDSC066	434.50	435.00	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	435.63	436.27	0.6	2.2	0.3	2.7
SDDSC066	437.00	438.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	438.00	438.81	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC066	438.81	439.35	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC066	439.35	439.90	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	439.90	440.43	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9
SDDSC066	442.00	442.80	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	443.70	444.40	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	444.40	445.00	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	445.00	446.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	447.00	448.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	448.00	448.19	0.2	3.4	0.5	4.2
SDDSC066	448.19	448.50	0.3	1.8	0.0	1.9
SDDSC066	448.50	449.00	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.6
SDDSC066	449.82	450.50	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	450.50	451.10	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC066	451.10	451.38	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC066	451.38	452.00	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	452.00	453.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	453.80	454.30	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	454.30	454.70	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC066	458.75	459.70	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	459.70	460.60	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	463.45	463.75	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC066	464.60	465.15	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	465.15	465.45	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1
SDDSC066	466.20	466.90	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	466.90	467.40	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC066	474.00	474.75	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	474.75	475.20	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.7
SDDSC066	476.90	477.82	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC066	477.82	478.45	0.6	2.9	0.6	3.8
SDDSC066	478.45	478.80	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	478.80	479.55	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	479.55	480.00	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC066	480.00	480.57	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC066	480.57	480.74	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	490.88	491.45	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	491.45	491.90	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.1
SDDSC066	491.90	492.55	0.7	3.8	0.3	4.3
SDDSC066	494.20	494.55	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8
SDDSC066	494.55	495.27	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC066	495.27	496.00	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	498.90	499.60	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	504.00	505.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	505.85	506.10	0.3	1.0	1.1	2.7
SDDSC066	506.10	506.45	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC066	506.45	506.68	0.2	8.4	6.6	18.9
SDDSC066	506.68	507.00	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.3
SDDSC066	507.00	508.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	512.66	513.05	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.7
SDDSC066	513.90	514.80	0.9	1.8	0.2	2.0
SDDSC066	514.80	515.40	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9
SDDSC066	515.40	516.05	0.7	0.9	1.6	3.4
SDDSC066	516.05	516.48	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.6
SDDSC066	516.48	517.00	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC066	517.00	518.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	519.00	519.85	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	522.80	523.00	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	523.00	523.92	0.9	2.4	0.6	3.3
SDDSC066	523.92	524.42	0.5	6.7	1.0	8.4
SDDSC066	524.42	525.42	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.9
SDDSC066	525.42	525.90	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.5
SDDSC066	525.90	526.65	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.3

SDDSC066	528.00	528.42	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.6
SDDSC066	530.00	531.00	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	531.90	532.50	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC066	532.50	533.00	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC066	533.00	533.50	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC066	533.50	533.90	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5
SDDSC066	533.90	534.35	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	534.35	535.00	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	538.00	538.75	0.8	13.3	0.4	13.9
SDDSC066	538.75	539.30	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC066	539.30	540.15	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC066	542.18	542.85	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC066	542.85	543.51	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC066	543.51	543.96	0.5	2.0	0.8	3.3
SDDSC066	543.96	544.23	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.7
SDDSC066	544.23	545.19	1.0	188.8	22.5	224.3
SDDSC066	545.19	545.74	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	545.74	546.33	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC066	546.33	546.92	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	546.92	547.63	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC066	548.40	549.12	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6
SDDSC066	549.12	549.48	0.4	9.1	2.4	12.8
SDDSC066	549.48	549.90	0.4	5.9	1.8	8.7
SDDSC066	549.90	550.50	0.6	1.8	0.8	3.1
SDDSC066	550.50	550.76	0.3	2.6	0.1	2.8
SDDSC066	550.76	551.12	0.4	2.2	0.5	3.0
SDDSC066	551.12	551.92	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	551.92	552.55	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC066	555.00	555.70	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC066	556.55	557.06	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC066	557.06	557.92	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling has been conducted on drill core (half core for >90 % and quarter core for check samples), grab samples (field samples of in-situ bedrock and boulders; including duplicate samples), trench samples (rock chips, including duplicates) and soil samples (including duplicate samples). Locations of field samples were obtained by using a GPS, generally to an accuracy of within 5 metres. Drill hole and trench locations have been confirmed to <1 metre using a differential GPS. Samples locations have also been verified by plotting locations on the high-resolution Lidar maps • Drill core is marked for cutting and cut using an automated diamond saw used by Company staff in Kilmore. Samples are bagged at the core saw and transported to the Bendigo OnSite Laboratory for assay. At OnSite samples are crushed using a jaw crusher combined with a rotary splitter and a 1 kg split is separated for pulverizing (LM5) and assay. • Standard fire assay techniques are used for gold assay on a 30 g charge by experienced staff (used to dealing with high sulphide and stibnite-rich charges). OnSite gold method by fire assay code PE01S. • Screen fire assay is used to understand gold grain-size distribution where coarse gold is evident. • ICP-OES is used to analyse the aqua regia digested pulp for an additional 12 elements (method BM011) and over-range antimony is measured using flame AAS (method known as B050). • Soil samples were sieved in the field and an 80 mesh sample bagged and transported to ALS Global laboratories in Brisbane for super-low level gold analysis on a 50 g samples by method ST44 (using aqua regia and ICP-MS). • Grab and rock chip samples are generally submitted to OnSite Laboratories for standard fire assay and 12 element ICP-OES as described above.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• HQ diameter diamond drill core, oriented using Boart Longyear TruCore orientation tool with the orientation line marked on the base of the drill core by the driller/offsider. A standard 3 metre core barrel has been found to be most effective in both the hard and soft rocks in the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recoveries were maximised using HQ diamond drill core with careful control over water pressure to maintain soft-rock integrity and prevent loss of fines from soft drill core. Recoveries are determined on a metre-by-metre basis in the core shed using a tape measure against marked up drill core checking against driller's core blocks. • Plots of grade versus recovery and RQD (described below) show no trends relating to loss of drill core, or fines.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geotechnical logging of the drill core takes place on racks in the the company core shed. Core orientations marked at the drill rig are checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. Core recoveries are measured for each metre RQD measurements (cumulative quantity of core sticks > 10 cm in a metre) are made on a metre by metre basis. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • The ½ core cutting line is placed approximately 10 degrees above the orientation line so the orientation line is retained in the core tray for future work. • Geological logging of drill core includes the following parameters: Rock types, lithology Alteration Structural information (orientations of veins, bedding, fractures using standard alpha-beta measurements from orientation line; or, in the case of un-oriented parts of the core, the alpha angles are measured) Veining (quartz, carbonate, stibnite) Key minerals (visible under hand lens, e.g. gold, stibnite) • 100 % of drill core is logged for all components described above into the company MX logging database. • Logging is fully quantitative, although the description of lithology and alteration relies on visible observations by trained geologists. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • Logging is considered to be at an appropriate quantitative standard to use in future studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Drill core is typically sampled using half of the HD diameter. The drill core orientation line is retained. • Quarter core is used when taking sampling duplicates (termed FDUP in the database).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever oriented), and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. The field technician draws these lines. • Sample sizes are maximised for coarse gold by using half core, and using quarter core and half core splits (laboratory duplicates) allows an estimation of nugget effect. • In mineralised rock the company uses approximately 10% of ¼ core duplicates, certified reference materials (suitable OREAS materials), laboratory sample duplicates and instrument repeats. • In the soil sampling program duplicates were obtained every 20th sample and the laboratory inserted low-level gold standards regularly into the sample flow.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The fire assay technique for gold used by OnSite is a globally recognised method, and over-range follow-ups including gravimetric finish and screen fire assay are standard. Of significance at the OnSite laboratory is the presence of fire assay personnel who are experienced in dealing with high sulphide charges (especially those with high stibnite contents) – this substantially reduces the risk of in accurate reporting in complex sulphide-gold charges. • The ICP-OES technique is a standard analytical technique for assessing elemental concentrations. The digest used (aqua regia) is excellent for the dissolution of sulphides (in this case generally stibnite, pyrite and trace arsenopyrite), but other silicate-hosted elements, in particular vanadium (V), may only be partially dissolved. These silicate-hosted elements are not important in the determination of the quantity of gold, antimony, arsenic or sulphur. • A portable XRF has been used in a qualitative manner on drill core to ensure appropriate core samples have been taken (no pXRF data are reported or included in the MX database). • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established using the following methods *¼ duplicates* – half core is split into quarters and given separate sample numbers (commonly in mineralised core) – low to medium gold grades indicate strong correlation, dropping as the gold grade increases over 40 g/t Au. *Blanks* – blanks are inserted after visible gold and in strongly mineralised rocks to confirm that the crushing and pulping are not affected by gold smearing onto the crusher and LM5 swing mill surfaces. Results are excellent, generally below detection limit and a single sample at 0.03 g/t Au. *Certified Reference Materials* – OREAS CRMs have been used throughout the project including blanks, low (<1 g/t Au), medium (up to 5 g/t Au) and high-grade gold samples (> 5 g/t Au). Results are automatically checked on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data import into the MX database to fall within 2 standard deviations of the expected value. *Laboratory splits* – OnSite conducts splits of both coarse crush and pulp duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats. *Laboratory CRMs* – OnSite regularly inserts their own CRM materials into the process flow and reports all data *Laboratory precision* – duplicate measurements of solutions (both Au from fire assay and other elements from the aqua regia digests) are made regularly by the laboratory and reported. • *Accuracy and precision* have been determined carefully by using the sampling and measurement techniques described above during the sampling (accuracy) and laboratory (accuracy and precision) stages of the analysis. • *Soil sample* company duplicates and laboratory certified reference materials all fall within expected ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The Independent Geologist has visited Sunday Creek drill sites and inspected drill core held at the Kilmore core shed. • Visual inspection of drill intersections matches the both the geological descriptions in the database and the expected assay data (for example, gold and stibnite visible in drill core is matched by high Au and Sb results in assays). • In addition, on receipt of results Company geologists assess the gold, antimony and arsenic results to verify that the intersections returned expected data. • The electronic data storage in the MX database is of a high standard. Primary logging data are entered directly by the geologists and field technicians and the assay data are electronically matched against sample number on return from the laboratory. • Certified reference materials, ¼ core field duplicates (FDUP), laboratory splits and duplicates and instrument repeats are all recorded in the database. • Exports of data have the option of including all primary data, or a subset with average field duplicates for some reporting. • Adjustments to assay data are recorded by MX, and none are present (or required). • Twinned drill holes are not available at this stage of the project.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Differential GPS used to locate drill collars, trenches and some workings • Standard GPS for some field locations (grab and soils samples), verified against Lidar data. • The grid system used throughout is Geocentric datum of Australia 1994; Map Grid Zone 55 (GDA94_Z55), also referred to as ELSG 28355.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Topographic control is excellent owing to sub 10 cm accuracy from Lidar data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results – evidence for this is based on the improving predictability of high grade gold-antimony intersections. • At this time the data spacing and distribution are not sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates. This however may change as knowledge of grade controls increase with future drill programs. • Sample compositing has not been applied to the reporting of any drill results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The true thickness of the mineralised intervals reported are interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. • Drilling is oriented in an optimum direction when considering the combination of host rock orientation and apparent vein control on gold and antimony grade. The steep nature of some of the veins may give increases in apparent thickness of some intersections, but more drilling is required to quantify. • A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date (drill holes cut across mineralised structures at a moderate angle).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core is delivered to the Kilmore core logging shed by either the drill contractor or company field staff. Samples are marked up and cut by company staff at the Kilmore core shed, in an automated diamond saw and bagged before loaded onto strapped secured pallets and trucked by commercial transport to Bendigo for submission to the laboratory. There is no evidence in any stage of the process, or in the data for any sample security issues.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by geologists and the company data geologist. Mr Michael Hudson for SXG has the orientation, logging and assay data.