5 SEPTEMBER 2023

SXG Drills 404 m @ 5.1 g/t Gold (Uncut) Traversing 13 High-Grade Veins

7 Intersections >100 g/t Gold, up to 2,670 g/t Gold

Assays Pending on 100 m Step-Out Hole Intersecting Multiple Zones of Visible Gold

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) announces the best hole drilled to date on the project, a spectacularly wide and high grade intersection of gold-antimony mineralisation at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Project in Victoria. **(Figure 5)**.

SDDSC077B drilled at the Rising Sun Prospect intersected **404.4 m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.3 %Sb) from 374.0 m** (uncut)**,** and traverses 13 individual high grade vein sets (Figures 1-4). **Seven intervals have >100 g/t Au (up to 2,670 g/t Au)**, **20 intervals have >15 g/t Au** and **20 intervals have >5% Sb (up to 55.8% Sb)**.

HIGHLIGHTS

- SDDSC077B exceeds the previous best hole by almost three times. It contains the highest grades seen at Sunday Creek to date (up to 2,670 g/t Au) and includes the best individual intersection at Sunday Creek, as well as two others in the top 10.
- Hole SDDSC077B intersected **404.4 m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 374.0 m** (uncut). A selection of highlights include:
  - **5.6 m @ 17.8 g/t AuEq** (14.1 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) **from 392.2 m,** including**:**
    - **0.2 m @ 31.5 g/t AuEq** (31.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) **from 392.2 m**
    - **0.4 m @ 231.6 g/t AuEq (**182.0 g/t Au, 31.4% Sb) **from 394.2 m**
  - **5.4 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq** (38.0 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) **from 407.7 m,** including**:**
    - **0.4 m @ 593.6 g/t AuEq** (574.0 g/t Au, 12.4% Sb) **from 407.7 m**
  - **4.9 m @ 36.1 g/t AuEq** (20.1 g/t Au, 10.1% Sb) **from 445.2 m,** including**:**
    - **1.4 m @ 113.9 g/t AuEq** (66.6 g/t Au, 29.9% Sb**) from 445.2 m**
    - **0.3 m @ 54.0 g/t AuEq** (12.1 g/t Au, 26.5% Sb) **from 449.7 m**
  - **6.9 m @ 205.2 g/t AuEq** (204.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) **from 733.8 m,** including**:**
    - **0.8 m @ 1,741.5 g/t AuEq (**1,736.4 g/t Au, 3.3% Sb) **from 739.9 m:**
      - **Including 0.4 m @ 731.2 g/t AuEq** (731.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) **from 739.9 m**
      - **Including 0.4 m @ 2,679.8 g/t AuEq** (2,670 g/t Au, 6.2% Sb) **from 740.3 m**

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HIGHLIGHTS continued

- Drill hole SDDSC077B is the first hole to date to expand the mineralised footprint 25 m to 60 m from SDDSC050 (305 m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq, reported 20 November 2022) and demonstrates continuity of mineralised structures between these holes at the Rising Sun prospect area (Figure 2).
- The Rising Sun area remains open up-dip, down-dip and along strike. Drill hole SDDSC082 (in progress to a plan of 1,000 m) is targeting mineralisation 100 m below SDDSC077B and has intersected multiple zones of mineralisation from 413 m to the current depth of 870 m down hole. Visible gold has been noted in multiple individual restricted zones to date.

Southern Cross Gold's Managing Director, Michael Hudson, states, *"This is the best hole drilled at Sunday Creek, with almost three times more contained gold as our previous best hole. It is also one of the top drill holes drilled globally by any ASX-listed gold company this year.*

Southern Cross Gold has again delivered on our strategy of demonstrating grade, volume, and scale by drilling a 25 m to 60 m spaced extension of high-grade mineralisation around SDDSC050 for the first time. One of our key strategies is to target high grades. When this is done in a good deposit, generally more drilling improves the discovery rate of high-grade material. SDDSC077B proves this to be the case, intersecting 13 high grade veins with three intervals from this hole alone in the 10 best intersections at Sunday Creek including **5.4 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq, 4.9 m @ 36.1 g/t AuEq and 6.9 m @ 205.2 g/t AuEq***. The continuity of gold-bearing structures between the holes is encouraging, especially in the hanging wall to the dyke where the better mineralisation appears to be focused at Rising Sun.*

"Finding seriously high-grades (such as **0.4 m @ 2,670 g/t)** *was up until now the missing ingredient from the Sunday Creek epizonal-gold system. Epizonal deposits host some of the highest-grade gold mines globally due to the presence of these "jewellery boxes" that can dramatically affect potential deposit grades. Sunday Creek will now also be known as a project that has the propensity to develop these high grades. To have already discovered this many high-grade hits, at this early stage of the discovery history, is an extremely meaningful result.*

"Sunday Creek is a significant Australian gold discovery. We are excited to see how the project continues to develop with four drill rigs operating and many holes in the laboratory. This includes SDDSC082, a 100 m down dip extension to SDDSC077B that has been reported with multiple zones of visible gold."

Drill Hole Discussion

Drill hole SDDSC077B **404.4 m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 374.0 m** (uncut) was designed to demonstrate continuity of mineralised structures between 25 m to 65 m spacing around hole SDDSC050 (305 m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq traversing through thirteen high grade veins, reported 20 November 2022) at Rising Sun. SDDSC077B (cumulative 2,272 AuEq g/t x m) exceeded SDDSC050 (cumulative 852 AuEq g/t x m), the previous best hole, by almost three times.

SDDSC077B hole intersected 13 zones of mineralisation from 375 m to 787 m down hole depth with visible gold noted in 28 individual restricted zones. SDDSC050 also traversed across the same 13 vein structures intersected in SDDSC077B with between 25 m to 60 m distance separating the two holes.

SDDSC077B drilled parallel to the host breccia dyke but at a high angle to the predominant NW high-grade mineralisation trend, and therefore, the true thickness of the mineralised interval is interpreted to be approximately 60% to 70% of the sampled thickness. Cumulatively the hole recorded a 2,272 g/t AuEq x m

intersection. **Seven intervals had >100 g/t Au (up to 2,679.8 g/t Au)**, **20 intervals had >15 g/t Au** and **20 intervals had >5% Sb (up to 55.8% Sb)**. Uncut, the hole graded **404.4 m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.3 %Sb) from 374.0 m.**

Figure 2 shows a plan view of drill holes SDDSC050 and SDDSC070. Spatial separation of the holes is shown along their traces. The figure demonstrates the continuity of mineralised structures, especially in the dyke hanging wall, and shows the opportunity to extend the high grades further into the dyke hanging wall.

Highlights from SDDSC077B include:

- **5.6 m @ 17.8 g/t AuEq** (14.1 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) **from 392.2 m,** including**:**
  - **0.2 m @ 31.5 g/t AuEq** (31.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) **from 392.2 m**
  - **0.4 m @ 231.6 g/t AuEq (**182.0 g/t Au, 31.4% Sb) **from 394.2 m**
- **5.4 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq** (38.0 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) **from 407.7 m,** including**:**
  - **0.4 m @ 593.6 g/t AuEq** (574.0 g/t Au, 12.4% Sb) **from 407.7 m**
- **24.0 m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq** (3.2 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) **from 417.0 m,** including**:**
  - **1.5 m @ 43.1 g/t AuEq** (39.7 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) **from 422.1 m**
  - **0.4 m @ 24.0 g/t AuEq** (17.3 g/t Au, 4.2% Sb) **from 428.2 m**
- **4.9 m @ 36.1 g/t AuEq** (20.1 g/t Au, 10.1% Sb) **from 445.2 m,** including**:**
  - **1.4 m @ 113.9 g/t AuEq** (66.6 g/t Au, 29.9% Sb) **from 445.2 m**
  - **0.3 m @ 54.0 g/t AuEq** (1**2.1 g/t Au, 26.5% Sb) from 449.7 m**
- **33.8 m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq** (2.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) **from 478.0 m,** including**:**
  - **1.2 m @ 11.9 g/t AuEq** (10.8 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) **from 486.6 m**
  - **0.5 m @ 21.0 g/t AuEq** (20.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) **from 491.9 m**
  - **1.0 m @ 19.6 g/t AuEq** (10.1 g/t Au, 6.0% Sb) **from 498.5 m**
  - **0.2 m @ 183.2 g/t AuEq** (168.0 g/t Au, 9.6% Sb) **from 500.9 m**
  - **0.3 m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq** (5.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) **from 506.6 m**
- **6.5 m @ 10.2 g/t AuEq** (2.8 g/t Au, 4.7% Sb) **from 573.0 m,** including**:**
  - **2.6 m @ 24.1 g/t AuEq** (6.3 g/t Au, 11.3% Sb) **from 574.0 m**
- **6.9 m @ 205.2 g/t AuEq** (204.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) **from 733.8 m,** including**:**
  - **1.1 m @ 9.8 g/t AuEq** (9.5 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) **from 737.1 m**
  - **0.8 m @ 1,741.5 g/t AuEq** (1,736.4 g/t Au, 3.3% Sb) **from 739.9 m:**
    - **Including 0.4 m @ 731.2 g/t AuEq** (7**31.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 739.9 m**
    - **Including 0.4 m @ 2,679.8 g/t AuEq** (2,670 g/t Au, 6.2% Sb) **from 740.3 m**

Pending Results and Update

With four diamond drill rigs operating at site, the company has stated that it will **drill an additional 26,000 m by April 2024**, with 19,626 m drilled so far in 2023.

Demonstrating Volume: Eleven holes (SDDSC79-81, 83-90) are currently being geologically processed and chemically analysed, with four holes (SDDSC082, 91-93) in drill progress (Figures 2 and 3).

Demonstrating Scale: Twelve holes (SDDTS001-7, SDDCN001 and SDDLV001-4) for 2,383 m (including two redrilled collars) have now been completed at the Leviathan – Consols – Tonstal regional area between 3,500 m to 7,500 m along strike from the main drill area. Results are expected in the coming weeks (Figure 6).

Demonstrating Grade: Preliminary visual geological logs of SDDSC082, drilled 100 m below hole SDDSC077B at Rising Sun intersected **multiple zones of mineralisation with visible gold noted in certain restricted zones**. Assays are pending (Figures 3 and 4).

About Sunday Creek – Scale and Opportunity

At Sunday Creek, gold and antimony form in veins that cut across a steeply dipping zone of intensely altered rocks (the "host"). When looked at from above, in plan view, the host resembles the side rails of a ladder, where the mineralised veins are the rungs. At Apollo and Rising Sun these 'rungs' have been defined over 350 m to 850 m in depth extent, are 10 m to 20 m wide and 20 m to 100 m in strike. Our systematic drill program is strategically targeting these significant vein formations, initially along 1,200 m strike of the host from Christina to Apollo, of which approximately 400 m has been more intensively drill tested (Rising Sun to Apollo). Twenty-two 'rungs' have been discovered to date in the Rising Sun to Apollo zone (Figure 3), defined by high-grade intercepts (20 - 400 g/t Au) and lower grade edges. Ongoing step-out drilling is aiming to uncover the potential extent of this mineralised system. With the host extending 8,000 m in length from the core area to Leviathan/Tonstal prospects, 40 m to 150 m wide and over 900 m deep. We are only scratching the surface on the opportunities that await at Sunday Creek.

Sunday Creek compares favourably with globally significant high grade gold discoveries at this stage of the project's development. Cumulatively, 161 drill holes for 38,284 m have been completed at Sunday Creek. In total, **34 individual intersections have ranged between 50 - 100 AuEq g/t x m** ("AuEq g/t x width in m") and **20 individual intersections have exceeded 100 AuEq g/t x m**. Given a 2,272 g/t AuEq x m cumulative intersection in this result for SDDSC077B, Sunday Creek now contains a total of twenty-five >100 g/t AuEq x m cumulative drill holes.

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 133.29 hectares that form the key portion in and around the main drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project.

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 north-west 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-carbonate +/- silica altered siltstones and dyke rocks that ranges from 50 m to 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. Higher grades of mineralisation are often observed to concentrate on the dyke/altered sediment interface within individual vein sets.

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:

$$AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%).$$

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 $AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)$ 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 the Managing Director of 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.

Certain information in this announcement also relates to prior drill hole exploration results, are extracted from the following announcements, which are available to view on www.southerncrossgold.com.au:

- 30 May, 2022 SDDSC033, 4 October, 2022 SDDSC046, 21 November, 2022 SDDSC050, 14 December 2022 SDDSC050, 28 February, 2023 SDDSC055, 30 March, 2023 SDDSC061, 16 May, 2023 SDDSC064, 1 June, 2023 SDDSC066, 28 August, 2023 SDDSC078.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original document/announcement and the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcement.

For further information, please contact:

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Photo 1: SDDSC077B from 739.9 m (0.8 m @ 1,741.5 g/t AuEq (1,736.4 g/t Au, 3.3% Sb) showing quartz-carbonate stockwork with visible gold in an altered dyke. Millimetre scale.

A 3D LiDAR scanned image of 20 cm of core from 739.9m can also be view here:

https://magiscan.app/model/64c05072ee71b515fb1b0611.html.

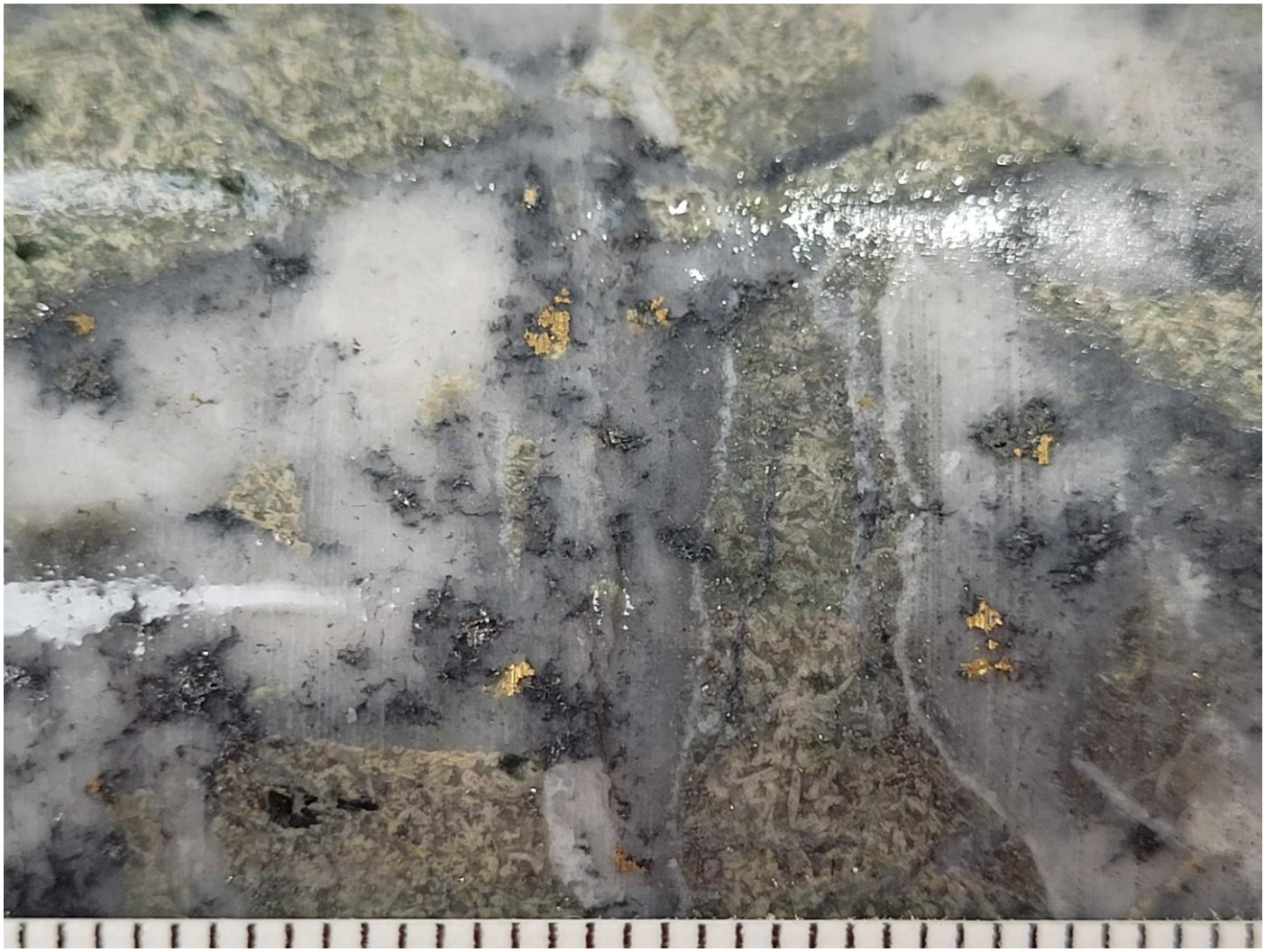

Figure 1: Sunday Creek factual plan view showing the SDDSC077B reported in this press release (grey box), selected prior reported drill holes and pending holes (blue trace). For location see Figure 6.

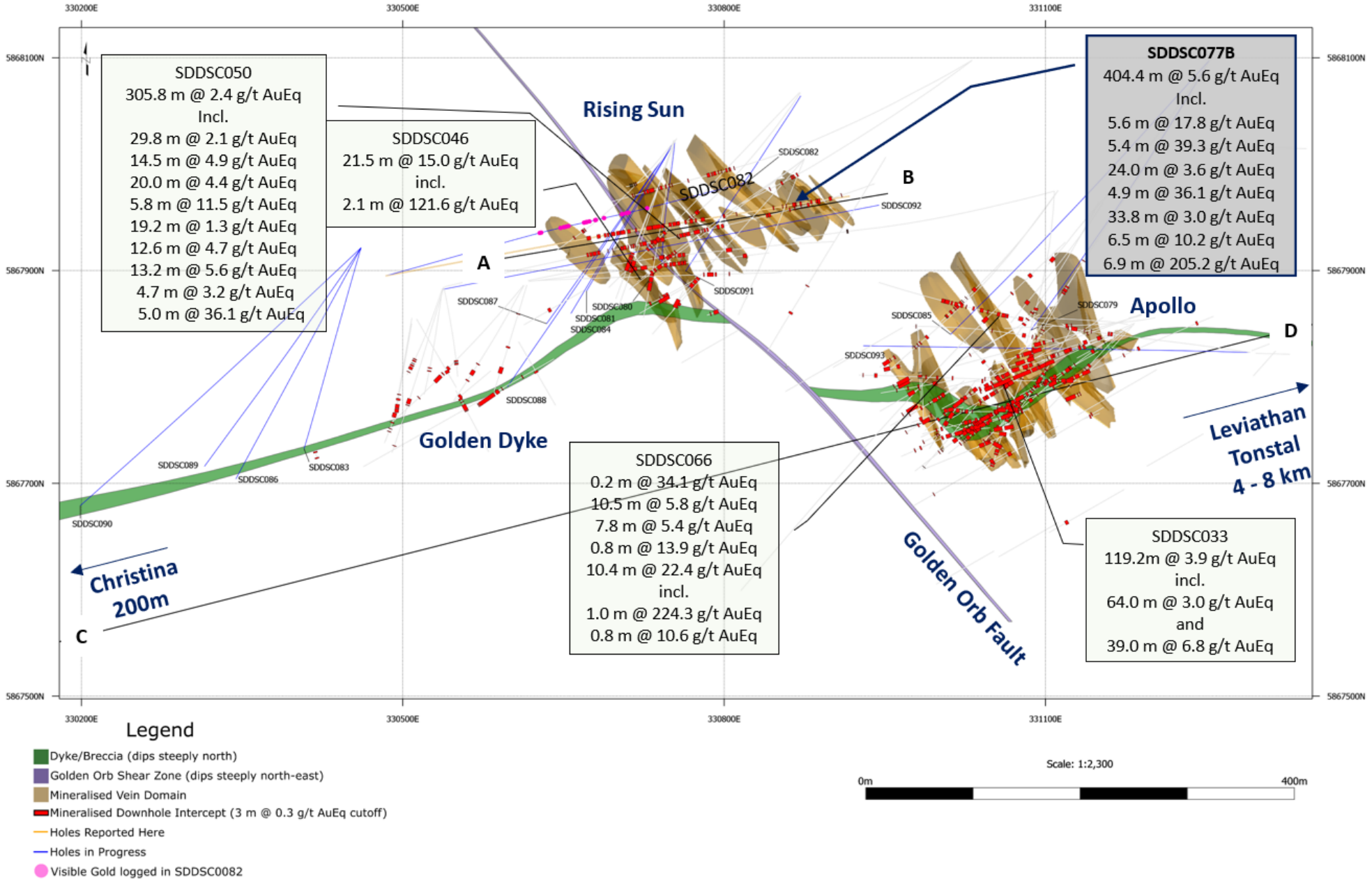

Figure 2: Sunday Creek unconstrained plan view showing SDDSC050 and SDDSC077B assays with other intersections also shown. Veins (red), dyke hanging wall surface relative to SDDSC077B and SDSSC050 (green) and hanging wall mineralised zone (from dyke hanging wall to dotted red line). The distance between SDDSC077B and SDSSC050 is shown along their traces. The RL at the start and end of holes is noted. For reference surface is approximately 300m RL. Of note is continuity of mineralised structures in the dyke hanging wall between SDDSC077B and SDSSC050. Host structure dips steeply to the north, veins dip steeply.

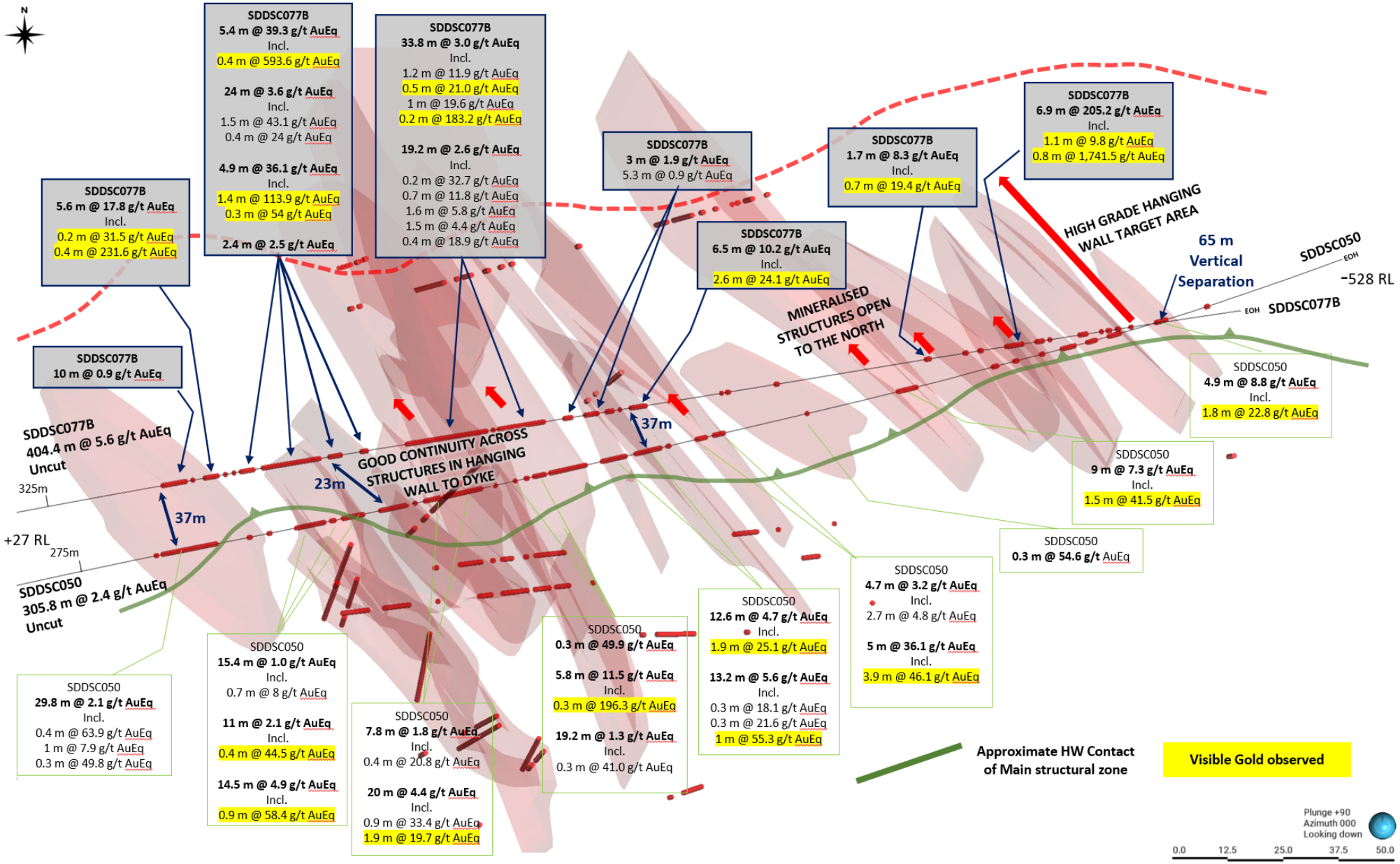

Figure 3: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across C-D the plane of the dyke breccia/altered sediment host (see Figure 1) looking towards the north showing mineralised veins sets. SDDSC077B reported here, with restricted visible gold intersections shown in SDDSC082 and prior reported drill holes shown.

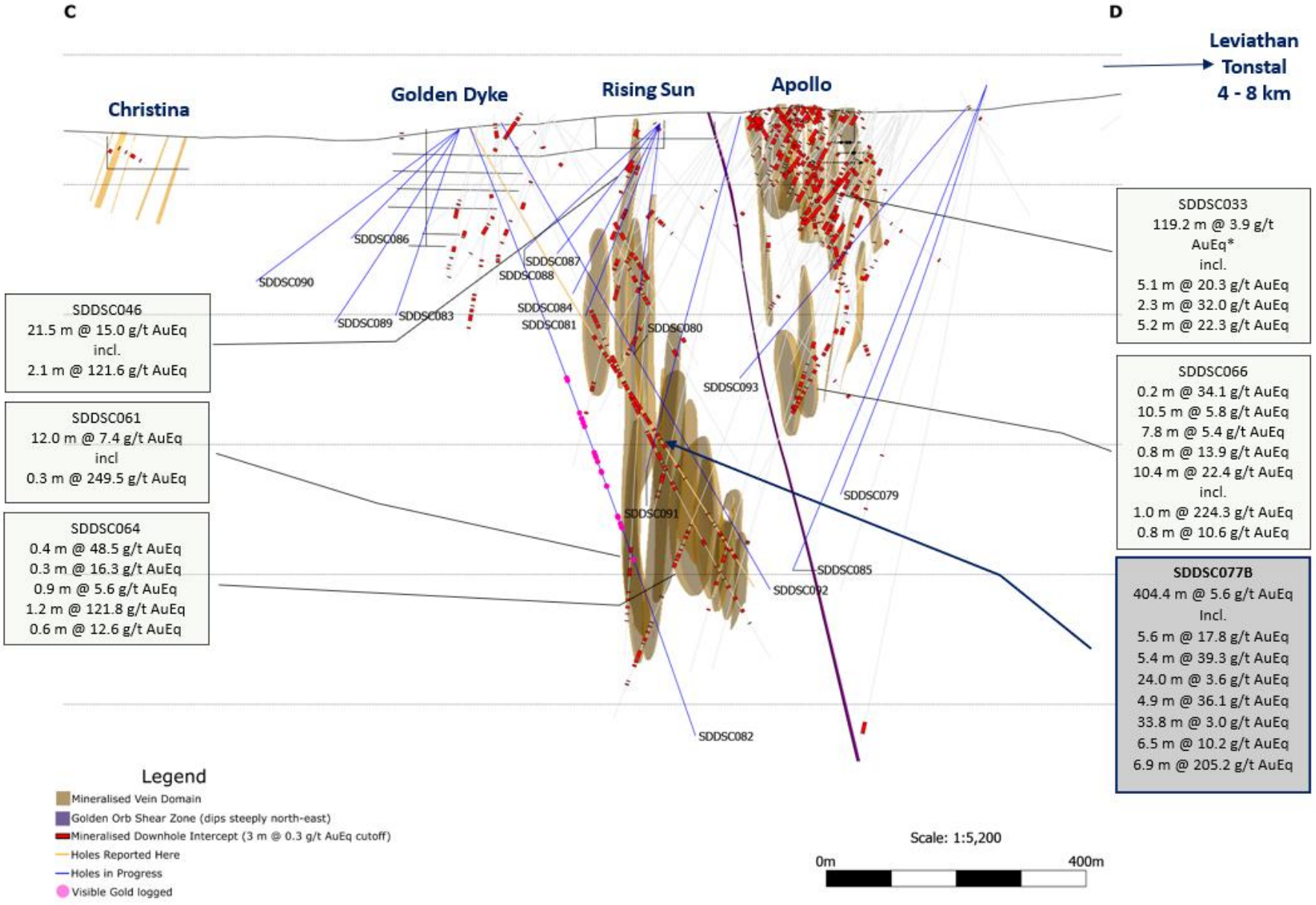

Figure 4: Sunday Creek cropped cross section A-B (50 m influence) (see Figure 1) across the Rising Sun area looking towards 330 with mineralised veins sets, SDDSC077B and prior reported drill holes and holes to report (blue trace).

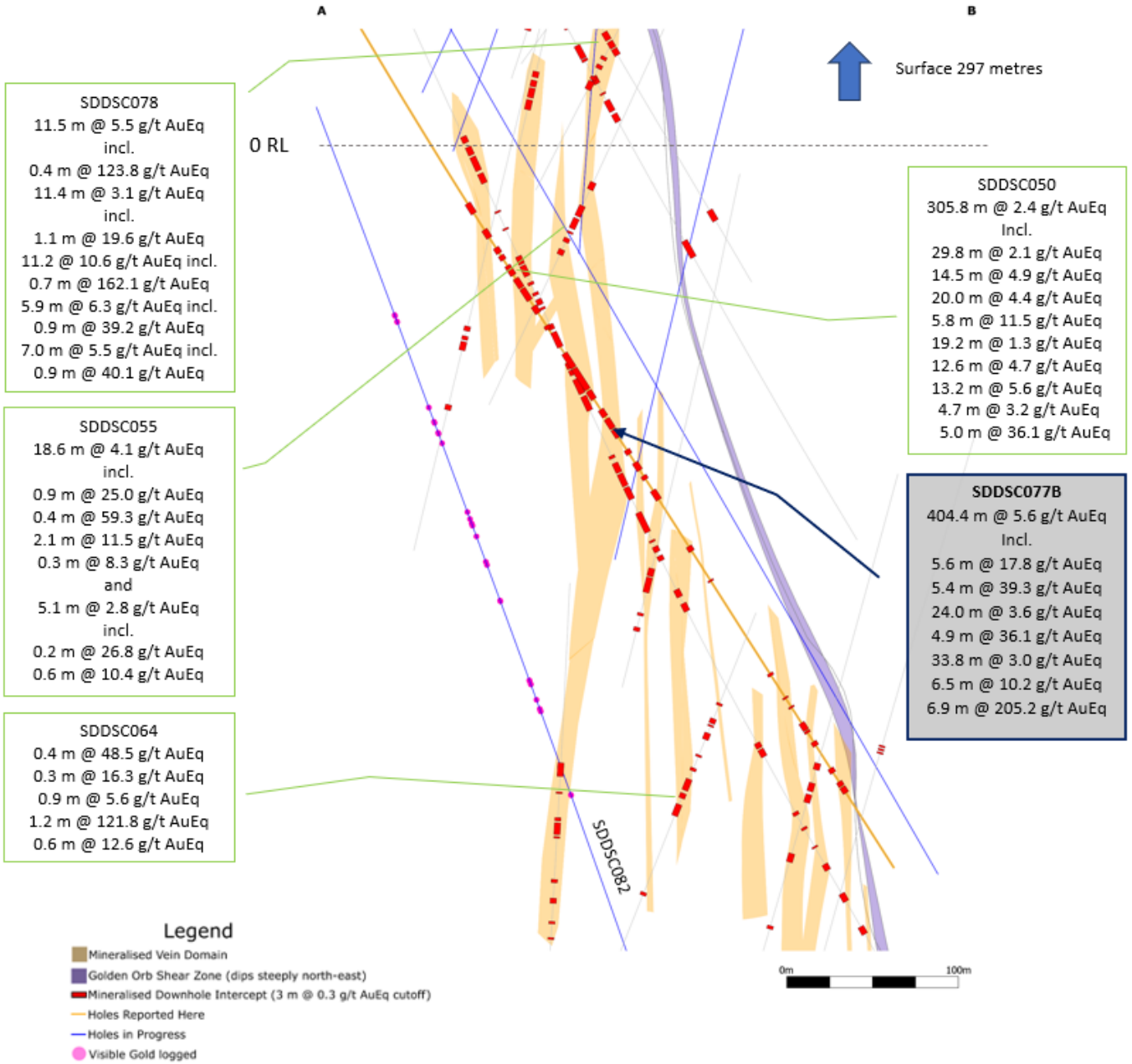

Figure 5: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with SXG's other Victoria projects and simplified geology.

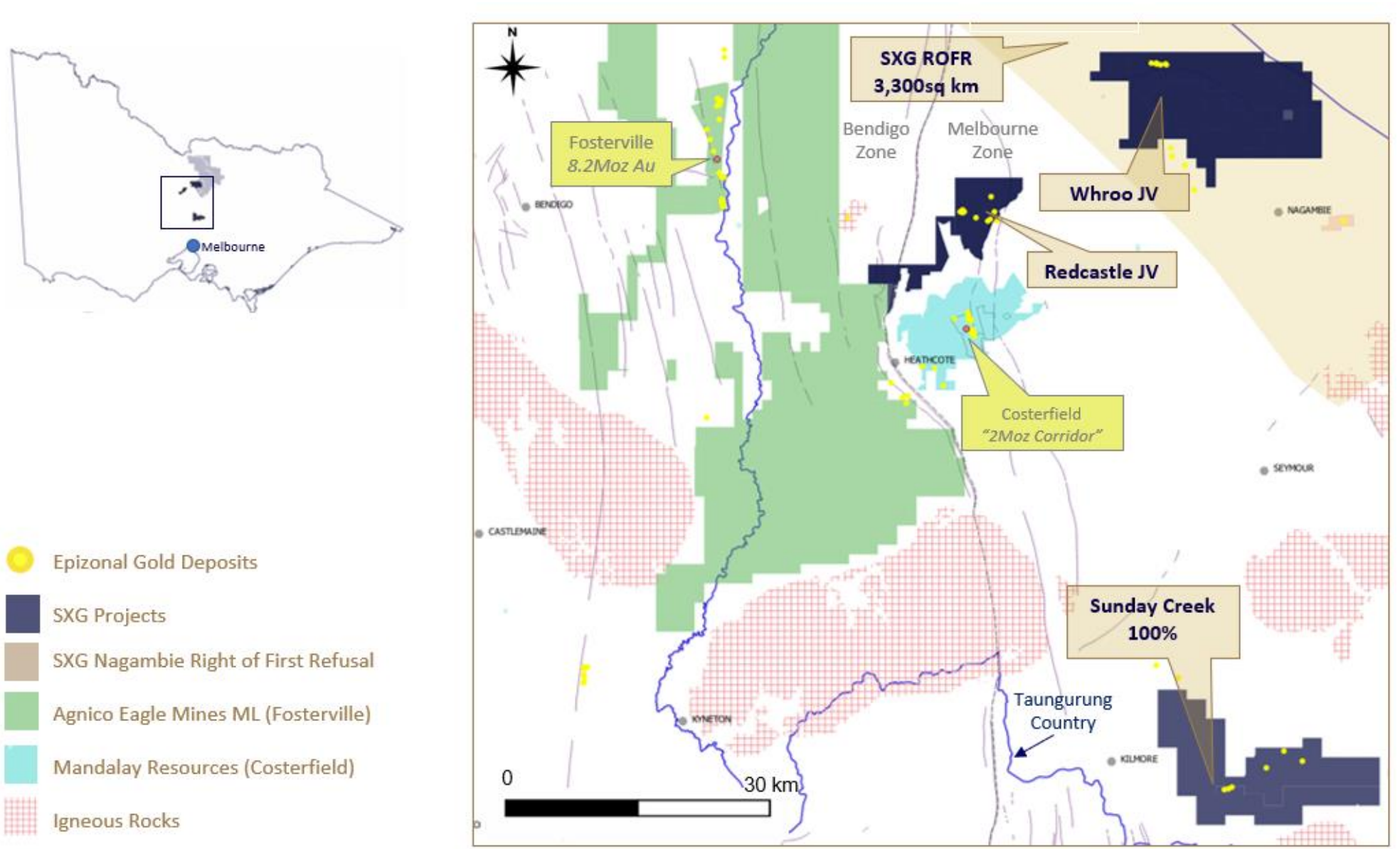

Figure 6: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing LiDAR, soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas tested by 12 holes for 2,383 m drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4,000-7,500 m along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

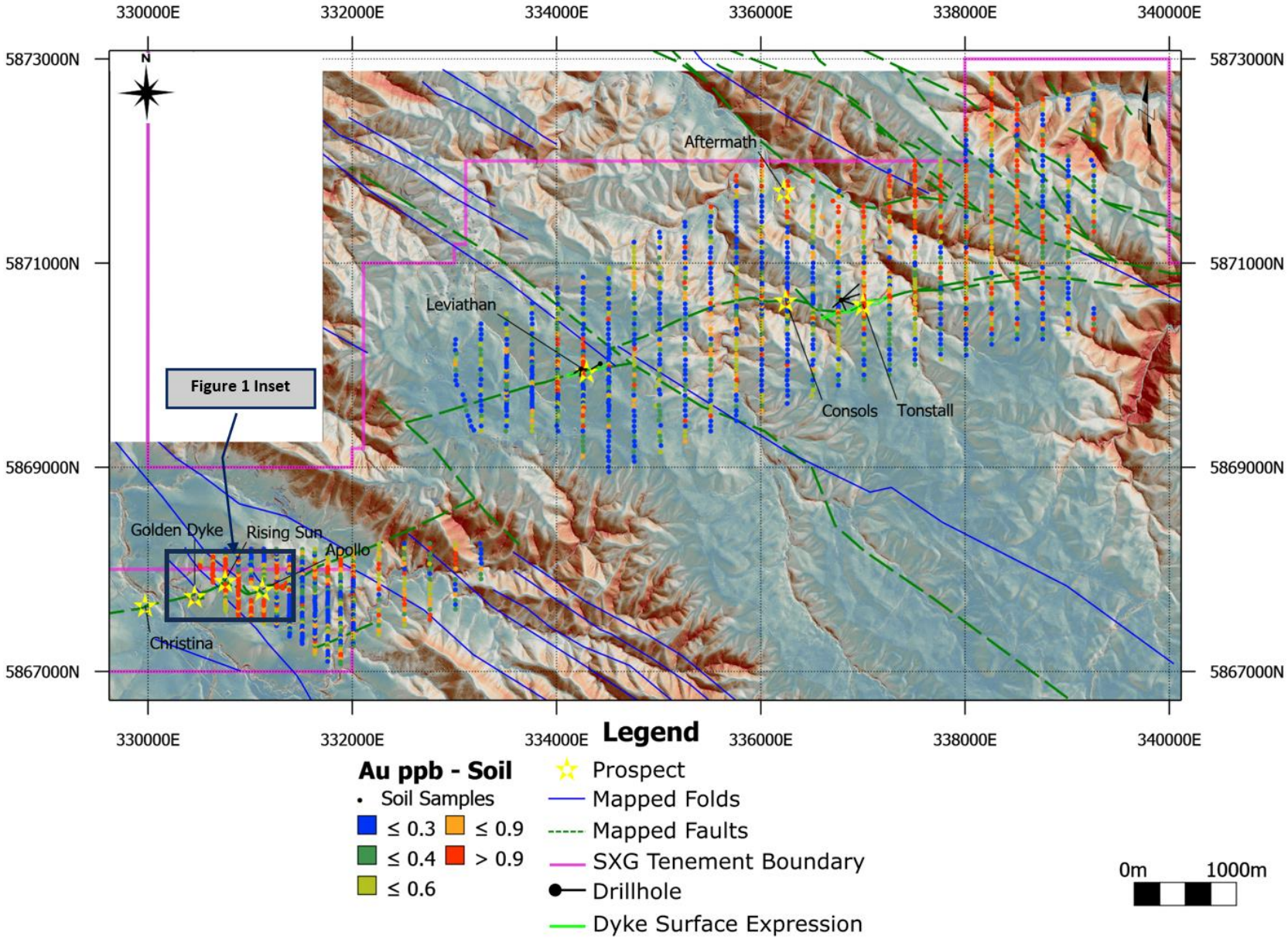

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC068	1041.2	Apollo	331254	5868098.6	353.9	211.3	-77.7
SDDSC073	818.3	Apollo	331254	5868097	353.9	212.0	-69.0
SDDSC077B	834.2	Rising Sun	330478	5867882	289.0	73.3	-62.2
SDDSC078	439.5	Rising Sun	330617	5867890	300.0	83.6	-58.0
SDDSC079	700.7	Rising Sun	331254	5868098	353.7	210.0	-65.0
SDDSC080	374.6	Rising Sun	330754	5868022	294.3	185.0	-71.0
SDDSC081	338.5	Rising Sun	330754	5868022	294.3	210.0	-60.0
SDDSC082	In progress plan 1000 m	Rising Sun	330484	5867895	289.0	74.0	-68.0
SDDSC083	347.5	Golden Dyke	330461	5867922	285.4	196.0	-54.0
SDDSC084	323.4	Rising Sun	330754	5868022	294.3	210.0	-53.0
SDDSC085	827.4	Apollo	331254	5868099	353.8	222.0	-64.0
SDDSC086	298.8	Golden Dyke	330461	5867922	285.4	208.0	-33.0
SDDSC087	286.7	Rising Sun	330754	5868022	294.3	214.0	-43.0
SDDSC088	360.0	Rising Sun	330754	5868022	294.3	214.0	-33.0
SDDSC089	390.0	Golden Dyke	330461	5867922	285.4	214.0	-48.0
SDDSC090	412.2	Christina	330461	5867922	285.4	226.0	-31.0
SDDSC091	In progress plan 580 m	Gentle Annie	330871	5868064	305.6	210.0	-69.0
SDDSC092	In progress plan 830 m	Rising Sun	330537	5867882	295.5	79.0	-60
SDDSC093	In progress plan 550 m	Rising Sun	331291	5867823	316.8	271	-47.5
SDDTS001	179.8	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	257.1	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	200.5	Consols	336270	5870700	507.0	220.0	-60.0
SDDLV001	152.6	Leviathan	334240	5869962	552.2	190.0	-60.0
SDDLV002	131.9	Leviathan	334240	5869962	552.2	240.0	-50.0
SDDLV003	140.0	Leviathan	334240	5869962	552.2	90.0	-60.0
SDDLV004	143.4	Leviathan	334428	5870014	553.0	242.5	-40.0

Table 2: Tables of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC077B 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	AuEq g/t * m
SDDSC077B	374.0	778.4	404.4	5.1	0.3	5.6	5.6
SDDSC077B	379.7	380.0	0.3	7.0	2.2	10.5	2.6
SDDSC077B	392.2	397.7	5.6	14.1	2.4	17.8	99.1
including	392.2	392.4	0.2	31.4	0.0	31.5	6.6
including	394.2	394.5	0.4	182.0	31.4	231.6	85.7
SDDSC077B	404.6	404.9	0.3	11.3	4.1	17.8	4.4
SDDSC077B	407.7	413.0	5.4	38.0	0.8	39.3	210.2
including	407.7	408.0	0.4	574.0	12.4	593.6	207.8
SDDSC077B	417.0	441.0	24.0	3.2	0.2	3.6	86.1
including	422.1	423.6	1.5	39.7	2.1	43.1	65.5
including	428.2	428.6	0.4	17.3	4.2	24.0	9.1
SDDSC077B	445.2	450.0	4.9	20.1	10.1	36.1	175.3
including	445.2	446.6	1.4	66.6	29.9	113.9	159.4
including	449.7	450.0	0.3	12.1	26.5	54.0	14.6
SDDSC077B	459.9	460.2	0.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	4.3
SDDSC077B	478.0	511.8	33.8	2.4	0.4	3.0	102.7
including	486.6	487.8	1.2	10.8	0.7	11.9	14.5
including	491.9	492.4	0.5	20.9	0.0	21.0	9.4
including	498.5	499.5	1.0	10.1	6.0	19.6	19.6
including	500.9	501.1	0.2	168.0	9.6	183.2	36.6
including	506.6	506.9	0.3	5.5	0.4	6.1	1.8
SDDSC077B	517.0	536.2	19.2	1.5	0.7	2.6	48.9
including	519.3	519.7	0.5	5.0	3.3	10.3	4.6
including	524.3	524.4	0.2	31.2	0.9	32.7	5.6
including	526.1	526.7	0.7	9.1	1.7	11.8	7.7
including	528.2	529.8	1.6	2.9	1.8	5.8	9.6
including	531.6	533.1	1.5	1.3	2.0	4.4	6.7
including	535.8	536.2	0.4	10.7	5.2	18.9	7.2
SDDSC077B	545.6	546.3	0.6	7.1	0.2	7.4	4.5
SDDSC077B	568.4	568.5	0.1	0.1	17.0	27.0	1.9
SDDSC077B	573.0	579.5	6.5	2.8	4.7	10.2	65.8
including	574.0	576.6	2.6	6.3	11.3	24.1	63.1
SDDSC077B	699.5	701.2	1.7	7.6	0.4	8.3	14.2
including	700.1	700.8	0.7	18.2	0.7	19.4	13.4
SDDSC077B	733.8	740.7	6.9	204.5	0.4	205.2	1424.1
including	737.1	738.3	1.1	9.5	0.2	9.8	11.1
including	739.9	740.7	0.8	1736.4	3.3	1741.5	1410.7
SDDSC077B	752.4	752.7	0.3	11.7	0.0	11.7	3.5
SDDSC077B	777.3	777.4	0.2	5.3	0.0	5.4	0.9

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC077B reported here >0.1g/t AuEq.

Drill Hole	from (m)	to (m)	width (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t
SDDSC077B	101.00	101.50	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	105.58	106.07	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	109.55	110.00	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	110.00	111.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	310.65	311.30	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	349.00	349.30	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	371.04	372.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	373.00	374.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	374.00	374.35	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	374.75	375.10	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.2
SDDSC077B	375.10	375.90	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC077B	375.90	376.75	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC077B	376.75	377.70	1.0	2.2	0.3	2.7
SDDSC077B	377.70	378.80	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	378.80	379.30	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	379.30	379.70	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	379.70	379.95	0.3	7.0	2.2	10.5
SDDSC077B	379.95	380.90	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.9
SDDSC077B	380.90	381.55	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	381.55	382.30	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	382.30	383.25	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	383.25	384.00	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC077B	384.00	384.30	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	386.91	387.24	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.3
SDDSC077B	389.20	390.20	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	390.20	391.19	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	392.16	392.37	0.2	31.4	0.0	31.5
SDDSC077B	392.70	393.20	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	393.20	394.17	1.0	1.2	0.6	2.1
SDDSC077B	394.17	394.54	0.4	182.0	31.4	231.6
SDDSC077B	394.54	395.00	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.3
SDDSC077B	395.00	395.54	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.9
SDDSC077B	395.54	396.25	0.7	1.8	0.5	2.6
SDDSC077B	396.25	396.46	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	396.46	397.50	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	397.50	397.72	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC077B	398.50	399.25	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	400.90	401.24	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC077B	403.90	404.15	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	404.15	404.60	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	404.60	404.85	0.3	11.3	4.1	17.8

SDDSC077B	404.85	405.40	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	405.40	406.15	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	406.15	406.92	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	406.92	407.65	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	407.65	408.00	0.4	574.0	12.4	593.6
SDDSC077B	408.00	408.33	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC077B	408.33	409.02	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	409.02	409.98	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	409.98	410.40	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC077B	411.05	411.64	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	411.64	412.09	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.7
SDDSC077B	412.09	413.00	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC077B	413.82	414.85	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	416.00	417.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	417.00	418.00	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.0
SDDSC077B	418.50	418.85	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC077B	418.85	419.26	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC077B	419.26	420.15	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	420.15	421.10	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	421.10	421.70	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC077B	421.70	422.08	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	422.08	422.47	0.4	144.0	7.8	156.3
SDDSC077B	422.47	422.83	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7
SDDSC077B	422.83	423.60	0.8	5.0	0.1	5.1
SDDSC077B	423.60	424.50	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
SDDSC077B	425.96	426.75	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	426.75	427.10	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC077B	427.10	427.80	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	427.80	428.20	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.1
SDDSC077B	428.20	428.58	0.4	17.3	4.2	24.0
SDDSC077B	428.58	429.20	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	430.10	430.75	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC077B	431.20	431.85	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC077B	431.85	432.20	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	433.00	434.00	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	434.00	435.00	1.0	3.1	0.1	3.2
SDDSC077B	435.00	436.00	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC077B	436.00	437.00	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC077B	439.00	440.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	440.00	441.00	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC077B	445.15	445.45	0.3	101.0	15.0	124.7
SDDSC077B	445.45	445.84	0.4	35.5	34.8	90.5
SDDSC077B	445.84	446.07	0.2	85.9	27.7	129.7

SDDSC077B	446.07	446.55	0.5	61.2	36.3	118.6
SDDSC077B	446.55	447.00	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.1
SDDSC077B	448.00	449.00	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	449.00	449.74	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	449.74	450.01	0.3	12.1	26.5	54.0
SDDSC077B	450.01	450.65	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	458.70	459.05	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
SDDSC077B	459.05	459.55	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	459.55	459.90	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.0
SDDSC077B	459.90	460.20	0.3	14.3	0.0	14.3
SDDSC077B	460.20	460.50	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC077B	460.50	461.05	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC077B	461.05	462.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	462.00	462.80	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	468.80	469.50	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
SDDSC077B	472.25	473.05	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	477.95	478.29	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC077B	479.29	479.93	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.1
SDDSC077B	479.93	480.35	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	480.35	480.55	0.2	1.0	0.9	2.4
SDDSC077B	480.55	481.40	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC077B	481.40	481.72	0.3	1.5	0.9	2.9
SDDSC077B	481.72	482.41	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	482.41	483.50	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	483.50	484.00	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC077B	484.00	484.40	0.4	3.5	0.0	3.6
SDDSC077B	484.40	485.00	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.0
SDDSC077B	485.00	485.90	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	485.90	486.20	0.3	1.7	0.5	2.5
SDDSC077B	486.60	486.90	0.3	3.7	1.1	5.5
SDDSC077B	486.90	487.41	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.8
SDDSC077B	487.41	487.82	0.4	28.3	0.6	29.2
SDDSC077B	488.47	488.89	0.4	1.6	0.4	2.3
SDDSC077B	488.89	489.52	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5
SDDSC077B	489.52	490.34	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	490.34	491.10	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	491.10	491.90	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.2
SDDSC077B	491.90	492.35	0.5	20.9	0.0	21.0
SDDSC077B	492.35	492.70	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.1
SDDSC077B	492.70	493.25	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	493.25	493.90	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	493.90	494.60	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	494.60	494.82	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.9

SDDSC077B	494.82	495.87	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	495.87	496.85	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
SDDSC077B	496.85	497.80	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.1
SDDSC077B	497.80	498.50	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC077B	498.50	498.83	0.3	16.4	11.7	34.9
SDDSC077B	498.83	499.50	0.7	7.0	3.2	12.1
SDDSC077B	499.50	500.50	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.9
SDDSC077B	500.50	500.90	0.4	1.9	0.1	2.1
SDDSC077B	500.90	501.10	0.2	168.0	9.6	183.2
SDDSC077B	501.10	501.50	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.6
SDDSC077B	501.50	501.90	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC077B	501.90	503.00	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC077B	503.00	504.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	504.00	505.25	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC077B	506.15	506.55	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC077B	506.55	506.85	0.3	5.5	0.4	6.1
SDDSC077B	507.85	508.20	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.6
SDDSC077B	508.20	509.00	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	509.30	509.70	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.5
SDDSC077B	509.70	510.34	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	511.10	511.76	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	514.55	514.85	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	514.85	515.30	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	515.30	515.75	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	517.00	517.80	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	518.70	519.25	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	519.25	519.70	0.5	5.0	3.3	10.3
SDDSC077B	519.70	520.05	0.4	1.2	0.7	2.4
SDDSC077B	520.05	520.35	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.3
SDDSC077B	520.35	520.70	0.4	1.3	0.5	2.1
SDDSC077B	521.50	521.80	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.3
SDDSC077B	523.40	523.70	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	524.25	524.42	0.2	31.2	0.9	32.7
SDDSC077B	524.42	525.20	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC077B	525.20	525.35	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	526.05	526.20	0.2	4.8	0.7	5.9
SDDSC077B	526.20	526.70	0.5	10.4	2.0	13.6
SDDSC077B	526.70	526.95	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	526.95	527.30	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
SDDSC077B	527.30	528.15	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	528.15	528.41	0.3	4.8	1.3	6.9
SDDSC077B	528.41	528.67	0.3	5.9	1.8	8.8
SDDSC077B	528.67	529.16	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0

SDDSC077B	529.16	529.31	0.2	2.5	1.5	4.8
SDDSC077B	529.31	529.46	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC077B	529.46	529.80	0.3	3.7	5.4	12.2
SDDSC077B	529.80	529.95	0.2	1.8	1.0	3.4
SDDSC077B	529.95	530.40	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	530.40	530.70	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	530.70	531.00	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9
SDDSC077B	531.00	531.30	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8
SDDSC077B	531.30	531.60	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	531.60	531.90	0.3	1.4	2.9	6.0
SDDSC077B	532.50	532.80	0.3	2.1	1.6	4.6
SDDSC077B	532.80	533.10	0.3	3.0	5.4	11.5
SDDSC077B	533.10	533.40	0.3	0.7	0.9	2.0
SDDSC077B	533.40	534.05	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	534.05	534.60	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3
SDDSC077B	534.93	535.23	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	535.53	535.78	0.3	3.8	0.1	3.9
SDDSC077B	535.78	536.16	0.4	10.7	5.2	18.9
SDDSC077B	538.70	539.10	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	542.35	542.85	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC077B	543.20	543.75	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	544.35	544.85	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	544.85	545.25	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.0
SDDSC077B	545.25	545.64	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	545.64	546.25	0.6	7.1	0.2	7.4
SDDSC077B	546.25	546.85	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC077B	546.85	547.30	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	547.30	547.85	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC077B	552.85	553.70	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	553.70	554.25	0.6	1.8	0.5	2.6
SDDSC077B	555.20	555.60	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC077B	556.15	556.50	0.4	2.4	0.8	3.7
SDDSC077B	556.50	557.40	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
SDDSC077B	557.40	557.80	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC077B	557.80	558.50	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	558.50	559.00	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.9
SDDSC077B	559.00	559.60	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	562.20	562.55	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	562.85	563.10	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.4
SDDSC077B	563.10	563.45	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC077B	563.45	563.75	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	564.30	564.90	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	564.90	565.35	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7

SDDSC077B	568.43	568.50	0.1	0.1	17.0	27.0
SDDSC077B	568.50	569.00	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
SDDSC077B	573.00	573.85	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	573.85	573.98	0.1	1.9	1.9	4.9
SDDSC077B	573.98	574.35	0.4	11.3	55.8	99.5
SDDSC077B	574.35	574.60	0.3	2.4	22.3	37.6
SDDSC077B	574.60	575.40	0.8	2.1	3.0	6.7
SDDSC077B	575.40	576.22	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.1
SDDSC077B	576.22	576.60	0.4	24.5	0.8	25.7
SDDSC077B	576.60	577.16	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC077B	577.16	577.50	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC077B	577.50	578.16	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	578.16	579.08	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6
SDDSC077B	579.08	579.25	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.5
SDDSC077B	579.25	579.45	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC077B	579.45	580.06	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	582.40	582.90	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	611.74	612.00	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	614.12	614.40	0.3	2.3	1.2	4.2
SDDSC077B	614.40	614.90	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	614.90	615.05	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
SDDSC077B	615.05	615.40	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	631.00	632.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	635.00	636.00	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	673.91	674.41	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	699.00	699.50	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	699.50	699.88	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	699.88	700.14	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	700.14	700.83	0.7	18.2	0.7	19.4
SDDSC077B	700.83	701.20	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.8
SDDSC077B	701.20	701.56	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	716.00	717.00	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
SDDSC077B	717.00	718.00	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
SDDSC077B	718.00	718.37	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	718.37	718.86	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	722.38	723.43	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC077B	725.00	725.50	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	725.50	726.00	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	728.90	729.72	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	733.00	733.46	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	733.46	733.80	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	733.80	734.05	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC077B	734.05	734.70	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1

SDDSC077B	735.00	735.45	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC077B	735.45	736.32	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	737.12	737.40	0.3	17.4	0.2	17.7
SDDSC077B	737.40	737.70	0.3	1.9	0.5	2.8
SDDSC077B	737.70	737.96	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.0
SDDSC077B	737.96	738.25	0.3	16.4	0.0	16.5
SDDSC077B	738.25	738.75	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.2
SDDSC077B	738.75	739.27	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	739.27	739.60	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC077B	739.60	739.93	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.5
SDDSC077B	739.93	740.32	0.4	731.0	0.1	731.2
SDDSC077B	740.32	740.74	0.4	2670.0	6.2	2679.8
SDDSC077B	740.74	741.30	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	741.30	741.77	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	741.77	742.58	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	746.77	747.07	0.3	4.9	0.0	4.9
SDDSC077B	749.10	749.60	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC077B	750.50	751.40	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	751.73	752.40	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	752.40	752.70	0.3	11.7	0.0	11.7
SDDSC077B	755.70	756.70	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	756.70	757.70	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	757.70	758.30	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	763.55	764.66	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	764.66	765.23	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	765.23	765.41	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	765.41	766.00	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	766.00	767.00	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	767.00	767.55	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	767.55	768.25	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	768.25	769.15	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	769.15	769.50	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	769.50	770.00	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	770.25	770.50	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	770.50	770.72	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	771.45	771.80	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	774.17	774.48	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	774.48	774.80	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC077B	774.80	775.57	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	775.57	776.30	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	776.30	776.60	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
SDDSC077B	776.60	777.25	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	777.25	777.42	0.2	5.3	0.0	5.4

SDDSC077B	777.42	778.15	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	778.15	778.35	0.2	3.5	0.0	3.5
SDDSC077B	778.35	779.10	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	779.10	779.61	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC077B	779.61	780.20	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	781.20	782.16	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC077B	782.16	783.00	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	783.00	784.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	784.00	785.00	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	785.00	786.00	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC077B	786.00	787.06	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC077B	787.06	787.60	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC077B	795.00	795.20	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core recoveries were maximised using HQ diamond drill core with careful control over water pressure to maintain soft-rock integrity and prevent loss of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• 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). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 include all primary data, from hole SDDSC077B onwards after discussion with SRK Consulting. Prior to this gold was averaged across primary, field and lab duplicates. • 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. • Topographic control is excellent owing to sub 10 cm accuracy from Lidar data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Sunday Creek Goldfield, containing the Clonbinane Project, is covered by the Retention Licence RL 6040 and is surrounded by Exploration Licence EL6163 and Exploration Licence EL7232. All the licences are 100% held by Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Southern Cross Gold Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The main historical prospect within the Sunday Creek project is the Clonbinane prospect, a high level orogenic (or epizonal) Fosterville-style deposit. Small scale mining has been undertaken in the project area since the 1880s continuing through to the early 1900s. Historical production occurred with multiple small shafts and alluvial workings across the Clonbinane Goldfield permits. Production of note occurred at the Clonbinane area with total production being reported as 41,000 oz gold at a grade of 33 g/t gold (Leggo and Holdsworth, 2013) • Work in and nearby to the Sunday Creek Project area by previous explorers typically focused on finding bulk, shallow deposits. Beadell Resources were the first to drill deeper targets and Southern Cross have continued their work in the Sunday Creek Project area. • EL54 - Eastern Prospectors Pty Ltd Rock chip sampling around Christina, Apollo and Golden Dyke mines. Rock chip sampling down the Christina mine shaft. Resistivity survey over the Golden Dyke. Five diamond drill holes around Christina, two of which have assays. • ELs 872 & 975 - CRA Exploration Pty Ltd Exploration focused on finding low grade, high tonnage deposits. The tenements were relinquished after the area was found to be prospective but not economic. Stream sediment samples around the Golden Dyke and Reedy Creek areas. Results were better around the Golden Dyke. 45 dump samples around Golden Dyke old workings showed good correlation between gold, arsenic and antimony. Soil samples over the Golden Dyke to define boundaries of dyke and mineralization. Two costeans parallel to the Golden Dyke targeting soil anomalies. Costeans since rehabilitated by SXG. • ELs 827 & 1520 - BHP Minerals Ltd Exploration targeting open cut gold mineralization peripheral to SXG tenements. • ELs 1534, 1603 & 3129 - Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Targeting shallow, low grade gold. Trenching around the Golden Dyke prospect and results interpreted along with CRAs costeans. 29 RC/Aircore holes totalling 959 m sunk into the Apollo, Rising Sun and Golden Dyke target areas. ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd • ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd ELs 4460 and 4497 were granted to Beadell Resources in November 2007. Beadell successfully drilled 30 RC holes, including second diamond tail holes in the Golden Dyke/Apollo target areas. • Both tenements were 100% acquired by Auminco Goldfields Pty Ltd in late 2012 and combined into one tenement EL4987. • Nagambie Resources Ltd purchased Auminco Goldfields in July 2014. EL4987 expired late 2015, during which time Nagambie Resources applied for a retention licence (RL6040) covering three square kilometres over the Sunday Creek Goldfield. RL6040 was granted July 2017. • Clonbinane Gold Field Pty Ltd was purchased by Mawson Gold Ltd in February 2020. Mawson drilled 30 holes for 6,928 m and made the first discoveries to depth.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of* • *mineralisation.*	• Refer to the description in the main body of the release.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following* • *information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to appendices
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for*	• See “Further Information” and “Metal Equivalent Calculation” in main text of press release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole* • *length, true width not known').*	• See reporting of true widths in the body of the press release.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The results of the diamond drilling are displayed in the figures in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results above 0.1g/t Au have been tabulated in this announcement. The results are considered representative with no intended bias. • Core loss, where material, is disclosed in tabulated drill intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Previously reported diamond drill drill results are displayed in plans, cross sections and long sections and discussed in the text and in the Competent Person's statement.
Further work	• *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.*	• The Company has 4 diamond drill rigs in operation and plans to drill 30,000 m in 2023. The company remains in an exploration stage to expand the mineralisation along strike and to depth. • See diagrams in presentation which highlight current and future drill plans.