Independent Geologist's Report

Mawson Gold Limited (to be renamed be renamed Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd)
(ARBN 681 229 854)

Mr Steven Tambanis
(B.Ec, B.Sc) MAusIMM, AIMVA 11 December 2024

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The Directors
Southern Cross Gold Ltd
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Level 21, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000

11 December 2024

Dear Sirs,

Mr Steven Tambanis has been approached by the Directors of Mawson Gold Ltd ("Mawson") (to be renamed Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd) to provide an Independent Geologist's Report on mineral exploration projects held by Southern Cross Gold Lt ("Southern Cross Gold" or "SXG") in Victoria and Queensland, Australia, for inclusion in a prospectus to be lodged by Mawson Gold Ltd with ASIC and the ASX. The Independent Geologists Report, dated 11 December 2024, is attached. Key points of the report are listed below.

The Projects

In Victoria, Southern Cross Gold controls two historic Fosterville-style (shallow-orogenic epizonal) exploration projects within 241 square kilometres of tenure. These include Sunday Creek and Redcastle (both 100% owned by SXG). The projects occur in Ordovician to Devonian sediments intruded by late Devonian granites and mafic dykes and have evidence of high-level 'epizonal' gold-antimony (Au-Sb) mineralisation.

Past work on Southern Cross Gold's projects in Victoria includes extensive workings from the 1850s to early 1900s, and more recent exploration for near-surface oxide mineralisation including drilling in and near old workings. Exploration has been focussed on testing for depth extensions in these epizonal fields.

Recent drill intersections confirm the exploration potential at Sunday Creek to host high grade gold such as:

- SDDSC107 with 1.0m @ 2,318.9 g/t AuEq (2,318.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 684.3m (new release 5th March 2024);
- SDDSC077b with 3.6m @ 393.4 g/t AuEq (391.9 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 737.1m (new release 5th September 2023); and
- SDDSC091 with 20.0m @ 63.7 g/t AuEq (62.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 430.0m (new release 9th November 2023)

Sunday Creek is currently operating five diamond drill rigs, with a 6th rig arriving by December 2024, to extend and define the known mineralisation envelope below and along-strike of historic workings.

In Queensland, Southern Cross Gold holds three granted exploration permits on the south-eastern edge of the Proterozoic Mt Isa Block, which is host to several world-class lead-zinc-silver (Pb-Zn-Ag) and copper-gold (Cu-Au) deposits. The project strategy is to drill test geophysical targets, a combination of gravity and magnetic anomalies, under 200m or more of cover. One drill hole was completed in 2020, returning anomalous copper associated with retrograde potassic alteration.

Sources of information, reliance on other experts, methodology and verification of information

The statements and opinion in this report are given in good faith and are based on information provided by Southern Cross Gold. The author has endeavoured by reasonable enquiry to confirm the accuracy, authenticity and completeness of the information on which this report is based; there is no evidence seen by the author to doubt the authenticity and substance of the information provided. The author accepts no responsibility or liability for the use of any part of this Report in any other context or for any other purpose by third parties. This report does not purport to give legal advice.

This Report may contain statements attributable to third persons. These statements are made or based on statements made in previous geological reports by Southern Cross Gold or are publicly available from government departments or other public domains.

The author visited the Victorian project sites in November 2022 and for two days in September 2024. There was no visit to the Queensland project, as there is no geology or mineralisation at surface and the author has worked in the region and is familiar with the geology.

Compliance with VALMIN (2015) and JORC (2012) Codes.

The Independent Geologists' Report has been prepared in accordance with the 2015 Code and Guidelines for Assessment and Valuation of Mineral Assets and Mineral Securities for Independent Expert Reposits ('VALMIN', 2015) and the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition.

The relevant Mineral Assets in this report are classified as follows:

1. Advanced Exploration Projects; Retention Licence RL6040 at the Sunday Creek project;
2. Early Stage Exploration Projects; Exploration licences at Sunday Creek project (extensions from Retention Licence); Redcastle project; Mount Isa SE project.

Data Verification

The author of this Technical Report conducted the following work in the verification of Southern Cross Gold's Sunday Creek data and interpretations:

- Visited the Kilmore office and core logging shed;
- Observed geological logging of the drill core, compared this with information held in the MX Deposit database;
- Observed, discussed and understood the geological logging process;
- Understood and validated QAQC for sampling of drill core;
- Inspected mineralised drill core from the each of the prospects;
- Checked selected assay results against half core remaining in core trays;
- Did not take independent sampling of core for check assays, as the procedure for logging, sampling and assay is robust, and several samples with visible gold were confirmed as correlating with drill logs and assays; and
- Confirmed field locations of selected drill holes and prospects, inspected operating diamond drill rigs and the core transport process from Sunday Creek to the Kilmore core farm facility.

Author's Qualifications, Experience and Independence

The author of this Independent Geologist Report is Mr Steven Tambanis, a geologist holding degrees in Geology and Economics from the Australian National University in 1987. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (M.AusIMM) since 1990 and is also a member of Australian Institute of Minerals Valuers and Appraisers (AIMVA). The author has appropriate relevant experience in the mineral deposit styles sought, and has the qualifications and experience to:

- be a Competent Person as defined in the JORC (2012) code, and
- be an Independent Expert as defined in the VALMIN (2015) code.

The author is not a shareholder in any entity involved (i.e. Mawson Gold or Southern Cross Gold) and has no beneficial interest in the outcome of this report. The author will receive fees based on industry standards for the preparation of this report, and the payment of those fees is not related in any way to the results of this report.

Declarations and Consents

Mr Tambanis consents to the inclusion of this Report in the prospectus to be issued by Southern Cross Gold, in the form and context it is provided to Southern Cross Gold, and not for any other purpose. Neither this report nor any part of it may be used for any other purpose without the author's written consent.

Declaration – VALMIN Code. The information in this report that relates to Technical Assessment and Valuation of Mineral Assets reflects information compiled and conclusions derived by Steven Tambanis who is a Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Tambanis is not an employee of either Southern Cross Gold or its affiliates.

This report is not a Valuation Report (as defined in the VALMIN Code) and does not express an opinion as to the value of the mineral assets or projects or make any comment on the fairness and reasonableness of any transactions related to any offer. Aspects reviewed in this report may include prices, socio-political issues and environmental considerations, however the author does not express an opinion regarding the specific value of the assets and tenements involved.

Competent Persons Statement- JORC Code. The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results of Southern Cross Gold has been reviewed by Steven Tambanis, who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr Tambanis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which they are undertaking to qualify as an Expert and Competent Person as defined under the VALMIN Code and in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Tambanis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

Indemnity

Mawson Gold Ltd has indemnified the author with respect to any damages, losses and liabilities related to or arising from the author's engagement, other than those arising from negligence or illegal actions by the author.

The author is a Member of the AUSIMM and is bound by its Code of Ethics.

Steven Tambanis (B.Ec, B.Sc) MAusIMM, AIMVA

Executive Summary

Mr Steven Tambanis was engaged by Mawson Gold Ltd (to be renamed Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd) to provide an Independent Geologist's Report on mineral exploration projects held by Southern Cross Gold Lt ("Southern Cross Gold" or "SXG") in Victoria and Queensland, Australia, for inclusion in a prospectus to be lodged by Mawson Gold Ltd with ASIC and the ASX.

Mawson Gold Ltd (MAW:TSXV) currently owns approximately 48.67% of the issued shares of SXG (SXG Shares) as at the date of this report. Mawson has held these shares in SXG since SXG's ASX listing in May 2022, as the SXG listing was by way of a spin-off of what was then 58.3% of Mawson's interest in SXG and its Australian assets. Following implementation of the Scheme, Mawson and SXG, and each of their subsidiaries, will form the Combined Group, whereby SXG will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Mawson.

Mawson entered into a binding Scheme Implementation Agreement (SIA) with SXG on 30 July 2024 under which it is proposed Mawson will acquire 100% of the shares in SXG it does not already own, by way of a Scheme of Arrangement (Scheme). This is to simplify the ownership structure, and the new Southern Cross Gold entity will be dual-listed on the ASX and TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV).

Southern Cross Gold's mineral assets are in Victoria and Queensland.

Mawson Gold Ltd holds the Skellefteå gold project in Sweden. In January 2022, the Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement to earn-in up to 85% of the 2,500 ha Skellefteå project. Skellefteå consists of four granted exploration permits of 100%-owned claims located in the Skelleftea Mining District of Northern Sweden, 40km north-northwest of the city of Skellefteå. Notably, Skellefteå is adjacent to a number of currently producing gold projects that have produced in excess of 7 Moz of gold within 22km of the project (most notably from the Boliden, Bjorkdal and Kankberg gold mines).

Mawson intends to divest the Skellefteå Project prior to completion of the Scheme of Arrangement with Southern Cross Gold Ltd and is therefore not included in this Independent Technical Report.

Due to the continuous reporting of five active drill rigs at Sunday Creek, a cut-off date of 15 July 2024 was applied to reported drill results.

The Victorian assets (Figure 1) include two project areas with significant potential for high-grade gold mineralisation and a Right of First Refusal (ROFR) area to acquire additional tenure:

- Sunday Creek project: 100% owned Southern Cross Gold asset comprising two exploration permits and a retention licence totalling 16,564 hectares (held by Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd ("CGF"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold Ltd).
- Redcastle project: 100% owned Southern Cross Gold asset comprising four granted exploration permits and an exploration tenement application totalling 9,705 hectares (held in name of SXG Victoria Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold Ltd).
- Right of First Refusal area ("ROFR") covering the remainder of contiguous Nagambie Resources (ASX: NAG) tenure surrounding its Nagambie Mine (agreement in name of SXG Victoria Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold Ltd).

The Mount Isa Southeast project (Figure 1), Queensland comprises three 100% owned exploration permits (held by SXG Queensland Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold Ltd) in northwest Queensland in the highly prospective Mt Isa – Cloncurry Block. Primary target types of copper-gold (Cu-Au) and silver-lead-zinc (Ag-Pb-Zn).

Victorian Projects

The Southern Cross Gold Victorian properties are located in central Victoria. The Sunday Creek project (the southernmost project) is located 60 kilometres north of Melbourne and the Redcastle project is 20km to the north of Heathcote (Figure 2).

The Victorian goldfields have produced over 80 million ounces of gold and largely occur within a sequence of close to tightly folded Palaeozoic low-grade Cambrian to early Devonian turbiditic metasediments. Litho-structural zones are defined primarily using the age of the metasediments — key to this discussion are the Bendigo zone (dominated by early Ordovician sediments) and the Melbourne zone (late Ordovician to late Devonian sediments). The age of the gold mineralisation ranges from late Ordovician to late Devonian with clusters of gold mineralisation associated with named orogenic events (Benambran, Bindian and Tabberabberan Orogenies).

Victorian mesozonal orogenic goldfields that produced more than 1 million ounces of gold from quartz veins include Bendigo (18 MOz), Stawell (4.0 MOz), Ballarat (2.8 MOz), Walhalla (2.2 MOz), Maldon (2.0 MOz), Woods Point (1.4 MOz) and Clunes (1.3 MOz). These formed during the Benambran and Bindian orogenic events.

Gold formed during the Tabberabberan orogeny is more varied in style and includes the "epizonal" type — shallower-formed high-grade gold-antimony mineralisation with subtle structural control. High fluid pressures drive reactivation of existing brittle structures and fluid overpressuring causes multiple vein orientations and breccia development. The world's highest-grade gold mine, Fosterville is regarded as the classic example of this late, high-grade "epizonal" mineralisation style.

The dominant north-south striking structural fabric is cut by Devonian intrusives, largely granitoids, but also more primitive mafic rocks. Associated with the late Devonian intrusives are coeval volcanics and dyke systems and although volumetrically less significant, they provide a strong indication of the potential for shallow igneous-driven hydrothermal activity. The apparent spatial relationship of some gold mineralisation in the aureoles of late Devonian granites, localised epithermal textures and evidence for fluid overpressure support this hypothesis.

Sunday Creek Project Summary

The Sunday Creek Project is 100% owned by Southern Cross Gold Ltd and is a significant example of an epizonal-style gold-antimony project. It is located 60km north of Melbourne (Figure 2).

The Sunday Creek project comprises two exploration permits and a retention licence totalling 16,564 hectares (held by Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd ("CGF"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold Ltd). Figure 6 shows the tenure outlines. 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. On 04 October 2024, the Company announced its intention to acquire additional freehold land, which is subject to Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) approval.

Gold and antimony form in a relay of vein sets that cut across a steeply dipping zone of intensely altered rocks (the "host"). When observed from above, the host resembles the side rails of a ladder, where the sub-vertical mineralised vein sets are the "rungs" that extend from surface to depth. At Apollo and Rising Sun these individual rungs have been defined over 600m depth extent from surface to 1,100m below surface, are 2.5 - 3.5m (up to 10m wide), and 20m to 100m in strike.

As of 15th July 2024, 148 drill holes for 61,570m had been drilled by SXG at Sunday Creek since late 2020. This includes 10 drillholes for 439m which were abandoned due to excessive deviation or poor hole conditions. 14 drillholes for 2,383m have been reported regionally outside of the main Sunday Creek drill area. A total of 64 historic drill holes for 5,599m were completed from the late 1960s to 2008.

The project now contains a total of forty-three (43) >100 g/t AuEq*m and forty-nine (49) >50 to 100 g/t AuEq*m drill holes by applying a 2m @ 1g/t Au lower cut.

A systematic drill program is strategically targeting these significant vein formations. Initially these have been defined over 1,350m strike of the host from Christina to Apollo prospects, of which approximately 620m has been more intensively drill tested (Rising Sun to Apollo). At least 50 'rungs' have been defined to date, defined by high-grade intercepts (20 g/t to >7,330 g/t Au) along with lower grade edges. Ongoing step-out drilling is aiming to delineate the potential extent of this mineralised system.

Five diamond drilling rigs are currently operating at Sunday Creek with a sixth diamond rig scheduled to commence drilling by December 2024. The Company is on track to complete >30,000 diamond drill metres in calendar 2024.

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.

The focus of the Company is to explore for, discover and define gold deposits analogous in mineralisation style, type and timing to the Fosterville gold mine. These epizonal deposits are associated with the Tabberabberan orogeny of the Mid-Devonian and have a characteristic metallogenic signature of Au-As-Sb mineralisation. The epizonal deposits of Central Victoria are distinctly different to the Early Devonian Bindian & Benambran orogenic mesozonal gold mineralisation of the Ballarat and Bendigo goldfields found further west.

Redcastle Project Summary

Redcastle is a shallow orogenic (or epizonal) Fosterville-style historic high-grade field held within a tenure area of 7,505 hectares. It is located 120 kilometres north of Melbourne, 7km along strike from Mandalay Resources' Costerfield mine and the same north-south bounding structure (Moorabool fault), 24 kilometres east of Agnico Eagle's Fosterville mine. First discovered in 1859, it was a high-grade epizonal gold system with visible gold in quartz (+/- stibnite) association. Extremely high gold grades were mined from 24 historic mining areas within a 4.5km x 7km area. Better historic mines include the Welcome Group of mines were exploited over 2km strike length from 1859–1865, down to a maximum depth of 125m and extracted 20,583 Oz@ 254.6g/t gold; the Beautiful Venus Group of mines are located 2.5km east of the Welcome Group; the reef was worked along strike for 61m on surface and 30m at the base of the shaft and averaged 0.6m @ 93 g/t to 311 g/t gold. Other styles worked in this field included quartz-vein stockworks in sandstones and dyke-hosted mineralisation.

Modern exploration began in 1985. Work undertaken prior to SXG Victoria Pty Ltd at Redcastle included extensive rock chip (1,795 samples) and soil geochemical programs (1,619 soil samples), RC (169 drill holes totaling 7,950.5m) and RAB drill programs, costean mapping programs (128 costeans totaling 6,051.6m) and extensive geophysical surveys. Exploration within Redcastle has concentrated mostly on gold, with areas of past mining and known mineralisation being the focus for most companies. 17 kilometres of combined high-grade vein strike remains untested below the workings and below the water table (50m average depth). Selected drill results from these shallow holes proximal to the high-grade mines include: 10m at 2.5 g/t gold from 22m (RRC26), 2m at 10.7 g/t gold

from 39m (RRC41) and 2m at 6.3 g/t gold from 26m (PR16). None of the drill data has been independently verified at this time. The true thickness of the mineralised intervals is not known at this stage. No systematic geophysical surveys were undertaken.

Since SXG Victoria Pty Ltd began work on the Redcastle project in 2020, they completed geophysical surveys (induced polarisation, gravity and ground magnetics). In addition, they completed diamond drilling to focus on finding high grade reef-hosted gold at depth, mostly along previously worked structures. Accordingly, 16 diamond drill holes (MDDRE001-015 for 2,786.9m) were drilled to target mineralised structures beneath the most productive of the old workings. Better results were:

- MDDRE010: 1.2m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 75.7m including 0.5m @ 9.1 g/t Au from 76.3m (Mullocky prospect);
- MDDRE008: 0.1m @ 7.2 g/t Au from 148.2m (Clarke's prospect); and
- MDDRE009a: 0.3m @ 4.2 g/t Au and 1.2% Sb from 52.7m and 0.7m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 62.3m (Redcastle North prospect).

Queensland Project Summary

The SXG Queensland Pty Ltd exploration tenure is located on the south-eastern part of the Mt Isa Block, which is host to numerous world-class mineral deposits including Mt Isa (Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag), Cannington (Pb, Zn, Ag), and Ernest Henry (Cu, Au). The strategy underpinning this project is to test geophysical responses (gravity, magnetics) under the thick cover sequence.

One diamond drill hole was completed by SXG Queensland Pty Ltd in 2020, partly funded by the Queensland Government under the Collaborative Exploration Initiative. It intersected anomalous copper, up to 0.8% Cu over 0.3 m, associated with texturally late sulphidic alteration.

Prospectivity and Budget

In Victoria, Southern Cross Gold purchased assets where exploration drilling had been completed to target high-grade epizonal gold resources. Results at the Sunday Creek project gave considerable encouragement ("Advanced Exploration Project") in this regard, with significant high-grade gold intersections reported. Other results at the Redcastle project show potential for further gold intersections ("Early Exploration Projects").

In the author's opinion, the proposed exploration budget totalling AUD$19.7 million as discussed in this report will be sufficient to cover costs of the proposed exploration program including drilling, assaying and other exploration techniques to locate and test for epizonal gold in the Victorian properties and for Cu-Au-Zn-Pb in the Queensland properties, for the two-year budget period. Progressive expenditure is naturally based on the success of drilling and defining new drill targets.

The author understands that Southern Cross Gold Consolidated intends to continue the exploration strategy of a systematic value-add approach, aimed at identifying high-grade epizonal gold systems beneath and surrounding historic goldfields. Southern Cross Gold has developed a work plan (Table 1, following).

			Southern Cross Gold IGR Exploration budget			
Y1		Y2	**Sunday Creek**			
$	240	$	240	**Item**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**total 2 Years**
	30000		**30000**	Drilling - all-in cost	$ 7,200,000	$ 7,200,000	$ 14,400,000
				Environmental, Social, Community	$ 250,000	$ 350,000	$ 600,000
				Technical studies - consultants - geological, metallurgical, geophysics	$ 500,000	$ 600,000	$ 1,100,000
				Administration	$ 500,000	$ 500,000	$ 1,000,000
				Site costs	$ 150,000	$ 150,000	$ 300,000
				Sub-total pre contingency	$ 8,600,000	$ 8,800,000	$ 17,400,000
	10%		**10%**	Contingency	$ 860,000	$ 880,000	$ 1,740,000
				Total	**$ 9,460,000**	**$ 9,680,000**	**$ 19,140,000**
				Redcastle			
	2.5%		2.5%	Drilling, fieldwork, administration	$ 215,000	$ 220,000	$ 435,000
	10%		**10%**	Contingency	$ 21,500	$ 22,000	$ 43,500
				Total	**$ 236,500**	**$ 242,000**	**$ 478,500**
				Mt Isa, Queensland			
				Administration, technical studies	**$ 50,000**	**$ 50,000**	**$ 100,000**
				total for all projects	**$ 9,746,500**	**$ 9,972,000**	**$ 19,718,500**

Table 1: *Proposed two-year exploration budget for Southern Cross Gold showing the project breakdown across projects.*

This report is completed in accordance with the Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets (The VALMIN Code, 2015).

This report contains conclusions, opinions, estimates and information based on the following:

- Reports, data, plans, maps, 3D computer models and other information provided by Southern Cross Gold;
- Information made available to and gathered by the author from prior exploration and published reports and maps, for preparation of this report; and
- Qualifications, assumptions and conditions as detailed in this report.

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this Report have been based on the information supplied to the author by Southern Cross Gold Ltd. The author has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied data, the results and conclusions from the review are reliant on the accuracy and completeness of the supplied data. The author does not accept any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information and does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions or actions resulting from them. Opinions, results and conclusions in this Report are based on site conditions, features and economic circumstances as they existed at the time of the review, and those reasonably foreseeable; they do not necessarily apply to conditions, features and economic circumstances that may arise after the date of this Report.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Context and Purpose

Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("Southern Cross Gold" or the "Company") has mineral exploration rights across areas containing multiple significant gold occurrences in Victoria, Australia and exploration permits with copper-gold and silver-lead-zinc targets in the south-eastern Mount Isa Block, Queensland.

Mr Steven Tambanis was commissioned by Mawson Gold Ltd to prepare an Independent Geologist Report (IGR) for use in a prospectus, for Mawson Gold Ltd to enable a listing on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

In Victoria, Southern Cross Gold has two project areas, totalling 241 square kilometres (sq. km or km^2), which have potential for high-level 'epizonal' gold deposits. These are:

- Sunday Creek (100% ownership by Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd) consisting of two Exploration Licences (EL), one Retention Licence (RL) totalling approximately 165.64 square kilometres;
- Redcastle (100% ownership by SXG Victoria Pty Ltd) consisting of 3 ELs, 1 Prospecting License (PL), totalling approximately 75 square kilometres. There is also a 22km^2 Exploration License (EL) application.

In addition, Southern Cross Gold holds a Right of First Refusal over a 3,300 square kilometre tenement package held by Nagambie Resources Ltd., and a strategic equity investment (50,000,000 shares) in Nagambie Resources Ltd.

In the south-eastern Mount Isa Block, Queensland, SXG Queensland Pty Ltd has three granted Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs) in the over a combined 37km of strike length, and an area of 387 square kilometres. One drill hole was completed by Mawson, largely funded under a Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) grant from the Queensland Government.

The three projects held are considered to be "Exploration and Advanced Exploration Projects" under the VALMIN code, which makes them speculative in nature. Sufficient work has already been completed to show that several of the properties - Sunday Creek in Particular - have potential and warrant further exploration and assessment.

To that end, the exploration program and budget proposed by Southern Cross Gold and totalling $19.7M in the first two years has been reviewed and found to be appropriate for the potential of the properties, given the mineralisation styles present and degree and quality of exploration up to this point.

The purpose of this report is to:

1. provide an independent assessment of the Victorian properties,
2. provide a review of the past exploration and discovery potential in that area,
3. comment on the proposed exploration programs and budget.

The data presented and utilised by the author comes principally from the staff of Southern Cross Gold. The information presented includes:

1. geological, topographical and mine maps,
2. legal and mineral tenement information,
3. drilling data, including geological logs, sections and assays,
4. geochemical data of soil and rock, including descriptions, locations and assays,
5. Exploration Targets,
6. assay data QAQC and preliminary metallurgy testwork results,
7. interpretations and conclusions. Recommendations

The author of this Technical Report has relied on information and opinions forming the basis for parts of this Report as follows:

- Historical data from mining in the 1800s to early 1900s on the mining at that time has been useful but not relied upon.
- Previous exploration by various companies has been compiled but not relied upon.
- Detailed technical geological work of Southern Cross Gold's Australian geological team, supervised by the Managing Director, Mr Michael Hudson (FAusIMM), Exploration Manager, Kenneth Bush (MAIG RPGEO) and General Manager Lisa Gibbons (MAusIMM). Data have been independently verified by the author during a field visit on 29 November 2022 and for two days on 11-12 September 2024.
- Summaries of written documents and maps noted by Southern Cross Gold as prior work on their permits.
- Where inputs have been received from other sources, the Qualified Person has reviewed and verified the contained assumptions and conclusions if possible.

Figure 1: *Southern Cross Gold Australian project locations in Victoria (Sunday Creek and Redcastle) and Queensland (Mount Isa).*

1.2 Tenure and Victorian Tenement Acquisition Transactions

The author has sighted tenement holding reports confirming the status of the Southern Cross Gold Victorian and Queensland tenements respectively. Status of the tenements, at the date of this report, is given in Table 2 to Table 4. Tenement reports are appended to this Prospectus.

In this context "Southern Cross Gold" refers to Southern Cross Gold Ltd and/or its wholly owned subsidiary companies, Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd, SXG Victoria Pty Ltd and SXG Queensland Pty Ltd when not specifically stated.

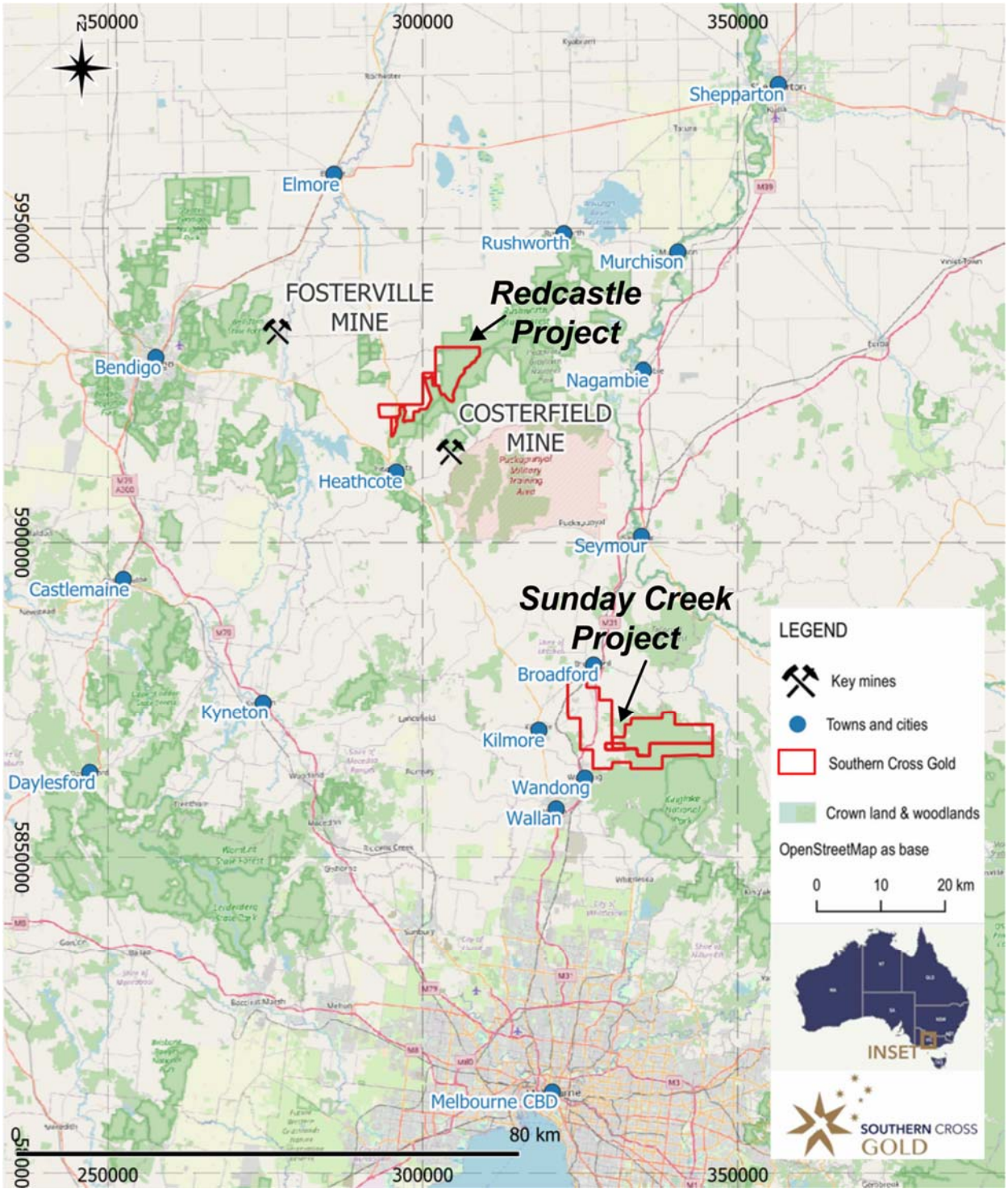


Figure 2: *Map of regional central Victoria showing locations of SXG's Sunday Creek and Redcastle project areas in relation to the Fosterville and Costerfield mines, regional towns and Melbourne CBD. Permits held by the Company (granted, applications and retention licences) are all shown. WGS84 map projection. Source OpenStreetMap®*

1.2.1 Background to the Victorian Tenement Acquisition Transactions

Victoria hosts one of the giant orogenic goldfields of the world with more than 80 MOz extracted since 1851 (Earth Resources Victoria, 2022). There are two distinct sub-types of orogenic gold mineralisation in Victoria (mesozonal and epizonal), formed during different metallogenic/orogenic events: the first recorded from the ~445Ma Benambran Orogeny, and the second from the ~370-380Ma Tabberabberan Orogeny occurring within distinct regional geological domains. Most of the gold recovered from the Victorian goldfields has been produced from the older, Benambran-aged mesozonal gold-quartz vein systems, targeted by the historic miners in the Bendigo and Stawell zones. From 2016, Kirkland Lake's Fosterville Mine re-wrote the Victorian geological opportunity for epizonal gold deposits by demonstrating that epizonal systems can develop extremely high-grade, free gold deposits.

Mawson Gold Ltd (TSX: MAW), executed multifaceted agreements covering the Victorian goldfields of Australia with Nagambie Resources Limited (ASX: NAG) ("Nagambie") executed in January 2020 and October 2020. The January 2020 agreements, which closed on 24 March 2020, dealt with the 100% purchase of Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd ("CGF"), which is the owner of the Sunday Creek Gold Project and option and joint venture agreements of the Redcastle projects.

Mawson Gold Ltd (MAW:TSXV) ("Mawson") currently owns approximately 48.67% of the issued shares of SXG (SXG Shares) as at the date of this report. Mawson has held these shares in SXG since SXG's ASX listing in May 2022, as the SXG listing was by way of a spin-off of what was then 58.30% of Mawson's interest in SXG and its Australian assets.

Mawson entered into a binding Scheme Implementation Agreement (SIA) with SXG on 30 July 2024 under which it is proposed Mawson will acquire 100% of the shares in SXG it does not already own, by way of a Scheme of Arrangement (Scheme). Mawson and SXG, and each of their subsidiaries, will form the Combined Group, whereby SXG will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Mawson.

1.2.2 Strategic 10% equity investment in Nagambie Resources Ltd

Mawson Gold Ltd entered into a subscription agreement with Nagambie Resources ("Nagambie") dated March 24, 2020, under which Mawson Gold subscribed for 50.0 million ordinary shares of Nagambie (the "Nagambie Shares"). As part of the intra-group reconstruction, Southern Cross Gold purchased the 50,000,000 shares in Nagambie Resources Ltd from Mawson Gold Ltd. This provides Southern Cross Gold the right of first refusal to take up or match proposals over the remainder of Nagambie's 3,300 square kilometre tenement package in Victoria. This includes the Nagambie Gold Mine and has the potential to provide Southern Cross Gold with a pipeline of new projects.

1.2.3 Sunday Creek Tenements (100% owned – Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd ("CGF"))

As described above, Southern Cross Gold, via the acquisition of CGF, holds 100% of the Sunday Creek project. Tenure is summarised in Table 2. Details of the projects are described below.

Table 2: Sunday Creek exploration licences and retention licence.

Licence	Name	Status	Company	Area (Ha)	Grant Date	Expiry Date
EL006163	Clonbinane	Granted	Clonbinane Goldfield	5,900	17/07/2017	16/07/2027
EL007232	Clonbinane	Granted	Clonbinane Goldfield	10,700	17/12/2020	16/12/2025
				16,600	**Total area (Ha)**	
RL006040	Clonbinane	Granted	Clonbinane Goldfield	300	3/07/2017	2/07/2025

1.2.4 Redcastle Project

Pursuant to Option and Joint Venture Agreements entered into on March 24, 2020 between SXG Victoria Pty Ltd (a 100% owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold Ltd) and Nagambie Resources (ASX:NAG), SXG Victoria had the right to earn an up to 70% joint venture interest Nagambie's Redcastle gold project, comprising Exploration Licences 5546, 7498 and 7499 (Table 3) located in Victoria by incurring pre-determined exploration expenditures:

Once SXG Victoria Pty Ltd earned 70%, a joint venture between the parties was to be formed. Nagambie could then contribute its 30% share of further exploration expenditures or, if it choose not to contribute, dilute its interest. Should Nagambie's interest be reduced to less than 5.0, it would be deemed to have forfeited its interest in the joint venture to Southern Cross Gold in exchange for a 1.5 Net Smelter Return royalty ("NSR") on gold revenue. Should Nagambie be granted the NSR, Southern Cross Gold would have the right to acquire the NSR for AUD$4,000,000.

In November 2020 Southern Cross Gold advised Nagambie that it had incurred the requisite total exploration expenditures to earn a 50% interest (the "Initial Earn-In") in the Redcastle property. Southern Cross Gold was now a registered co-holder of EL 5546.

In February 2022 Southern Cross Gold advised Nagambie that it had incurred the requisite total exploration expenditures to earn a 70% interest and both parties established a formal joint venture.

On October 25, 2023, Southern Cross Gold acquired the remaining 30% interest and the royalty from NAG in the Redcastle gold-antimony Joint Venture ("JV") tenements for AUD $250,000.

SXG purchased the Laura Prospecting License (PL6415) in July 2023. Drilling by the previous owners in 2019 returned high grade gold and antimony intersections. Significant results include:

- RDDH03:0.1m @ 743.0 g/t AuEq (704.0g/tAu,24.7%Sb)from116.9m
- RDDH07: 0.2 m @ 28.1 g/t AuEq (27.9 g/t Au, 0.1 %Sb) from 67.8 m
- RDDH08: 0.2 m @ 20.0 g/t AuEq (17.5 g/t Au, 1.6 %Sb) from 162.6 m

Table 3: *Redcastle project area exploration licences and application details.*

Tenement	Permit Description	Holder /Applicant	Status	Grant Date	Expiry date / (next renewal)	Area (ha)
EL 5546	Redcastle	SXG Victoria Pty Ltd/Nagambie Resources Ltd[1,2]	Granted	08/05/2017	07/05/2027	5,100
EL 7498	Cornella Lake	Nagambie Resources Ltd[1,2]	Granted	28/05/2021	27/05/2026	1,900
EL 7499	Sheoak	Nagambie Resources Ltd[1,2]	Granted	28/05/21	27/05/2026	500
PL006415	Laura Mine	SXG Victoria Pty Ltd	Granted	29/03/2018	28/03/2025	5
					Total area	7,505

1. Currently registered with Nagambie Resources as primary holder but held SXG Victoria Pty Ltd (70%) (SXGV)/ Nagambie Resources Ltd 30% ("NAG").

2. On 24 October 2024, Southern Cross Gold Ltd entered into the special purchase agreement (SPA) for SXGV to acquire the NAG Interests in the Redcastle Project from NAG. The transfer documents for the transfer of the Redcastle Tenements to SXGV have been submitted to the Victorian Department for registration. As at the date of this Report, the transfer of the has not been processed by the Victorian Department. Following successful registration of the Redcastle Tenements, SXGV will seek to enter new agreements with residents prior to any further exploration, as all prior agreements with residents affected by the Redcastle Tenements are expired as at the date of this Report.

1.2.5 Mount Isa Southeast Project, Queensland, Australia

SXG Queensland Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold holds three exploration prospecting licences ("EPMs", Table 4) for 387 square kilometres in the south-eastern Mount Isa Block. These EPMs were applied for by SXG Queensland and were not acquired from third parties.

Table 4: *Mount Isa project exploration permits*

Tenement	Permit Description	Holder /Applicant	Status	Grant Date	Expiry date / (next renewal)	Area (ha)
EPM 26481	Mt Isa South 4	SXG Queensland Pty Ltd	Granted	26/04/2018	25/04/2028	10,309
EPM 27625	Warburton Creek South	SXG Queensland Pty Ltd	Granted	08/03/2021	07/03/2026	8,613
EPM 27626	Warburton Creek	SXG Queensland Pty Ltd	Granted	30/03/2021	29/03/2026	19,778
					Total area	38,700

2. Geological Setting: Victoria

The Lachlan Fold Belt of Victoria, Australia hosts one of the giant orogenic goldfields of the world with more than 80MOz extracted since 1851. The state is now experiencing its third gold boom following the discovery of extremely high-grade gold at Fosterville in 2016. Fosterville's Proven and Probable Ore Reserves at the end of 2020 were 1.97 MOz, including 1.79 MOz at an average grade of 15.4 g/t in the Lower Phoenix and Harrier systems (including 1.25 MOz at an average grade of 30.6 g/t in the Swan Zone) and 180,000 ounces at an average grade of 5.3 g/t at Robbin's Hill (Agnico Eagle, 2022).

There are two distinct sub-types of orogenic gold mineralisation in Victoria (mesozonal and epizonal), formed during different metallogenic/orogenic events: the first recorded from the ~445 Ma Benambran Orogeny, and the second from the ~370-380 Ma Tabberabberan Orogeny occurring within distinct regional geological domains. Most of the gold recovered from the Victorian goldfields has been produced from the older, Benambran-aged mesozonal gold-quartz vein systems, targeted by the historic miners in the Bendigo and Stawell zones. More recently, Fosterville's high-grade gold discoveries re-wrote Victoria's geological opportunity for epizonal gold deposits, by demonstrating that these systems can develop extremely high-grade, free gold deposits, as well as high-grade Au-Sb lodes.

Epizonal Au-Sb mineralisation was formed at shallow crustal levels, during orogenic events, by auriferous fluids with high fluid pressures causing reactivation of existing brittle structures, with multiple vein orientations and breccia development (see recent papers by Vollgger et al., 2020; Voisey et al., 2020; Wilson et al., 2020).

The Victorian goldfields are largely hosted by a sequence of Cambrian to early Devonian turbiditic metasediments (Figure 3), which are openly to tightly folded and typically of low metamorphic grade. Litho-structural zones are defined primarily using the age of the metasediments — key to this discussion are the Bendigo zone (dominated by early Ordovician rocks) and the Melbourne zone (late Ordovician to late Devonian). The age of the gold mineralisation ranges from late Ordovician to late Devonian with clusters of gold mineralisation associated with three major orogenic events (Benambran, Bindian and Tabberabberan, Figure 4).

The Bendigo and Ballarat vein quartz-gold lodes are regarded as the classic examples of the Victorian mesothermal orogenic style formed during the Benambran and Bindian orogenic events (Earth Resources Victoria, 2022). Victorian mesozonal orogenic goldfields that produced more than 1 million ounces of gold from quartz veins include Bendigo (18 MOz), Stawell (4.0 MOz), Ballarat (2.8 MOz), Walhalla (2.2 MOz), Maldon (2.0 MOz), Woods Point (1.4 MOz) and Clunes (1.3 MOz) (Earth Resources Victoria, 2022). These formed during the Benambran and Bindian orogenic events. Gold formed during the Tabberabberan orogeny is more varied in style and includes the "epizonal" type — shallower-formed high-grade gold-antimony mineralisation usually with subtle structural control, although faults are always present.

Significant producers from Tabberrabberan mineralisation include the Agnico Eagle owned Fosterville Gold Mine, and Mandalay Resources' Costerfield Au-Sb Mine. A key common feature of Tabberabberan mineralisation in Victoria is the presence of anomalous levels of antimony, commonly in the form of stibnite (Sb_2S_3), and arsenic in the form of arsenian pyrite or arsenopyrite (FeAsS). Costerfield is a significant producer of antimony, average annual production of ~4,600 tonnes of antimony and 39 KOz Au since 2010 (Mandalay Resources 2024 Ni 43-101 technical report).

The dominant north-south striking structural fabric is cut by Devonian intrusives, largely granitoids, but also more primitive mafic rocks. Associated with the late Devonian intrusives are coeval volcanics and dyke systems; and although volumetrically less significant, they provide a strong indication of the potential for shallow igneous-driven hydrothermal activity. The apparent spatial relationship of some gold mineralisation in the aureoles of late Devonian granites, together with localised epithermal textures and some documented intrusion-related deposits (e.g. Bierlein and McKnight, 2005) support this hypothesis.

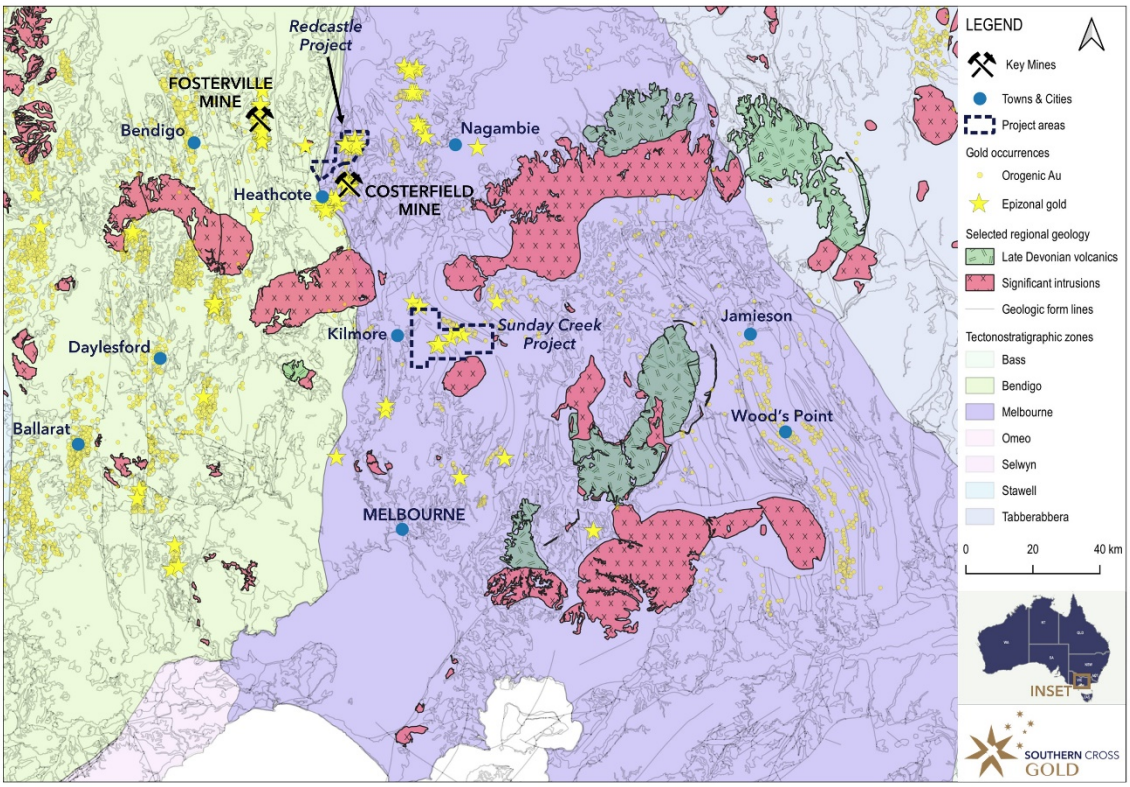


Figure 3: *Simplified Victorian geological map showing key tectonostratigraphic zones and locations of key gold mines and gold occurrences. (Open source data from Geological Survey of Victoria; Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)*

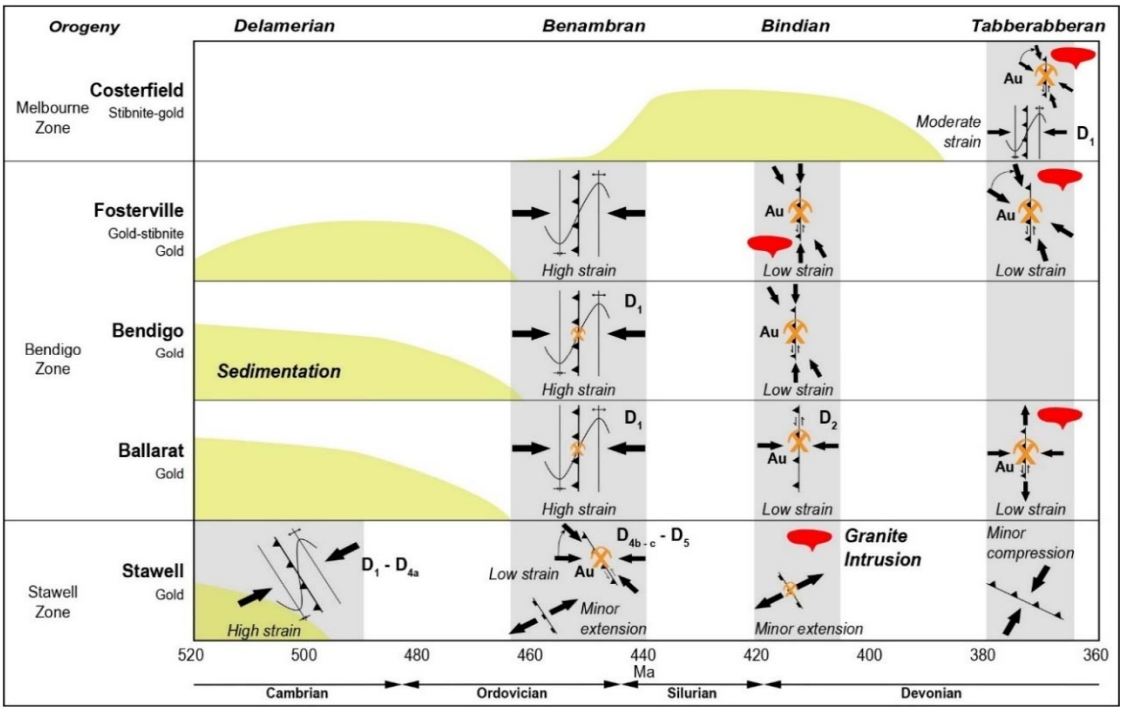


Figure 4: *Diagram indicating inferred relationship between sedimentation, structural regime during orogenic events, granite emplacement and gold mineralisation (from Wilson et al. 2020).*

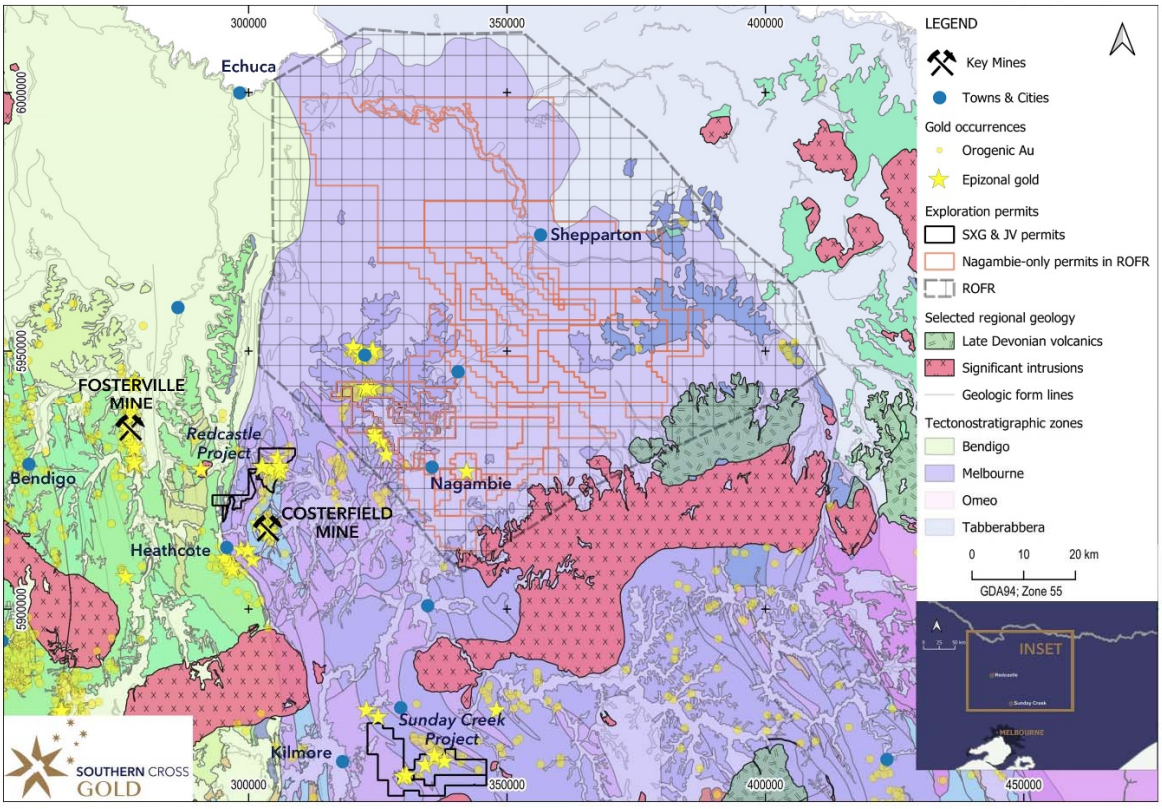


Figure 5: *Simplified Victorian geological map centred on Southern Cross Gold project areas (primarily Melbourne zone) with late Devonian intrusives and volcanics. The ROFR and included Nagambie-owned permits are shown with orange borders and the Southern Cross and option and joint venture permits are indicated for the two project areas. Open source data from Geological Survey of Victoria; Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.*

3. Sunday Creek Project

3.1 Location, Physiography and Access

The Sunday Creek project (Figure 6) is located 60km north of Melbourne, covering some 166km^2 in two Exploration Licenses (EL's) and one Retention license (RL). The Clonbinane North Exploration Licence 6163, and Retention Licence 6040 cover undulating hilly terrain from 275m to 560m Australian Height Datum (AHD) at Mt Disappointment. Access is very good, via the Hume Highway from Melbourne, and a network of sealed and gravel roads. A small part is cleared for farming, much is open eucalypt forest of the Mt Disappointment State Forest. The Sunday Creek Exploration Licence 7232 joins the Clonbinane tenements on the western side. It is largely cleared for agriculture with relict forest patches, between 260m and 320m AHD. The Hume Highway runs through the tenement with numerous sealed and gravel roads giving good access. The town of Wandong lies south of the tenements, and the small town of Waterford Park is within tenement EL7232. The area experiences hot dry summers and cool winters; access is year-round.

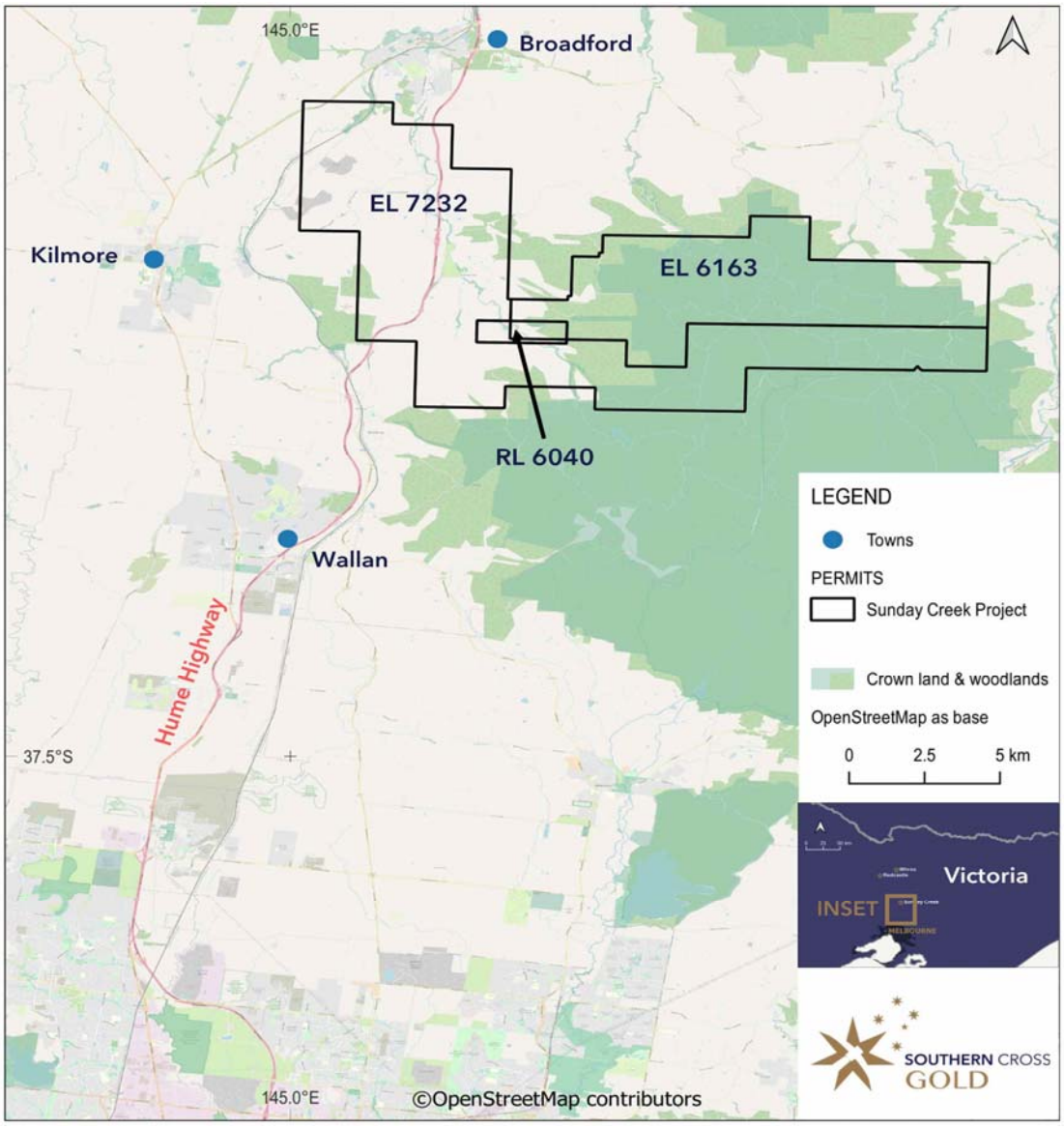


Figure 6: *Location diagram for Sunday Creek project including the granted exploration permits and retention licence RL 6040. WGS84 map projection. Source OpenStreetMap®*

The drainage divide between southerly and northerly flowing rivers and creeks occurs just to the south of the Sunday Creek project; thus all runoff is to the north with water eventually flowing into the Murray River.

Annual rainfall averages around 900mm in the hilly terrain of Sunday Creek; it can be quite steep, with a mixture of farmland and native forest. Stands of mountain ash (Eucalyptus regnans) and messmate stringybark (Eucalyptus obliqua), are on the diving range to the south of the project. With reducing elevation, the ash forests give way to open forest of messmate stringybark and narrow-leaf peppermint (Eucalyptus radiata), while the drier, steeper slopes carry broad-leaf peppermint (Eucalyptus dives) and red stringybark (Eucalyptus macrorhyncha). Mountain grey gum (Eucalyptus cypellocarpa) and manna gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) occur on the wetter sites.

3.2 Geology

The Sunday Creek project occurs within the Melbourne Zone of the Palaeozoic Lachlan Fold Belt. The Melbourne Formation (Silurian) and the Humevale Siltstone (early Devonian) are the major stratigraphic units with mapped exposures folded and thrust-faulted by the Late Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny into dominantly SE-striking open to tight folds (Figure 7). The Mount Disappointment granite (late Devonian age 375.3 ± 2.5 Ma and 376.9 ± 2.6 Ma for early crystallisation (Clemens et al., 2022)) is emplaced into this sequence 8km south-east of the project tenements. Contact metamorphic effects are not obvious within the project, but dykes apparently related to the granite are significant in the project.

Dark grey turbiditic siltstones are the dominant sediment type at Sunday Creek with subordinate fine- to medium-grained laminated sandstones (Figure 7). Corals and fossiliferous bands have been intersected in Southern Cross diamond drilling. Graded beds in the siltstones are rare and where present indicate the sequence is not overturned. The metamorphic grade of the sediments is low (sub-greenschist facies). The sequence is described as conformable, and monotonous with a number of marker units (informal members) and subtle gradational changes.

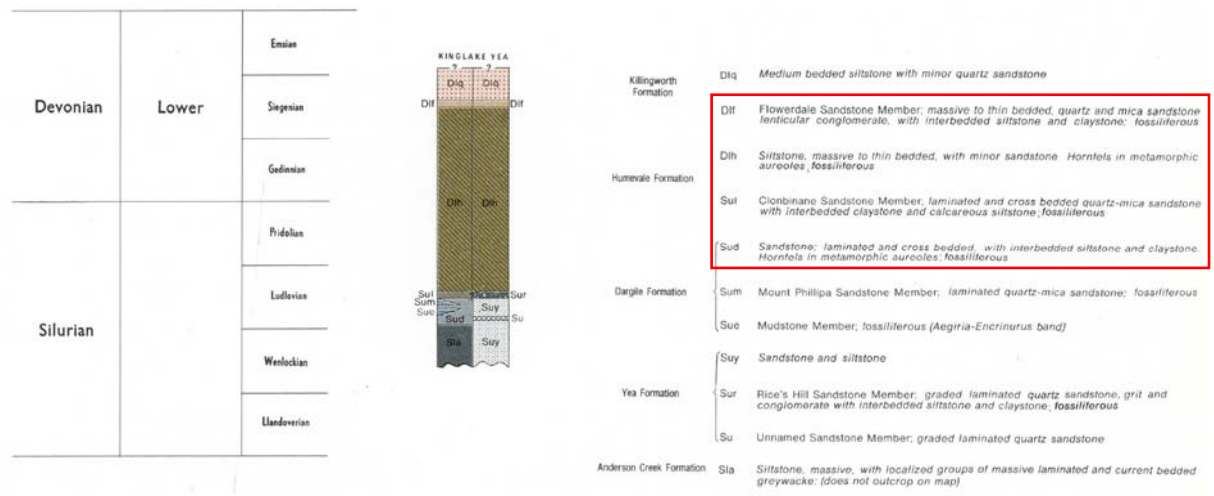


Figure 7: *Summary of the stratigraphy, red box outlines units observed in the Sunday Creek project area to date. Source: Geological Survey of Victoria, 1977. Kinglake. 1 mile to 1 inch geological map. Department of Mines, Victoria.*

Folds are open to tight, with correlation of individual strata across the Southern Cross Gold's Sunday Creek diamond drill holes confirming this in areas of non-destructive alteration. Emplacement of a multi-phase dyke caused marginal brecciation of the host sediments producing two distinct breccia types. The first breccia type has a quartz-carbonate matrix with angular dyke clasts and the second type has the host sediments as the breccia matrix. Both breccia types are mapped adjacent or within

dykes and contain common pale cream to yellow alteration (carbonate and sericite) although adjacent altered and unaltered sediment breccia clasts are common.

The Sunday Creek dyke swarm is a series of intermediate monzodiorite – diorite dykes and breccias that trend near east-west on 080° and dip steeply north and have highly variable textures and compositions. The earliest emplaced aphanitic varieties occur along thin fracture sets. These fine-grained dykes locally grade into porphyritic to massive varieties as the thickness of the dykes increases. Typically, multiple dykes, ranging from centimetre scale to ten metres wide, also sills; occur within a sericite-carbonate-silica altered siltstone-sandstone sequence, with complex breccias of dyke and sediments locally occurring. The dyke swarm and breccias comprise a package between 10-50m thick, with a texturally destructive altered sediment horizon of 10-60m thickness surrounding (20-110m total thickness of the altered sediments and dyke swarm).

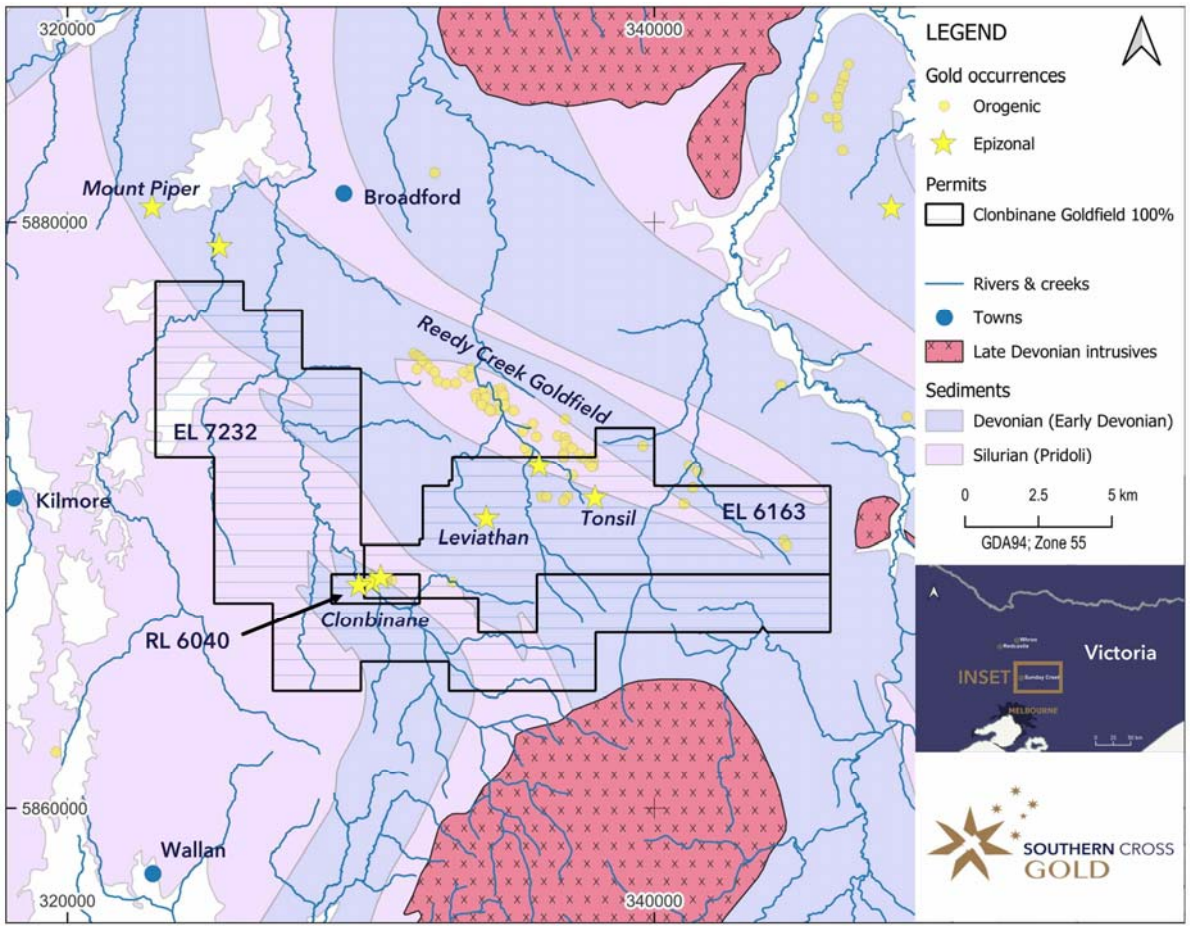


Figure 8: *Sunday Creek project area geological map. Map projection GDA94, zone 55. Open source data from Geological Survey of Victoria; Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.*

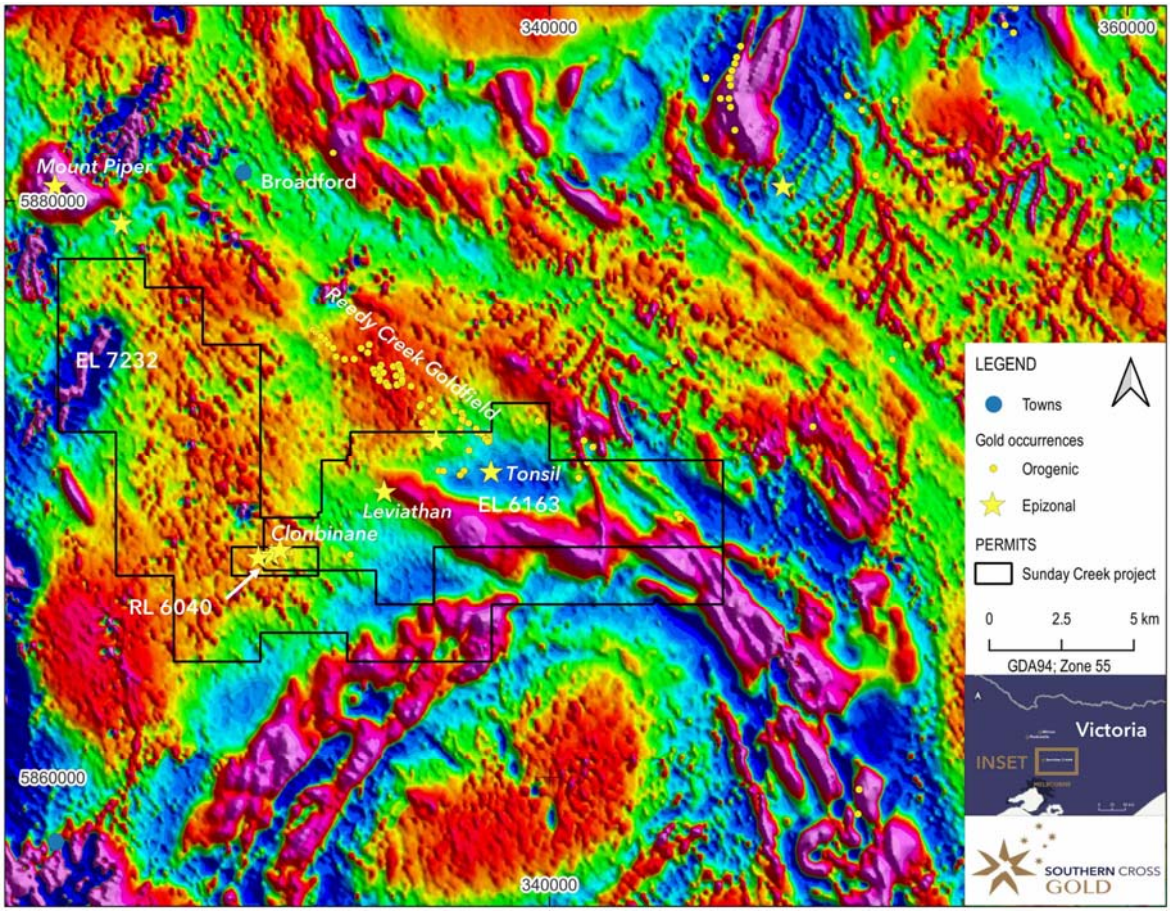


Figure 9: *Regional aeromagnetic image (RTP) of the Sunday Creek project area. The ovoid Mt Disappointment Granite is clear to the south of the project area with its associated external ring of magnetic hornfels broken by NW-striking faults. Map projection GDA94, zone 55. Open source data from Geological Survey of Victoria; Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.*

Alteration

Alteration surrounding the mineralisation is zoned from distal to proximal (Figure 10).

- Regional chlorite alteration weakly pervades the sediments
- Change in mica composition from phengitic to muscovitic mica approaching mineralisation
- Increasing carbonate spotting and cementation of groundmass
- Proximal to the dyke swarm a very intense, texturally destructive alteration of sericite-carbonate-silica "bleaching" of the sediments and dyke swarm. This alteration begins as patchy selective replacement of sediments and increases in intensity until no discernible protolith can be determined.

Pale green fuchsite and albite are common accessory minerals of the alteration assemblage within the dyke.

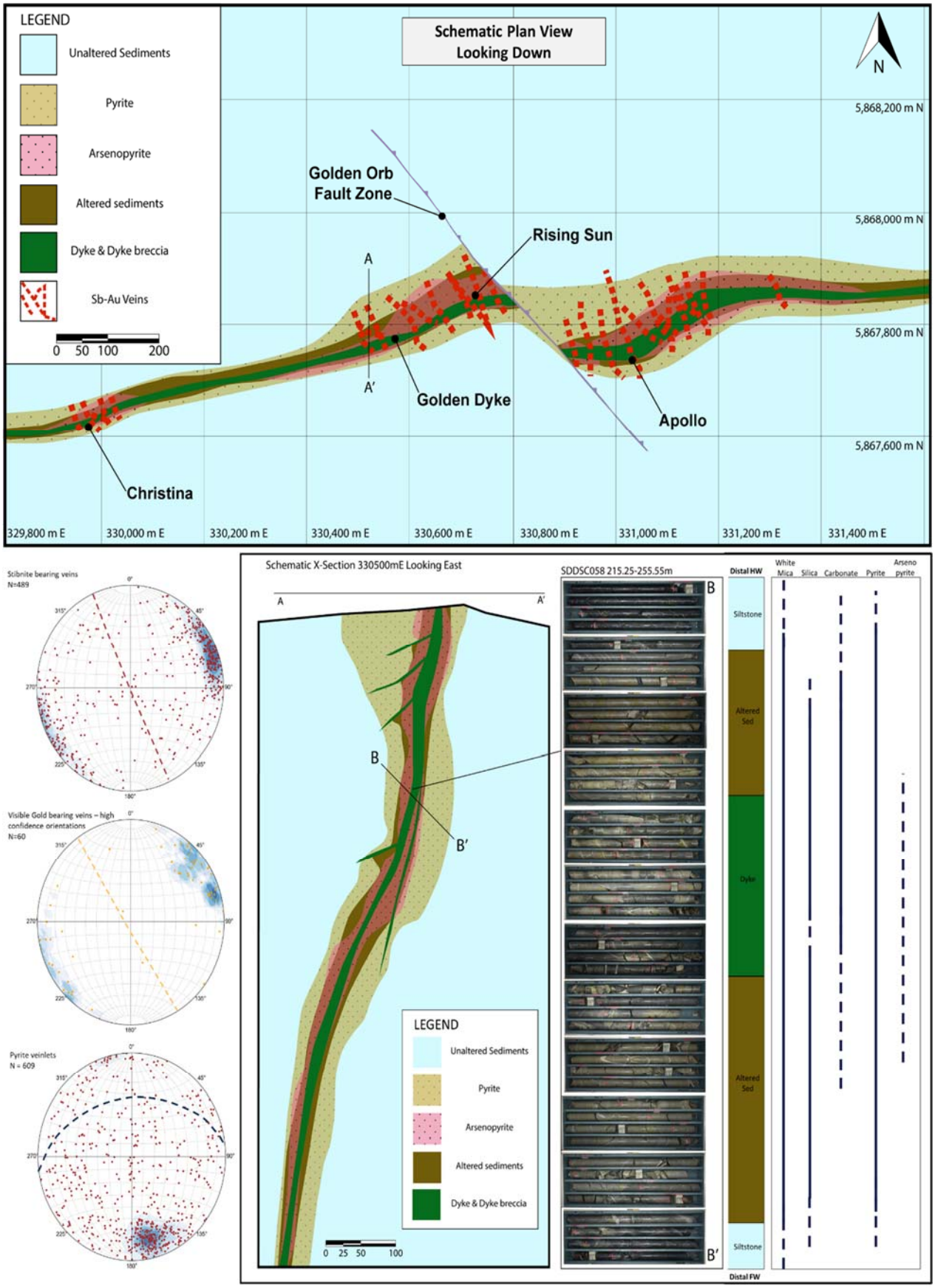


Figure 10: *Schematic Plan view and section view of the geology and alteration within the Sunday Creek project area, with high confidence structural measurements of the mineralisation.*

Mineralisation

The mineralisation at Sunday Creek has a clear spatial relationship with the dyke rocks and the enclosing altered sediments. Distally, mineralisation is represented by disseminated pyrite in the visually unaltered sediments up to 150m away from altered sediment and dyke, with increasing frequency and small pyritic veinlets following the dyke swarm trend proximal to veining and visual "bleached" sediments (Figure 10).

Mineralisation is dominantly hosted within zones of sub-vertical, brittle, semi-brittle to ductile shear veins and associated extension veins, containing visible gold, quartz, stibnite, occasional fibrous sulphosalts and minor ferroan carbonate infill. The veins are typically striking north-north-westerly with a sub-vertical to steep east/west dip (Stereonets: Figure 10). Subordinate vein sets in other orientations are recorded in Southern Cross drilling and are interpreted to be linkage features between the steep dipping trends. An associated selvedge of disseminated sulphides in the form of arsenian pyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite are observed within the proximal mineralised zones. The mineralised zones orthogonally crosscut the east-west trending bleached sediments and altered dyke, and the zones are typically between 2-10m wide, 20-100m in strike and currently defined vertically down to 1.1km depth. Each of these zones repeats every 10-20m within the Apollo and Rising Sun areas with 50 vein sets currently defined to date.

Structure and Controls on mineralisation

The primary control on mineralisation at Sunday Creek is the rheology contrast of the dyke swarm and altered sediments relative to the unaltered sediments. The alteration has strengthened the rock mass and increased the competency of the units promoting an increase and focus of fracturing and fluid pathways within the altered sediments and dyke lithologies.

Structural analysis of mineralised veins and faults within the project area suggest whilst a regional NNE-SSW compression was occurring during mineralisation a local extensional regime was occurring around the dyke host with a small component of strike-slip movement. This causes a high propensity for steep plunging shoots within the mineralised package associated with several geological features:

- The intersection of conjugate extension veins
- The intersection of extension veins with shear veins
- Intersection lineation of the dyke swam and vein sets
- Slickenlines and slicken fibres.

The presence of high levels of stibnite (> percent levels), and a general transition of brittle, semi-brittle and ductile veins with depth is consistent with classic orogenic gold belts around the world showing a continuum of mineralisation genesis and potential for focus at depth and presence of higher tenor mineralisation in the larger multi-phase veins.

Cataclastic fault zones are common within the mineralised rocks at Sunday Creek. These fault zones both contain and transect the mineralisation and are interpreted by Southern Cross to be approximately synchronous with the deposition of gold and antimony with a component of post-mineralisation movement (as highlighted by the presence of low temperature clays and illites). Significant dextral strike-slip faults are interpreted along the ENE Clonbinane dyke swarm trend, in particular at Sunday Creek, the Golden Orb fault zone (Plan View: Figure 10) where bedding trends appear to steepen into this fault from both north and south.

3.3 Exploration History

The main historical prospect within the Sunday Creek project is the Clonbinane prospect, a high-level orogenic-style (epizonal) 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 CGF permits (Figure 11 and Figure 12). 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). Larger historic workings along the trend from west to east include Christina (70m vertical), Golden Dyke (181m vertical), Rising Sun (53m vertical) and Apollo (112m vertical). Gold mineralisation is hosted within, or proximal to, dykes with mineralisation continuing along structures that extend into the sedimentary country rock. The diorite dyke and historic working trend continues to the east-northeast for 11 kilometres until intersecting the Reedy Creek gold trend, albeit it is not known whether these dykes are the same continuous trend with some fault offsets, or separate dykes. The historic Reedy Creek gold trend on the eastern side of the Sunday Creek project area is a dominantly NW striking set of quartz veins with hundreds of small workings that extend over a four-kilometre strike length.

Geological maps are available from the Geological Survey of Victoria producing geology maps at 1:50,000 scale and government topographical maps are available at 1:25,000 scale. Figure 8.

Underground mine plans are available for a number of historic mines located within the properties, see Figure 11 and Figure 12 for examples.

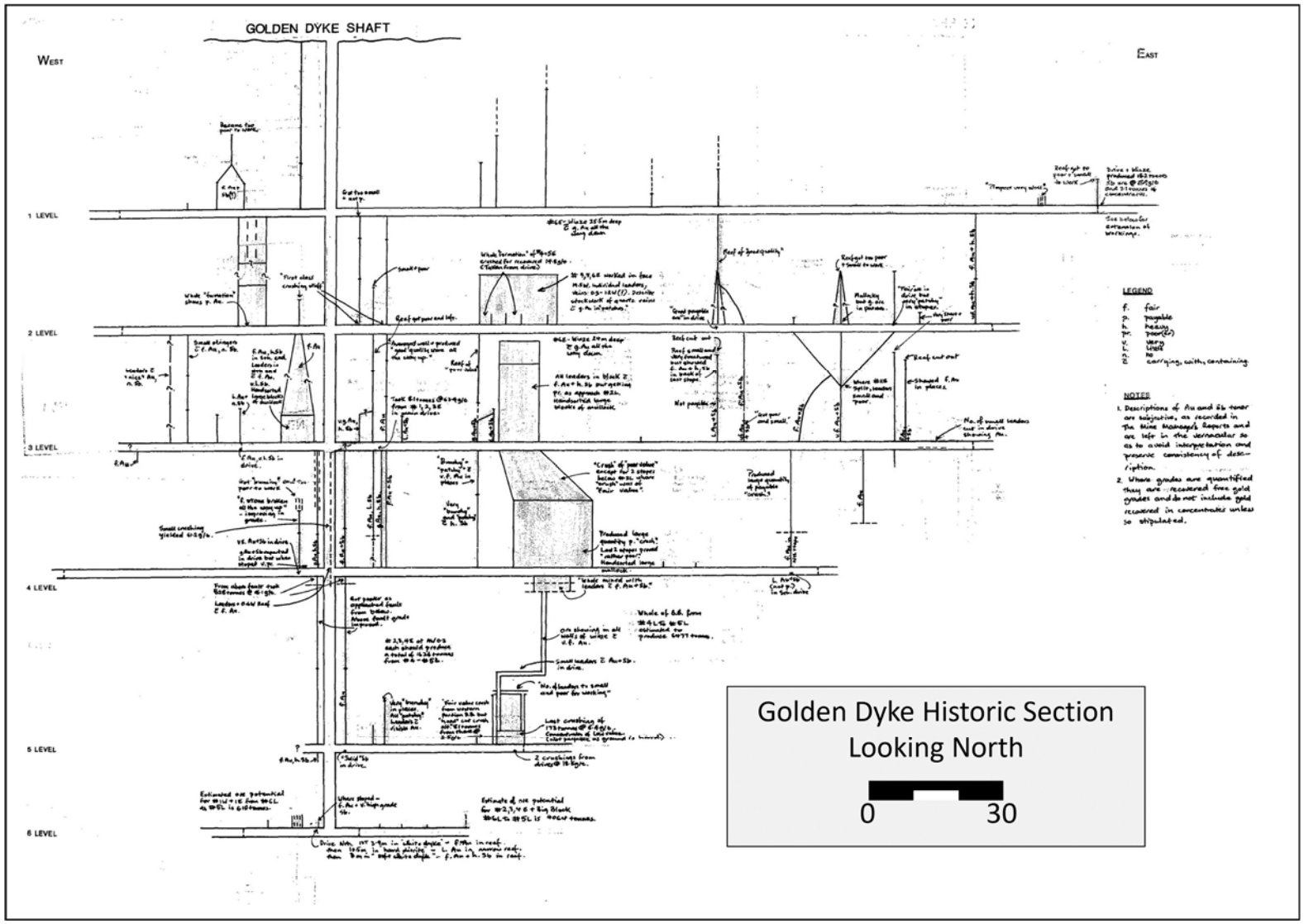


Figure 11: *Historic mining Sections of Golden Dyke.*

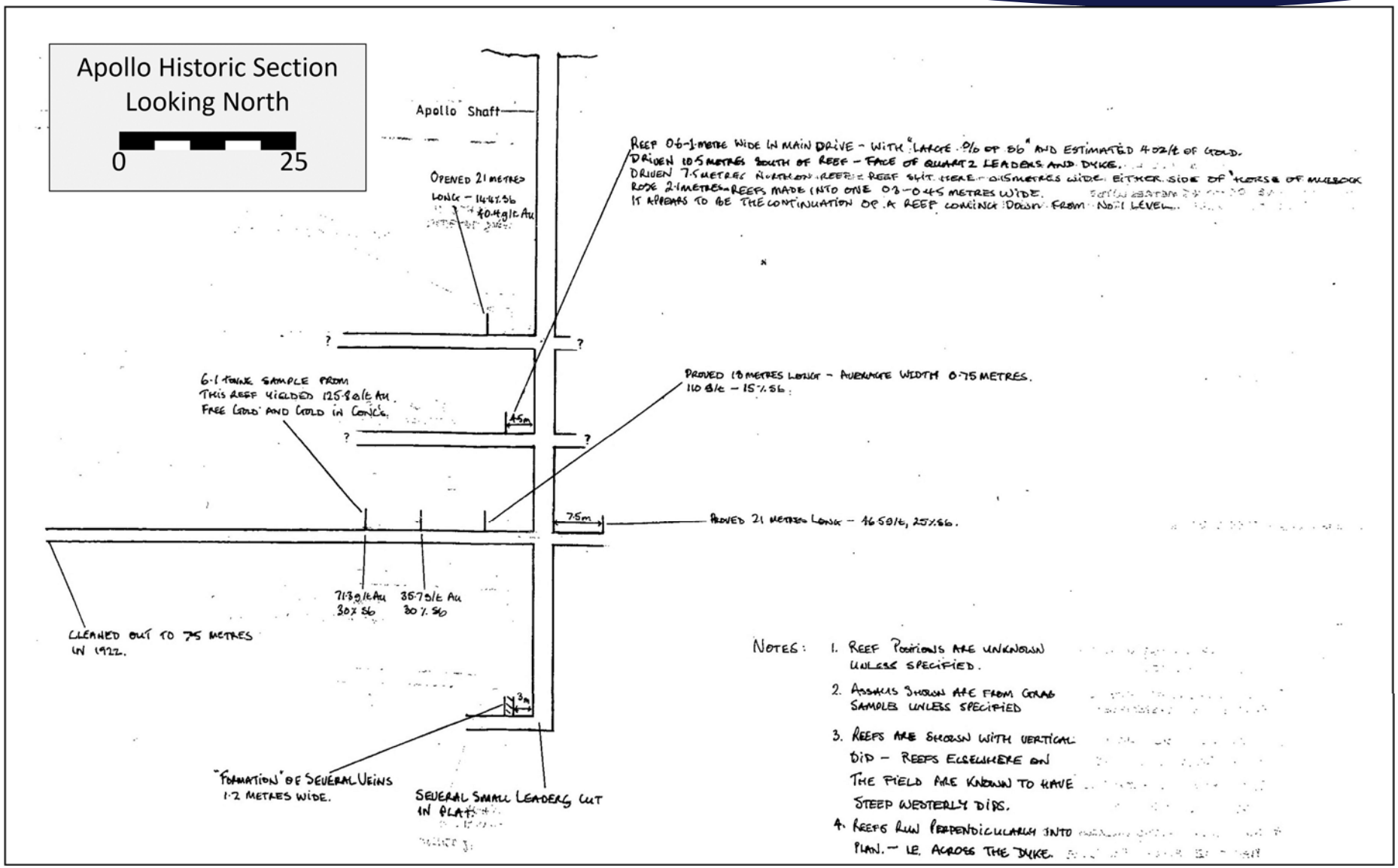


Figure 12: *Historic mining Sections of Apollo.*

Modern exploration commenced in 1967 by Eastern Prospectors, comprising ground geophysics surveys and soil, rock chip and trench sampling (for example, Zimmerman, 1967). Five drill holes on the western end of the Clonbinane trend near Christina were completed late in 1967 (Webb, 1968). This work was followed by CRA Exploration who conducted mapping, trenching, soil sampling, auger and rock chip sampling (Paterson, 1982).

Two historical drill campaigns have tested the Clonbinane mineralised system to 40-100m vertical depth over an 800m strike. In 1986, Ausminde Pty Ltd and Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd (collectively "Ausminde") were granted mineral tenure at Clonbinane. Ausminde completed soil and rock chip sampling and undertook RC drilling in 1994 (29 RC drill holes totalling 960m; Rech, 1994 & Krummei, 1995). Beadell Resources Limited subsequently drilled at Clonbinane in 2008 (30 RC holes with 7 diamond drill tails; Abello et al. 2008). None of the drill data have been independently verified by the author or Southern Cross Gold, although Southern Cross considers the results to be largely compatible with the company drill results of the last two years (MDDSC001-026). Selected drill results with a 0.5 g/t gold lower cut from Ausminde (CRC) and Beadell's (VCRC) drill programs at Clonbinane included:

- 17m at 7.0 g/t gold and 0.8 antimony from 66m (VCRC022),
- 38m at 2.8 g/t from 15m (VCRC011),
- 27m at 3.7 g/t gold and 0.46 antimony from 3m (CRC013),
- 2m at 42.5 g/t gold and 1.0 antimony from 70m (VCRC022),
- 10m at 7.0 g/t gold from 42m (VCRC011), and
- 5m at 11.2 g/t gold and 0.78 antimony from 67m (VCRC007).

At the time of purchase of Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd from Nagambie Mining in March 2020, Clonbinane was regarded as open at depth and along strike and considered a high value exploration project with affinity to the Fosterville Mine.

See Table 5 below for full ownership timeline.

Table 5: *Tenure ownership prior to Mawson/SXG in 2020*

Date	Company
1967	Eastern Prospectors PTY Ltd
1982-1983	CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE)
1986-1988	Ausminde
1993	Ausminde
2003-2005	Reliance Minerals Limited
2005-2006	Agincourt Resources Limited
2007-2012	Beadell Resources Limited
2013-2014	Auminco Mines Limited
2014-2020	Nagambie Resources

3.4 Recent Exploration Work

As of 15th July 2024, 148 drill holes for 61,570m have been drilled by SXG from Sunday Creek since late 2020. This includes 10 holes for 439m from Sunday Creek were drillholes abandoned due to deviation or poor hole conditions. 14 drillholes for 2,383m have been reported regionally outside of the main Sunday Creek drill area. A total of 64 historic drill holes for 5,599m were completed from the late 1960s to 2008.

As of mid-July 2024, the project contained a total of forty- three (43) >100 g/t AuEq *m and forty-nine (49) >50 to 100 g/t AuEq *m drill holes by applying a 2m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut.

A summary of drilling completed by Mawson Gold and Southern Cross from 2020 to mid-July 2024 has been outlined in Table 6, location plan maps and longitudinal section, shown in Figure 13 & Figure 14.

The true thickness of the mineralised intervals reported individually are interpreted to be approximately 40-70% of the sampled downhole thickness for reported holes across the project. Top 10 drill intersection results to 15th July 2024 are highlighted in Table 7,with all relevant collar details and sample results at a 2m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut are in Drill collar coordinate data and Summary of Southern Cross Gold drill intersections in Victoria.

Table 6: *Drill Hole Summary of drillholes at the main Sunday Creek area*

Year	Company	Number of Drillholes	Diamond Core (m)
2020	Mawson	10	1,384
2021	Mawson	18	5,141
2022	Mawson / Southern Cross Gold	34	10,750
2023	Southern Cross Gold	59	28,215
2024*	Southern Cross Gold	27	16,080
Total		**148**	**61,570**

* As of the 15th July 2024

Table 7: *Summary of top 10 intersections drilled by Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd since 2020 to July 15th, 2024, at the Sunday Creek project. Intersections are reported with a lower cut 1 g/t AuEq over 2.0m width.*

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq g/t * m
SDDSC107	684.3	685.4	1	2,318.40	0.3	2,318.90	2,389
SDDSC77B	737.1	740.7	3.6	391.9	0.8	393.4	1424
SDDSC091	430	450	20	62.7	0.5	63.7	1274
SDDSC092	681.6	684.9	3.3	267.8	1.8	271.1	889
SDDSC082	417.4	419	1.6	500.3	0.1	500.5	801
SDDSC118	1120.4	1124	3.6	124.8	0	124.8	449
SDDSC118	555.7	556.4	0.7	604	0	604	441
SDDSC082	413.6	415.4	1.7	230.6	9.9	249.1	429
SDDSC107	566.9	576	9.1	39.1	0.6	40.2	368
SDDSC046	187.5	201.8	14.3	20.5	2.6	25.4	363

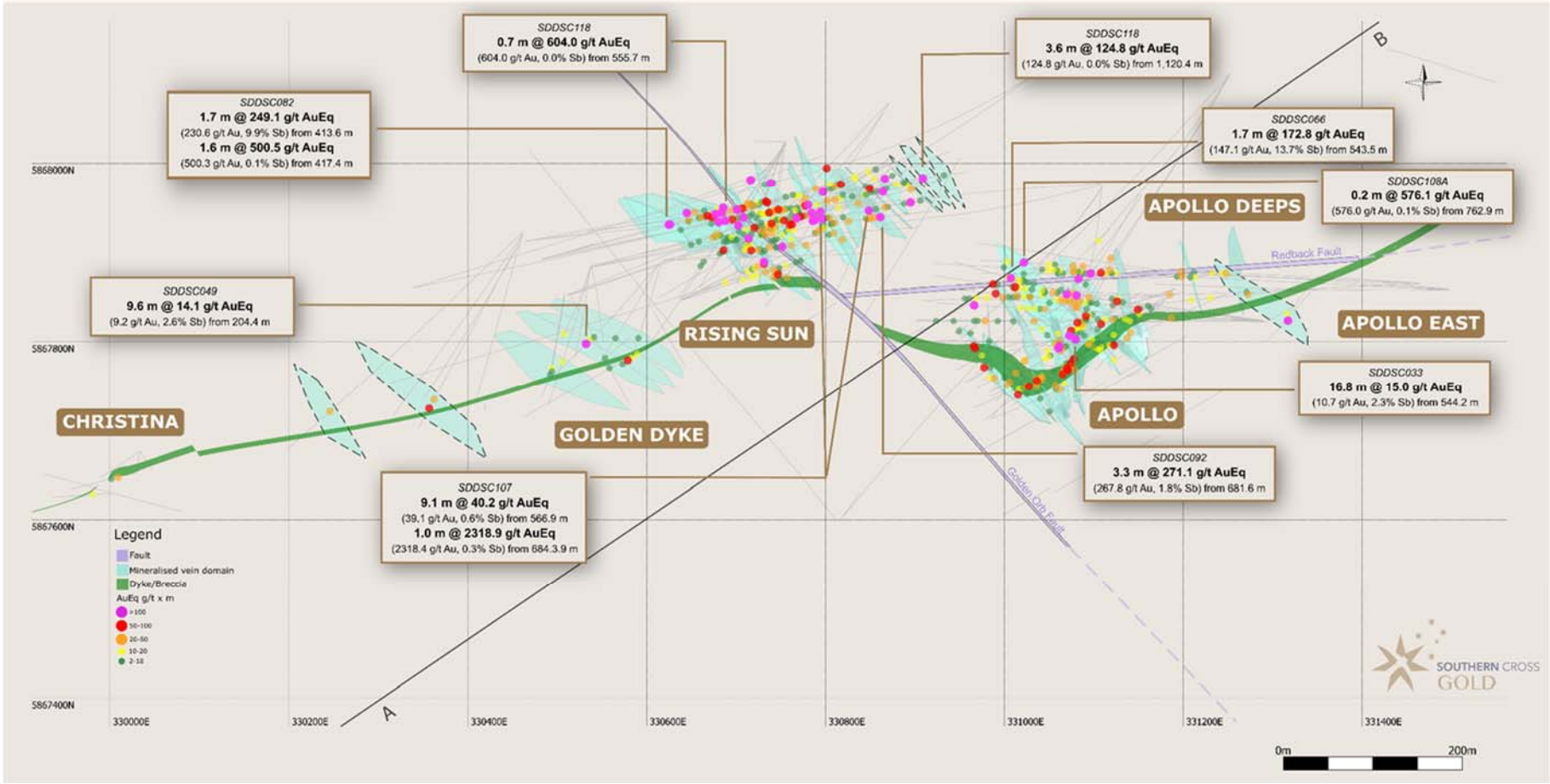


Figure 13: *Sunday Creek plan view showing selected highlight results from diamond drilling.*

Figure 14: *Sunday creek longitudinal section showing selected highlight results from diamond drilling.*

3.4.1 Au Equivalent

SXG considers that both gold and antimony that are included in the gold equivalent calculation ("AuEq") have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold 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. Separately, Redcastle forms the immediate strike extensions of the Costerfield mineralisation approximately 4 km along strike from the Costerfield mine. SXG therefore considers that it is appropriate to adopt the same gold equivalent variables as Mandalay Resources Ltd in its Mandalay Technical Report, 2024 dated 28 March 2024.

Gold equivalent (AuEq) was determined using the neighbouring, operating Costerfield Au-Sb mine which sells both gold and antimony and reports in gold Equivalent (AuEq): Mandalay Resources 2023 Costerfield Operation production costs, a gold price of US$1,900/Oz and an antimony price of US$12,000/t and a recovery of 94% for Au and 89% for Sb.

Grade is expressed as AuEq to allow for the inclusion and expression of the secondary metal (Sb) in terms of the primary metal (Au). AuEq is calculated using the formula AuEq= Au + (Sb × 1.88) where Sb is expressed as a percentage, and Au is in grams per tonne. This is described in more detail in Mandalay's NI 43-101 report date March 2024. The gold price as of 20 November 2024 was US$2,600/Oz and the Antimony metal price was US$32,000/t, significantly higher than the above price assumptions used in the above equation. All results are reported at a 2m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut-off.

Antimony is a strategic metal that has seen significant price increases in the past two years due to tightening supply. Mandalay Resource's nearby Costerfield gold antimony mine sells both gold and antimony. The Costerfield Mine in 2020 was the sixth highest-grade global underground mine and a top 5 global producer of antimony. Both SXG's Sunday Creek and Redcastle projects and the neighbouring Costerfield mine feature distinct epizonal Au-Sb geology.

Following a successful preliminary metallurgical test programme in 2023, SXG believes that a saleable gold gravity concentrate, and a saleable stibnite/gold flotation concentrate can be made, similar to the gold/antimony Costerfield Mine. The majority of the gold mineralisation at Sunday Creek (82-84%) is non-refractory native gold. Gravity concentration followed by bulk flotation resulted in 93.3%-97.6% gold recovery and antimony recovery of 87.1%-93.8%.

Of note is that the Exploration Target quoted in this report in Section 3.4.7 uses an older calculated AuEq. SXG considered that it was appropriate at the time of the Exploration target 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 × 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 × Sb (%) was appropriate to use for the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Sunday Creek.

3.4.2 2020 Drilling

Drilling from the 18th of August 2020 to the 31st of December 2020 mainly consisted of initial scoping drilling around the historic Apollo mine and Golden Dyke mine. The deepest hole drilled during the period was to 143m vertically below surface. 10 drillholes were completed for a total of 1,384m.

The top 3 significant intercepts of 2020 were:

1. MDDSC010: 7.0m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 72.4m (Apollo)
2. MDDSC010: 2.8m @ 14.7 g/t AuEq (11.9 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 98.5m (Apollo)
3. MDDSC008: 0.7m @ 29.4 g/t AuEq (21.5 g/t Au, 5.0% Sb) from, 67.7m (Apollo)

3.4.3 2021 Drilling

Drilling for the 2021 calendar year focused on extending mineralisation under the historic Apollo mine. Several scoping drillholes were completed under the historic Golden Dyke and Rising Sun Mines with the aim of delineating the E-W dyke and alteration host. The deepest hole drilled during the period was to 490m vertically below surface under the Apollo area. 19 drillholes were completed for a total of 5,141m.

2021 was the first year to intersect individual Au assays greater than 100 g/t Au.

The top 3 significant intercepts of 2021 were:

1. MDDSC025: 11.2m @ 20.4 g/t AuEq (14.4 g/t Au, 3.9% Sb) from 362.5m (Apollo)
2. MDDSC021: 13.1m @ 10.0 g/t AuEq (7.7 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 274.7m (Rising Sun)
3. MDDSC012: 9.4m @ 7.5 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 204.0m (Apollo)

3.4.4 2022 Drilling

Drilling for the 2022 calendar year continued to expand the mineralisation footprint around the Apollo and Rising Sun areas, several scoping holes were completed under the historic Golden Dyke Mine and to the east of the historic Apollo Mine. The deepest hole drilled during the period was to 830m vertically below surface under the Rising Sun area. 34 drillholes were completed for a total of 10,750m.

2022 drillhole results included 8 individual Au assays greater than 100 g/t Au.

The top 3 significant intercepts of 2022 were:

1. SDDSC046: 14.3m @ 24.6 g/t AuEq (20.5 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 187.5m (Rising Sun)
2. SDDSC033: 16.8m @ 14.3 g/t AuEq (10.7 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 180.6m (Apollo)
3. SDDSC050: 3.9m @ 45.2 g/t AuEq (33.2 g/t Au, 7.6% Sb) from 620.0m (Rising Sun)

3.4.5 2023 Drilling

Drilling for the 2023 calendar year successfully expanded the mineralisation footprint between the historic Golden Dyke mine and the Christina Mine and expanded the mineralisation footprint of Rising Sun and Apollo areas to depth. The deepest hole drilled during the period was to 1100m vertically below surface under the Rising Sun area. 58 drillholes were completed for a total of 28,215m.

2023 drillhole results included 28 individual Au assays greater than 100 g/t Au and 6 individual Au assays greater than 1,000 g/t Au. The highest-grade individual Au assay drilled to date on the project of: SDDSC107: 0.3m @ 7330.0 g/t Au from 684.7 m.

The top 3 significant intercepts of 2023 were:

1. SDDSC077b: 3.6m @ 393.2 g/t AuEq (391.9 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 737.1m (Rising Sun)
2. SDDSC091: 20.0m @ 63.6 g/t AuEq (62.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 430.0m (Rising Sun)
3. SDDSC082: 1.6m @ 500.5 g/t AuEq (500.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 417.4m (Rising Sun)

3.4.6 2024 Drilling

Drilling from the 1st of January 2024 to the 15th of July 2024 continued to expand the Rising Sun mineralisation to depth and increase the footprint of the system below the Historic Golden Dyke and Christina workings. As of the 15th of July, 16,080m had been drilled.

The top 3 significant intercepts of 2024 were:

1. SDDSC118: 3.6m @ 124.8 g/t AuEq (124.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,120.4m (Rising Sun)
2. SDDSC118: 0.7m @ 604.0 g/t AuEq (604.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 555.7m (Rising Sun)
3. SDDSC113: 0.9m @ 332.9 g/t AuEq (327.7 g/t Au, 2.8% Sb) from 702.4m (Rising Sun)

At time of the report there were 5 diamond drill rigs operating on the project with a 6th scheduled to arrive in Q4 of 2024.

3.4.7 Exploration Target

On 23 January 2024 SXG released a maiden gold and antimony Exploration Target of 4.4- 5.1 million tonnes grading at 7.2 g/t AuEq to 9.7 g/t AuEq for 1.0MOz AuEq to 1.6MOz AuEq. The Exploration Target was developed to demonstrate the scale and high-grade gold-antimony potential of the Sunday Creek Project.

The Exploration Target report was prepared and signed off by Mr Kenneth Bush and Mr Michael Hudson. Mr Bush is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mr Hudson is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bush and Mr Hudson each have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bush is Exploration Manager and Mr Hudson is Managing Director of Southern Cross Gold Limited and both consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. The approximate Exploration Target ranges are listed in Table 8 and locations shown in Figure 10 (Plan view) and Figure 15 (Longitudinal Section view).

Table 8: *Sunday Creek Exploration Target for Apollo and Rising Sun at the Sunday Creek Project.*

Range	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Sb	Au Eq (MOz)	Au (MOz)	Sb (kt)
Lower Case	4.4	7.2	5.3	1.2	1.0	0.74	53.5
Upper Case	5.1	9.7	7.8	1.2	1.6	1.28	62.8

Note: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

The Exploration Target for the Sunday Creek project covers 620m or about 50% of the known strike of the main drill area and encompasses the Rising Sun and Apollo areas. This main drilling area represents <10% of the 12km strike of the dyke host across the project.

The tonnage and grade are estimates based on continuity of mineralisation defined by exploration diamond drilling results within proximity to the intrusive "main structure" zone and altered sediments. Strike extents in the lower-case model are minimised to half drill spacing (~14m) or to locally restrictive geology (i.e. bounds of bleached sediment or dyke) whichever was smaller. The upper-case model strike extents were extended to the average vein strike (typically around ~40m) or to geological constraints, whichever was smaller.

The Exploration Target was limited to a vertical depth of 1,003m below surface (-710m RL), limited by the deepest mineralisation defined at the time within the "main structure" dyke/dyke breccia and altered sediments within Rising Sun. Drilling indicates Rising Sun could contain higher gold and antimony grades than Apollo and Apollo Deeps.

A series of sub-vertical lodes within a 620m-wide corridor has been outlined at Rising Sun and Apollo with mineralisation remaining open to the east, west and also to depth (Figure 15).

Only the Rising Sun and Apollo areas were considered for the Exploration Target as they contain sufficient drilling to suggest continuity and infer grade ranges.

Wireframes have been created in Leapfrog Geo using a threshold of 1 g/t Au over 2m. The economic composite tool was used to allow for the inclusion of thin, high-grade intercepts. Grade ranges have been informed by a preliminary grade estimate conducted on top-cut, composited data using Leapfrog Edge. The high- and low-grade ranges are primarily driven by differences in top cuts applied to the Rising Sun estimate. The low-end grade range used a top cut of 24 g/t Au while the upper grade range used a top cut of 67 g/t Au. The change in top cuts reflects the exclusion or inclusion respectively of a higher-grade population present across multiple veins that may be sub-domained and estimated separately as additional drilling is conducted.

For the high-range domains Rising Sun (versus Apollo) contributes 64% of the tonnes and 80% of the contained ounces. Significant upside also remains within the tenor potential of Rising Sun when further high-grade domains can be recognized and separated to maintain the high-grade nature of the veins i.e. raising topcuts, utilising range restriction parameters or no top cuts need be applied with further data acquisition and analysis.

Of note is that the Exploration Target quoted in this report uses an older calculated AuEq than the drill results quoted as explained in Section 3.4.1. SXG considered that it was appropriate at the time of the Exploration target 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: $AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)$.

SXG considers that both gold and antimony that are included in the gold equivalent calculation ("AuEq") have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold 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.

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 $AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)$ was appropriate to use for the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Sunday Creek.

Notably the Exploration Target is constrained to the two main areas along the strike of the dyke breccia host on the project: Rising Sun (over 340m strike) and Apollo (over 280m strike) for a total 620m of strike. This strike represents about 50% strike of the 1.2km main drill footprint to date at Sunday Creek.

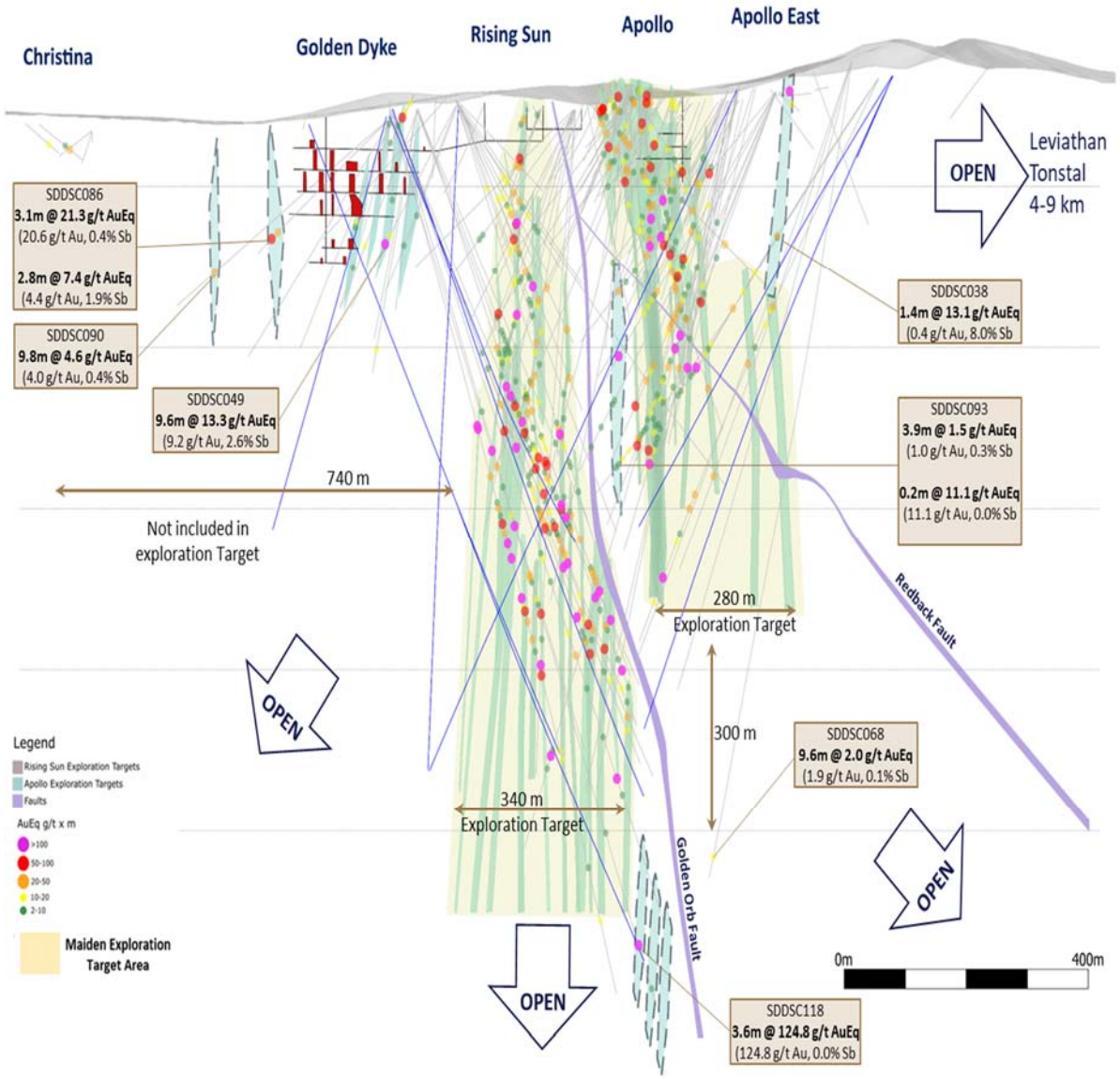
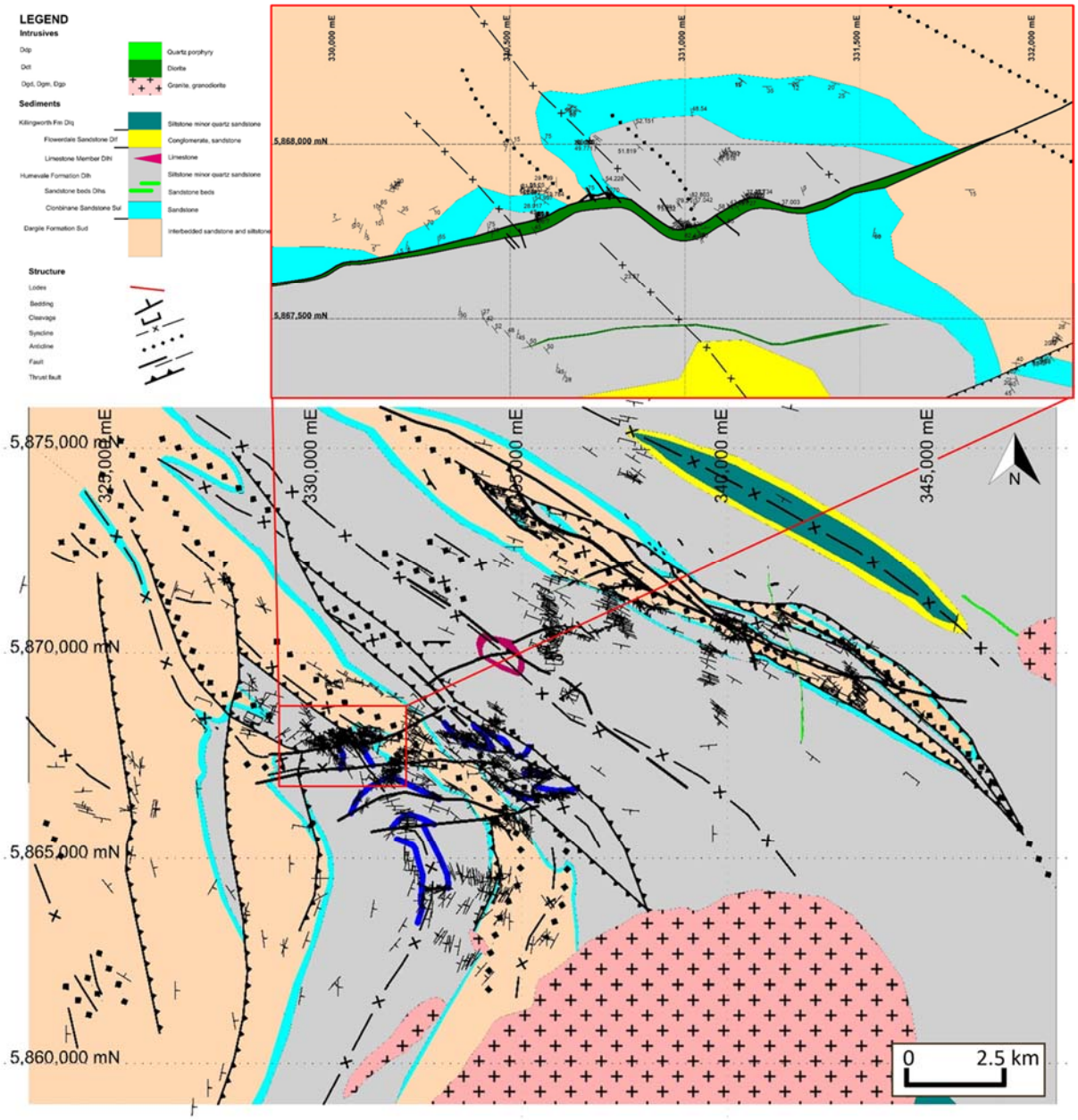


Figure 15: *Longitudinal section showing the exploration target area developed in January 2024.*

3.4.8 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping has been carried out across the project with the focus of generating a new geological map and interpretation of the Clonbinane area, encompassing RL006040 and EL006163 and EL007232 utilising the knowledge generated from the main drilling areas to further refine and generate regional targets. The geological mapping programme provided a new interpretation of the geology of part of the Melbourne Zone of Siluro-Devonian sediments in the area surrounding the epizonal monzodiorite and diorite hosted Sunday Creek Au-Sb mineralisation with a new interpretation of a fold-and-thrust belt is shown in Figure 16, including individual folds and faults, and additional dyke hosts in the area. Up to three dyke intrusion trends have been identified from historic workings and outcrop over 12km of strike on the project to date (Figure 17). 912 structural and lithological observations were collected over the project to develop the interpretation shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16: *Regional geology interpretation.*



3.4.9 Geochemistry

Extensive geochemical exploration has been undertaken at the Sunday Creek Property with classic epizonal pathfinder elements Au-Sb-As utilised to identify areas of interest.

3.4.10 Soil Geochemistry

In February 2021 a regional soil geochemistry program was conducted at Sunday Creek by Mawson Gold. A total of 1,784 samples were collected using handheld methods to a depth of approximately 250 mm or the "B" horizon over a grid with a 25m spaced traverse north-south and a 125m spaced traverse east-west. Sampling was consistent with industry standards for the climate and weathering profile, samples near disturbed ground were removed from the analysis to avoid a bias in interpretation.

Samples were first analysed by aqua regia digest ICP-MS for Au only and followed up in 2023 by ME-MS-61LTm a four-acid digestion which is a "near-total" digestion method of HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF acid digestion, HCl leach, followed by an ICP-MS finish for super-trace detection limits.

The work aimed at producing a large surface multi-element geochemical dataset and to define broader geochemical anomalies and aid target generation along known mineralised corridors (Figure 17). Clear geochemical anomalies can be identified from a combined trace element additive index using Au, As, Sb and Mn.

Significant anomalism within RL006040 and within EL006163 was observed (Figure 17). Within RL006040 the soils delineated a NE-SW trending area of gold anomalism that corresponds with the interpreted dyke host and around the historic Sunday Creek mineralisation. On EL006163 there is a distinct anomaly surrounding the historic Leviathan and Tonstal Mines and other significant anomalism to the east within the Reedy Creek district.

Anomalism related to alteration products identified in the principal component analysis and classic known pathfinders in Victoria can be identified using a combination of the following elements: Au, As, Sb, Mn, Ca, P, Na and Sr.

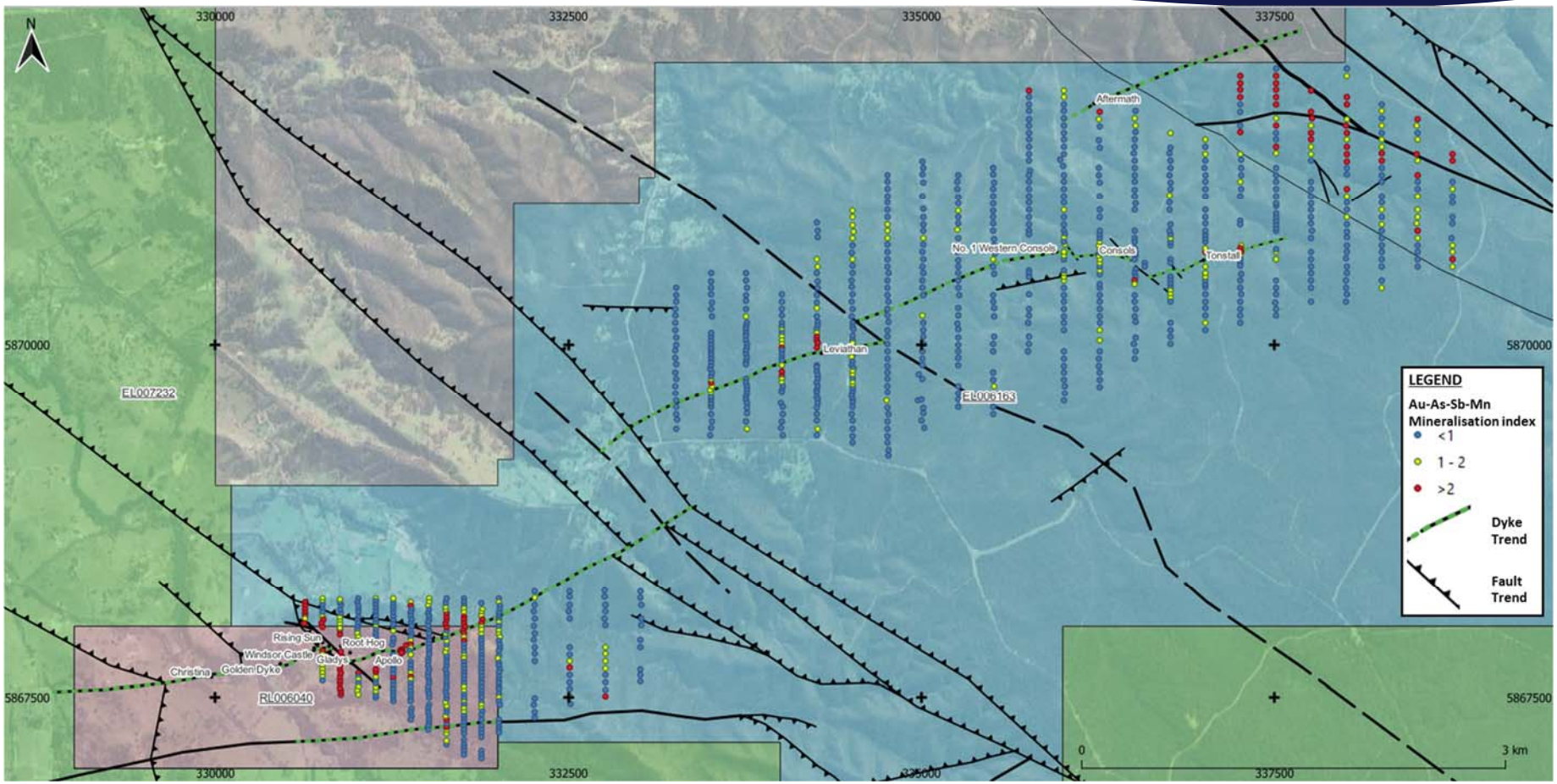


Figure 17: *Surface topography and exploration leases overlaid with the acquired geochemical sampling lines.*

3.4.11 Trenches

Several shallow trenches were completed in 2020-2021 to the east of historic workings and previous trenches to better define the structural setting and style presented in soil anomalies and to understand the partially covered outcrop.

Highlights include:

MTSC001 intersected 14m @ 11.50g/t Au and 0.3% Sb including 8.0m @19.6g/t Au and 0.4% Sb from an iron rich highly altered siltstone with quartz stockwork veining (with possible stibnite, up to 0.6% Sb). MTSC002 was then placed to cross-cut MTSC001, where the best veining was intersected. This trench returned 2m @ 4.9g/t Au and 0.2% Sb (Figure 18). Both trenches were completed away from historic workings around the Apollo East prospect and are considered representative of in-situ mineralisation in the oxidised portion of the deposit.

Trench MTSC001 was collared at 331318E, 5867816N (GDA94) at 318.74m elevation, with a total length of 20m. Trench MTSC002 was collared at 331322E, 5867824N (GDA94) at 317.55m elevation, with a total length of 12m.

Figure 18: *A section of the shallow trench dug during the 2021 period.*

3.4.12 LiDAR

Mawson Gold Ltd engaged AAM Pty Ltd to conduct a LiDAR survey over the Sunday Creek Property during September-October 2020 (Figure 19). The survey was flown with a fixed wing aircraft and an Optech Galaxy LiDAR Sensor. The LiDAR was acquired at an altitude of approximately 1,100m AGL (above ground level) with an average 12-15 ppm (points per metre) density. Ground survey was also undertaken to tie the LiDAR data to known survey monuments, resulting in vertical and horizontal accuracies of +-10cm & +-30cm respectively at the 68% confidence interval. In July 2024 an additional 126km^2 area of the southern edge and surrounds of the Sunday Creek project was acquired.

The LiDAR point cloud data was then processed with proprietary algorithms to classify ground vs non ground points. A bare earth ground model was subsequently interpolated, and then tiled in 1km square geotiff images for ease of handling. The source 1km tile point clouds were also supplied. The derived ground model was used to orthorectify existing 20 cm RGB colour photography over the project area.

Over 473 areas of historic workings have been identified on the Sunday creek project to date. Consistent trends of historical workings show a north north-westerly trend to the individual workings within an overall east-west trend (Figure 20, Figure 21). These workings were then subsequently followed up with surface mapping.

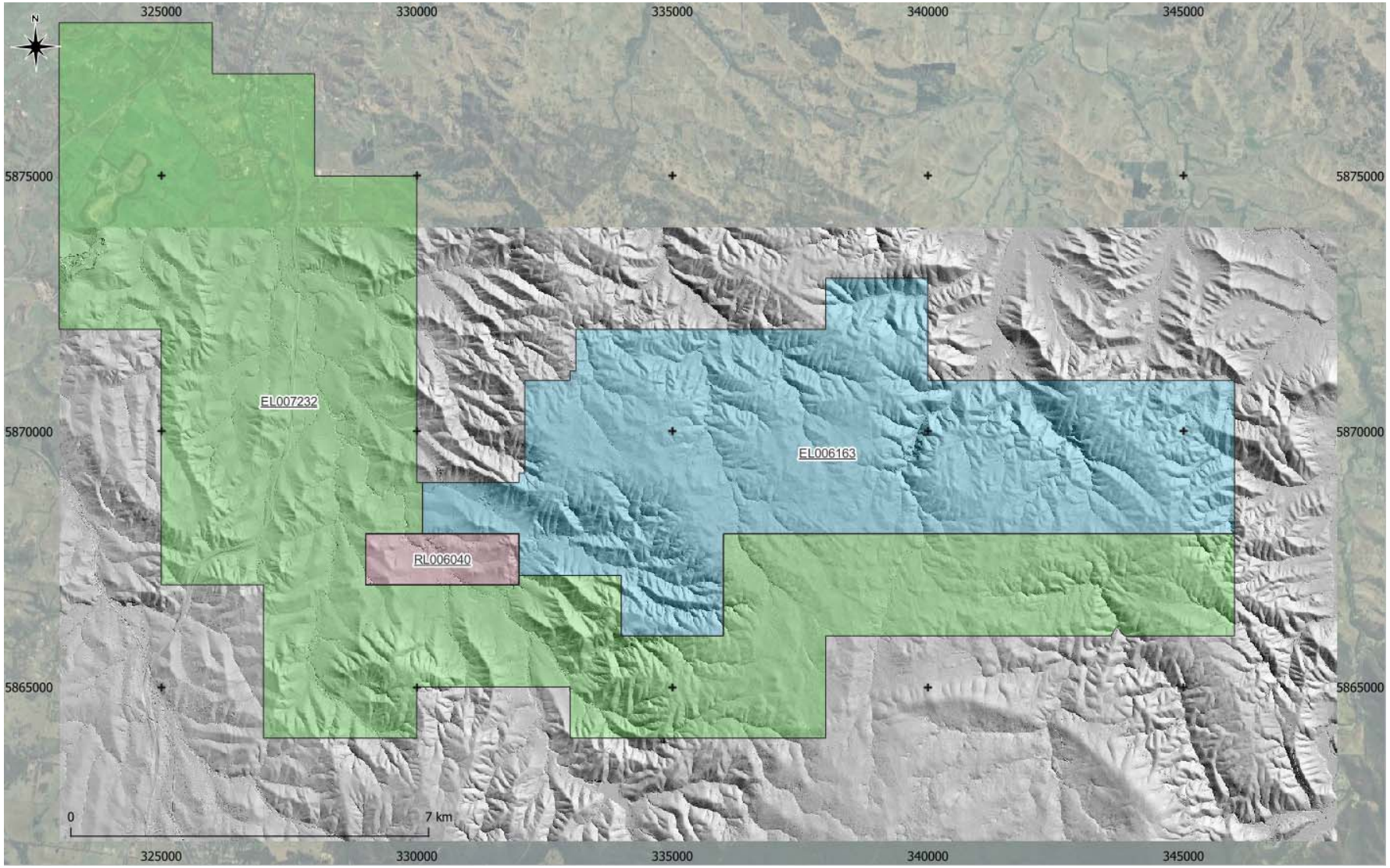


Figure 19: *Location of the LiDAR survey, and Sunday Creek tenure. GDA94 Z55.*

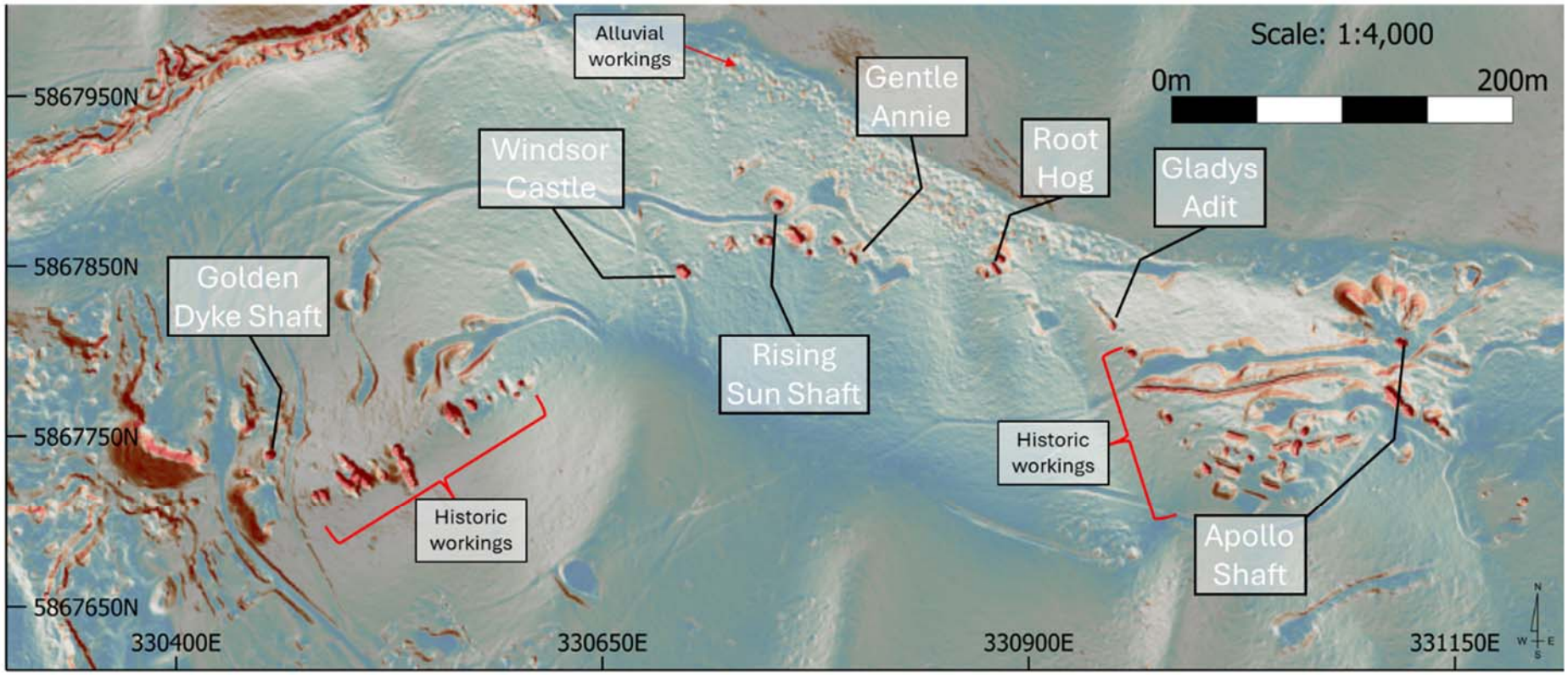


Figure 20: *Hill shaded LiDAR showing historic workings in the main area of Sunday Creek of RL006040.*

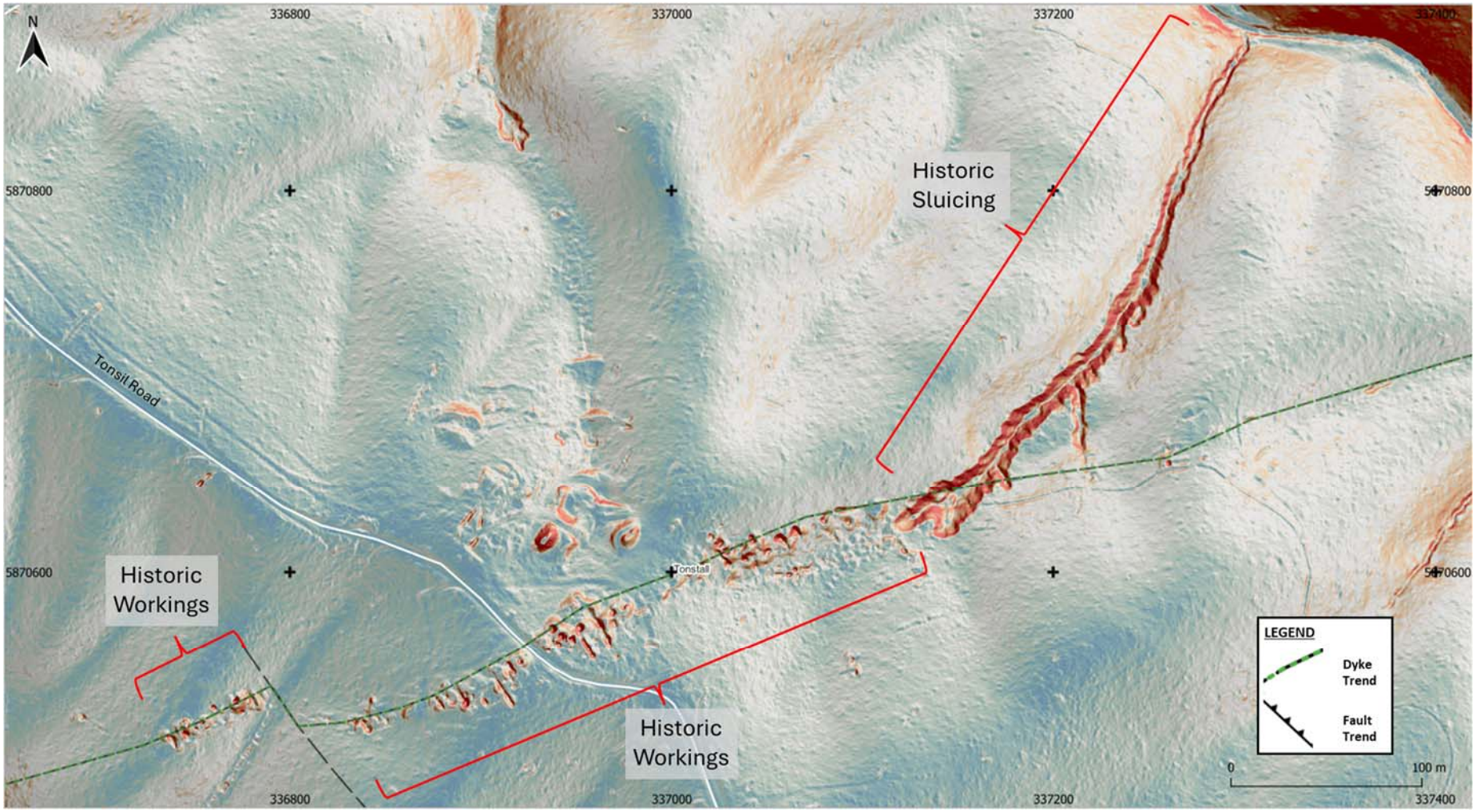


Figure 21: *Hill shaded LiDAR showing regional historic workings of EL006163.*

3.4.13 Geophysics

Several programs of geophysical surveys were completed at the Sunday Creek Property.

3.4.14 Induced Polarisation (Offset dipole-dipole IP)

To explore for more significant sulphide alteration halos at depth, an offset dipole-dipole IP survey was commissioned (Figure 22 & Figure 23). The survey consisted of 8 transmitter lines spaced 200m apart, each with 3 receiver lines spaced 100m apart. One receiver line was positioned along the transmitter line and the other 2 receiver lines were 100m each side, resulting in offset receiver lines being used by 2 transmitter lines for a total of 17 receiver lines.

Fender Geophysics was contracted to acquire the data. Time domain measurements were made using a standard 2 seconds on - 2 seconds off signal. Four Scintrex IPR-12 receivers where used, two on each line, with two lines being recorded simultaneously.

Data was inverted using Res3DIP by Loke. Inversion results were then masked to the survey boundary for viewing and isosurface generation using Spatial Integration.

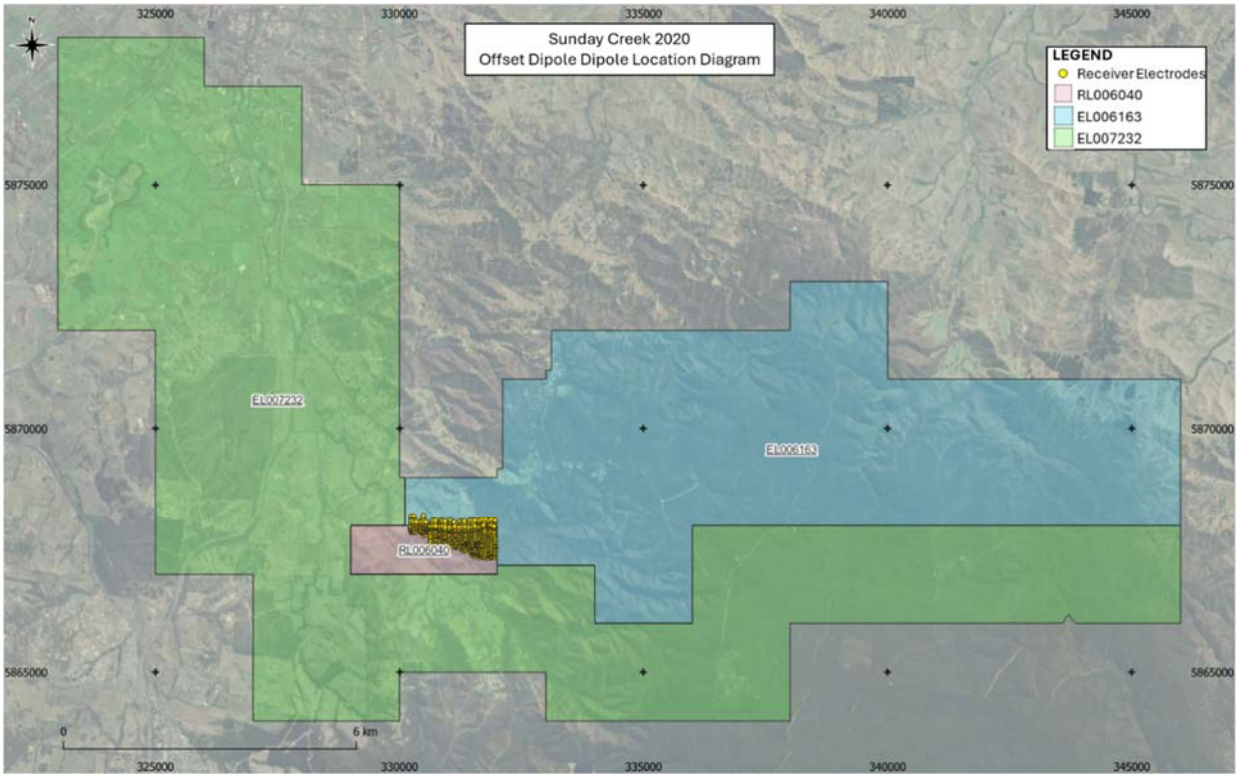


Figure 22: *Location Map of the Offset Dipole-Dipole Station Survey.*

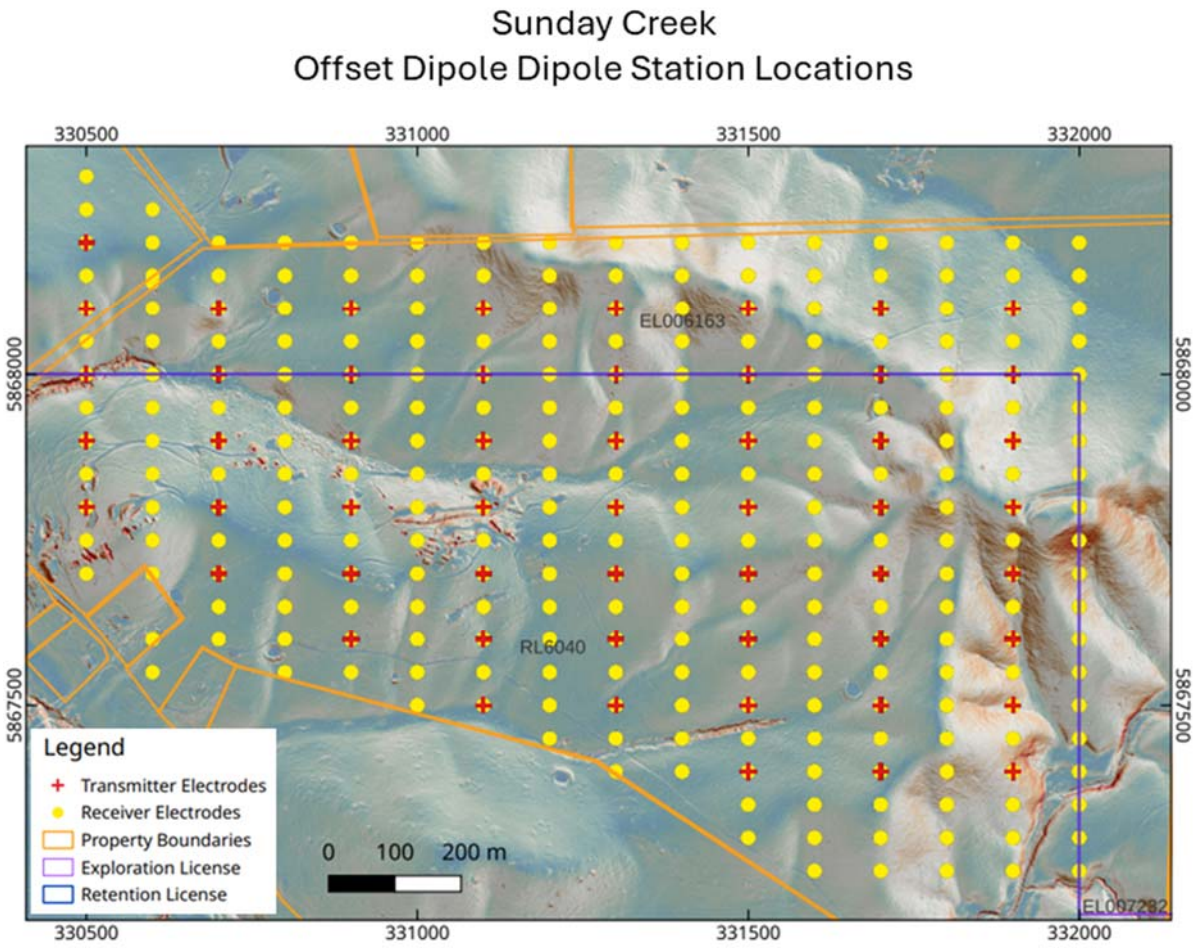


Figure 23: *Detailed Location Map of the Offset Dipole-Dipole Station Locations.*

In May 2024 the offset dipole-dipole IP survey acquired in 2020 was reprocessed and re-inverted to take advantage of the latest technology from University of British Colombia (UBC). Reprocessing took the form of:

- Separation of resistivity and chargeability data to maximise the number of valid resistivity readings.
- Reading rejection based on contractor flags and standard deviation separately for resistivity and chargeability.
- Reading rejection based on full decay fitting producing valid exponents for the chargeability data.

The data was inverted using UBC's Simpeg library. An octree mesh was employed so that high resolution cells could be used near surface, with the cell size expanding appropriately at depth where less spatial resolution is required. There was a lot of experimentation with parameters to optimise the inversion in areas where the geology and alteration is well known, thereby providing higher confidence in areas away from the current focus of exploration. The result was tighter anomalies that better reflect known geology and better resolved anomalies for future exploration (Figure 24b).

Post-processing of the results was improved by clipping the inverted mesh to a convex hull derived from the 3D pseudo-locations of the original readings, with a small expansion buffer. This eliminates inversion results at the margins of the survey where the sensitivity is low.

There is a subtle, but distinct, chargeability high of 5ms in a <=3 ms background over a 200m diameter around the Apollo mineralisation. This likely reflects the disseminated pyrite observed in drilling on a near 1:1 correlation with modelled sulphide presence (Figure 24), the refined processing completed in 2024 highlights this known area much more clearly (chargeability high of 8 ms) as well as highlight the top of the Rising Sun system (Figure 24). Known historic occurrences are not highlighted to the west as the survey did not extend sufficiently to extend to depth in this area.

A much larger and potentially more significant chargeability anomaly of 8 ms is seen crossing the NE quadrant of the survey. The geometry suggests 400m long linear chargeable zones striking NE, within a NW trending envelope that extends past the survey boundaries. The main chargeability high in the north correlates with quartz stockwork veining observed on a ridge and an Au-As-Sb soil anomaly. A potentially higher amplitude chargeability zone is located in the SE corner of the survey and would extend past the survey limits. This is also located on a NE trending valley with a probable structural control. No drilling has been completed on this anomaly to date.

Inversion shows a subtle variation in resistivity. There is a general correlation with the NW trending chargeability envelope boundary, likely reflecting a weathering process of the alteration and mineralisation in the area producing clays.

In October 2024, SXG announced a regional scale IP survey had commenced at the Sunday Creek Project with a view to define regional drill targets outside the core drill area. The IP survey extends over 12km^2 and covers 6km strike of the dyke and altered sediment hosted gold mineralised trend to cover significant historical mining areas including Tonstal, Leviathan, Consols and Aftermath.

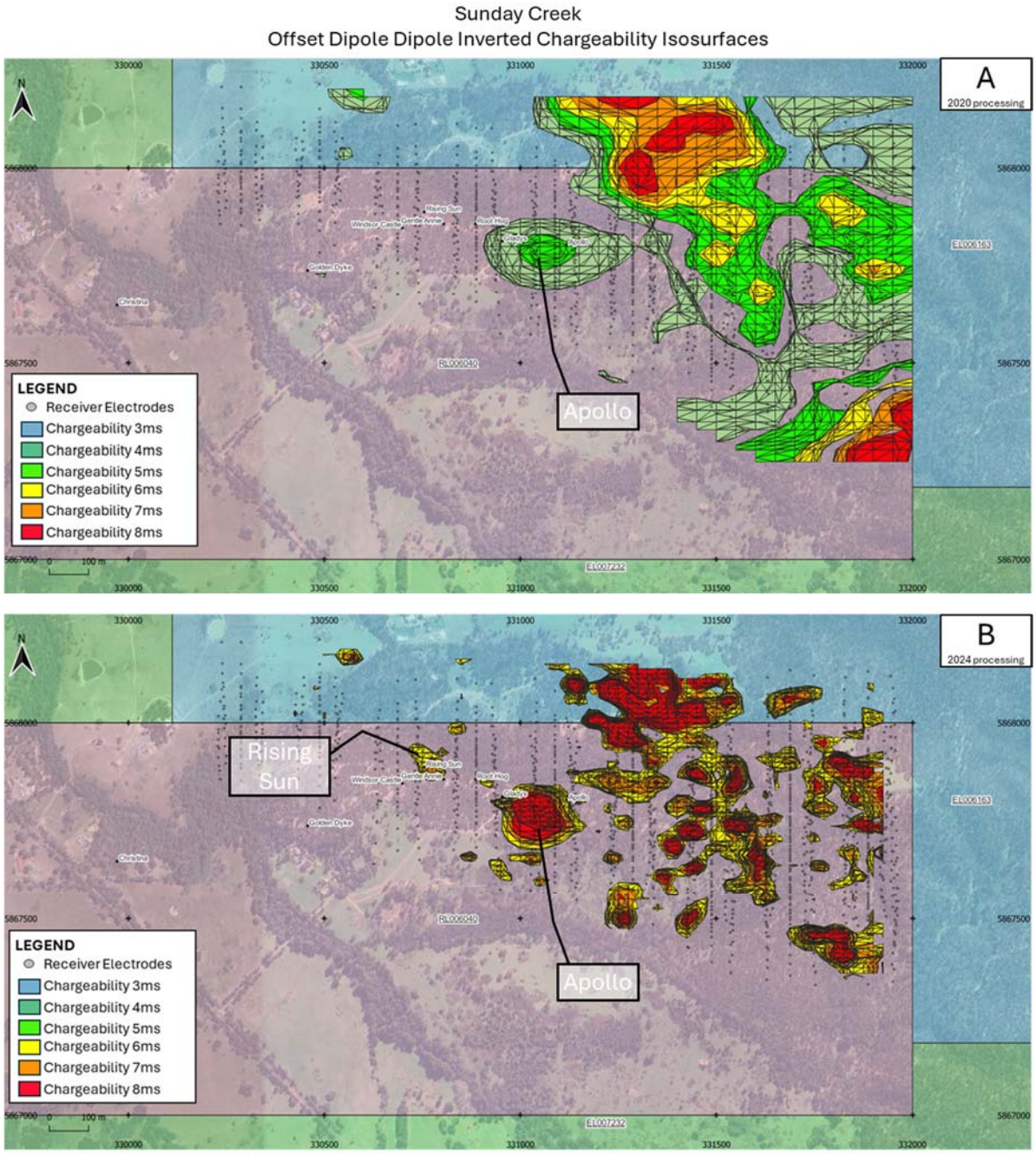


Figure 24: *Offset Dipole-Dipole Inverted Chargeability Isosurfaces. Image A original 2020 processing, Image B 2024 reprocessing.*

3.4.15 Ground Magnetics

The main project area was covered by ground magnetics with 20m line spacing and 5Hz sub-metre station spacing (Figure 25). Lines were oriented north-south as a compromise to cross the NW and NE oriented envelope of underground workings.

Fender Geophysics was contracted to acquire the data. Both magnetometers were Gem Systems Overhauser units. The mobile unit was cycled at 5Hz while the base station was cycled at 1Hz. The crew consisted of 2 people with 1 person navigating the line using a GPS ~20m ahead of the operator.

Standard base station removal was applied to the data. Fences were masked-out and line leveling applied to the grid and image products.

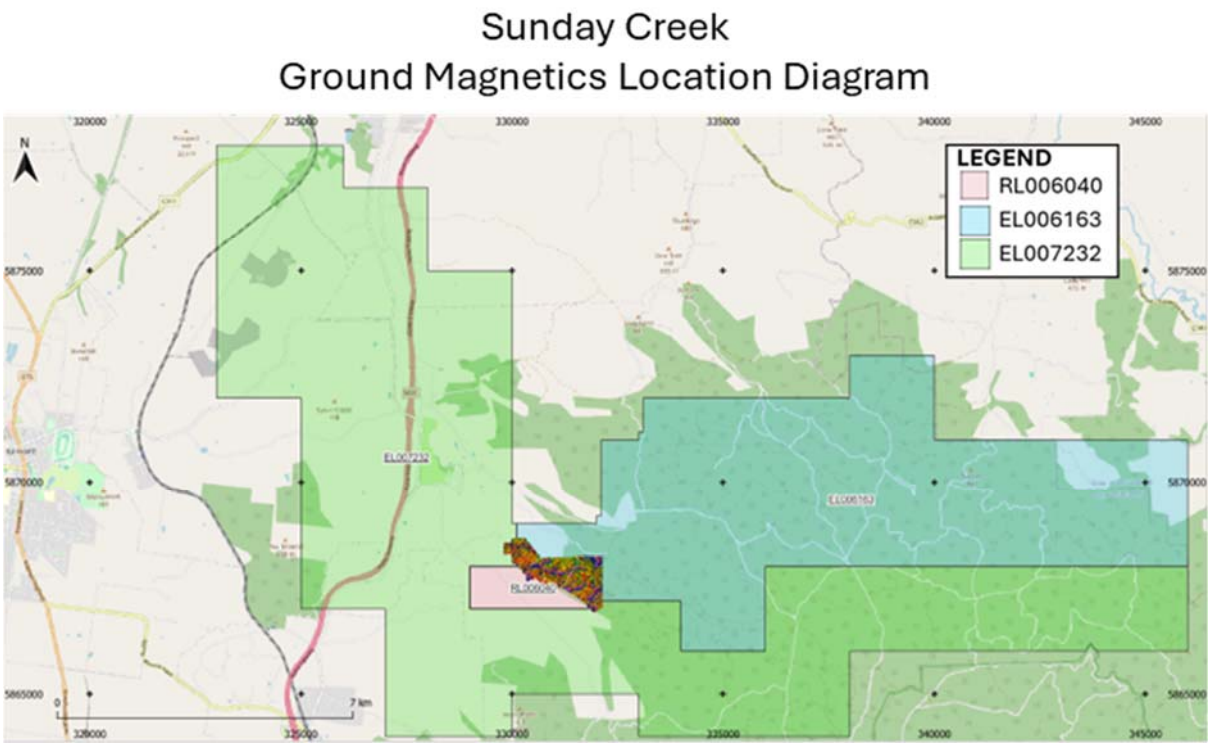


Figure 25: *Location of the Ground Magnetics Survey*

An image of the ground magnetics is presented in Figure 26.

Linear magnetics highs associated with drainage dominate the image. All are associated with valleys, but not all valleys are magnetic. Many magnetic highs/valleys are linear and NE oriented, parallel to the Golden Dyke line of workings. This suggests that drainage is controlled by the same structures as mineralisation and raises the question whether the presence of the magnetic high is related to mineralisation within the structure.

More subtle NE and NW trending structures can be observed away from drainage and correlate with the Golden Dyke and Apollo mineral trends. These features are difficult to resolve even with this high-resolution data.

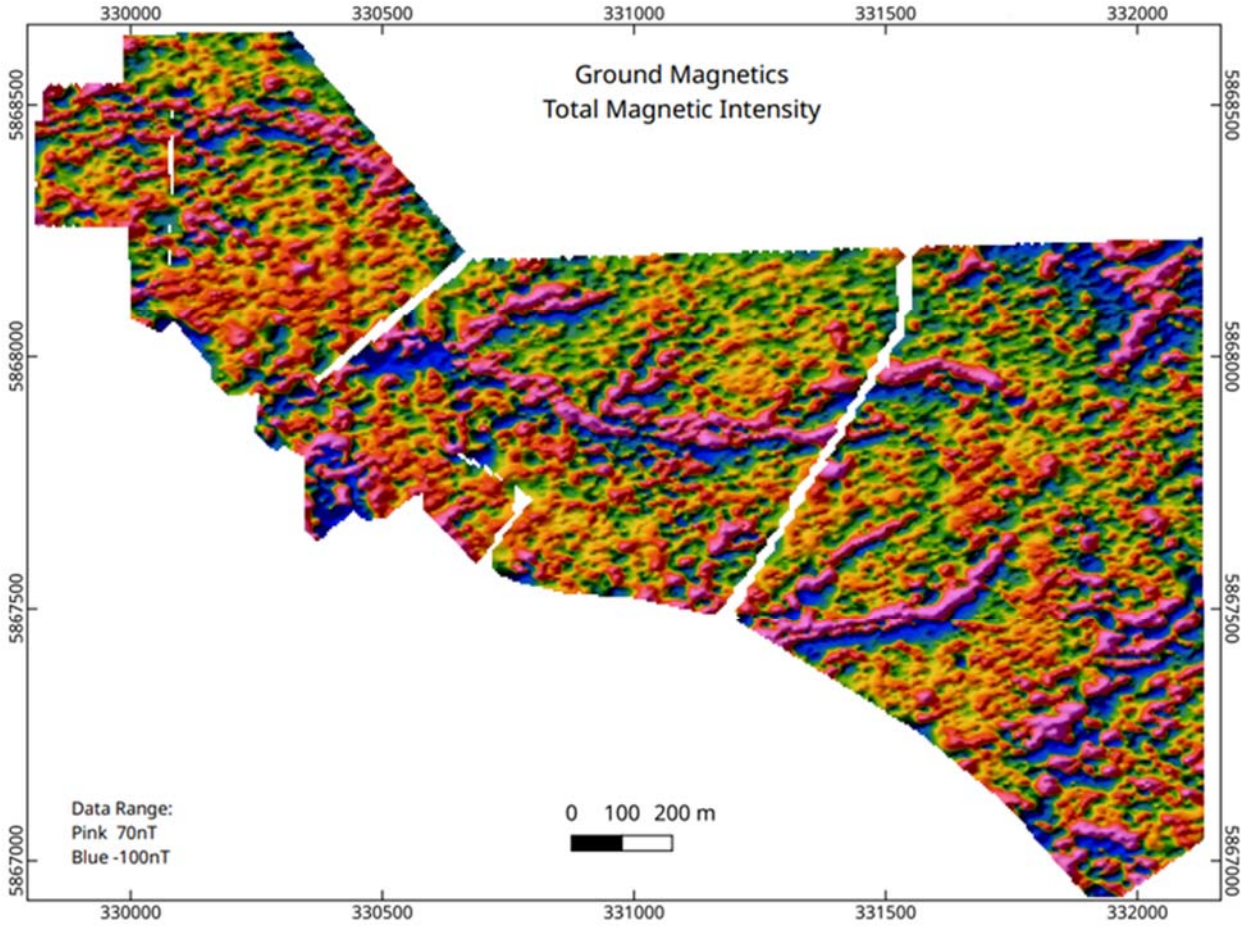


Figure 26: *Ground Magnetics Survey - Total Magnetic Intensity*

3.5 Prospectivity and Proposed Work

Southern Cross Gold's exploration focus in the Sunday Creek area is for structurally controlled 'epizonal' gold-antimony veins such as found elsewhere in the Melbourne Zone (Costerfield) and the adjacent Bendigo Zone (Fosterville). The company's exploration objective is to discover and delineate economic mineralisation of this style.

In the author's opinion, the Sunday Creek project is highly prospective for economic gold-antimony mineralisation. The main historic workings at Sunday Creek have been drill tested with encouraging results and remain open at depth and along strike. Other targets that have been generated from IP and soil geochemistry on the EL and RL require further drill testing.

At Sunday Creek, Southern Cross intends to extend the strike and depth extents of the known gold-antimony mineralisation by oriented diamond drilling across the Christina – Golden Dyke – Rising Sun – Apollo – Apollo East area and investigate the extent of the mineralisation beyond the known historic occurrences. Diamond drilling will also test the coincident IP and geochemical anomaly to the east of Apollo. Drilling will concurrently test regional targets up to 10 kilometres along strike from Apollo at Leviathan and Consols and Tonstal into EL6163. Further infill semi-regional soil sampling and mapping will be conducted to better define soil geochemical anomalies.

Preliminary metallurgical testwork in early 2024 demonstrated a high proportion of non-refractory native gold of 82-84%. Additional metallurgical test work will be undertaken to further characterise mineralisation.

Table 9: *Southern Cross Gold 2-year Exploration Budget for the Sunday Creek project based on 2024 expenditures.*

Sunday Creek			
Item	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**total 2 Years**
Drilling - all-in cost	$ 7,200,000	$ 7,200,000	$ 14,400,000
Environmental, Social, Community	$ 250,000	$ 350,000	$ 600,000
Technical studies - consultants - geological, metallurgical, geophysics	$ 500,000	$ 600,000	$ 1,100,000
Administration	$ 500,000	$ 500,000	$ 1,000,000
Site costs	$ 150,000	$ 150,000	$ 300,000
Sub-total pre contingency	$ 8,600,000	$ 8,800,000	$ 17,400,000
Contingency	$ 860,000	$ 880,000	$ 1,740,000
Total	**$ 9,460,000**	**$ 9,680,000**	**$ 19,140,000**

The author has reviewed the proposed work programs and budgets and is of the opinion that they are reasonable for advancing the Sunday Creek project.

4. Redcastle Project

4.1 Location, Physiography and Access

The Redcastle project lies about 20 kilometres north-east of the township of Heathcote, which is 120 kilometres north of Melbourne, in undulating hilly terrain with an average elevation of 200m AHD at Redcastle, rising to 400m at Mt Camel west of Redcastle. Dry sclerophyll is dominant and comprises abundant ironbark eucalypts (Eucalyptus sideroxylon) with subordinate box (Eucalyptus melliodora) and stringy bark (Eucalyptus obliqua) eucalypt species. Grass trees (Xanthorrhoea) are present in some parts of the licence. The area experiences warm to hot dry summers and cool winters; rainfall averages approximately 500mm per annum. With the rare exception of heavy rainfall causing slippery and muddy farm tracks, or very heavy rain causing flooded roads, access to all projects is available year-round. All streams are intermittent.

The Redcastle project is close to an operating epizonal gold/antimony mine (Costerfield) and thus has appropriate infrastructure to advance projects beyond exploration.

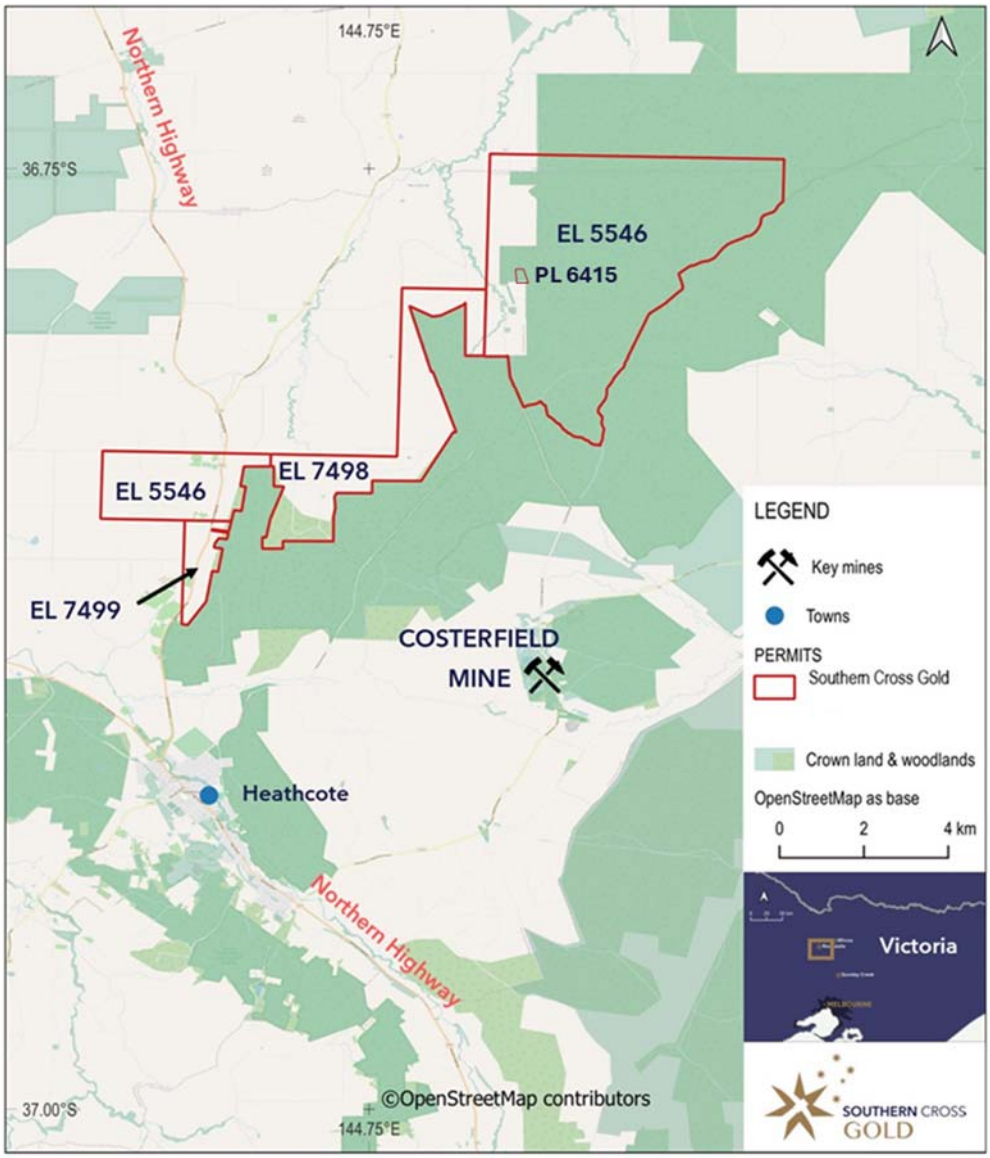


Figure 27: *Location map of granted Redcastle exploration permits totalling 75.05km² (100% SXG owned). WGS84 map projection. Source OpenStreetMap®*

4.2 Geology

Redcastle is a shallow orogenic (or epizonal) Fosterville-style historic high-grade field held within a tenure area of 75.05 square kilometres. It is located 7km along strike from Mandalay Resources' Costerfield mine and on a parallel north-south structure, 24km east of Agnico Eagle's Fosterville mine. It is one of the most significant historic epizonal high-grade goldfields in Victoria, Australia. First discovered in 1859, it is an extremely high-grade epizonal gold system with visible gold in quartz (+/- stibnite) association.

The oldest rocks in the Redcastle project are situated to the west of the Mount William Fault, comprising of fault slivers of Cambrian tholeiitic and boninitic igneous units known as the Heathcote Volcanics. Further west of the Heathcote Volcanics, situated within the Bendigo Structural Zone is a series of medium to thick bedded, marine turbiditic sandstone, mudstone and black shale units comprising the Castlemaine Supergroup. East of the Mount William Fault, a series of marine, sedimentary formations crop out. The oldest of which is a sequence of early Silurian turbiditic sandstone and siltstone known as the Wapentake Formation which is conformably overlain by the Silurian Dargile Formation, McIvor Sandstone and Mount Ida Formation. Overlying the Palaeozoic basement rocks are Quaternary unconsolidated clays of the Shepparton Formation and alluvial sands of the Coonambidgal Formation.

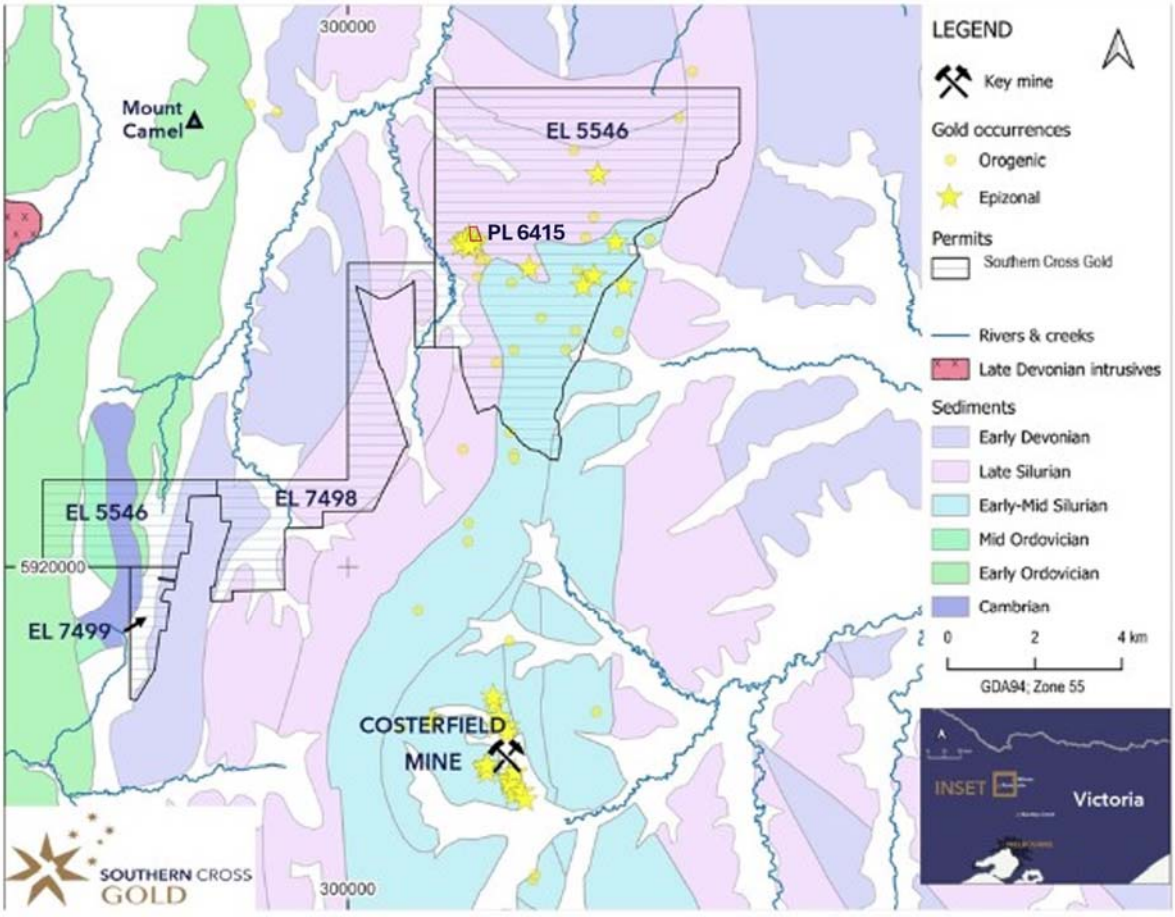


Figure 28: *Geological map in the Redcastle project area. (Open source data from Geological Survey of Victoria; Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.)*

Mining at the Redcastle goldfield commenced in 1859, with the initial workings confined to poorly developed alluvial gold deposits. Later reef mining proved to be more rewarding as gold was discovered in quartz and quartz-stibnite veins striking 345° and dipping steeply westward. The

goldfield is centred on a broad fold known as the Redcastle Anticline – consisting of thinly interbedded sandstones and mudstones of the Wapentake and Dargile formations. In the Melbourne Structural Zone, sites of gold deposition on a regional scale appear to favour areas of refolding or interference folding, as seen in the Redcastle Anticline.

4.3 Prior Exploration History

Initially named the Balmoral Diggings when gold was discovered in 1859, the area subsequently became known as Redcastle. There are few historic reliable production records of the early mining at Redcastle, however very high grades of gold and associated stibnite were recorded from nearly all mines, which were only worked to an average of 55m depth within a 5 by 4-kilometre area. Mining commenced in the Redcastle area in 1859 at the Welcome or Clarkes reef area. At Redcastle, from 1866 to 1896, it was reported that 20,583 Oz gold were produced at a grade of 254g/t gold and 7,182 Oz gold at a grade of 65g/t gold. The field was mostly abandoned thereafter (Forbes and Murray, 1895).

The Redcastle area has been continuously under tenure since 1985. Prior work identified six principal prospects or target areas at Redcastle: Reservoir, Mullocky, Laura, RFZ, Why Not and Pioneer (some of the key prospects are identified in Figure 29 following). Drilling has never tested for continuation of the free-gold and high-grade reefs below any of the historic Redcastle mines; past drilling has been very shallow so that historic workings are poorly tested along strike and not at all at depth. No systematic geophysical surveys were undertaken prior to SXG Victoria involvement.

Since the introduction of the Exploration License reporting system in 1965, fourteen ELs have had notable field/administration work carried out in the Redcastle area by a multitude of companies. Under previous ownership, work within the current permits has consisted of extensive rock chip (1,795 samples) and soil geochemical programs (1,619 soil samples), Diamond (16 drill holes totalling 1,923.2 m), RC (169 drill holes totalling 7,950.5m) and RAB drill programs, costean mapping programs (128 costeans totalling 6,051.6m) and extensive geophysical surveys (this work is largely summarised in Motton, 1995 and Simmons and Cottle, 2007; internal compilations by Southern Cross Gold geologists). Exploration within Redcastle has concentrated mostly on gold, within areas of past mining and known mineralisation being the focus for most companies.

At Redcastle the average drill hole depth is just 40m. Selected RC & RAB drill results from these shallow holes proximal to the high-grade mines include:

- 10m at 2.5 g/t gold from 22m (RRC26; Simmons and Cottle, 2007),
- 2m at 10.7 g/t gold from 39m (RRC41; Simmons and Cottle, 2007),
- 2m at 6.03 g/t gold from 26m (PR16; Motton, 1995).

Below the historic Laura mine, select diamond results include:

- RDDH03: 0.1m @ 743.0 g/t AuEq (704.0 g/t Au, 24.7%Sb) from 116.9 m
- RDDH07: 0.2m @ 28.1 g/t AuEq (27.9 g/t Au, 0.1%Sb) from 67.8 m
- RDDH08: 0.2m @ 20.0 g/t AuEq (17.5 g/t Au, 1.6%Sb) from 162.6 m
- RDDH12: 0.1m @ 42.9 g/t AuEq (20.0 g/t Au, 14.5%Sb) from 70.9 m
- RDDH13: 0.1m @ 20.2 g/t AuEq (10.1 g/t Au, 6.4%Sb) from 108.1 m

- RDDH15: 0.1m @ 12.5 g/t AuEq (5.8 g/t Au, 4.3%Sb) from 75.1 m.

None of the historic drill data have been independently verified at this time.

The true thickness of the mineralised intervals is not known at this stage. All mining areas are within areas of outcrop, however approximately 50 of the tenement area lies under thin cover within extensive gullies.

Other styles worked in this field included quartz-vein stockworks in sandstones and dyke-hosted mineralisation.

4.4 Recent Exploration Work

Southern Cross Gold is undertaking a twofold approach at Redcastle. Firstly, at tenement scale, the company is systematically collecting data to understand the broad mineral system and allow it to also explore beneath the significant alluvial cover, including geophysical surveys (induced polarisation, gravity and ground magnetics) to understand the broad geological system. Secondly the company has completed stage one diamond drilling to test beneath the high-grade old mines. The combination of the stage one drilling data with the "tenement scale" data (geophysics, geological reconnaissance and detailed analysis of historic mine records) will aid in the development of new drill targets.

Interpretation of historic soil sampling data at the Black Squall project revealed multiple soil samples collected in the early 1970s were not assayed for gold but highly anomalous in antimony. These samples occur at the intersection of an anticlinal hinge and a NE-trending structure identified in the LiDAR interpretation (Figure 29). To validate the anomaly, three orientation soil and three orientation rock chip samples were collected from the area. Two of the soil samples were highly anomalous in gold and antimony (0.36 g/t Au and 63ppm Sb and 0.19 g/t Au and 34ppm Sb, Table 10).

Float from nearby hard rock workings was also anomalous in both gold and antimony (73 g/t Au and 3,500ppm Sb, 0.2 g/t Au and 2100 ppm Sb and 5.0 g/t Au and 3,200 ppm Sb, Table 10). These results indicate that the Black Squall area forms an immediate follow-up target for further soil sampling and drilling.

Table 10: *Black Squall soil and float rock sample localities*

Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Easting GDA 94 Z55	Northing GDA94 Z55	Elevation
Soils					
61008616	0.19	34	305315	5925106	184
61008617	0.36	63	305347	5925134	184
Float Rock					
61008610	0.23	2100	302618	5928280	184
61008614	5	3200	305254	5924966	184
61008615	73.2	3500	305245	5925040	184

SXG Victoria has also conducted a variety of geophysical and remote sensing surveys:

- Ground magnetics (5.6 square kilometres) over the southern part of the permit area collected continuously along 50m spaced east-west oriented lines.

- High density ground gravity (23 square kilometres) survey over the central permit area on 200m spaced east-west oriented lines with stations spaced at 100m.
- Induced polarisation ("IP") surveys:
  - A 22 square kilometre gradient array induced polarisation survey collected over 32 gradient blocks each 800m x 800m optimised around 32 channel receivers, with 25m station spacing and 100m east-west line spacing was undertaken to map geology and mineralising structure.
  - 1.7 square kilometres offset dipole-dipole induced polarisation over the Welcome Group area following up a gradient IP anomaly.

A 58km^2 LiDAR survey was used to map geology and target old workings, with over 40,000 hard rock and alluvial workings being identified using machine learning from the survey from the Redcastle tenement area (Figure 29). An Optech Galaxy sensor was employed to gather the data from 950m elevation, delivering swath widths of 580m. The laser pulse rate was of the order of 500kHz. The quality of the ground return data was high with ground return averaging 12-15 points per metre and as a result, the LiDAR images enabled location of unknown old workings and interpretation of rock types, bedding and structures.

SXG Victoria drilled 16 drillholes for 2,786.9m across total of eight prospects at Redcastle (for an average hole depth of 174.2m; see Figure 29 for prospect locations and Table 11 for results). Thin to moderate grades and widths of gold were discovered in all drill holes, except those that hit historic mine workings. Many targets justify follow-up drilling.

Why Not Prospect: Two drillholes (MDDRE001 and MDDRE002) under shallow historic workings with better results of 0.3m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 61.3m and 0.4m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 92.6m in hole MDDRE001. No immediate follow up is warranted.

Pioneer Prospect: Two drillholes (MDDRE003 and MDDRE004) under shallow historic workings with better results of 0.1m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 55.7m in hole MDDRE003 and 0.4m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 40.2m in hole MDDRE004. No immediate follow up is warranted.

Mitchell's Prospect: Two drillholes (MDDRE005 and MDDRE006) into a mineralised dioritic dyke with better results of 0.2m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 73.2m within a wider lower grade zone (no lower cut) of 13.3m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 72.8m in hole MDDRE005. An additional arsenic-rich mineralised dyke was found in the same hole with lower, wider grade zone (no lower cut) assaying 9.4m @ 0.2 g/t Au from 100.9m. The second hole at Mitchell's also had a wider lower grade dyke intersected (no lower cut) of 10.0m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 50.0m. Further analysis is required to determine if the dyke-hosted mineralisation, which is interpreted to have been the source for the initial rich alluvial gold rush into Staffordshire Flats in 1859, hosted potential ore-grade mineralisation below the base of weathering.

Clarke's Mine: Two drillholes were drilled at Clarke's (MDDRE007, MDDRE008) below historic workings. Interpretation of structures in drillholes MDDRE007 and MDDRE008 revealed that MDDRE007 had drilled parallel to the Clarke's Lode and had failed to intersect it at depth. MDDRE008 intersected the mineralised lode structure (returning 0.1m at 7.2 g/t Au from 148.2m) below an east-dipping structure recorded in mine reports (Forbes and Murray, 1895) and intersected in MDDRE008 and MDDRE007. These reports suggest that the main lode was enriched above the east-dipping structure. The intersection of the mineralised structure and the east-dipping structure has a shallow plunge to the north, which has not been tested by drilling.

Redcastle North Prospect: Two twinned holes (MDDRE009/9a), were drilled at Redcastle North (MDDRE009 was redrilled as MDDRE009a due to poor core recovery). The target was the extension of the highest-grade historic drill hole assay in the Redcastle database being 1m @ 16.7 g/t Au in RRC41. MDDRE009a intersected 0.3m @ 4.2 g/t Au and 1.2 Sb from 52.7m and 0.7m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 62.3m. Although the intersection is thin, structural readings show that the intersection lies within a north-striking axial surface of the north-plunging anticline, untested to depth.

Mullocky Prospect: Two holes (MDDRE010 and MDDRE011) were drilled at Mullocky where interpretation of the structural data in drilling shows mineralisation is hosted by faults on the eastern shoulder of a north-plunging anticline. Historic holes in the area returned elevated gold and these intercepts, as well as 1.2m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 75.7m including 0.5m @ 9.1 g/t Au from 76.3m in hole MDDRE010. All these intercepts are located on the eastern shoulder of an anticline. The northerly plunge of the structure remains untested at depth.

Table 11: *Selected intersections in the Redcastle project reported using a 0.3 g/t AuEq cutoff over 2m and including 5.0 g/t AuEq cutoffs over one metre.*

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Sb	AuEq g/t
MDDRE001	92.6	93.0	0.4	1.6	0.0%	1.6
MDDRE002	86.2	87.0	0.8	0.6	0.0%	0.6
MDDRE003	54.9	55.8	0.9	0.8	0.0%	0.8
MDDRE004	40.2	40.6	0.4	2.2	0.0%	2.3
MDDRE005	73.2	75.1	1.9	0.6	0.0%	0.6
MDDRE005	84.1	86.1	2.0	0.3	0.0%	0.3
MDDRE006	50.0	59.0	9.0	0.4	0.0%	0.4
MDDRE008	148.2	149.5	1.3	0.7	0.0%	0.7
including	148.2	148.3	0.1	7.2	0.0%	7.2
MDDRE008	198.5	199.0	0.5	1.4	0.0%	1.4
MDDRE009a	51.5	53.3	1.9	1.0	0.2%	1.1
including	52.7	52.9	0.3	4.2	1.2%	5.3
MDDRE010	75.7	77.5	1.8	3.0	0.0%	3.0
including	76.3	76.9	0.5	9.1	0.0%	9.1
MDDRE012	121.9	122.3	0.4	2.1	0.0%	2.1
MDDRE013	104.1	106.1	2.0	0.2	0.0%	0.2

See Summary of Southern Cross Gold drill intersections in Victoria for full intersection information.

Welcome Prospect: Two drillholes (MDDRE012 and MDDRE013) under shallow historic workings with better results of 0.4m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 121.9m from MDDRE012. No immediate follow-up is warranted.

Beautiful Venus: One drill hole, MDDRE014 was drilled to target mineralisation below the historic working at Beautiful Venus. Unfortunately, the drillhole intersected historic workings that were mined deeper than predicted (71m downhole). The prospect remains untested and warrants further drilling.

Welcome Group: One drillhole, MDDRE015, was at the Welcome Group targeting a one kilometre long coherent induced polarisation ("IP") chargeability anomaly generated by SXG Victoria's 3D offset array IP geophysical survey that coincides with the Welcome Group of mines (of which Clarke's was one mine in that cluster). This is considered highly prospective as there are at least 9 mined structures above the geophysical anomaly where the Redcastle Gold Mining Company is reported to have produced 35,000 Oz Au from Clarke's Reef at a grade of 33 g/t Au, and the Welcome Group of mines reported to have extracted 20,583 Oz at 254.6 g/t Au over two kilometre strike length down to a maximum depth of 125m (in the period 1859 to 1865). Drillhole MDDRE015 did not intersect the mineralised lode and nor did it explain the IP anomaly leaving an opportunity to target the IP anomaly from the opposite direction over the majority of the one kilometre strike.

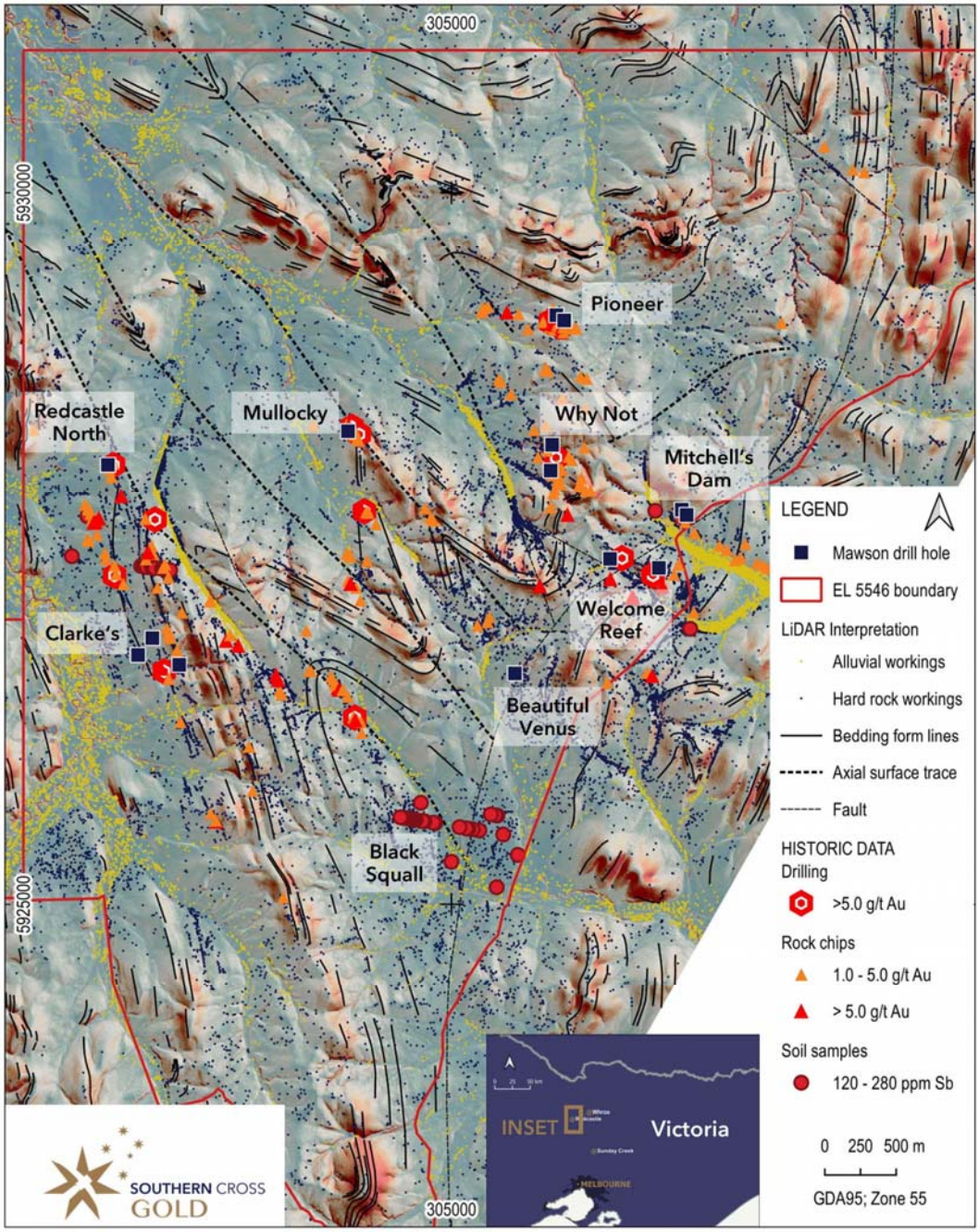


Figure 29: *LiDAR map with interpreted alluvial and hard rock workings, in addition to geological form lines. SXG's diamond drill program collars are identified in addition to historic data and prospect names.*

4.5 Prospectivity and Proposed Work

Southern Cross Gold's exploration focus in the Redcastle area is for structurally controlled 'epizonal' gold-arsenic-antimony veins such as found elsewhere in the Melbourne Zone and adjacent Bendigo Zone, including the Fosterville Mine. The company's exploration objective is to discover and delineate economic mineralisation of this style here and at the other Victorian projects.

Modern drilling at Redcastle focussed on shallow, previously mined surface workings; Redcastle has not been extensively drill tested beneath any of the historic high-grade mining areas. Approximately 17 kilometres of combined high-grade vein strike remains completely untested below the water table (50m average depth). Thin alluvial cover exists over approximately 50% of Redcastle, obscuring much of the area from historic prospecting and mining attempts, and suggesting further mineralisation under this alluvium may not have been discovered by the early miners.

In the author's opinion, the Redcastle project is prospective for economic gold-antimony mineralisation. The main historic workings at Redcastle have been drill tested with encouraging results and remain open at depth and along strike.

At Redcastle, Southern Cross Gold intends to conduct oriented drilling at Clarkes and Laura 3D IP anomaly, Redcastle North, Beautiful Venus and the Mullocky prospects to test for down-plunge extensions and high-grade gold shoots in these areas. An additional soil sampling program over several regional anomaly has been planned. This will test the validity of the existing data.

Table 12: *Southern Cross Gold Ltd's 2-year Exploration Budget for the Redcastle project.*

	Redcastle		
	Y1	**Y2**	**2 year total**
admin, community, environmental	$ 21,500	$ 22,000	$ 43,500
geology	$ 21,500	$ 22,000	$ 43,500
geophysics	$ 43,000	$ 44,000	$ 87,000
drilling	$ 129,000	$ 132,000	$ 261,000
sub-total	$ 215,000	$ 220,000	$ 435,000
contingency 10%	$ 21,500	$ 22,000	$ 43,500
total	**$ 236,500**	**$ 242,000**	**$ 478,500**

The author has reviewed the proposed work programs and budget and is of the opinion that they are reasonable for advancing the Redcastle project.

5. Mount Isa Project

5.1 Location, Physiography and Access

The Mt Isa project comprises three exploration permits (EPMs) extending 37 kilometres in a north-south trend and located approximately 220 kilometres south-east of Mt Isa, and between 100-160 kilometres SSE of Cloncurry (Figure 30).

The project area is in 'breakaway' country, with low, flat ridges separating wide braided ephemeral streams. Access is via the Landsborough Highway from Cloncurry to McKinlay, then a tar sealed road to Cannington Mine, thence various unsealed station tracks.

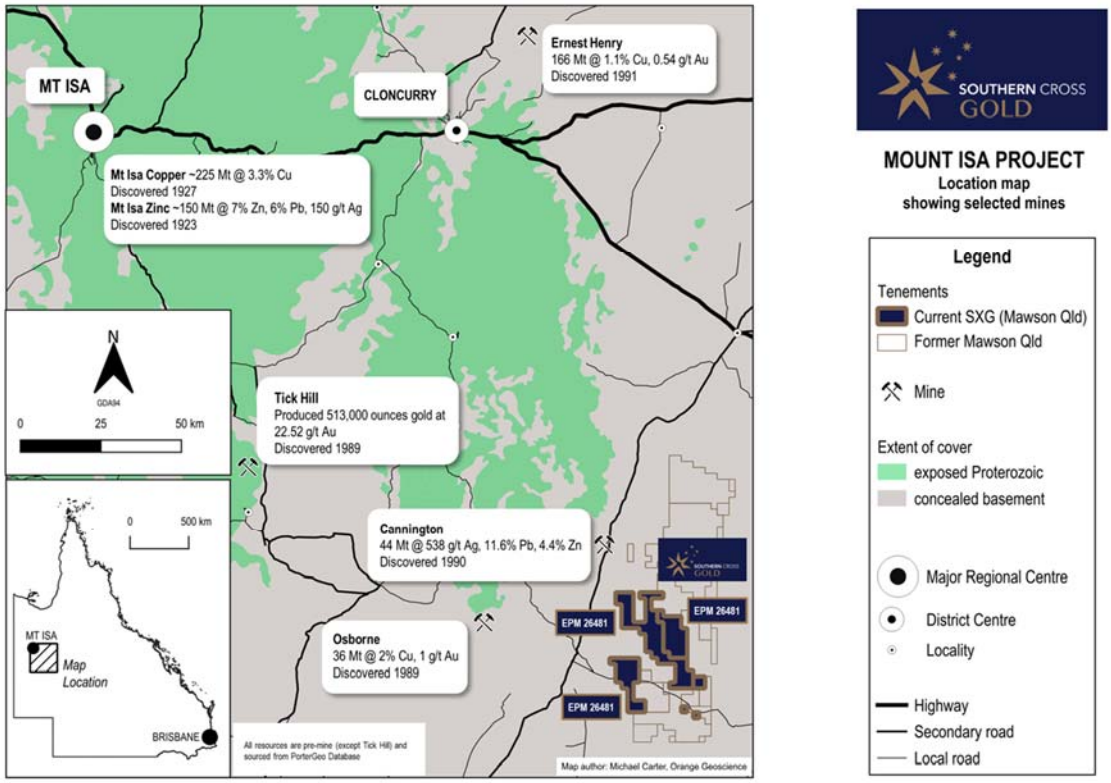


Figure 30: *Mount Isa project exploration permit map with location maps inset showing Mount Isa, Cloncurry and Julia Creek, in addition to Ernest Henry (E.H.) Mine and Tick Hill Mine.*

The Cloncurry region has hot summers (maxima averaging 32°C in December) over and mild, dry winters (average 19°C in July), with low rainfall, (annual average 426 mm), mostly during the hot summer wet season. Occasionally, heavy summer rain can hamper exploration efforts. The vegetation in this region is characterised as eucalypt low open woodland, usually with spinifex understory; the ephemeral streams are commonly lined with river red gums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis).

5.2 Regional and Project Geology

The Mt Isa Block is a remarkably fertile terrane, and contains 11% of the world's zinc resources, 5% of the world's silver resources and 1.7% of the world's copper resources within numerous world class mines. Most of these mines were discovered within outcrop or sub-crop areas. The Mt Isa Block extends to the south almost as far under 100-500m of cover as it extends on the surface.

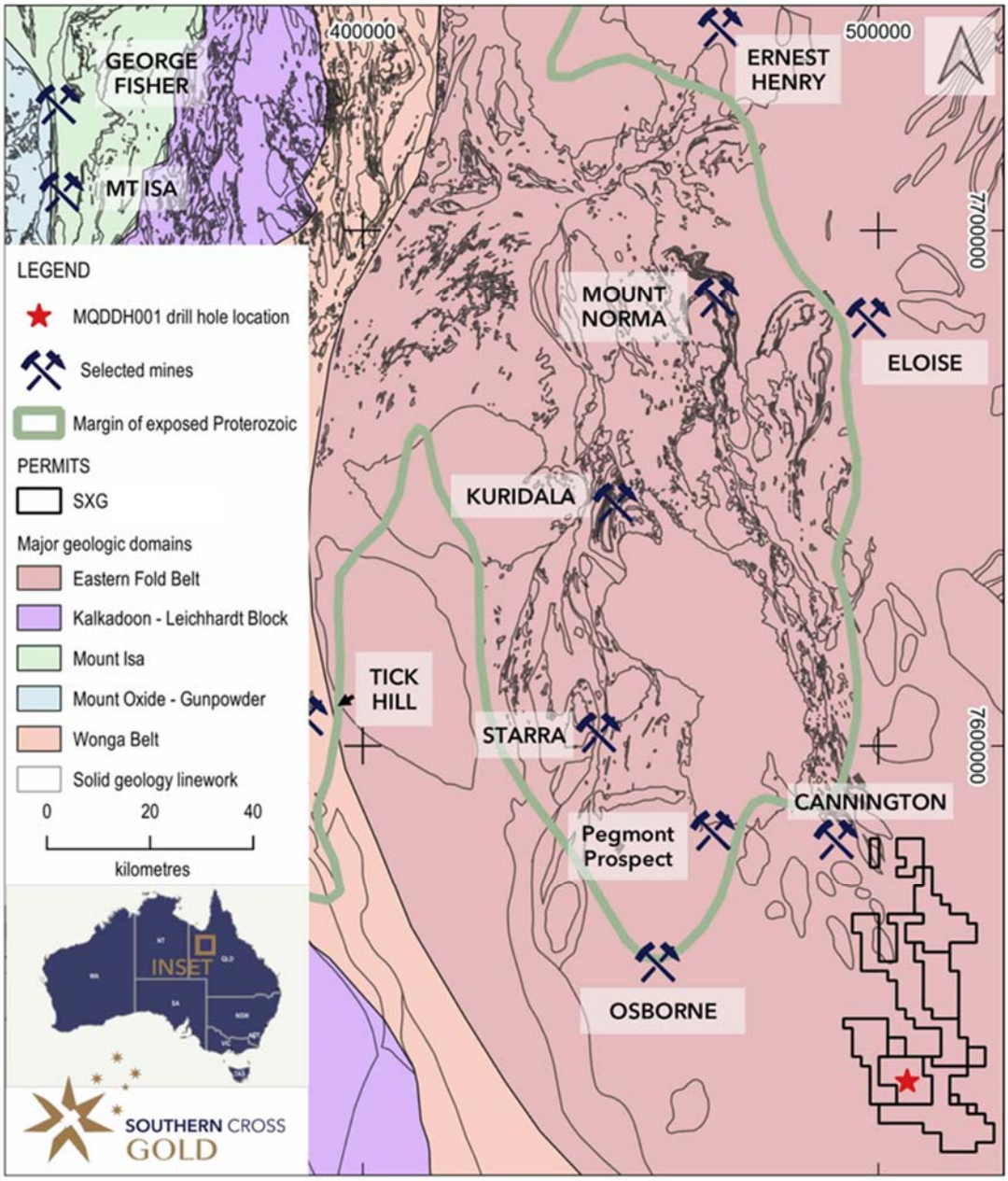


Figure 31: *Regional geology of the eastern portion Mount Isa Block from Qld Dept of Mines & Energy open source data.*

The broader Mt Isa Block (Figure 31) is divided into a Western Succession of folded metasediments and metavolcanics of low metamorphic grade, and an Eastern Succession of metamorphosed sediments and volcanics of similar ages, which is intruded by mafic rocks and granites; the two fold belts are separated by a zone of older rocks, the 'Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Belt'.

The Western Succession is host to Mt Isa (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag), while the eastern succession hosts several major deposits of various styles, including Dugald River (Pb-Zn-Ag), Ernest Henry (Cu-Au), Osborne (Cu-Au) and Cannington (Pb-Zn-Ag) (Figure 31).

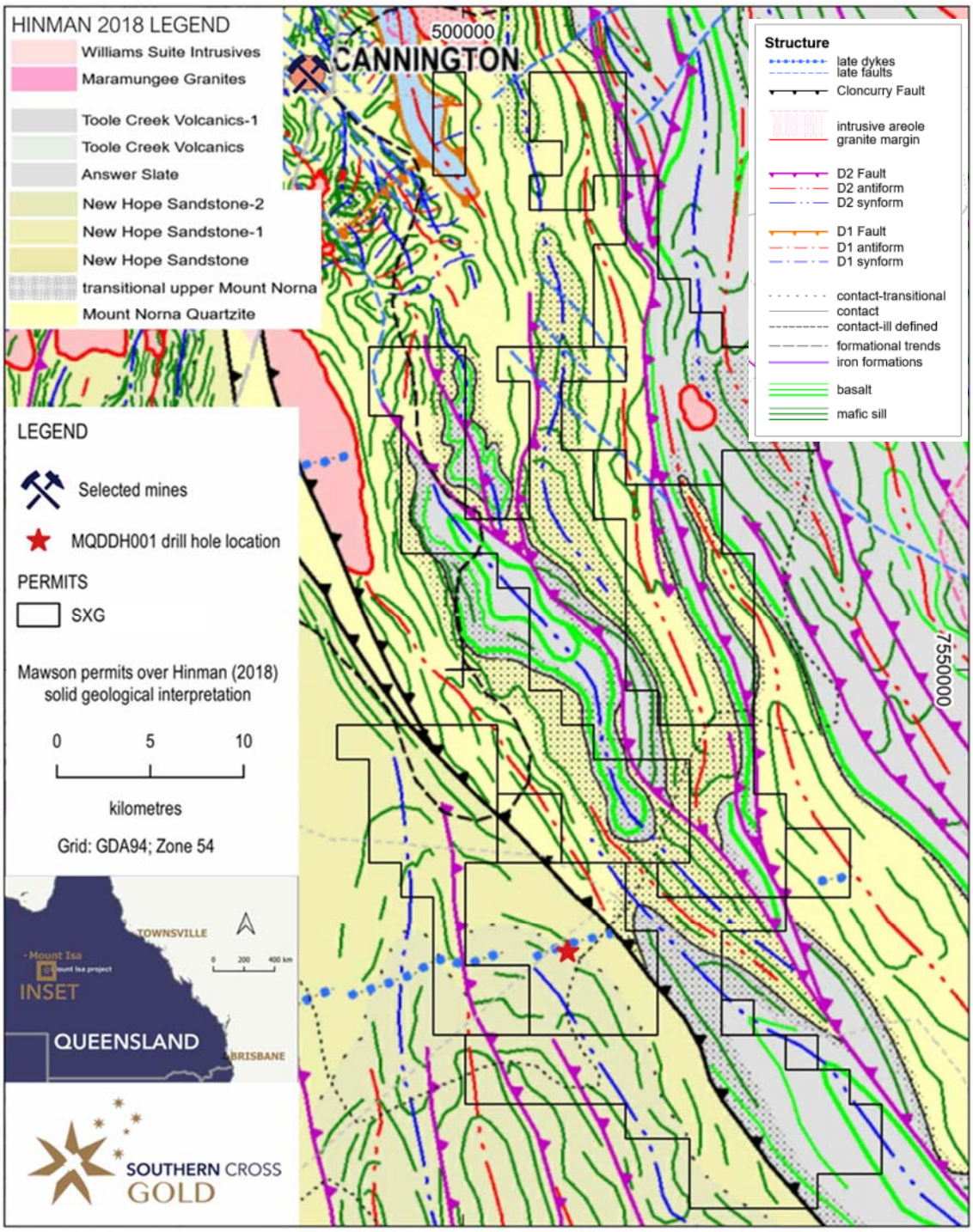


Figure 32: *Solid geology after Hinman, 2018. Location of F11 drill target (MQDDH001) shown in central southern part of map.*

The 1800-1600 Ma Eastern Fold Belt has complex geology, with multiple structural and intrusive events, regional-scale alteration and high-grade metamorphism. The lithostructural interpretation by Hinman (2018; Figure 32) provides an excellent geological context for the under-cover sequences. The interpretation is based on detailed proprietary magnetics and drill hole databases provided by several companies, as well as open file magnetics. While the raw data remains confidential, the interpretation map is open file.

The Mount Isa project area is interpreted to be dominated by Mount Norna Quartzite and overlying Toole Creek Volcanics, both within the Soldiers Cap Group. The Mount Norna Quartzite is significant as it is the host sequence for Cannington.

The structural grain of the area is north-northwest characterised by tight folding (interpreted as D2). Intruding the sediments are Williams Suite intrusives, which may be important drivers for IOCG mineralisation. The north-northwest trending Cannington Fault Zone is a major boundary, interpreted by some workers to be an original basin bounding structure. Multiple north-northwest striking thrusts cut the volcanosedimentary package.

The project lies on the south-eastern edge of Eastern Succession of the Mt Isa Block. Proterozoic basement is obscured by a thick package of Mesozoic sediments (Eromanga Basin sequence). The depth of cover, based on limited basement drilling and more common water bores, ranges from 250m to 400m. Therefore, exploration is driven by magnetic and gravity geophysical methods with a commitment to drilling the generated targets.

Southern Cross Gold is exploring for large iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) and Broken Hill type (BHT) or Cannington-style Pb-Zn-Ag deposits in the Eastern Succession of the Mount Isa Block. The area is entirely under cover and virtually unexplored with only two known basement diamond drill holes completed prior to SXG's single drill hole within the 860 square kilometre area of the permits. Additionally, only widely spaced magnetic and gravity data sets existed prior to SXG Queensland's work.

5.3 Prior Exploration History

The project area has an extensive cover sequence of the Eromanga Basin onlapping the eastern margin of the Mt Isa Block, thus virtually no exploration of the underlying Proterozoic sequence was undertaken prior to the discovery of Cannington by BHP.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, widespread use of geophysical techniques and drilling persistence led to the discovery of major deposits under cover in the Mt Isa region, such as Cannington (about 60m deep) and the iron oxide-copper-gold type Ernest Henry deposit (40m). Following the discovery of Cannington in 1990 the area immediately west of SXG's tenure area was subject to multiple drilling campaigns as well as ground and airborne geophysical surveys. However, drilling is sparse where cover depths exceed 200-300m.

FALCON® airborne gravity gradiometry was gathered over the western third of the tenements for BHP in 2000 (White and Rennison, 2003). However, these data and resultant imagery are considered poor quality given the FALCON® technology was at an early stage of development at that time.

The F11 gravity anomaly was first indicated by a FALCON® airborne gravity survey flown for BHP in 2000 over a large package of tenements (Wilgunya project; White and Rennison, 2003). BHP considered the anomaly too deep at the time and no drilling was ever undertaken. Cover depth was estimated to be approximately 300m, which is now considered to be well within a modern and potentially economic search space (confirmed at 318m in drill hole MQDDH001).

BHP also conducted soil geochemical surveys over the area (samples spaced 50m apart over the peak of the anomaly). To increase "signal to noise" in the cover rocks, a selective extraction (FOXY) was used. No elevated response was detected in soils 300m above the Proterozoic basement at F11 (White and Rennison, 2003).

5.4 Recent Exploration Work

Exploration assets purchased by Southern Cross Gold include, in addition to the EPMs, prospect-scale ground magnetics, ground gravity, interpretation of geophysical data, and diamond drill data. Images of the processed data and derived targets are presented in Figure 34.

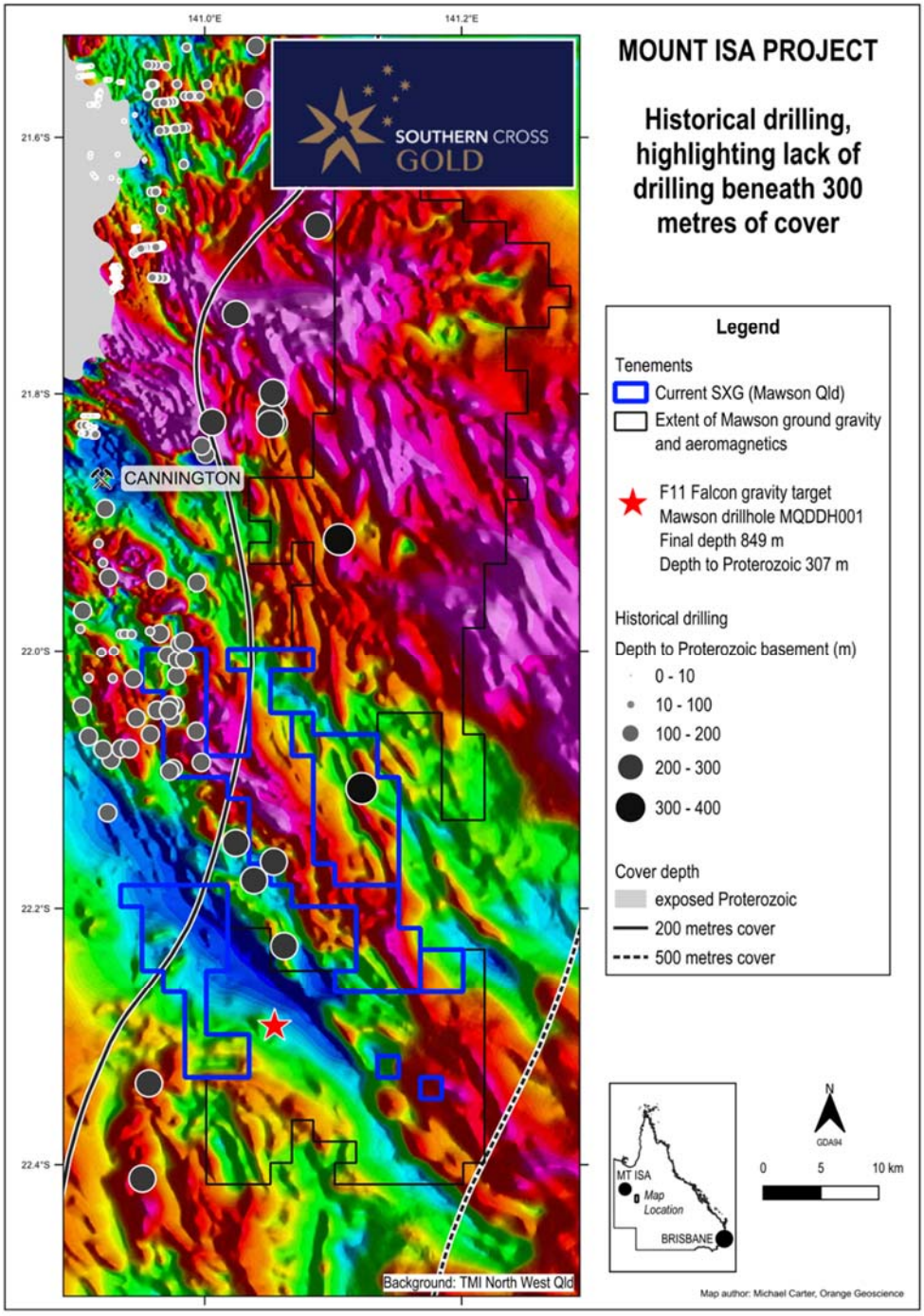


Figure 33: *Airborne magnetics and ground gravity showing higher resolution of data collected by SXG (Mawson Qld), and derived gravity-structural-stratigraphic targets.*

In 2019, SXG Queensland Pty Ltd flew 100m spaced airborne magnetics (Figure 33) and completed a 1 kilometre x 1 kilometre ground-based gravity (Figure 34) over its entire Mount Isa SE tenements. This program was partly funded in part by a $100,000 grant from the Qld Government Collaborative Exploration Initiative. This work defined gravity and/or magnetic targets which included the multi-point definition of the priority F11 target. The new data vastly improved existing target resolution and contributed greatly to the precise modelling of the F11 gravity drilling target.

F11 was initially described by White and Rennison (2002) as a deep, but broad and strong gravity anomaly of substantial size at 600m to 700m depth. It is critical that 'deep' is seen in context - what was considered too deep twenty years ago now represents a viable and new search space. The anomaly was recently more closely defined by 108 gravity stations (3 x ~500 m-spaced traverses; stations ~100m apart).

The newly acquired magnetic and gravity data were combined with pre-existing data and three-dimensional geophysical inversions of the gravity and magnetic data. A gravity anomaly centred around 1400m deep with an adjacent magnetic anomaly centred to the west of gravity centroid was deduced from the modelling. Of most significance was the near coincidence of the gravity and magnetic source regions – this is a more likely model given the moderate offsets seen in IOCG-type targets. The new models also deepened the likely centroid position of the gravity source to between 1300 and 1400m. The anomaly has a shallow peak of 700m depth and average depth of 1,000-1,500m. Iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) and Broken Hill-type silver-lead-zinc systems are the main target styles for this hole and regionally within Southern Cross Gold's Mount Isa Southeast Project.

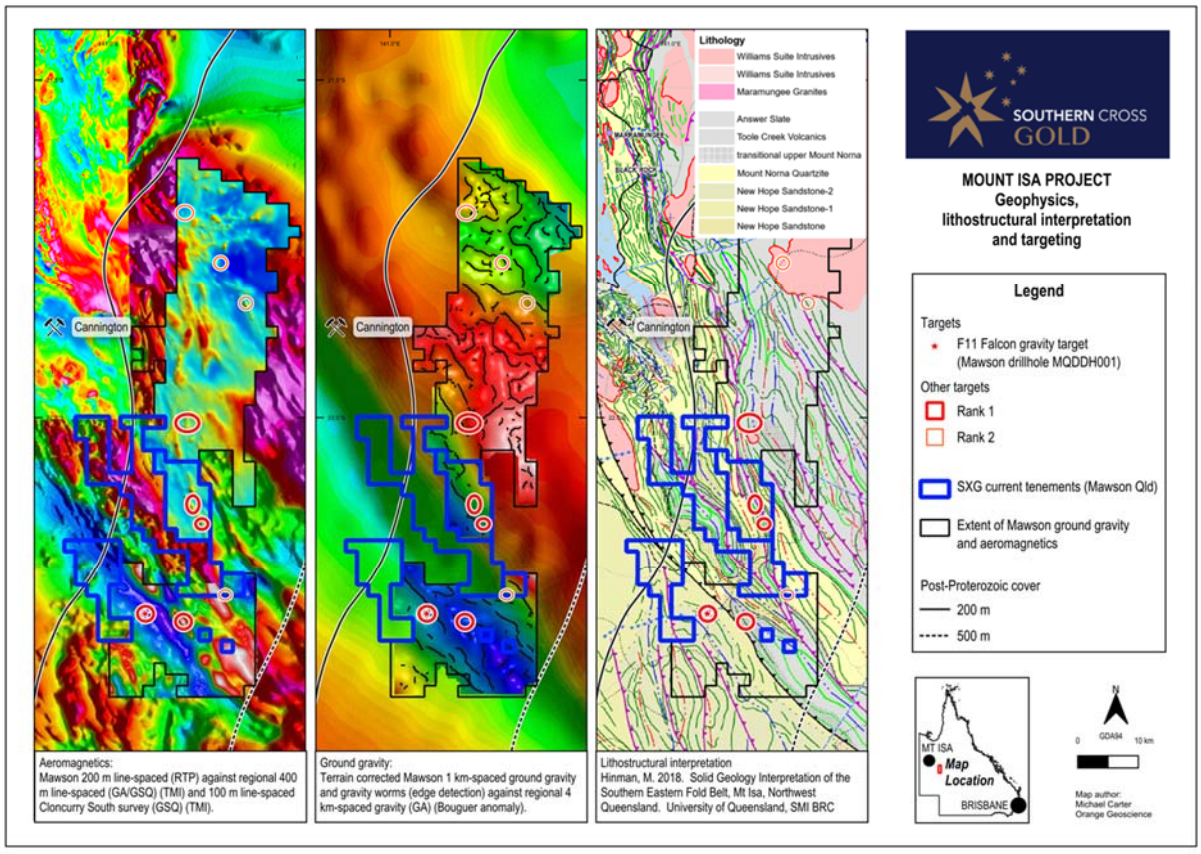


Figure 34: *SXG Queensland target ranking by Murphy (2019) based on interpretation of gravity (left) and magnetic (middle) data. Also shown is the location of targets over the solid geology of Hinman (2018; right)*

A single deep drill hole was planned and drilled towards this deep combined gravity and magnetic anomaly (Figure 32 and Figure 33). SXG Queensland received $200,000 funding for the F11 drill program under the Queensland Government's Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI).

The first and only drill hole (MQDDH001) was 849.7m deep with basement rocks intersected at 318m. Diamond coring commenced at 419m in granitic gneiss. The majority of the drill hole comprises granitic gneiss, pegmatite and amphibolite, although the last 100m intersected more metasediments (largely of psammitic protolith, although minor metapelites are evident). The lower part of the drill hole below 750m contains most of the sulphides of interest, in particular pyrrhotite-rich zones with veinlets and disseminated chalcopyrite hosted by potassic-altered metasediments and mafic rocks. It is within these zones that the anomalous Cu (up to 8,660 ppm Cu over 0.3 m) occurs.

The increase in copper and associated elements lower in the drill hole and the strong correlation with the emplacement and sulphidic alteration is an encouraging sign for development of further mineralisation in the area. Texturally late sulphide enrichment and/or mobilisation is a feature of mineralisation styles in the Eastern Succession, largely driven by fluids derived from the Williams-Naraku igneous suite. Magnetic susceptibility data were collected on MQDDH001 diamond drill core in April 2021 but have not adequately provided a source of the deeper magnetic target.

5.5 Prospectivity and Proposed Work

Southern Cross Gold Ltd's strategy in the Mount Isa project area is to explore for large iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) and Broken Hill type (BHT) or Cannington-style Pb-Zn-Ag deposits in undercover areas within prospective host sequences. These target deposit styles have associated magnetic and/or gravity anomalies. In this frontier zone, where younger cover is greater than 200m thick, exploration programs are designed to define and then drill test magnetic and/or gravity anomalies.

Results from the drilling require integration with SXG's gravity and magnetic datasets across Southern Cross Gold's Mt Isa project exploration permits to develop further opportunities.

In the author's opinion, the Mount Isa project has potential for the deposit styles sought and given the nature of the targets being mainly geophysical and with little geological control, this type of exploration is high risk-high reward.

At Mt Isa, Southern Cross ranked seven high priority coincident gravity and magnetic targets from the recently acquired ground and airborne surveys and developed a plan to selectively drill 3-4 target areas under the thick cover sequences.

Given the high risk-high reward profile of the project, SXG plans to re-process the geophysics and re-interpret geology prior to seeking a partner to share the costs, risk and upside.

Table 13: *Southern Cross Gold's 2-year Exploration Budget for the Mt Isa project.*

	Mt Isa		
	Y1	Y2	2 year total
Admin, technical studies	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 100,000

The author has reviewed the proposed work programs and budget and is of the opinion that they are reasonable for advancing the Mount Isa project.

6. Proposed Exploration Budget summary

Southern Cross Gold Ltd have proposed a series of work programs, across their various projects over two years from listing, which are summarised in Table 14 and shown in more detail in Table 1.

Given the remarkable exploration success at Sunday Creek over the past two years, the Company will prioritise the majority of its funds and resources to further advancing this project over Redcastle and Mt Isa. The geometry/structure of the lodes within the RL is well understood to the point that oriented step-out drilling has been highly effective over the past 6-9 months. With 60,000m of oriented diamond drilling budgeted for the next two years, continued drilling success is likely, which could see the current exploration target met or exceeded, and sufficient drilling density delivered to develop a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

In the author's opinion, the proposed exploration and estimated exploration costs totalling AUD$19.7M as discussed in this report will be sufficient to:

- Cover costs of the proposed exploration program including drilling, assaying and other exploration techniques to increase Sunday Creek's mineralised footprint;
- Test epizonal gold potential at Redcastle; and
- Reprocess geophysics then review options to joint venture/transact the properties in the Southeastern Mount Isa Block, Queensland to share the exploration risk.

The funds budgeted by Southern Cross Gold should be sufficient to sustain the planned exploration activities across its portfolio over a two-year period. Progressive expenditure is naturally based on the success of drilling and defining new drill targets.

The author understands that Southern Cross Gold Ltd intends to continue the exploration strategy of a systematic value-add approach, focussed on identifying high-grade epizonal gold systems beneath historic goldfields in Victoria. A summary table of planned expenditure is in Table 14 below.

Table 14: *Proposed two year exploration budget for Southern Cross Gold Ltd showing the breakdown across projects*

Southern Cross Gold two year budget summary

Budgeted Expenditure	A$	%
Sunday Creek(Vic)	$ 19,140,000	97.1%
Redcastle (Vic)	$ 478,500	2.4%
Mount Isa (Qld)	$ 100,000	0.5%
Total	**$ 19,718,500**	**100.0%**

7. Interpretation and Conclusions

The author of this IGR makes the following interpretations and conclusions:

The Victorian projects are considered to have a high level of prospectivity for epizonal gold-antimony mineralisation, particularly Sunday Creek, which has delivered consistent high grade results. The geometry and structure of the mineralised lodes is well understood, and highly accurate diamond drilling methods have been developed to systematically step out from known mineralisation.

Redcastle has potential for Au-Sb mineralisation beneath historic workings and the Mt Isa project is high risk/high reward to drill geophysical targets under 300m of cover.

The proposed budgets are considered consistent with the exploration potential of Southern Cross Gold's Projects and are considered adequate to cover the costs of the proposed programs. The budgeted expenditure is also sufficient to meet the minimum statutory expenditure on the tenements.

Sunday Creek

The Victorian Southern Cross Gold projects are located in a world-class 'Orogenic Gold' province, hosting epizonal (e.g. Fosterville) style mineralisation. The projects have many 'epizonal' historic mines and several have potential to form economic Au-Sb mineralisation of 'epizonal' style.

SXG's most significant gold prospects in the main Sunday Creek area include:

- Rising Sun: The Rising Sun prospect sits in the centre of the main Sunday Creek area, partially blind at surface due to the Golden Orb fault offsetting and separating the mineralisation at Rising Sun from the Apollo Prospect. The Rising Sun prospect has been traced over a strike length of 350m and from surface down to a vertical depth of over 1200 m.

  The best hole to date on the prospect at a 2m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut is:

  SDDSC107: 1.0m @ 2,318.9 g/t AuEq (2,318.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 684.3 m

- Apollo & Apollo East: The Apollo and Apollo East prospects are the eastern margin of the main Sunday Creek area, a large chargeability response outlines the main alteration halo of pyrite at the Apollo area to a depth of 250m (maximum depth potential of the IP survey). Within and below this halo is all the current mineralisation defined to date. The Apollo and Apollo Easts prospect have been traced over a strike length of 450m and from surface down to a vertical depth of over 950 m. The Apollo prospect is below and to the east of the historically mined Apollo mine, which was developed to a vertical depth of 112m into the early 1900's.

  The best hole to date on the prospect at a 2m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut is:

  SDDSC066: 1.7m @ 172.8 g/t AuEq (147.1 g/t Au, 13.7% Sb) from 543.5 m

- Golden Dyke & Christina: The Golden Dyke prospect sits below and to the west of the historically mined Golden Dyke mine, which was developed to a vertical depth of 181m and is adjacent to the Rising Sun prospect. The Christina Prospect is the western extent of the main Sunday Creek area, and was developed to a vertical depth of 70m. The majority of drilling done to date on the prospects have been targeted "Control holes" aimed at defining the dyke and alteration host, rather than drilling orthogonal to the mineralised vein arrays. The Golden Dyke & Christina

prospects have been traced over a strike length of 750m and from surface down to a vertical depth of over 750m.

The best hole to date on the prospect at a 2m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut is:

SDDSC049: 9.6m @ 14.1 g/t AuEq (9.2 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 204.4 m

All mineralisation seen to date is hosted in, or close proximity to, the main dyke trend and associated altered sediments. The mineralisation is subvertical in nature and strikes NNW crosscutting the main dyke trend which is striking towards 80°. The mineralisation is characterized by a complex network of brittle to semi-brittle, high-grade, epizonal, gold-antimony vein arrays and high grade "cores". Several late, clay and gouge filled faults offset and shift the mineralisation around on the scale of <tens of metres within each prospect.

As at 15 July 2024, the project contains a total of forty-three (43) >100 g/t AuEq *m and forty-nine (49) >50 to 100 g/t AuEq *m drill holes by applying a 2m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut.

While significant untested gaps still exist, it is possible that a ~1400m long mineralised strike length exists within the main Sunday Creek area with a potential zone width extent of up to 100m, and depth from surface to at least 1,200m. Further exploration work is required to validate the true extent of the mineralised strike area and expand the footprint regionally **along the 12km main dyke trend**.

Along the main dyke trend several anomalous areas with high-grade results were intersected in regional drilling completed in 2023.

Highlights include:

SDDLV003: 0.5m @ 15.7 g/t Au from 87.0m (including visible gold), 4km east of RL006040.

SDDLV004: 0.3m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 73.4m and 0.3m @ 19.4 g/t Au from 100.7m, also 4km east of RL006040.

These results highlighted the potential for the main dyke trend, with consistent alteration and mineralisation style between 4-8km from the main Sunday Creek area.

Redcastle

The Redcastle project is within the epizonal district of Victoria along strike from an operating mine (Costerfield, Mandalay Resources) and is highly prospective for Au-Sb mineralisation.

SXG's most significant gold prospects in the Redcastle area include:

Laura Prospect: RDDH03: 0.1m @ 743.0 g/t AuEq (704.0 g/t Au, 24.7Sb) from 116.9 m

Queensland

The Queensland Mt Isa project is located in a mineral-endowed mineral province, has the potential to host IOCG (Cu-Au, with Ernest Henry as a prime example), and 'Broken Hill-type Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation (with Cannington as a nearby example) at >250m of cover, thus is a high-risk, high-reward project.

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Appendix 1 : Abbreviations and Conventions used in this Report

All currency used in the metal prices and modifying factors are in United States dollars (US$). There may be references to other currencies in the report, in particular Australian dollars (A$) and Canadian dollars (CDN$).

AuEq	See Section Au Equivalent whereby AuEq incorporates a formula to account for the antimony co-product.
Author	The Author of this Independent Geologist's Report, Mr Steven Tambanis, M.AusIMM.
Chemical abbreviations	Gold, Au; arsenic, As; antimony, Sb; bismuth, Bi; copper, Cu; iron oxide, FeO; sulphur, S; nickel, Ni; lead, Pb; tungsten, W; zinc, Zn.
Clonbinane Goldfields Pty Ltd	Wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold Ltd.
Ga, Ma	Abbreviations for billion year and million years respectively.
g/t	grammes per tonne or parts per million.
GDA94_Z54	Australian metric grid system Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994, Metric Grid of Australia Zone 54 (EPSG 28354). Map grid used for Mount Isa project.
GDA94_Z55	Australian metric grid system Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994, Metric Grid of Australia Zone 55 (EPSG 28355). Map grid used extensively for Victoria.
K,k	Thousand ie KOz is thousand ounces. Kt is a thousand tonnes.
Leapfrog	Refers to Leapfrog Edge or Leapfrog Geo, part of the geological and modelling suite owed by Seequent Limited. Version 2021.1.2 used throughout this report.
LiDAR	LiDAR, short for Light Detection and Ranging, is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth.
M	Million. Ie Moz is million ounces.
Mawson Gold Limited	The Toronto Stock Exchange listed company that spun out its Australian assets into Southern Cross Gold Ltd.
SXG Queensland Pty Ltd	Wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold.
SXG Victoria Pty Ltd	Wholly owned subsidiary of Southern Cross Gold.
Ounce (Oz)	This refers to Troy ounces in all cases. 31.104g
ppm	Parts per million.
Southern Cross Gold	Southern Cross Gold Ltd – all entities may be referred to in this Technical Report as "Southern Cross Gold".
Tonnes	Metric tonnes are used throughout this report (kt is the abbreviation for thousands of tonnes)
Units of measurement	All units unless otherwise stated are in metric.

Appendix 2 Drill collar coordinate data

Sunday Creek Project

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Drilling Started	Drilling Completed	Azimuth	Dip
MDDSC001	331075.4	5867767	318.24	67	Apollo	08/18/2020	08/20/2020	283.3	-55.5
MDDSC002	331085	5867769	317.4	150.3	Apollo	08/21/2020	08/27/2020	241.9	-65.6
MDDSC003	330774.1	5867892	295.29	127.7	Rising Sun	08/31/2020	03/09/20	240.2	-65.2
MDDSC004	330641.2	5867817	309.1	269.4	Golden Dyke	11/10/20	10/24/2020	240.5	-44
MDDSC005	331030.8	5867796	310.69	160.5	Apollo	10/25/2020	02/11/20	89.6	-45.5
MDDSC006	331024.3	5867796	310.44	99.6	Apollo	02/11/20	06/11/20	237.1	-39.4
MDDSC007	330985.6	5867713	317.3	150.8	Apollo	11/17/2020	11/24/2020	70	-42
MDDSC008	331043.9	5867762	318.86	98.8	Gladys	09/11/20	11/11/20	253.2	-52
MDDSC009	331013.6	5867797	310.11	109.25	Gladys	11/26/2020	02/12/20	260	-50
MDDSC010	331034.1	5867796	310.93	151.3	Gladys	04/12/20	12/14/2020	214	-60
MDDSC011	331043.9	5867798	311.42	215.8	Gladys	12/14/2020	12/01/21	270	-55
MDDSC012	331172.8	5867843	309	262.9	Apollo	01/13/2021	01/02/21	252.4	-60
MDDSC013	331173.7	5867842	305.84	43.4	Apollo	02/02/21	04/02/21	223	-68
MDDSC013A	331170	5867842	309	270	Apollo	04/02/21	02/26/2021	223.2	-68
MDDSC014	330985.2	5867714	317.22	300	Apollo	03/03/21	03/19/2021	41.4	-75
MDDSC015	331189.9	5867858	306.29	29.8	Apollo	03/22/2021	03/25/2021	253	-65
MDDSC015A	331189.9	5867858	306.25	423.2	Apollo	03/26/2021	05/14/2021	253	-65
MDDSC016	331106.2	5867819	309.78	17.75	Apollo	05/15/2021	05/15/2021	236	-66
MDDSC016A	331106.2	5867819	309.78	270.1	Apollo	05/16/2021	05/23/2021	236	-66
MDDSC017	331202.5	5867856	307.55	450.2	Apollo	05/24/2021	06/23/2021	260	-72
MDDSC018	330538.4	5867885	295.28	296.5	Golden Dyke	06/25/2021	03/07/21	195	-55
MDDSC019	330615.8	5867886	300.39	196.4	Golden Dyke	04/07/21	08/17/2021	195	-57
MDDSC020	330754.5	5868023	294.6	269.2	Rising Sun	07/18/2021	07/26/2021	195	-55
MDDSC021	330754.5	5868023	294.6	321.4	Rising Sun	07/26/2021	08/13/2021	200	-65
MDDSC022	330875	5868005	307.19	282.5	Gladys	08/14/2021	08/28/2021	200	-55
MDDSC023	330981	5867845	297.35	222.6	Gladys	09/29/2021	04/09/21	175	-66
MDDSC024	330981	5867845	297.35	306.3	Gladys	05/09/21	09/20/2021	175	-77
MDDSC025	331154	5867964	323	444.2	Apollo	09/21/2021	09/10/21	210	-72
MDDSC026	331111.8	5867975	319.3	519.2	Apollo	10/10/21	10/31/2021	215	-73
MDDSC027	331150	5867964	323	401.9	Apollo	12/19/2021	01/24/2022	205	-65
SDDSC028	331550	5868090	362.5	150.8	Apollo	02/02/22	06/02/22	288	-30
SDDSC029	331233	5868014	343.1	220.6	Apollo	07/02/22	12/02/22	90	-60
SDDSC030	331294	5867801	320	104.5	Apollo	02/13/2022	02/24/2022	42	-45
SDDSC031	331191.4	5867860	307.4	282.1	Apollo	02/25/2022	05/03/22	250	-60
SDDSC032	331055.6	5867767	319	145.6	Apollo	06/03/22	03/18/2022	228.1	-65
SDDSC033	331171	5867844	306	246.2	Apollo	03/18/2022	04/25/2022	245.1	-51.4
SDDSC034	331089	5867789	313.41	165.3	Apollo	03/27/2022	07/04/22	221.2	-63.1
SDDSC035	331124	5867845	303.86	281.9	Apollo	08/04/22	04/20/2022	210	-60
SDDSC036	331154	5867856	305.3	263.9	Apollo	04/28/2022	05/05/22	238.2	-50.1
SDDSC037	331111.8	5867975	319.3	429.6	Gladys	06/05/22	05/28/2022	216.1	-60.1
SDDSC038	330965.3	5867725	314.5	401.9	Apollo	05/29/2022	06/18/2022	63.9	-37.2
SDDSC039	331172	5867842	306.3	323	Apollo	06/20/2022	08/07/22	249	-57
SDDSC040	331049.7	5867715	323.6	472.2	Apollo	09/07/22	07/30/2022	16.2	-62.9
SDDSC041	330776.9	5867891	295.4	174	Rising Sun	07/28/2022	05/08/22	221	-67
SDDSC042	331019.3	5867840	299.3	250.5	Apollo	07/30/2022	08/13/2022	137.5	-61.6
SDDSC043	330753	5868023	294.5	323.4	Rising Sun	08/15/2022	08/22/2022	198	-61.6
SDDSC044	330977	5867848	296.7	338.9	Apollo	08/14/2022	08/22/2022	91.6	-63.9
SDDSC045	331019	5867840	299.4	237.3	Apollo	08/23/2022	04/09/22	139	-69.8
SDDSC046	330753.4	5868022	294.6	240	Rising Sun	08/24/2022	08/30/2022	188.6	-47.2
SDDSC047	330613.1	5867886	300	263.8	Golden Dyke	02/09/22	08/09/22	209.1	-60.7
SDDSC048	330815.9	5867599	295.1	62.6	Apollo	06/09/22	08/09/22	36.8	-49.4
SDDSC048A	330815.7	5867599	295	645	Apollo	08/09/22	03/10/22	39.9	-46.4
SDDSC049	330612.8	5867886	300.2	308	Golden Dyke	09/09/22	09/20/2022	218.6	-54.3

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Drilling Started	Drilling Completed	Azimuth	Dip
Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Drilling Started	Drilling Completed	Azimuth	Dip
SDDSC050	330539.2	5867885	295.3	923.7	Rising Sun	09/22/2022	11/18/2022	76.9	-64
SDDSC051	331182.5	5867850	306.2	263.5	Apollo	04/10/22	10/18/2022	226.4	-74.7
SDDSC052	331183.3	5867851	306.1	245.4	Apollo	10/18/2022	10/24/2022	246.8	-67.4
SDDSC053	330617	5867891	299.8	601.9	Rising Sun	10/25/2022	09/11/22	78.6	-62
SDDSC054	331180.2	5867848	306.1	285	Apollo	04/11/22	12/11/22	240	-77
SDDSC055	330870.5	5868067	305.4	522.2	Gentle Annie	11/11/22	11/30/2022	224.2	-60.3
SDDSC056	331107.9	5867849	303.1	194	Apollo	11/13/2022	11/19/2022	231.2	-35
SDDSC057	331108.4	5867975	319.4	414.2	Apollo	11/20/2022	05/12/22	184.3	-71.1
SDDSC058	330537	5867883	295.5	303	Golden Dyke	11/22/2022	01/12/22	187.9	-69.8
SDDSC059	330871.2	5868067	305.4	641.9	Root Hog	01/12/22	10/01/23	214	-75.5
SDDSC060	330538.4	5867884	295.6	263.8	Golden Dyke	04/12/22	09/12/22	167.3	-69.9
SDDSC061	330755.7	5868024	294.8	827.8	Gentle Annie	07/12/22	09/02/23	209.5	-81.7
SDDSC061W	330755.8	5868024	295	432.1	Gentle Annie	05/16/2023	05/20/2023	220	-85
SDDSC062	330537.1	5867883	295.6	339.3	Golden Dyke	12/12/22	10/01/23	199	-74.2
SDDSC063	331296.6	5867824	316.7	41.1	Apollo East	01/13/2023	01/14/2023	68	-35
SDDSC064	331031.5	5868098	325.1	1013.5	Root Hog	01/13/2023	10/03/23	239.6	-69.2
SDDSC065	331296.2	5867822	316.9	41.1	Apollo East	01/14/2023	01/15/2023	91.8	-39
SDDSC066	331291.1	5867823	316.8	669.9	Apollo	01/15/2023	09/02/23	278.9	-57
SDDSC067	330757	5868023	294.7	551	Rising Sun	10/02/23	06/03/23	220.2	-70.4
SDDSC068	331252.3	5868100	354.8	1041.2	Apollo	11/02/23	06/20/2023	211.3	-77.7
SDDSC069	330871.8	5868007	307.1	384.4	Rising Sun	09/03/23	03/22/2023	234	-59
SDDSC070	331031.3	5868098	324.9	911.3	Root Hog	03/15/2023	04/28/2023	231	-74.5
SDDSC071	330871.5	5868006	307.2	329.3	Rising Sun	03/22/2023	01/04/23	232	-51
SDDSC072	330871.7	5868005	307.2	259.7	Rising Sun	02/04/23	04/13/2023	222	-43
SDDSC073	331252.2	5868100	354.7	839.5	Apollo	12/04/23	05/25/2023	212	-69
SDDSC074	331109.7	5867976	319.1	902.1	Root Hog	04/15/2023	05/20/2023	255	-73
SDDSC075	330951	5868007	313.7	283.1	Root Hog	03/05/23	11/05/23	211	-40
SDDSC076	330618.4	5867890	299.7	322.5	Rising Sun	05/29/2023	07/06/23	73.4	-41
SDDSC077	330483.1	5867892	289.5	15.7	Rising Sun	05/26/2023	05/27/2023	73.3	-62.2
SDDSC077A	330483.1	5867892	289.5	134.4	Rising Sun	05/27/2023	05/30/2023	73.3	-62.2
SDDSC077B	330483.1	5867892	289.5	834.2	Rising Sun	05/31/2023	07/17/2023	79	-59
SDDSC078	330617.6	5867890	299.8	440.5	Rising Sun	08/06/23	06/23/2023	83.3	-58.3
SDDSC079	331252	5868099	354.7	700.7	Apollo	03/07/23	07/24/2023	210	-65
SDDSC080	330754.4	5868022	294.6	374.6	Rising Sun	06/25/2023	04/07/23	185	-71
SDDSC081	330756.1	5868022	294.8	341.5	Rising Sun	05/07/23	07/22/2023	210	-60
SDDSC082	330482.3	5867892	289.5	1158.7	Rising Sun	07/18/2023	09/26/2023	74	-68
SDDSC083	330461.8	5867921	285.6	347.5	Golden Dyke	07/20/2023	07/30/2023	196	-54
SDDSC084	330755.9	5868022	294.8	323.4	Rising Sun	07/23/2023	07/31/2023	210	-53
SDDSC085	331251.7	5868100	354.7	827.4	Apollo	07/25/2023	08/23/2023	222	-64
SDDSC086	330462	5867920	285.6	298.8	Golden Dyke	07/31/2023	06/08/23	208	-33
SDDSC087	330755.4	5868021	294.7	289.9	Rising Sun	07/31/2023	06/08/23	214	-43
SDDSC088	330754.7	5868020	294.6	340	Rising Sun	06/08/23	08/14/2023	214	-33
SDDSC089	330462.5	5867922	285.7	390	Golden Dyke	06/08/23	08/13/2023	214	-48
SDDSC090	330461.3	5867922	285.7	427.2	Christina	08/15/2023	08/24/2023	226	-31
SDDSC091	330867.4	5868062	305.3	530.4	Gentle Annie	08/16/2023	02/09/23	210	-69
SDDSC092	330537.2	5867883	295.5	803.8	Rising Sun	01/09/23	12/10/23	79	-60
SDDSC093	331290.4	5867823	316.7	610.9	Apollo	08/26/2023	09/14/2023	271	-47.5
SDDSC094	330639.2	5867847	306.15	23.3	Rising Sun	03/09/23	05/09/23	68.5	-56
SDDSC094A	330639.6	5867847	306.4	359.6	Rising Sun	06/09/23	09/15/2023	68.5	-56
SDDSC095	331290.9	5867823	316.7	368.3	Apollo	09/15/2023	09/22/2023	271	-53
SDDSC096	330638.8	5867847	306.2	347.9	Rising Sun	09/15/2023	09/22/2023	68	-63.5
SDDSC097	331291.1	5867823	316.7	62.3	Apollo	09/23/2023	09/25/2023	276	-50.5
SDDSC097A	331290.8	5867823	316.8	575	Apollo	09/26/2023	10/17/2023	277	-50
SDDSC098	330639.4	5867847	306.2	278.5	Rising Sun	09/23/2023	09/28/2023	72	-48.5
SDDSC099	330639.2	5867847	306.1	284.7	Rising Sun	09/28/2023	05/10/23	71.5	-58.5
SDDSC100	330483.5	5867892	289.4	1042	Rising Sun	09/27/2023	11/15/2023	74.5	-64

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Drilling Started	Drilling Completed	Azimuth	Dip
Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Drilling Started	Drilling Completed	Azimuth	Dip
SDDSC101	330640.2	5867848	306.2	181.5	Rising Sun	06/10/23	08/10/23	63	-37
SDDSC102	330537.2	5867883	295.5	596.8	Rising Sun	10/13/2023	05/11/23	75	-59
SDDSC103	330638.8	5867848	306.2	260.6	Rising Sun	09/10/23	10/17/2023	54	-53.5
SDDSC104	330638.8	5867847	306.2	595.2	Rising Sun	10/18/2023	05/11/23	64.5	-65.7
SDDSC105	331291.2	5867823	316.7	350.6	Apollo	10/17/2023	10/26/2023	275	-55.5
SDDSC106	331291	5867824	316.8	653.5	Apollo	10/26/2023	12/11/23	279.5	-53
SDDSC107	330536.9	5867883	295.5	815.9	Rising Sun	05/11/23	12/15/2023	77.5	-62
SDDSC108	331465.4	5867865	333.1	32	Apollo	07/11/23	08/11/23	272.5	-50
SDDSC108A	331465.5	5867865	333.1	855.9	Apollo	08/11/23	08/12/23	272.5	-50
SDDSC109	331290.2	5867823	316.8	520.9	Apollo	11/13/2023	11/26/2023	273.5	-44.5
SDDSC110	330483.5	5867892	289.4	857.7	Rising Sun	11/17/2023	12/19/2023	78	-66
SDDSC111	331289.4	5867823	316.7	496.7	Apollo	11/26/2023	08/12/23	270	-38
SDDSC112	331464.9	5867865	333.2	490.9	Apollo	10/01/24	05/01/24	267	-42
SDDSC112W1	331464.9	5867865	333.2	766.4	Apollo	06/01/24	01/31/2024	266.9	-42.1
SDDSC113	330510.1	5867852	295.4	905.5	Rising Sun	12/16/2023	09/02/24	67.5	-63.5
SDDSC114	330463.6	5867912	286.6	878.6	Rising Sun	12/12/23	01/19/2024	82	-58
SDDSC114W1	330463.6	5867912	286.6	625.1	Rising Sun	04/30/2024	09/05/24	81.8	-60.3
SDDSC115	330463.6	5867912	286.6	17.6	Rising Sun	01/20/2024	01/20/2024	83	-58.5
SDDSC115A	330464.1	5867912	286.7	923.6	Rising Sun	01/20/2024	02/20/2024	83	-59
SDDSC116	331464.9	5867865	333.2	682.6	Apollo	01/02/24	02/03/24	272.5	-45
SDDSC117	330510.1	5867852	296.5	1107.6	Rising Sun	10/02/24	08/04/24	70.5	-64.5
SDDSC118	330463.6	5867912	286.6	1246.2	Rising Sun	02/21/2024	04/22/2024	80	-65
SDDSC119	331498.2	5867858	336.7	858.6	Apollo	03/03/24	04/22/2024	272.5	-45.2
SDDSC119W1	331498.2	5867858	336.7	643	Apollo	04/23/2024	04/25/2024	273.9	-48.9
SDDSC120	331107.9	5867977	319.2	1022.5	Rising Sun	04/03/24	04/15/2024	266.5	-55
SDDSC121	330510.3	5867851	295.4	588.2	Rising Sun	09/04/24	04/30/2024	72	-63
SDDSC121W1	330510.3	5867851	295.4	953.4	Rising Sun	01/05/24	05/25/2024	72	-63

Redcastle Project

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Drilling Started	Drilling Completed	Azimuth	Dip
MDDRE001	305705	5928227	211	150	Why Not	7/09/2020	10/09/2020	221.1	-50.7
MDDRE002	305694	5928046	219	150.1	Why Not	11/09/2020	16/09/2020	38.2	-50.7
MDDRE003	305734	5929137	209	152.7	Pioneer	17/09/2020	21/09/2020	218.4	-40.8
MDDRE004	305789	5929100	210	151.8	Pioneer	22/09/2020	26/09/2020	215.7	-40
MDDRE005	306613	5927768	206	158.6	Mitchells	27/09/2020	1/10/2020	234.4	-50.9
MDDRE006	306647	5927731	207	251.2	Mitchells	2/10/2020	10/11/2020	235	-50
MDDRE007	303092	5926683	207	254	Clark's	22/09/2020	2/10/2020	272.5	-50
MDDRE008	302803	5926752	205	252	Clark's	22/09/2020	20/10/2020	95	-54.7
MDDRE009	302595	5928086	198	110.4	Redcastle Nth	21/10/2020	23/10/2020	89.8	-45
MDDRE009a	302592	5928086	198	100.4	Redcastle Nth	24/10/2020	2/11/2020	92.4	-44.9
MDDRE010	304274	5928322	200	143.3	Mullocky	6/11/2020	10/12/2020	90	-45
MDDRE011	304274	5928322	200	153	Mullocky	11/11/2020	17/11/2020	80	-65
MDDRE012	306110	5927424	219	152.7	Welcome Dam	18/11/2020	24/11/2020	37	-50
MDDRE013	306453	5927361	217	148.7	Welcome Dam	25/11/2020	1/12/2020	250	-45
MDDRE014	305444	5926623	220	152.5	Beautiful Venus	2/12/2020	4/12/2020	90	-55
MDDRE015	302904	5926870	210	350.3	Clark's	7/12/2020	18/12/2020	90	-65
RDDH01	302759	5927344	196	201.7	Laura	8/01/2019	12/01/2019	74.09	-25.2
RDDH03	302759	5927344	196	173.5	Laura	13/01/2019	16/01/2019	74.79	-35.4
RDDH05	302804	5927480	199	101.8	Laura	13/02/2019	14/02/2019	78.79	-39.8
RDDH06	302804	5927480	199	77.9	Laura	15/02/2019	22/02/2019	79.89	-49.8
RDDH07	302804	5927480	199	119.8	Laura	3/03/2019	13/03/2019	78.69	-64.6
RDDH08	302950	5927478	206	193.5	Laura	25/01/2019	1/02/2019	272.89	-29.5
RDDH09	302950	5927478	206	221.2	Laura	4/02/2019	8/02/2019	271.19	-39.9
RDDH10	302952	5927478	205	60	Laura	11/02/2019	11/02/2019	270.89	-64.4
RDDH11	302815	5927368	199	116	Laura	25/03/2019	26/03/2019	108.69	-70
RDDH12	302815	5927368	199	95.7	Laura	27/03/2019	28/03/2019	63.19	-61.8

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Drilling Started	Drilling Completed	Azimuth	Dip
RDDH13	302815	5927368	199	116.5	Laura	29/03/2019	2/04/2019	127.49	-51.3
RDDH14	302804	5927479	199	131.6	Laura	14/03/2019	21/03/2019	104.29	-68.5
RDDH14a	302819	5927414	199	62	Laura	10/12/2019	11/12/2019	81.89	-40.4
RDDH15	302819	5927414	199	85	Laura	13/12/2019	14/12/2019	78.59	-69.8
RDDH16	302818	5927414	199	115	Laura	15/12/2019	17/12/2019	78.69	-78
RDDHW01	302840	5927468	203	52	Laura	7/01/2019	7/01/2019	78.69	-87.5

Mount Isa Project

Hole Number	Depth	Target	East GDA94Z54	North GDA94Z54	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
MQDDH001	849.7	F11	505762	7535004	257.6	274.0	-75.0

Appendix 3 Summary of Southern Cross Gold drill intersections in Victoria

Sunday Creek Project

Table of mineralised drill hole intersections in Victoria for each project area using the intersection criteria: 1.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 2 metres;

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
MDDSC001	0	15.2	15.2	3.7	0.2	4.0	61.2	15.2m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (3.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 0.0 m
MDDSC001	0	0.45	0.45	2.5	0.1	2.7	1.2	0.5m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 0.0 m
MDDSC001	55.5	56.4	0.9	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.9	0.9m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 55.5 m
MDDSC001	64.55	64.72	0.17	2.0	1.1	4.1	0.7	0.2m @ 4.1 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 64.6 m
MDDSC002	16.91	18	1.09	1.6	0.3	2.0	2.2	1.1m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 16.9 m
MDDSC002	26.45	26.7	0.25	6.0	0.2	6.4	1.6	0.3m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 26.5 m
MDDSC002	39	40	1	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.1	1.0m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 39.0 m
MDDSC002	51	55.7	4.7	5.5	1.0	7.3	34.2	4.7m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq (5.5 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 51.0 m
MDDSC002	76	76.48	0.48	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 76.0 m
MDDSC002	96	96.57	0.57	2.3	0.3	2.9	1.6	0.6m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 96.0 m
MDDSC002	109	110.14	1.14	22.3	3.3	28.5	32.5	1.1m @ 28.5 g/t AuEq (22.3 g/t Au, 3.3% Sb) from 109.0 m
MDDSC002	112.56	112.81	0.25	9.9	1.1	12.0	3.0	0.3m @ 12.0 g/t AuEq (9.9 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 112.6 m
MDDSC002	115.7	130	14.3	2.9	0.5	3.8	54.6	14.3m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 115.7 m
MDDSC002	143	144	1	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.0m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 143.0 m
MDDSC003	71.7	73.22	1.52	3.8	0.3	4.3	6.6	1.5m @ 4.3 g/t AuEq (3.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 71.7 m
MDDSC003	75.5	81	5.5	1.6	1.4	4.2	23.2	5.5m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 75.5 m
MDDSC003	84.26	84.5	0.24	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.2m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 84.3 m
MDDSC003	91.2	92.55	1.35	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.2	1.3m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 91.2 m
MDDSC003	115.6	118.7	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.0	3.1m @ 0.6 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 115.6 m
MDDSC005	88	92.15	4.15	3.5	0.1	3.6	15.1	4.2m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 88.0 m
MDDSC005	99.32	99.55	0.23	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.2m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 99.3 m
MDDSC005	106.85	112.5	5.65	0.6	0.6	1.8	10.2	5.7m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 106.9 m
MDDSC005	119.75	135.2	15.45	2.5	1.0	4.5	69.2	15.5m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 119.8 m
MDDSC006	28.7	29.7	1	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	1.0m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 28.7 m
MDDSC006	32.7	32.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 32.7 m
MDDSC006	56.97	57.52	0.55	0.0	4.4	8.3	4.6	0.6m @ 8.3 g/t AuEq (0.0 g/t Au, 4.4% Sb) from 57.0 m
MDDSC007	76.2	78.9	2.7	4.0	0.7	5.4	14.6	2.7m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 76.2 m
MDDSC008	25.7	26.6	0.9	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.9m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 25.7 m
MDDSC008	31.8	32.7	0.9	1.9	0.0	2.0	1.8	0.9m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 31.8 m
MDDSC008	67.69	68.4	0.71	21.5	5.0	30.9	21.9	0.7m @ 30.9 g/t AuEq (21.5 g/t Au, 5.0% Sb) from 67.7 m
MDDSC008	95	95.15	0.15	8.0	3.9	15.3	2.3	0.2m @ 15.3 g/t AuEq (8.0 g/t Au, 3.9% Sb) from 95.0 m
MDDSC009	30.17	30.73	0.56	0.4	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.6m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 30.2 m
MDDSC009	67	68.7	1.7	2.4	0.0	2.4	4.1	1.7m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 67.0 m
MDDSC010	40.5	41.5	1	12.2	0.0	12.2	12.2	1.0m @ 12.2 g/t AuEq (12.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 40.5 m
MDDSC010	47.9	48.9	1	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 47.9 m
MDDSC010	72.37	79.34	6.97	6.0	0.1	6.3	43.9	7.0m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 72.4 m
MDDSC010	82.32	82.6	0.28	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.3m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 82.3 m
MDDSC010	92.85	94.85	2	0.9	0.2	1.2	2.4	2.0m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 92.9 m
MDDSC010	98.5	101.28	2.78	11.9	1.8	15.3	42.4	2.8m @ 15.3 g/t AuEq (11.9 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 98.5 m
MDDSC010	120	120.83	0.83	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.8m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 120.0 m
MDDSC011	100	101	1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	1.0m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 100.0 m
MDDSC011	184.2	185.2	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 184.2 m
MDDSC012	73.6	74.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.7m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 73.6 m
MDDSC012	77.8	78.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.8m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 77.8 m
MDDSC012	155.45	155.76	0.31	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.3m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 155.5 m
MDDSC012	178.2	181	2.8	4.1	0.3	4.7	13.2	2.8m @ 4.7 g/t AuEq (4.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 178.2 m
MDDSC012	185	189	4	2.2	0.2	2.5	10.1	4.0m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 185.0 m
MDDSC012	195.75	199	3.25	2.7	0.2	3.1	10.1	3.3m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 195.8 m
MDDSC012	204	213.4	9.4	5.6	1.2	7.8	73.6	9.4m @ 7.8 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 204.0 m
MDDSC012	226.4	227.5	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	1.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 226.4 m
MDDSC013A	111.05	114.1	3.05	5.0	1.9	8.6	26.3	3.1m @ 8.6 g/t AuEq (5.0 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 111.1 m
MDDSC015A	222.7	224.5	1.8	3.5	0.2	3.8	6.8	1.8m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 222.7 m
MDDSC015A	231.4	235.8	4.4	0.9	1.6	3.9	17.2	4.4m @ 3.9 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 231.4 m
MDDSC015A	238.05	246.12	8.07	2.6	2.9	8.1	65.2	8.1m @ 8.1 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 2.9% Sb) from 238.1 m
MDDSC016A	109.42	112.55	3.13	1.0	0.3	1.6	5.0	3.1m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 109.4 m
MDDSC016A	115.57	117.36	1.79	1.1	1.1	3.0	5.4	1.8m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 115.6 m
MDDSC016A	120.1	126.75	6.65	4.1	0.5	5.0	33.2	6.7m @ 5.0 g/t AuEq (4.1 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 120.1 m
MDDSC016A	131	132.89	1.89	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.6	1.9m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 131.0 m
MDDSC016A	159.9	162.63	2.73	1.1	0.0	1.1	3.0	2.7m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 159.9 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
MDDSC016A	165.63	168.2	2.57	0.8	2.3	5.1	13.2	2.6m @ 5.1 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 165.6 m
MDDSC016A	175.5	181.35	5.85	2.6	0.3	3.1	18.0	5.8m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 175.5 m
MDDSC017	242.7	243.4	0.7	14.5	0.0	14.5	10.2	0.7m @ 14.5 g/t AuEq (14.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 242.7 m
MDDSC017	263	264	1	1.1	2.6	5.9	5.9	1.0m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 263.0 m
MDDSC018	202.3	204.1	1.8	8.2	0.9	9.8	17.6	1.8m @ 9.8 g/t AuEq (8.2 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 202.3 m
MDDSC018	208	209	1	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.0m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 208.0 m
MDDSC019	52	53	1	3.5	0.1	3.6	3.6	1.0m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 52.0 m
MDDSC019	113.7	114.3	0.6	0.3	1.3	2.8	1.7	0.6m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 113.7 m
MDDSC019	152.2	152.9	0.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.7m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 152.2 m
MDDSC019	160	163	3	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.3	3.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 160.0 m
MDDSC020	207	209	2	4.8	0.3	5.3	10.7	2.0m @ 5.3 g/t AuEq (4.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 207.0 m
MDDSC020	214	222	8	1.1	0.7	2.4	19.5	8.0m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 214.0 m
MDDSC021	274.7	287.75	13.05	7.7	1.5	10.5	136.5	13.1m @ 10.5 g/t AuEq (7.7 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 274.7 m
MDDSC021	291.15	295.95	4.8	0.8	0.2	1.2	5.7	4.8m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 291.2 m
MDDSC024	194.95	198.9	3.95	1.3	0.4	2.1	8.3	4.0m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 195.0 m
MDDSC024	211.2	211.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 211.2 m
MDDSC025	362.52	373.7	11.18	14.4	3.9	21.6	241.5	11.2m @ 21.6 g/t AuEq (14.4 g/t Au, 3.9% Sb) from 362.5 m
MDDSC026	381.8	383	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.7	1.2m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 381.8 m
MDDSC026	385.8	387.2	1.4	3.3	0.0	3.3	4.7	1.4m @ 3.3 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 385.8 m
MDDSC026	390	391	1	1.4	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.0m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 390.0 m
MDDSC026	409.3	409.8	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.5m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 409.3 m
MDDSC026	413.8	414.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.6m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 413.8 m
MDDSC026	437.8	440.8	3	1.7	0.4	2.4	7.3	3.0m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 437.8 m
MDDSC026	446.6	451	4.4	1.7	0.4	2.4	10.5	4.4m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 446.6 m
MDDSC026	454	454.8	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.8m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 454.0 m
MDDSC026	458.8	460.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.5	4.0	1.6m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 458.8 m
MDDSC026	469.7	475.3	5.6	10.4	0.7	11.8	65.8	5.6m @ 11.8 g/t AuEq (10.4 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 469.7 m
MDDSC026	490	491	1	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.0m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 490.0 m
SDDSC031	115.6	115.8	0.2	5.1	2.3	9.4	1.9	0.2m @ 9.4 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 115.6 m
SDDSC031	196.5	197.7	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.2m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 196.5 m
SDDSC031	204.7	206.2	1.5	4.7	0.8	6.2	9.4	1.5m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq (4.7 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 204.7 m
SDDSC031	208.3	209.1	0.8	2.0	0.1	2.3	1.8	0.8m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 208.3 m
SDDSC031	211.6	212.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.5m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 211.6 m
SDDSC031	215.6	217.6	2	1.8	0.1	2.0	4.0	2.0m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 215.6 m
SDDSC031	220	228.9	8.9	6.8	1.1	9.0	79.7	8.9m @ 9.0 g/t AuEq (6.8 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 220.0 m
SDDSC031	237.7	240.1	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.9	2.4m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 237.7 m
SDDSC032	0	2.2	2.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	2.2m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 0.0 m
SDDSC032	0	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.8m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 0.0 m
SDDSC032	39.5	40.15	0.65	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.6m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 39.5 m
SDDSC032	56	56.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 56.0 m
SDDSC032	60.3	65.3	5	7.0	0.9	8.7	43.7	5.0m @ 8.7 g/t AuEq (7.0 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 60.3 m
SDDSC032	75.4	76.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.4	2.2	0.9m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 75.4 m
SDDSC032	88	89	1	2.8	0.1	3.0	3.0	1.0m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 88.0 m
SDDSC032	96	97	1	7.5	0.5	8.4	8.4	1.0m @ 8.4 g/t AuEq (7.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 96.0 m
SDDSC032	109.7	110.7	1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.0m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 109.7 m
SDDSC033	115	119	4	1.8	0.2	2.2	8.8	4.0m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 115.0 m
SDDSC033	122.4	122.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	2.4	0.9	0.4m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 122.4 m
SDDSC033	126.4	129.2	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.1	2.8m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 126.4 m
SDDSC033	132.6	133.6	1	1.8	0.4	2.5	2.5	1.0m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 132.6 m
SDDSC033	136.5	144	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.8	5.9	7.5m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 136.5 m
SDDSC033	148	169.5	21.5	6.4	0.5	7.3	156.0	21.5m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq (6.4 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 148.0 m
SDDSC033	171.9	173.6	1.7	2.1	0.2	2.5	4.2	1.7m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 171.9 m
SDDSC033	180.6	197.4	16.8	10.7	2.3	15.0	251.7	16.8m @ 15.0 g/t AuEq (10.7 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 180.6 m
SDDSC033	201	202.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	1.7	3.2	1.9m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 201.0 m
SDDSC033	206.7	213.6	6.9	1.5	0.1	1.7	12.0	6.9m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 206.7 m
SDDSC033	217	218	1	0.3	1.4	2.9	2.9	1.0m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 217.0 m
SDDSC034	7	8.5	1.5	2.0	0.1	2.2	3.3	1.5m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 7.0 m
SDDSC034	28.6	30	1.4	2.0	0.1	2.3	3.2	1.4m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 28.6 m
SDDSC034	43.8	48	4.2	3.6	0.1	3.8	16.1	4.2m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 43.8 m
SDDSC034	64.5	65.5	1	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.8	1.0m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 64.5 m
SDDSC034	107	109	2	3.4	0.1	3.6	7.2	2.0m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 107.0 m
SDDSC034	131.2	131.5	0.3	0.0	4.8	9.1	2.7	0.3m @ 9.1 g/t AuEq (0.0 g/t Au, 4.8% Sb) from 131.2 m
SDDSC034	145.1	146.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.3m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 145.1 m
SDDSC035	98.2	98.4	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.2m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 98.2 m
SDDSC035	100.5	101.1	0.6	16.8	0.0	16.8	10.1	0.6m @ 16.8 g/t AuEq (16.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 100.5 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC035	107.4	118	10.6	1.7	0.5	2.7	28.6	10.6m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 107.4 m
SDDSC035	173	173.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.5m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 173.0 m
SDDSC036	160.4	160.7	0.3	7.1	0.2	7.4	2.2	0.3m @ 7.4 g/t AuEq (7.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 160.4 m
SDDSC036	164	172.4	8.4	1.6	0.4	2.4	20.2	8.4m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 164.0 m
SDDSC036	205	206	1	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 205.0 m
SDDSC037	363	364	1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.0m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 363.0 m
SDDSC037	368.6	369.6	1	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 368.6 m
SDDSC038	24	25	1	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.0m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 24.0 m
SDDSC038	52.3	53.9	1.6	1.9	0.3	2.5	3.9	1.6m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 52.3 m
SDDSC038	96.3	99.3	3	2.2	3.7	9.1	27.4	3.0m @ 9.1 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 3.7% Sb) from 96.3 m
SDDSC038	101.7	109.6	7.9	0.9	1.2	3.1	24.2	7.9m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 101.7 m
SDDSC038	130	131	1	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.0m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 130.0 m
SDDSC038	142.4	142.7	0.3	3.2	18.1	37.3	11.2	0.3m @ 37.3 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au, 18.1% Sb) from 142.4 m
SDDSC038	148	152.8	4.8	8.3	1.9	11.9	57.0	4.8m @ 11.9 g/t AuEq (8.3 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 148.0 m
SDDSC038	195.8	197.2	1.4	12.6	0.2	13.0	18.1	1.4m @ 13.0 g/t AuEq (12.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 195.8 m
SDDSC038	212.1	212.7	0.6	1.9	0.2	2.3	1.4	0.6m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 212.1 m
SDDSC038	215.8	218.4	2.6	1.0	0.7	2.3	6.0	2.6m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 215.8 m
SDDSC038	224.6	228.9	4.3	0.9	0.1	1.0	4.4	4.3m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 224.6 m
SDDSC038	234	242.3	8.3	2.1	0.8	3.7	30.4	8.3m @ 3.7 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 234.0 m
SDDSC038	305.5	307.8	2.3	0.3	5.1	9.9	22.7	2.3m @ 9.9 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 5.1% Sb) from 305.5 m
SDDSC039	78.9	80	1.1	1.1	1.7	4.2	4.6	1.1m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 78.9 m
SDDSC039	173	176	3	1.5	0.4	2.2	6.7	3.0m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 173.0 m
SDDSC039	180.75	187	6.25	1.6	0.0	1.7	10.5	6.3m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 180.8 m
SDDSC039	194	204.6	10.6	10.3	3.0	15.9	168.1	10.6m @ 15.9 g/t AuEq (10.3 g/t Au, 3.0% Sb) from 194.0 m
SDDSC039	212	212.4	0.4	2.7	0.2	3.1	1.2	0.4m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 212.0 m
SDDSC039	296	296.8	0.8	0.1	2.9	5.5	4.4	0.8m @ 5.5 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 2.9% Sb) from 296.0 m
SDDSC040	11	12	1	3.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	1.0m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 11.0 m
SDDSC040	29	30	1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.0m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 29.0 m
SDDSC040	103.8	105	1.2	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.2m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 103.8 m
SDDSC040	112.3	112.5	0.2	1.0	2.0	4.7	0.9	0.2m @ 4.7 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 112.3 m
SDDSC040	116	117.4	1.4	2.9	0.9	4.7	6.5	1.4m @ 4.7 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 116.0 m
SDDSC040	120	125.8	5.8	5.7	0.1	5.9	34.3	5.8m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (5.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 120.0 m
SDDSC040	130.2	130.7	0.5	21.2	0.9	22.9	11.4	0.5m @ 22.9 g/t AuEq (21.2 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 130.2 m
SDDSC040	243.15	261	17.85	2.2	0.3	2.8	49.7	17.9m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 243.2 m
SDDSC040	264.2	265.3	1.1	6.0	3.2	12.0	13.2	1.1m @ 12.0 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 3.2% Sb) from 264.2 m
SDDSC040	310	311	1	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 310.0 m
SDDSC040	318	320	2	1.9	0.4	2.7	5.4	2.0m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 318.0 m
SDDSC040	410.7	413.5	2.8	0.1	1.0	1.9	5.4	2.8m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 410.7 m
SDDSC040	416	416.5	0.5	4.4	2.6	9.3	4.6	0.5m @ 9.3 g/t AuEq (4.4 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 416.0 m
SDDSC040	419.4	420.5	1.1	3.0	5.9	14.2	15.6	1.1m @ 14.2 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 5.9% Sb) from 419.4 m
SDDSC040	425.5	428.5	3	0.5	0.1	0.7	2.1	3.0m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 425.5 m
SDDSC041	73	74	1	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 73.0 m
SDDSC041	77	78	1	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.0m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 77.0 m
SDDSC041	82.45	82.85	0.4	2.4	1.1	4.4	1.8	0.4m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 82.5 m
SDDSC041	85.3	86	0.7	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.5	0.7m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 85.3 m
SDDSC042	111.9	114	2.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	3.5	2.1m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 111.9 m
SDDSC042	116.15	117.9	1.75	2.2	0.1	2.3	4.1	1.8m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 116.2 m
SDDSC042	120.35	125.85	5.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.4	5.5m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 120.4 m
SDDSC042	137.5	143.8	6.3	4.1	0.4	4.8	30.1	6.3m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq (4.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 137.5 m
SDDSC043	241.4	243.9	2.5	1.3	2.3	5.6	14.0	2.5m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 241.4 m
SDDSC043	248.8	253.5	4.7	2.0	0.8	3.6	16.7	4.7m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 248.8 m
SDDSC044	172.45	172.9	0.45	11.3	0.0	11.3	5.1	0.5m @ 11.3 g/t AuEq (11.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 172.5 m
SDDSC044	243.05	245	1.95	9.9	3.5	16.5	32.2	1.9m @ 16.5 g/t AuEq (9.9 g/t Au, 3.5% Sb) from 243.1 m
SDDSC044	248	249.85	1.85	4.0	8.3	19.5	36.1	1.8m @ 19.5 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 8.3% Sb) from 248.0 m
SDDSC044	256.25	257	0.75	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.8m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 256.3 m
SDDSC044	265	265.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.7m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 265.0 m
SDDSC044	275.4	276.1	0.7	0.7	5.5	10.9	7.7	0.7m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 5.5% Sb) from 275.4 m
SDDSC045	98	104.45	6.45	1.8	0.0	1.9	12.0	6.5m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 98.0 m
SDDSC045	126.75	128.1	1.35	2.8	0.6	3.8	5.2	1.3m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 126.8 m
SDDSC045	131.25	131.5	0.25	4.4	1.0	6.1	1.5	0.3m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq (4.4 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 131.3 m
SDDSC045	156.05	156.35	0.3	2.6	0.7	3.9	1.2	0.3m @ 3.9 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 156.1 m
SDDSC045	163.4	164.35	0.95	5.4	1.4	8.0	7.6	0.9m @ 8.0 g/t AuEq (5.4 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 163.4 m
SDDSC045	171.1	171.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 171.1 m
SDDSC045	173.45	174.1	0.65	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.7m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 173.5 m
SDDSC045	184.25	184.55	0.3	374.0	0.0	374.1	112.2	0.3m @ 374.1 g/t AuEq (374.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 184.3 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC045	174.7	175.4	0.7	27.9	0.0	28.0	19.6	0.7m @ 28.0 g/t AuEq (27.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 174.7 m
SDDSC046	187.5	201.81	14.31	20.5	2.6	25.4	363.4	14.3m @ 25.4 g/t AuEq (20.5 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 187.5 m
SDDSC046	204.45	204.82	0.37	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.4m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 204.5 m
SDDSC047	192.8	199.6	6.8	1.1	0.0	1.1	7.6	6.8m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 192.8 m
SDDSC048A	449.85	450.75	0.9	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.9m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 449.9 m
SDDSC048A	493.5	495.5	2	2.1	1.9	5.7	11.3	2.0m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 493.5 m
SDDSC048A	499	501.25	2.25	2.3	0.4	3.0	6.9	2.3m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 499.0 m
SDDSC048A	547.65	548.4	0.75	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.8m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 547.7 m
SDDSC048A	580.15	580.7	0.55	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.6m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 580.2 m
SDDSC048A	583	583.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.4m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 583.0 m
SDDSC049	185	186	1	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 185.0 m
SDDSC049	195.8	196.2	0.4	0.7	14.1	27.2	10.9	0.4m @ 27.2 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 14.1% Sb) from 195.8 m
SDDSC049	204.4	214	9.6	9.2	2.6	14.1	135.3	9.6m @ 14.1 g/t AuEq (9.2 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 204.4 m
SDDSC049	218.4	219.3	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.7	1.6	0.9m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 218.4 m
SDDSC049	251	252	1	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	1.0m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (3.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 251.0 m
SDDSC049	255.6	256	0.4	2.0	3.9	9.2	3.7	0.4m @ 9.2 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 3.9% Sb) from 255.6 m
SDDSC050	322.73	323.2	0.47	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.5m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 322.7 m
SDDSC050	325.95	331	5.05	4.5	0.6	5.6	28.5	5.1m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (4.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 326.0 m
SDDSC050	334	335	1	5.2	1.7	8.4	8.4	1.0m @ 8.4 g/t AuEq (5.2 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 334.0 m
SDDSC050	343.53	343.85	0.32	40.7	4.9	49.8	15.9	0.3m @ 49.8 g/t AuEq (40.7 g/t Au, 4.9% Sb) from 343.5 m
SDDSC050	346.63	349	2.37	1.1	0.1	1.2	3.0	2.4m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 346.6 m
SDDSC050	398	399.9	1.9	2.5	0.9	4.2	8.0	1.9m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 398.0 m
SDDSC050	407.9	408.7	0.8	1.2	2.0	4.9	4.0	0.8m @ 4.9 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 407.9 m
SDDSC050	412.64	414.35	1.71	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.6	1.7m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 412.6 m
SDDSC050	419.23	419.65	0.42	20.8	9.6	38.8	16.3	0.4m @ 38.8 g/t AuEq (20.8 g/t Au, 9.6% Sb) from 419.2 m
SDDSC050	423.6	425.4	1.8	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.5	1.8m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 423.6 m
SDDSC050	429.9	430.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.3m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 429.9 m
SDDSC050	439.8	445.77	5.97	9.5	1.0	11.4	68.2	6.0m @ 11.4 g/t AuEq (9.5 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 439.8 m
SDDSC050	449	451	2	2.4	0.5	3.4	6.7	2.0m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 449.0 m
SDDSC050	464.35	464.8	0.45	18.2	1.6	21.3	9.6	0.4m @ 21.3 g/t AuEq (18.2 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 464.4 m
SDDSC050	469.07	469.4	0.33	0.2	4.9	9.3	3.1	0.3m @ 9.3 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 4.9% Sb) from 469.1 m
SDDSC050	476	484.23	8.23	0.7	0.4	1.6	12.8	8.2m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 476.0 m
SDDSC050	487	495	8	4.6	3.5	11.2	89.9	8.0m @ 11.2 g/t AuEq (4.6 g/t Au, 3.5% Sb) from 487.0 m
SDDSC050	513.6	513.9	0.3	0.3	31.4	59.3	17.8	0.3m @ 59.3 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 31.4% Sb) from 513.6 m
SDDSC050	525.27	525.6	0.33	180.0	9.7	198.2	65.4	0.3m @ 198.2 g/t AuEq (180.0 g/t Au, 9.7% Sb) from 525.3 m
SDDSC050	529	530	1	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 529.0 m
SDDSC050	533	538.12	5.12	0.8	0.4	1.6	8.1	5.1m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 533.0 m
SDDSC050	544.65	545.7	1.05	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.1m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 544.7 m
SDDSC050	549.22	549.55	0.33	42.5	0.6	43.6	14.4	0.3m @ 43.6 g/t AuEq (42.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 549.2 m
SDDSC050	562	565.1	3.1	0.6	0.8	2.1	6.6	3.1m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 562.0 m
SDDSC050	568	573.6	5.6	4.7	3.0	10.3	57.6	5.6m @ 10.3 g/t AuEq (4.7 g/t Au, 3.0% Sb) from 568.0 m
SDDSC050	578.85	580.05	1.2	1.4	2.3	5.7	6.9	1.2m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 578.9 m
SDDSC050	583	583.3	0.3	14.6	4.3	22.6	6.8	0.3m @ 22.6 g/t AuEq (14.6 g/t Au, 4.3% Sb) from 583.0 m
SDDSC050	585.5	586.35	0.85	3.4	1.1	5.4	4.6	0.9m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 585.5 m
SDDSC050	589	590	1	27.3	8.9	44.0	44.0	1.0m @ 44.0 g/t AuEq (27.3 g/t Au, 8.9% Sb) from 589.0 m
SDDSC050	611	615.7	4.7	1.0	1.4	3.6	16.8	4.7m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 611.0 m
SDDSC050	620	623.9	3.9	33.2	7.6	47.5	185.2	3.9m @ 47.5 g/t AuEq (33.2 g/t Au, 7.6% Sb) from 620.0 m
SDDSC050	667.1	667.4	0.3	52.2	0.1	52.3	15.7	0.3m @ 52.3 g/t AuEq (52.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 667.1 m
SDDSC050	712	717	5	8.3	0.1	8.5	42.5	5.0m @ 8.5 g/t AuEq (8.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 712.0 m
SDDSC050	758	758.82	0.82	3.3	0.0	3.3	2.7	0.8m @ 3.3 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 758.0 m
SDDSC050	768.28	769.25	0.97	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 768.3 m
SDDSC050	793	794	1	1.7	0.2	2.1	2.1	1.0m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 793.0 m
SDDSC050	837.2	840	2.8	12.3	0.1	12.5	34.9	2.8m @ 12.5 g/t AuEq (12.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 837.2 m
SDDSC052	88.52	90.22	1.7	5.6	0.1	5.7	9.7	1.7m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 88.5 m
SDDSC052	96.26	98.66	2.4	19.1	2.6	24.0	57.5	2.4m @ 24.0 g/t AuEq (19.1 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 96.3 m
SDDSC052	166.5	168.5	2	1.5	0.5	2.4	4.8	2.0m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 166.5 m
SDDSC052	171.35	179	7.65	3.3	0.1	3.5	26.9	7.7m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 171.4 m
SDDSC052	183	183.9	0.9	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.4	0.9m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 183.0 m
SDDSC052	210.2	213.6	3.4	21.0	1.7	24.3	82.5	3.4m @ 24.3 g/t AuEq (21.0 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 210.2 m
SDDSC053	259.2	259.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.4m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 259.2 m
SDDSC053	270.6	273.4	2.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	4.7	2.8m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 270.6 m
SDDSC053	276	280	4	0.6	0.7	1.8	7.3	4.0m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 276.0 m
SDDSC053	292.6	293.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.6m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 292.6 m
SDDSC053	307.8	308.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.9m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 307.8 m
SDDSC053	316	319	3	3.4	1.6	6.4	19.2	3.0m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 316.0 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC053	402.2	407	4.8	0.9	0.4	1.7	8.2	4.8m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 402.2 m
SDDSC054	140	140.75	0.75	4.3	0.8	5.8	4.4	0.8m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq (4.3 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 140.0 m
SDDSC054	206.98	207.67	0.69	2.1	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.7m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 207.0 m
SDDSC055	372.82	375.38	2.56	0.6	0.6	1.8	4.7	2.6m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 372.8 m
SDDSC055	388.5	392.37	3.87	1.6	5.8	12.5	48.4	3.9m @ 12.5 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 5.8% Sb) from 388.5 m
SDDSC055	400.4	401.3	0.9	8.8	1.1	10.9	9.8	0.9m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq (8.8 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 400.4 m
SDDSC055	405.85	406.15	0.3	5.1	2.0	8.9	2.7	0.3m @ 8.9 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 405.9 m
SDDSC055	410.27	410.58	0.31	2.8	1.1	4.8	1.5	0.3m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 410.3 m
SDDSC055	417.86	418.1	0.24	12.6	9.0	29.5	7.1	0.2m @ 29.5 g/t AuEq (12.6 g/t Au, 9.0% Sb) from 417.9 m
SDDSC055	420.76	422.96	2.2	2.5	0.6	3.5	7.8	2.2m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 420.8 m
SDDSC055	401.6	403	1.4	0.6	4.9	9.8	13.7	1.4m @ 9.8 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 4.9% Sb) from 401.6 m
SDDSC056	77	78	1	0.1	7.4	13.9	13.9	1.0m @ 13.9 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 7.4% Sb) from 77.0 m
SDDSC056	118	119	1	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.0m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 118.0 m
SDDSC056	133	142	9	1.6	0.6	2.8	25.3	9.0m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 133.0 m
SDDSC056	150.12	150.6	0.48	6.4	0.0	6.4	3.1	0.5m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (6.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 150.1 m
SDDSC056	173.18	174.4	1.22	6.7	0.3	7.3	8.8	1.2m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq (6.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 173.2 m
SDDSC057	328.2	329	0.8	2.5	3.2	8.5	6.8	0.8m @ 8.5 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 3.2% Sb) from 328.2 m
SDDSC058	233.95	234.5	0.55	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.6m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 234.0 m
SDDSC059	573.2	584	10.8	10.6	0.8	12.1	131.0	10.8m @ 12.1 g/t AuEq (10.6 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 573.2 m
SDDSC059	583	584.35	1.35	29.9	0.2	30.3	40.9	1.4m @ 30.3 g/t AuEq (29.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 583.0 m
SDDSC060	216	216.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.8m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 216.0 m
SDDSC060	224	224.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.8m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 224.0 m
SDDSC061	656.8	663.3	6.5	1.3	0.1	1.5	10.0	6.5m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 656.8 m
SDDSC061	689	695.1	6.1	19.0	0.0	19.0	115.8	6.1m @ 19.0 g/t AuEq (19.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 689.0 m
SDDSC062	273.35	276	2.65	0.7	0.0	0.8	2.1	2.6m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 273.4 m
SDDSC062	281	281.8	0.8	6.1	0.0	6.1	4.9	0.8m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq (6.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 281.0 m
SDDSC062	291.4	292.6	1.2	1.9	0.5	2.8	3.4	1.2m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 291.4 m
SDDSC062	297.3	297.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.2m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 297.3 m
SDDSC062	306	312	6	0.9	0.7	2.2	13.4	6.0m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 306.0 m
SDDSC063	25.2	26.7	1.5	5.0	1.0	6.9	10.4	1.5m @ 6.9 g/t AuEq (5.0 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 25.2 m
SDDSC064	715.75	716.1	0.35	161.0	2.5	165.6	58.0	0.4m @ 165.6 g/t AuEq (161.0 g/t Au, 2.5% Sb) from 715.8 m
SDDSC064	725.75	726	0.25	15.6	0.4	16.4	4.1	0.3m @ 16.4 g/t AuEq (15.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 725.8 m
SDDSC064	735	735.85	0.85	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.9m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 735.0 m
SDDSC064	743	744	1	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 743.0 m
SDDSC064	747	751	4	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.4	4.0m @ 0.6 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 747.0 m
SDDSC064	756.85	758	1.15	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.5	1.1m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 756.9 m
SDDSC064	760.85	762.35	1.5	1.4	0.5	2.3	3.4	1.5m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 760.9 m
SDDSC064	813.06	814	0.94	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.9m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 813.1 m
SDDSC064	861.02	861.5	0.48	1.8	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.5m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 861.0 m
SDDSC064	881.15	884.45	3.3	2.1	0.1	2.3	7.4	3.3m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 881.2 m
SDDSC064	889.92	890.78	0.86	159.1	0.1	159.2	136.9	0.9m @ 159.2 g/t AuEq (159.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 889.9 m
SDDSC064	906.82	907.84	1.02	5.4	1.9	9.0	9.1	1.0m @ 9.0 g/t AuEq (5.4 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 906.8 m
SDDSC064	912.65	913.96	1.31	1.6	0.4	2.4	3.2	1.3m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 912.7 m
SDDSC064	917.7	918.7	1	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 917.7 m
SDDSC064	925.12	925.45	0.33	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 925.1 m
SDDSC064	927.95	928.52	0.57	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 928.0 m
SDDSC066	240.14	240.65	0.51	8.0	0.0	8.0	4.1	0.5m @ 8.0 g/t AuEq (8.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 240.1 m
SDDSC066	243.56	243.83	0.27	4.3	8.3	19.9	5.4	0.3m @ 19.9 g/t AuEq (4.3 g/t Au, 8.3% Sb) from 243.6 m
SDDSC066	246.58	248.01	1.43	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.4m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 246.6 m
SDDSC066	289.77	290.2	0.43	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.4m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 289.8 m
SDDSC066	297.15	297.37	0.22	25.4	5.0	34.7	7.6	0.2m @ 34.7 g/t AuEq (25.4 g/t Au, 5.0% Sb) from 297.2 m
SDDSC066	306.2	313.27	7.07	6.0	1.5	8.9	63.1	7.1m @ 8.9 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 306.2 m
SDDSC066	319.37	319.55	0.18	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 319.4 m
SDDSC066	386.9	387.2	0.3	4.2	0.0	4.2	1.2	0.3m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 386.9 m
SDDSC066	402.14	409.11	6.97	4.2	0.9	5.9	40.9	7.0m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 402.1 m
SDDSC066	431.82	436.27	4.45	1.3	0.1	1.6	7.0	4.4m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 431.8 m
SDDSC066	448	449	1	2.0	0.1	2.2	2.2	1.0m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 448.0 m
SDDSC066	465.15	465.45	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 465.2 m
SDDSC066	474.75	475.2	0.45	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.4m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 474.8 m
SDDSC066	477.82	478.45	0.63	2.8	0.6	3.9	2.4	0.6m @ 3.9 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 477.8 m
SDDSC066	491.45	494.55	3.1	1.0	0.2	1.4	4.2	3.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 491.5 m
SDDSC066	505.85	507	1.15	2.1	1.7	5.4	6.2	1.1m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 505.9 m
SDDSC066	512.66	516.48	3.82	0.9	0.4	1.6	6.2	3.8m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 512.7 m
SDDSC066	523	528.42	5.42	1.5	0.3	2.0	10.8	5.4m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 523.0 m
SDDSC066	533.5	533.9	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.4m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 533.5 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC066	538	538.75	0.75	13.1	0.4	13.8	10.3	0.8m @ 13.8 g/t AuEq (13.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 538.0 m
SDDSC066	543.51	545.19	1.68	147.1	13.7	172.8	290.3	1.7m @ 172.8 g/t AuEq (147.1 g/t Au, 13.7% Sb) from 543.5 m
SDDSC066	549.12	551.12	2	4.2	1.2	6.4	12.8	2.0m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 549.1 m
SDDSC067	415.72	416.3	0.58	66.2	47.5	155.4	90.1	0.6m @ 155.4 g/t AuEq (66.2 g/t Au, 47.5% Sb) from 415.7 m
SDDSC067	425.2	426.05	0.85	1.4	0.4	2.2	1.9	0.9m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 425.2 m
SDDSC067	428.78	430.17	1.39	1.6	0.7	2.9	4.1	1.4m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 428.8 m
SDDSC067	463.59	464.8	1.21	2.1	0.1	2.2	2.7	1.2m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 463.6 m
SDDSC068	987.7	988	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 987.7 m
SDDSC068	1010.4	1020	9.6	1.9	0.1	2.0	19.7	9.6m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 1,010.4 m
SDDSC069	294.35	296.45	2.1	5.0	0.7	6.4	13.5	2.1m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (5.0 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 294.4 m
SDDSC069	299.96	300.87	0.91	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.9m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 300.0 m
SDDSC069	308	313.5	5.5	1.1	0.2	1.5	8.1	5.5m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 308.0 m
SDDSC070	714	715	1	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 714.0 m
SDDSC070	766.8	767.7	0.9	11.5	0.0	11.5	10.4	0.9m @ 11.5 g/t AuEq (11.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 766.8 m
SDDSC071	270	273	3	3.6	2.7	8.7	26.1	3.0m @ 8.7 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 2.7% Sb) from 270.0 m
SDDSC071	276.15	277.1	0.95	2.9	0.7	4.2	4.0	1.0m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 276.2 m
SDDSC071	281.35	282.5	1.15	1.9	2.0	5.6	6.5	1.1m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 281.4 m
SDDSC071	286	289.3	3.3	0.9	0.2	1.2	4.0	3.3m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 286.0 m
SDDSC072	214	214.74	0.74	2.1	0.1	2.3	1.7	0.7m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 214.0 m
SDDSC072	223.76	224.32	0.56	1.6	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.6m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 223.8 m
SDDSC075	227.4	228.2	0.8	1.9	0.3	2.5	2.0	0.8m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 227.4 m
SDDSC076	227	228	1	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.0m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 227.0 m
SDDSC076	238	239	1	2.0	0.1	2.1	2.1	1.0m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 238.0 m
SDDSC077B	374.75	379.95	5.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	7.5	5.2m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 374.8 m
SDDSC077B	386.91	387.24	0.33	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.3m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 386.9 m
SDDSC077B	392.16	396.25	4.09	19.0	3.2	25.0	102.4	4.1m @ 25.0 g/t AuEq (19.0 g/t Au, 3.2% Sb) from 392.2 m
SDDSC077B	404.6	404.85	0.25	11.3	4.1	19.0	4.8	0.3m @ 19.0 g/t AuEq (11.3 g/t Au, 4.1% Sb) from 404.6 m
SDDSC077B	407.65	408	0.35	574.0	12.4	597.3	209.1	0.4m @ 597.3 g/t AuEq (574.0 g/t Au, 12.4% Sb) from 407.7 m
SDDSC077B	411.64	412.09	0.45	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.4m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 411.6 m
SDDSC077B	417	418	1	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 417.0 m
SDDSC077B	422.08	423.6	1.52	39.7	2.1	43.7	66.5	1.5m @ 43.7 g/t AuEq (39.7 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) from 422.1 m
SDDSC077B	426.75	428.58	1.83	4.2	0.9	6.0	10.9	1.8m @ 6.0 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 426.8 m
SDDSC077B	445.15	447	1.85	50.6	22.7	93.2	172.5	1.9m @ 93.2 g/t AuEq (50.6 g/t Au, 22.7% Sb) from 445.2 m
SDDSC077B	449.74	450.01	0.27	12.1	26.5	61.9	16.7	0.3m @ 61.9 g/t AuEq (12.1 g/t Au, 26.5% Sb) from 449.7 m
SDDSC077B	458.7	460.2	1.5	3.2	0.1	3.5	5.2	1.5m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 458.7 m
SDDSC077B	479.29	481.72	2.43	0.6	0.5	1.5	3.7	2.4m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 479.3 m
SDDSC077B	484	488.89	4.89	3.4	0.3	3.9	19.1	4.9m @ 3.9 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 484.0 m
SDDSC077B	491.1	501.5	10.4	5.6	0.9	7.3	75.6	10.4m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 491.1 m
SDDSC077B	506.55	509.7	3.15	0.9	0.1	1.1	3.5	3.1m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 506.6 m
SDDSC077B	519.25	521.8	2.55	1.4	0.9	3.0	7.7	2.5m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 519.3 m
SDDSC077B	524.25	536.16	11.91	2.1	0.9	3.7	44.4	11.9m @ 3.7 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 524.3 m
SDDSC077B	544.85	546.25	1.4	3.4	0.1	3.6	5.1	1.4m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 544.9 m
SDDSC077B	553.7	559	5.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	5.3	5.3m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 553.7 m
SDDSC077B	562.85	563.1	0.25	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.0 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 562.9 m
SDDSC077B	568.43	568.5	0.07	0.1	17.0	32.1	2.2	0.1m @ 32.1 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 17.0% Sb) from 568.4 m
SDDSC077B	573.85	576.6	2.75	6.1	10.8	26.4	72.7	2.8m @ 26.4 g/t AuEq (6.1 g/t Au, 10.8% Sb) from 573.9 m
SDDSC077B	579.08	579.25	0.17	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.2m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 579.1 m
SDDSC077B	614.12	614.4	0.28	2.3	1.2	4.6	1.3	0.3m @ 4.6 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 614.1 m
SDDSC077B	700.14	701.2	1.06	12.1	0.7	13.4	14.2	1.1m @ 13.4 g/t AuEq (12.1 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 700.1 m
SDDSC077B	737.12	740.74	3.62	391.9	0.8	393.4	1424.2	3.6m @ 393.4 g/t AuEq (391.9 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 737.1 m
SDDSC077B	746.77	747.07	0.3	4.9	0.0	4.9	1.5	0.3m @ 4.9 g/t AuEq (4.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 746.8 m
SDDSC077B	752.4	752.7	0.3	11.7	0.0	11.7	3.5	0.3m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq (11.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 752.4 m
SDDSC077B	777.25	778.35	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.1m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 777.3 m
SDDSC077B	431.85	436	4.15	1.1	0.1	1.4	5.8	4.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 431.9 m
SDDSC078	187	188	1	0.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.0m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 187.0 m
SDDSC078	190.9	196.5	5.6	8.4	1.3	10.8	60.7	5.6m @ 10.8 g/t AuEq (8.4 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 190.9 m
SDDSC078	203.6	210.05	6.45	4.0	0.3	4.5	29.2	6.5m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 203.6 m
SDDSC078	213	214	1	1.0	2.6	5.9	5.9	1.0m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 213.0 m
SDDSC078	246.42	247.29	0.87	7.0	0.0	7.0	6.1	0.9m @ 7.0 g/t AuEq (7.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 246.4 m
SDDSC078	249.9	252	2.1	0.4	1.3	2.9	6.0	2.1m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 249.9 m
SDDSC078	260	264	4	27.7	0.3	28.2	112.9	4.0m @ 28.2 g/t AuEq (27.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 260.0 m
SDDSC078	267.23	267.93	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.7m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 267.2 m
SDDSC078	271.45	273.4	1.95	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.6	1.9m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 271.5 m
SDDSC078	277.73	278.12	0.39	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.4m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 277.7 m
SDDSC078	281	283.22	2.22	15.8	0.2	16.2	36.1	2.2m @ 16.2 g/t AuEq (15.8 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 281.0 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC078	286.1	286.9	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.8m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 286.1 m
SDDSC078	297.15	297.85	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.7m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 297.2 m
SDDSC078	392.75	395	2.25	9.4	4.7	18.2	40.9	2.3m @ 18.2 g/t AuEq (9.4 g/t Au, 4.7% Sb) from 392.8 m
SDDSC079	555.45	556.91	1.46	1.3	0.3	1.9	2.7	1.5m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 555.5 m
SDDSC079	567.05	573.35	6.3	3.0	0.8	4.4	27.9	6.3m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 567.1 m
SDDSC080	300	308	8	5.0	0.2	5.4	43.1	8.0m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (5.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 300.0 m
SDDSC080	315	318.9	3.9	2.5	0.5	3.5	13.5	3.9m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 315.0 m
SDDSC081	273	274	1	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 273.0 m
SDDSC081	283.4	283.86	0.46	0.5	2.6	5.3	2.5	0.5m @ 5.3 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 283.4 m
SDDSC081	288.99	289.65	0.66	52.3	14.5	79.6	52.5	0.7m @ 79.6 g/t AuEq (52.3 g/t Au, 14.5% Sb) from 289.0 m
SDDSC081	293.47	295.9	2.43	2.2	0.7	3.6	8.7	2.4m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 293.5 m
SDDSC082	413.63	415.35	1.72	230.6	9.9	249.1	428.5	1.7m @ 249.1 g/t AuEq (230.6 g/t Au, 9.9% Sb) from 413.6 m
SDDSC082	417.4	419	1.6	500.3	0.1	500.5	800.8	1.6m @ 500.5 g/t AuEq (500.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 417.4 m
SDDSC082	423.75	424.24	0.49	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.5m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 423.8 m
SDDSC082	435.85	438.75	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.9m @ 0.5 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 435.9 m
SDDSC082	471.7	472	0.3	10.9	0.0	11.0	3.3	0.3m @ 11.0 g/t AuEq (10.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 471.7 m
SDDSC082	480.6	481.55	0.95	42.3	0.4	43.0	40.8	0.9m @ 43.0 g/t AuEq (42.3 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 480.6 m
SDDSC082	487.9	488.35	0.45	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.5m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 487.9 m
SDDSC082	493.25	494.75	1.5	2.7	0.0	2.7	4.0	1.5m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 493.3 m
SDDSC082	502	502.35	0.35	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.4m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 502.0 m
SDDSC082	506.25	507.1	0.85	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.9m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 506.3 m
SDDSC082	515.2	515.65	0.45	18.7	0.1	18.8	8.5	0.4m @ 18.8 g/t AuEq (18.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 515.2 m
SDDSC082	517.8	528	10.2	1.6	0.3	2.2	22.7	10.2m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 517.8 m
SDDSC082	532	533.8	1.8	3.3	0.5	4.3	7.7	1.8m @ 4.3 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 532.0 m
SDDSC082	537.8	563.1	25.3	2.4	0.4	3.1	78.7	25.3m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 537.8 m
SDDSC082	565.75	574.7	8.95	14.6	1.0	16.5	147.9	9.0m @ 16.5 g/t AuEq (14.6 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 565.8 m
SDDSC082	588	592.25	4.25	71.5	0.4	72.3	307.4	4.3m @ 72.3 g/t AuEq (71.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 588.0 m
SDDSC082	629	630	1	3.5	0.0	3.5	3.5	1.0m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 629.0 m
SDDSC082	638	639.05	1.05	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 638.0 m
SDDSC082	641.15	643.7	2.55	50.9	0.0	50.9	129.8	2.6m @ 50.9 g/t AuEq (50.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 641.2 m
SDDSC082	654	655	1	11.7	0.0	11.8	11.8	1.0m @ 11.8 g/t AuEq (11.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 654.0 m
SDDSC082	658.9	660.5	1.6	39.3	5.9	50.4	80.6	1.6m @ 50.4 g/t AuEq (39.3 g/t Au, 5.9% Sb) from 658.9 m
SDDSC082	664.6	668	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	3.1	3.4m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 664.6 m
SDDSC082	672	673.9	1.9	5.0	3.3	11.2	21.2	1.9m @ 11.2 g/t AuEq (5.0 g/t Au, 3.3% Sb) from 672.0 m
SDDSC082	695	699	4	5.1	0.1	5.3	21.3	4.0m @ 5.3 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 695.0 m
SDDSC082	712.1	713	0.9	8.7	0.1	8.9	8.0	0.9m @ 8.9 g/t AuEq (8.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 712.1 m
SDDSC082	742.8	745.1	2.3	32.9	4.2	40.8	93.8	2.3m @ 40.8 g/t AuEq (32.9 g/t Au, 4.2% Sb) from 742.8 m
SDDSC082	842	843	1	18.3	0.7	19.7	19.7	1.0m @ 19.7 g/t AuEq (18.3 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 842.0 m
SDDSC082	854.22	854.6	0.38	49.6	0.0	49.6	18.9	0.4m @ 49.6 g/t AuEq (49.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 854.2 m
SDDSC082	864.4	864.84	0.44	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.4m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 864.4 m
SDDSC082	962	962.35	0.35	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.4m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 962.0 m
SDDSC082	965.58	967.8	2.22	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	2.2m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 965.6 m
SDDSC082	995.4	995.7	0.3	18.4	0.0	18.4	5.5	0.3m @ 18.4 g/t AuEq (18.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 995.4 m
SDDSC082	1037.6	1037.7	0.1	24.3	0.0	24.3	2.4	0.1m @ 24.3 g/t AuEq (24.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,037.6 m
SDDSC082	1064.45	1065.04	0.59	16.4	2.3	20.7	12.2	0.6m @ 20.7 g/t AuEq (16.4 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 1,064.5 m
SDDSC084	228.67	229.2	0.53	4.1	0.0	4.1	2.2	0.5m @ 4.1 g/t AuEq (4.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 228.7 m
SDDSC084	245.75	246.85	1.1	6.3	0.0	6.3	6.9	1.1m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq (6.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 245.8 m
SDDSC085	634.56	634.87	0.31	6.8	0.9	8.5	2.6	0.3m @ 8.5 g/t AuEq (6.8 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 634.6 m
SDDSC085	641	641.68	0.68	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.8	0.7m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 641.0 m
SDDSC085	718.05	720.45	2.4	0.7	0.1	1.0	2.4	2.4m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 718.1 m
SDDSC085	723.4	723.85	0.45	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.5m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 723.4 m
SDDSC085	727.55	728	0.45	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.5m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 727.6 m
SDDSC085	737.8	738.1	0.3	1.5	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.3m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 737.8 m
SDDSC085	746.75	747.3	0.55	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 746.8 m
SDDSC085	756.5	756.96	0.46	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 756.5 m
SDDSC085	767.42	767.9	0.48	0.8	1.0	2.7	1.3	0.5m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 767.4 m
SDDSC086	252.7	255.5	2.8	4.4	1.9	8.0	22.4	2.8m @ 8.0 g/t AuEq (4.4 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 252.7 m
SDDSC086	266.5	269.6	3.1	20.6	0.4	21.4	66.3	3.1m @ 21.4 g/t AuEq (20.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 266.5 m
SDDSC087	222.91	223.66	0.75	12.8	0.0	12.8	9.6	0.8m @ 12.8 g/t AuEq (12.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 222.9 m
SDDSC087	230.28	232.18	1.9	2.8	0.1	3.1	5.8	1.9m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 230.3 m
SDDSC087	238.55	238.7	0.15	0.7	4.1	8.4	1.3	0.1m @ 8.4 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 4.1% Sb) from 238.6 m
SDDSC089	334.05	335.58	1.53	2.3	0.0	2.3	3.5	1.5m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 334.1 m
SDDSC090	342.9	343.2	0.3	1.7	0.5	2.6	0.8	0.3m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 342.9 m
SDDSC090	346.9	356.7	9.8	4.0	0.4	4.8	46.6	9.8m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 346.9 m
SDDSC090	402	403	1	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 402.0 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC091	417	421.9	4.9	1.2	0.1	1.4	7.0	4.9m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 417.0 m
SDDSC091	430	450	20	62.7	0.5	63.7	1274.5	20.0m @ 63.7 g/t AuEq (62.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 430.0 m
SDDSC092	303.95	304.25	0.3	3.3	2.4	7.9	2.4	0.3m @ 7.9 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 304.0 m
SDDSC092	308	309	1	0.4	1.2	2.6	2.6	1.0m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 308.0 m
SDDSC092	314	315	1	4.5	0.4	5.2	5.2	1.0m @ 5.2 g/t AuEq (4.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 314.0 m
SDDSC092	318	323	5	1.1	0.3	1.6	8.0	5.0m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 318.0 m
SDDSC092	326.9	328.65	1.75	0.6	1.2	2.9	5.2	1.8m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 326.9 m
SDDSC092	331.1	331.6	0.5	0.2	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.5m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 331.1 m
SDDSC092	335.62	336.95	1.33	3.7	1.4	6.4	8.5	1.3m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (3.7 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 335.6 m
SDDSC092	339.57	342.13	2.56	1.3	0.2	1.6	4.1	2.6m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 339.6 m
SDDSC092	344.35	345.82	1.47	4.0	0.4	4.7	6.9	1.5m @ 4.7 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 344.4 m
SDDSC092	351.3	351.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.3m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 351.3 m
SDDSC092	396.6	398.3	1.7	0.7	1.2	2.9	4.9	1.7m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 396.6 m
SDDSC092	400.4	402.85	2.45	1.4	2.5	6.2	15.1	2.5m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 2.5% Sb) from 400.4 m
SDDSC092	408.3	409.4	1.1	2.6	1.4	5.2	5.8	1.1m @ 5.2 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 408.3 m
SDDSC092	411.98	412.3	0.32	29.0	18.8	64.3	20.6	0.3m @ 64.3 g/t AuEq (29.0 g/t Au, 18.8% Sb) from 412.0 m
SDDSC092	419.1	419.5	0.4	3.9	1.0	5.7	2.3	0.4m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq (3.9 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 419.1 m
SDDSC092	424.3	428.6	4.3	6.8	2.6	11.8	50.8	4.3m @ 11.8 g/t AuEq (6.8 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 424.3 m
SDDSC092	431.9	433.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.4	1.4m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 431.9 m
SDDSC092	442.35	442.77	0.42	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.4m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 442.4 m
SDDSC092	460.5	461.7	1.2	2.3	0.2	2.7	3.2	1.2m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 460.5 m
SDDSC092	463.3	464.5	1.2	1.9	0.5	2.8	3.4	1.2m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 463.3 m
SDDSC092	466.8	469.9	3.1	4.8	0.3	5.4	16.8	3.1m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (4.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 466.8 m
SDDSC092	472.66	473.41	0.75	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 472.7 m
SDDSC092	477	481.21	4.21	2.8	0.1	3.1	13.0	4.2m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 477.0 m
SDDSC092	484.31	485.4	1.09	0.7	1.3	3.1	3.4	1.1m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 484.3 m
SDDSC092	488.66	489	0.34	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 488.7 m
SDDSC092	493.82	494	0.18	1.0	1.0	2.8	0.5	0.2m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 493.8 m
SDDSC092	545.21	545.95	0.74	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.7m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 545.2 m
SDDSC092	547.81	550.18	2.37	0.6	1.3	3.1	7.4	2.4m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 547.8 m
SDDSC092	569.2	570.4	1.2	5.2	0.6	6.3	7.6	1.2m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq (5.2 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 569.2 m
SDDSC092	574.18	576.28	2.1	7.2	1.6	10.3	21.6	2.1m @ 10.3 g/t AuEq (7.2 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 574.2 m
SDDSC092	583.95	584.15	0.2	1.5	4.3	9.6	1.9	0.2m @ 9.6 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 4.3% Sb) from 584.0 m
SDDSC092	588.86	589.67	0.81	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 588.9 m
SDDSC092	604.6	605	0.4	7.0	0.3	7.7	3.1	0.4m @ 7.7 g/t AuEq (7.0 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 604.6 m
SDDSC092	609	609.58	0.58	51.7	0.1	51.8	30.1	0.6m @ 51.8 g/t AuEq (51.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 609.0 m
SDDSC092	632	632.8	0.8	2.9	1.0	4.8	3.8	0.8m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 632.0 m
SDDSC092	640.3	642.2	1.9	1.6	0.1	1.7	3.2	1.9m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 640.3 m
SDDSC092	646.7	646.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	6.9	1.4	0.2m @ 6.9 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 646.7 m
SDDSC092	649.8	650.5	0.7	5.0	3.2	11.1	7.8	0.7m @ 11.1 g/t AuEq (5.0 g/t Au, 3.2% Sb) from 649.8 m
SDDSC092	655.1	655.3	0.2	160.0	8.7	176.4	35.3	0.2m @ 176.4 g/t AuEq (160.0 g/t Au, 8.7% Sb) from 655.1 m
SDDSC092	657.7	663.2	5.5	1.8	0.7	3.2	17.4	5.5m @ 3.2 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 657.7 m
SDDSC092	664.66	671.5	6.84	5.5	0.2	5.9	40.1	6.8m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (5.5 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 664.7 m
SDDSC092	678	679	1	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 678.0 m
SDDSC092	681.6	684.88	3.28	267.8	1.8	271.1	889.2	3.3m @ 271.1 g/t AuEq (267.8 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 681.6 m
SDDSC092	711.9	712.35	0.45	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.5m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 711.9 m
SDDSC092	717.9	718.8	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.9m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 717.9 m
SDDSC093	236.58	238.8	2.22	3.8	1.3	6.4	14.1	2.2m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (3.8 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 236.6 m
SDDSC093	268.9	275.4	6.5	1.6	0.3	2.1	13.8	6.5m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 268.9 m
SDDSC093	284.3	286.4	2.1	2.3	0.2	2.6	5.5	2.1m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 284.3 m
SDDSC093	292.92	294.25	1.33	1.2	0.4	1.9	2.5	1.3m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 292.9 m
SDDSC093	297.87	299.5	1.63	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.6m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 297.9 m
SDDSC093	304.1	306.2	2.1	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.5	2.1m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 304.1 m
SDDSC093	338	338.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.2m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 338.0 m
SDDSC093	346.8	347.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.3m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 346.8 m
SDDSC093	458	459	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 458.0 m
SDDSC093	498	500	2	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	2.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 498.0 m
SDDSC093	503	506.9	3.9	1.0	0.3	1.6	6.2	3.9m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 503.0 m
SDDSC093	524.8	524.94	0.14	8.7	1.2	10.9	1.5	0.1m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq (8.7 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 524.8 m
SDDSC093	528.73	528.94	0.21	11.1	0.0	11.1	2.3	0.2m @ 11.1 g/t AuEq (11.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 528.7 m
SDDSC093	532	532.9	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.9m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 532.0 m
SDDSC093	540.19	543.64	3.45	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.9	3.4m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 540.2 m
SDDSC093	545.45	545.68	0.23	0.6	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.2m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 545.5 m
SDDSC093	557	558	1	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.0m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 557.0 m
SDDSC093	564.75	566.62	1.87	0.4	0.8	2.0	3.7	1.9m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 564.8 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC093	568.7	575.02	6.32	1.0	0.1	1.2	7.6	6.3m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 568.7 m
SDDSC093	588.5	589.6	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	1.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 588.5 m
SDDSC094A	144	146	2	5.5	0.1	5.6	11.2	2.0m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (5.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 144.0 m
SDDSC094A	154	157	3	2.1	0.5	3.0	9.1	3.0m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 154.0 m
SDDSC094A	159.9	163	3.1	5.1	0.4	5.9	18.3	3.1m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 159.9 m
SDDSC094A	167.9	170	2.1	19.6	0.5	20.6	43.2	2.1m @ 20.6 g/t AuEq (19.6 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 167.9 m
SDDSC094A	179	186.45	7.45	3.1	2.4	7.7	57.6	7.4m @ 7.7 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 179.0 m
SDDSC094A	188.59	188.89	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.3m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 188.6 m
SDDSC094A	194.34	194.84	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.5m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 194.3 m
SDDSC094A	201.33	201.6	0.27	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 201.3 m
SDDSC094A	227.15	227.3	0.15	0.7	4.7	9.6	1.4	0.2m @ 9.6 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 4.7% Sb) from 227.2 m
SDDSC094A	242.48	244.1	1.62	1.9	0.0	2.0	3.2	1.6m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 242.5 m
SDDSC094A	246.2	251.77	5.57	0.8	0.1	0.9	5.0	5.6m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 246.2 m
SDDSC094A	277.3	278.56	1.26	13.0	5.8	23.9	30.1	1.3m @ 23.9 g/t AuEq (13.0 g/t Au, 5.8% Sb) from 277.3 m
SDDSC094A	281.4	281.66	0.26	7.8	0.6	8.9	2.3	0.3m @ 8.9 g/t AuEq (7.8 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 281.4 m
SDDSC094A	338.16	340.77	2.61	9.3	0.5	10.2	26.7	2.6m @ 10.2 g/t AuEq (9.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 338.2 m
SDDSC095	213.42	213.76	0.34	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.3m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 213.4 m
SDDSC095	236	237	1	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.0m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 236.0 m
SDDSC096	120.84	121.34	0.5	21.8	0.0	21.8	10.9	0.5m @ 21.8 g/t AuEq (21.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 120.8 m
SDDSC096	128.75	129	0.25	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.8	0.3m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 128.8 m
SDDSC096	140.35	140.69	0.34	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.3m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 140.4 m
SDDSC096	143.95	144.64	0.69	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.7m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 144.0 m
SDDSC097A	202.8	207.15	4.35	1.6	0.5	2.5	10.8	4.3m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 202.8 m
SDDSC097A	270.4	270.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.5m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 270.4 m
SDDSC097A	275.55	277.34	1.79	3.4	0.1	3.6	6.5	1.8m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 275.6 m
SDDSC097A	288.95	290	1.05	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.2	1.1m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 289.0 m
SDDSC097A	301.84	302.48	0.64	3.0	0.4	3.8	2.4	0.6m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 301.8 m
SDDSC097A	305.29	306.72	1.43	4.6	0.1	4.8	6.9	1.4m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq (4.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 305.3 m
SDDSC097A	318.82	320.25	1.43	0.2	3.5	6.8	9.7	1.4m @ 6.8 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 3.5% Sb) from 318.8 m
SDDSC097A	327	327.59	0.59	1.0	11.2	22.1	13.0	0.6m @ 22.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 11.2% Sb) from 327.0 m
SDDSC097A	336.9	337.84	0.94	19.4	11.9	41.8	39.3	0.9m @ 41.8 g/t AuEq (19.4 g/t Au, 11.9% Sb) from 336.9 m
SDDSC097A	342.5	342.98	0.48	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.5m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 342.5 m
SDDSC097A	346.29	351.33	5.04	5.9	1.6	8.9	45.1	5.0m @ 8.9 g/t AuEq (5.9 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 346.3 m
SDDSC097A	354.83	358	3.17	4.0	4.1	11.6	36.9	3.2m @ 11.6 g/t AuEq (4.0 g/t Au, 4.1% Sb) from 354.8 m
SDDSC097A	362.45	365.66	3.21	4.2	1.8	7.6	24.4	3.2m @ 7.6 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 362.5 m
SDDSC097A	368.19	375.15	6.96	3.1	0.8	4.5	31.2	7.0m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 368.2 m
SDDSC097A	379	381.96	2.96	2.9	0.6	4.0	11.9	3.0m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 379.0 m
SDDSC097A	397.41	398.96	1.55	1.9	0.0	2.0	3.1	1.5m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 397.4 m
SDDSC097A	402.21	402.52	0.31	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.3m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 402.2 m
SDDSC097A	406	407	1	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.0m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 406.0 m
SDDSC097A	411.65	412.05	0.4	7.0	0.4	7.6	3.1	0.4m @ 7.6 g/t AuEq (7.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 411.7 m
SDDSC097A	414.63	415.5	0.87	2.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	0.9m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 414.6 m
SDDSC097A	421.27	423.25	1.98	2.1	0.1	2.4	4.8	2.0m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 421.3 m
SDDSC097A	425.5	433	7.5	3.9	0.9	5.5	41.6	7.5m @ 5.5 g/t AuEq (3.9 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 425.5 m
SDDSC097A	437.6	441	3.4	3.1	0.6	4.2	14.3	3.4m @ 4.2 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 437.6 m
SDDSC097A	446.85	449.15	2.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	2.2	2.3m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 446.9 m
SDDSC097A	451.5	454.89	3.39	6.2	2.0	9.8	33.3	3.4m @ 9.8 g/t AuEq (6.2 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 451.5 m
SDDSC097A	470.7	471.2	0.5	6.4	0.5	7.4	3.7	0.5m @ 7.4 g/t AuEq (6.4 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 470.7 m
SDDSC097A	480.49	481.08	0.59	8.2	0.0	8.3	4.9	0.6m @ 8.3 g/t AuEq (8.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 480.5 m
SDDSC097A	489.4	496.83	7.43	8.5	0.4	9.2	68.1	7.4m @ 9.2 g/t AuEq (8.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 489.4 m
SDDSC098	98.28	98.74	0.46	2.5	0.1	2.8	1.3	0.5m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 98.3 m
SDDSC098	125.3	125.95	0.65	17.9	5.7	28.6	18.6	0.7m @ 28.6 g/t AuEq (17.9 g/t Au, 5.7% Sb) from 125.3 m
SDDSC098	132.8	134.89	2.09	3.9	2.1	7.8	16.3	2.1m @ 7.8 g/t AuEq (3.9 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) from 132.8 m
SDDSC098	147.1	155.23	8.13	1.8	1.8	5.2	42.4	8.1m @ 5.2 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 147.1 m
SDDSC098	160.15	160.3	0.15	0.3	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.2m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 160.2 m
SDDSC098	162.45	166.2	3.75	3.9	1.3	6.2	23.4	3.8m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq (3.9 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 162.5 m
SDDSC098	169.77	169.92	0.15	0.5	5.6	11.1	1.7	0.1m @ 11.1 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 5.6% Sb) from 169.8 m
SDDSC098	172.3	176	3.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	3.5	3.7m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 172.3 m
SDDSC098	187.29	188	0.71	20.1	0.0	20.2	14.3	0.7m @ 20.2 g/t AuEq (20.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 187.3 m
SDDSC098	194.36	194.89	0.53	0.8	1.6	3.9	2.1	0.5m @ 3.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 194.4 m
SDDSC098	204.23	207.77	3.54	0.4	0.4	1.1	4.1	3.5m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 204.2 m
SDDSC098	211	216.51	5.51	1.2	0.0	1.3	7.0	5.5m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 211.0 m
SDDSC098	221.05	221.71	0.66	2.1	0.1	2.2	1.5	0.7m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 221.1 m
SDDSC098	241.06	242.55	1.49	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.5m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 241.1 m
SDDSC098	245.92	247.6	1.68	1.5	0.0	1.5	2.6	1.7m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 245.9 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC098	259.89	263	3.11	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.8	3.1m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 259.9 m
SDDSC099	140.73	141.55	0.82	12.5	0.0	12.5	10.3	0.8m @ 12.5 g/t AuEq (12.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 140.7 m
SDDSC100	390	391	1	4.9	1.1	7.0	7.0	1.0m @ 7.0 g/t AuEq (4.9 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 390.0 m
SDDSC100	447	448	1	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.0m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 447.0 m
SDDSC100	453	455	2	7.7	1.1	9.7	19.3	2.0m @ 9.7 g/t AuEq (7.7 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 453.0 m
SDDSC100	468.95	470.9	1.95	16.8	1.7	20.0	39.1	1.9m @ 20.0 g/t AuEq (16.8 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 469.0 m
SDDSC100	487.4	489.45	2.05	7.5	4.9	16.8	34.3	2.1m @ 16.8 g/t AuEq (7.5 g/t Au, 4.9% Sb) from 487.4 m
SDDSC100	507.55	509	1.45	20.5	0.2	20.9	30.4	1.4m @ 20.9 g/t AuEq (20.5 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 507.6 m
SDDSC100	518	521	3	0.5	0.6	1.6	4.7	3.0m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 518.0 m
SDDSC100	534	534.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.5m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 534.0 m
SDDSC100	593.21	594.9	1.69	0.5	0.6	1.5	2.6	1.7m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 593.2 m
SDDSC100	626.8	627.1	0.3	5.2	0.5	6.1	1.8	0.3m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq (5.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 626.8 m
SDDSC100	634.45	634.9	0.45	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.4m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 634.5 m
SDDSC100	643.55	644.4	0.85	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.3	0.9m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 643.6 m
SDDSC100	652.16	658.46	6.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	6.0	6.3m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 652.2 m
SDDSC100	674.2	679.09	4.89	0.7	0.6	1.8	8.6	4.9m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 674.2 m
SDDSC100	683.35	683.7	0.35	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.8	0.4m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 683.4 m
SDDSC100	723.55	724	0.45	7.5	0.1	7.7	3.5	0.5m @ 7.7 g/t AuEq (7.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 723.6 m
SDDSC100	730.06	732.22	2.16	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.5	2.2m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 730.1 m
SDDSC100	737.32	741.7	4.38	4.9	0.3	5.4	23.8	4.4m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (4.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 737.3 m
SDDSC100	779	783	4	2.3	0.1	2.5	10.1	4.0m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 779.0 m
SDDSC100	788	791	3	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.9	3.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 788.0 m
SDDSC100	819.1	819.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 819.1 m
SDDSC100	829.95	830.5	0.55	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.7	0.5m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 830.0 m
SDDSC100	849.6	853.2	3.6	4.8	0.0	4.8	17.5	3.6m @ 4.8 g/t AuEq (4.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 849.6 m
SDDSC100	859	859.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.3m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 859.0 m
SDDSC100	891.6	891.94	0.34	45.2	0.0	45.2	15.4	0.3m @ 45.2 g/t AuEq (45.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 891.6 m
SDDSC100	911	915	4	1.7	0.0	1.8	7.1	4.0m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 911.0 m
SDDSC102	364.48	366.05	1.57	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.6m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 364.5 m
SDDSC102	373.43	373.66	0.23	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.2m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 373.4 m
SDDSC102	378.63	378.86	0.23	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 378.6 m
SDDSC102	387.3	387.49	0.19	0.6	1.9	4.1	0.8	0.2m @ 4.1 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 387.3 m
SDDSC102	390	393.26	3.26	0.3	0.8	1.9	6.2	3.3m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 390.0 m
SDDSC102	419.25	424.89	5.64	2.0	0.1	2.1	11.9	5.6m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 419.3 m
SDDSC102	457.75	458	0.25	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 457.8 m
SDDSC102	478.4	481	2.6	2.2	0.1	2.4	6.2	2.6m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 478.4 m
SDDSC102	491.2	492.61	1.41	2.4	0.1	2.6	3.6	1.4m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 491.2 m
SDDSC102	495.04	495.23	0.19	16.6	1.0	18.4	3.5	0.2m @ 18.4 g/t AuEq (16.6 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 495.0 m
SDDSC102	501	502.03	1.03	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 501.0 m
SDDSC104	119.1	121.94	2.84	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	2.8m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 119.1 m
SDDSC104	127.6	127.75	0.15	0.7	2.3	5.0	0.7	0.2m @ 5.0 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 127.6 m
SDDSC104	133	134	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 133.0 m
SDDSC104	140	144.6	4.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	7.1	4.6m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 140.0 m
SDDSC104	431.69	435.12	3.43	1.0	0.7	2.3	8.0	3.4m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 431.7 m
SDDSC104	438	445.26	7.26	2.7	1.8	6.2	44.8	7.3m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 438.0 m
SDDSC104	447.58	455.66	8.08	2.5	0.4	3.2	25.6	8.1m @ 3.2 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 447.6 m
SDDSC104	461.98	466.91	4.93	1.9	0.2	2.3	11.3	4.9m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 462.0 m
SDDSC104	471.32	471.62	0.3	12.3	0.0	12.3	3.7	0.3m @ 12.3 g/t AuEq (12.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 471.3 m
SDDSC104	472.79	473.03	0.24	1.8	0.6	3.0	0.7	0.2m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 472.8 m
SDDSC104	486.07	486.44	0.37	13.8	0.2	14.2	5.2	0.4m @ 14.2 g/t AuEq (13.8 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 486.1 m
SDDSC104	490.67	494	3.33	0.6	0.4	1.5	4.8	3.3m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 490.7 m
SDDSC104	495.85	496.55	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.7m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 495.9 m
SDDSC104	501.84	502.56	0.72	1.4	0.6	2.5	1.8	0.7m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 501.8 m
SDDSC104	525	526.35	1.35	1.7	0.0	1.8	2.4	1.4m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 525.0 m
SDDSC104	537.73	539.15	1.42	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.4m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 537.7 m
SDDSC104	526.65	530	3.35	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.7	3.4m @ 0.5 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 526.7 m
SDDSC105	221	222	1	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.0m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 221.0 m
SDDSC105	225	225.39	0.39	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.4m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 225.0 m
SDDSC106	205	207.68	2.68	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.9	2.7m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 205.0 m
SDDSC106	291.2	291.55	0.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.4m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 291.2 m
SDDSC106	306.84	307.1	0.26	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 306.8 m
SDDSC106	327.95	329.15	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.7	1.2m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 328.0 m
SDDSC106	336.15	336.7	0.55	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 336.2 m
SDDSC106	339	344.5	5.5	1.8	0.4	2.6	14.5	5.5m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 339.0 m
SDDSC106	346.45	350.95	4.5	2.7	0.3	3.3	14.7	4.5m @ 3.3 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 346.5 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC106	359	398.9	39.9	3.6	1.1	5.8	229.5	39.9m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 359.0 m
SDDSC106	403.6	403.78	0.18	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 403.6 m
SDDSC106	405.9	409.33	3.43	1.1	0.4	1.9	6.6	3.4m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 405.9 m
SDDSC106	411.98	418	6.02	4.4	0.7	5.8	34.7	6.0m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq (4.4 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 412.0 m
SDDSC106	419.96	421.01	1.05	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.1m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 420.0 m
SDDSC106	423.57	423.8	0.23	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 423.6 m
SDDSC106	433.16	434.09	0.93	8.6	0.6	9.7	9.0	0.9m @ 9.7 g/t AuEq (8.6 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 433.2 m
SDDSC106	436.57	439.33	2.76	3.3	0.9	5.1	14.0	2.8m @ 5.1 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 436.6 m
SDDSC106	454.35	454.65	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.3m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 454.4 m
SDDSC106	457.02	460.15	3.13	0.6	0.5	1.7	5.2	3.1m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 457.0 m
SDDSC106	468.78	474.37	5.59	1.6	0.3	2.3	12.7	5.6m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 468.8 m
SDDSC106	480.65	486.97	6.32	1.2	0.3	1.8	11.4	6.3m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 480.7 m
SDDSC106	495.66	496.71	1.05	5.1	0.5	5.9	6.2	1.0m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 495.7 m
SDDSC106	506	507.39	1.39	0.5	1.4	3.1	4.3	1.4m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 506.0 m
SDDSC106	525.15	529	3.85	1.0	0.0	1.1	4.2	3.9m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 525.2 m
SDDSC106	535	535.75	0.75	30.9	19.5	67.4	50.6	0.8m @ 67.4 g/t AuEq (30.9 g/t Au, 19.5% Sb) from 535.0 m
SDDSC107	335.6	338.03	2.43	0.6	0.4	1.3	3.2	2.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 335.6 m
SDDSC107	341.01	344.65	3.64	0.8	0.3	1.5	5.4	3.6m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 341.0 m
SDDSC107	348.65	351.65	3	5.7	0.3	6.2	18.7	3.0m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq (5.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 348.7 m
SDDSC107	353.85	354.37	0.52	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.5m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 353.9 m
SDDSC107	362	362.34	0.34	3.3	0.3	3.7	1.3	0.3m @ 3.7 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 362.0 m
SDDSC107	365.46	366.3	0.84	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.8m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 365.5 m
SDDSC107	373	377	4	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	4.0m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 373.0 m
SDDSC107	380	381	1	6.6	0.0	6.6	6.6	1.0m @ 6.6 g/t AuEq (6.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 380.0 m
SDDSC107	395.26	396.16	0.9	2.3	0.2	2.6	2.4	0.9m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 395.3 m
SDDSC107	398.57	399.95	1.38	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.4m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 398.6 m
SDDSC107	405.47	409.55	4.08	0.4	0.2	0.8	3.2	4.1m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 405.5 m
SDDSC107	413.88	414.18	0.3	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.3m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 413.9 m
SDDSC107	416.9	417.11	0.21	0.8	6.4	12.9	2.7	0.2m @ 12.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 6.4% Sb) from 416.9 m
SDDSC107	424.97	425.93	0.96	14.7	10.5	34.5	33.1	1.0m @ 34.5 g/t AuEq (14.7 g/t Au, 10.5% Sb) from 425.0 m
SDDSC107	433.82	434.27	0.45	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 433.8 m
SDDSC107	438.62	439.07	0.45	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.4m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 438.6 m
SDDSC107	444.89	447.45	2.56	1.6	0.1	1.7	4.4	2.6m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 444.9 m
SDDSC107	491.61	494.5	2.89	17.5	3.1	23.3	67.3	2.9m @ 23.3 g/t AuEq (17.5 g/t Au, 3.1% Sb) from 491.6 m
SDDSC107	496.95	500	3.05	19.7	1.2	22.0	67.0	3.1m @ 22.0 g/t AuEq (19.7 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 497.0 m
SDDSC107	526.17	526.68	0.51	4.5	1.5	7.4	3.8	0.5m @ 7.4 g/t AuEq (4.5 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 526.2 m
SDDSC107	543.54	544	0.46	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 543.5 m
SDDSC107	546.75	561.75	15	9.3	3.7	16.3	244.5	15.0m @ 16.3 g/t AuEq (9.3 g/t Au, 3.7% Sb) from 546.8 m
SDDSC107	566.85	576	9.15	39.1	0.6	40.2	367.9	9.1m @ 40.2 g/t AuEq (39.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 566.9 m
SDDSC107	580.48	583	2.52	1.0	0.2	1.4	3.5	2.5m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 580.5 m
SDDSC107	585.1	585.35	0.25	31.5	0.6	32.6	8.2	0.3m @ 32.6 g/t AuEq (31.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 585.1 m
SDDSC107	588.28	590.09	1.81	16.4	1.9	20.0	36.3	1.8m @ 20.0 g/t AuEq (16.4 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 588.3 m
SDDSC107	684.32	685.35	1.03	2318.4	0.3	2318.9	2388.5	1.0m @ 2,318.9 g/t AuEq (2,318.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 684.3 m
SDDSC107	695	695.52	0.52	5.6	0.9	7.3	3.8	0.5m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 695.0 m
SDDSC107	700.4	703.7	3.3	2.0	0.4	2.7	8.9	3.3m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 700.4 m
SDDSC107	708.4	708.7	0.3	2.3	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.3m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 708.4 m
SDDSC107	723.03	725.75	2.72	10.9	2.4	15.4	41.8	2.7m @ 15.4 g/t AuEq (10.9 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 723.0 m
SDDSC107	728.78	731.55	2.77	1.6	0.2	1.9	5.4	2.8m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 728.8 m
SDDSC107	746.07	747.02	0.95	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.7	0.9m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 746.1 m
SDDSC107	752.81	753.12	0.31	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 752.8 m
SDDSC107	756	757.92	1.92	1.4	0.0	1.4	2.7	1.9m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 756.0 m
SDDSC107	769.92	772.2	2.28	2.4	0.1	2.7	6.1	2.3m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 769.9 m
SDDSC107	775.54	776.35	0.81	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.8m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 775.5 m
SDDSC107	782.7	790.3	7.6	13.3	0.2	13.6	103.3	7.6m @ 13.6 g/t AuEq (13.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 782.7 m
SDDSC107	809	811.63	2.63	1.2	0.0	1.2	3.1	2.6m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 809.0 m
SDDSC108A	354.05	365	10.95	1.9	2.0	5.6	61.5	11.0m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 354.1 m
SDDSC108A	382.8	385.25	2.45	5.6	0.3	6.2	15.2	2.4m @ 6.2 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 382.8 m
SDDSC108A	419	419.3	0.3	19.6	2.6	24.5	7.4	0.3m @ 24.5 g/t AuEq (19.6 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 419.0 m
SDDSC108A	438.4	438.65	0.25	48.8	0.0	48.8	12.2	0.3m @ 48.8 g/t AuEq (48.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 438.4 m
SDDSC108A	440.7	450.5	9.8	1.6	0.1	1.8	17.5	9.8m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 440.7 m
SDDSC108A	636.18	643.97	7.79	1.0	1.0	2.9	22.4	7.8m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 636.2 m
SDDSC108A	655.58	665.35	9.77	1.8	1.3	4.3	41.7	9.8m @ 4.3 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 655.6 m
SDDSC108A	674.1	674.4	0.3	1.0	1.1	3.2	0.9	0.3m @ 3.2 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 674.1 m
SDDSC108A	680.35	680.59	0.24	0.5	1.3	2.9	0.7	0.2m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 680.4 m
SDDSC108A	694.88	700.35	5.47	0.7	0.3	1.3	7.1	5.5m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 694.9 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC108A	707.56	712.78	5.22	2.3	0.6	3.4	17.8	5.2m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 707.6 m
SDDSC108A	762.91	763.15	0.24	576.0	0.1	576.1	138.3	0.2m @ 576.1 g/t AuEq (576.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 762.9 m
SDDSC108A	787.92	789.15	1.23	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.2m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 787.9 m
SDDSC108A	797.9	798.98	1.08	16.9	0.1	17.1	18.5	1.1m @ 17.1 g/t AuEq (16.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 797.9 m
SDDSC108A	801.82	803.7	1.88	0.8	0.2	1.3	2.4	1.9m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 801.8 m
SDDSC108A	821.2	822.39	1.19	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.2m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 821.2 m
SDDSC108A	832.94	833.32	0.38	3.2	0.0	3.2	1.2	0.4m @ 3.2 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 832.9 m
SDDSC109	196.85	198.52	1.67	4.5	1.2	6.8	11.4	1.7m @ 6.8 g/t AuEq (4.5 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 196.9 m
SDDSC109	283	287	4	0.7	0.1	0.9	3.5	4.0m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 283.0 m
SDDSC109	289.7	290.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.4m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 289.7 m
SDDSC109	293.65	294.8	1.15	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.0	1.2m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 293.7 m
SDDSC109	345.22	351.98	6.76	4.4	0.7	5.7	38.6	6.8m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq (4.4 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 345.2 m
SDDSC109	354.71	356.9	2.19	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.1	2.2m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 354.7 m
SDDSC109	359.07	359.28	0.21	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.2m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 359.1 m
SDDSC109	362	365.85	3.85	3.8	0.4	4.5	17.3	3.9m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq (3.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 362.0 m
SDDSC109	368	371.67	3.67	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.3	3.7m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 368.0 m
SDDSC109	374.6	375.51	0.91	12.0	2.7	17.0	15.5	0.9m @ 17.0 g/t AuEq (12.0 g/t Au, 2.7% Sb) from 374.6 m
SDDSC109	378.4	379.29	0.89	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.8	0.9m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 378.4 m
SDDSC109	386.38	387.9	1.52	6.0	0.9	7.8	11.8	1.5m @ 7.8 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 386.4 m
SDDSC109	407.67	408.2	0.53	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.5m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 407.7 m
SDDSC109	423.05	424	0.95	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.9m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 423.1 m
SDDSC109	456.76	466	9.24	7.0	2.1	11.0	101.2	9.2m @ 11.0 g/t AuEq (7.0 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) from 456.8 m
SDDSC109	503.6	503.93	0.33	0.6	3.5	7.3	2.4	0.3m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 3.5% Sb) from 503.6 m
SDDSC110	401.2	401.9	0.7	9.4	1.0	11.2	7.9	0.7m @ 11.2 g/t AuEq (9.4 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 401.2 m
SDDSC110	534.91	536.21	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.3	1.3m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 534.9 m
SDDSC110	556.2	557.3	1.1	1.8	0.6	2.8	3.1	1.1m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 556.2 m
SDDSC110	694.85	695.26	0.41	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.4m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 694.9 m
SDDSC110	731.3	731.75	0.45	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.5m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 731.3 m
SDDSC110	759.68	762.75	3.07	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.4	3.1m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 759.7 m
SDDSC110	789	790	1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.0m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 789.0 m
SDDSC110	822	823	1	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 822.0 m
SDDSC110	825.45	826.28	0.83	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.8m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 825.5 m
SDDSC110	829.91	830.6	0.69	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.7m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 829.9 m
SDDSC111	123.5	123.68	0.18	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 123.5 m
SDDSC111	138.75	139.2	0.45	0.1	1.8	3.5	1.6	0.4m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 138.8 m
SDDSC111	187.1	189.2	2.1	3.4	1.2	5.7	12.0	2.1m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 187.1 m
SDDSC111	229.77	230.77	1	1.4	0.9	3.2	3.2	1.0m @ 3.2 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 229.8 m
SDDSC111	262.95	263.85	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	0.9m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 263.0 m
SDDSC111	297.7	298.32	0.62	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.6m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 297.7 m
SDDSC111	302.55	302.83	0.28	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.3m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 302.6 m
SDDSC111	309.9	310.9	1	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	1.0m @ 4.1 g/t AuEq (4.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 309.9 m
SDDSC111	315.9	316.1	0.2	6.9	0.5	7.8	1.6	0.2m @ 7.8 g/t AuEq (6.9 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 315.9 m
SDDSC111	322	330	8	2.7	0.4	3.5	27.9	8.0m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 322.0 m
SDDSC111	341.8	343.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.5	2.3	1.5m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 341.8 m
SDDSC111	350.88	351.45	0.57	2.6	0.5	3.4	2.0	0.6m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 350.9 m
SDDSC111	355.5	357.6	2.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.4	2.1m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 355.5 m
SDDSC111	377.95	380.05	2.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	3.0	2.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 378.0 m
SDDSC111	393.85	400.67	6.82	3.6	0.4	4.3	29.5	6.8m @ 4.3 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 393.9 m
SDDSC111	453.9	455.13	1.23	3.5	0.0	3.6	4.4	1.2m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 453.9 m
SDDSC112	273.23	274.1	0.87	16.7	10.9	37.3	32.4	0.9m @ 37.3 g/t AuEq (16.7 g/t Au, 10.9% Sb) from 273.2 m
SDDSC112	307.87	308.05	0.18	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.2m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 307.9 m
SDDSC112	335.85	336.7	0.85	9.2	2.4	13.7	11.7	0.8m @ 13.7 g/t AuEq (9.2 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 335.9 m
SDDSC112	353.15	354.7	1.55	2.0	0.5	2.9	4.5	1.6m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 353.2 m
SDDSC112	368	369.39	1.39	0.0	4.1	7.8	10.8	1.4m @ 7.8 g/t AuEq (0.0 g/t Au, 4.1% Sb) from 368.0 m
SDDSC112W1	275.67	277.5	1.83	2.5	0.2	2.8	5.2	1.8m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (2.5 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 275.7 m
SDDSC112W1	313.2	313.87	0.67	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 313.2 m
SDDSC112W1	343.81	344.76	0.95	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.1	0.9m @ 3.3 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 343.8 m
SDDSC112W1	391.25	391.86	0.61	3.0	1.3	5.4	3.3	0.6m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 391.3 m
SDDSC112W1	394	396.95	2.95	0.8	0.1	0.9	2.6	2.9m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 394.0 m
SDDSC112W1	399.15	400.65	1.5	18.1	1.6	21.1	31.7	1.5m @ 21.1 g/t AuEq (18.1 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 399.2 m
SDDSC112W1	543.5	543.7	0.2	1.9	5.6	12.4	2.5	0.2m @ 12.4 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 5.6% Sb) from 543.5 m
SDDSC112W1	564.31	564.52	0.21	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.2m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 564.3 m
SDDSC112W1	606.94	608.85	1.91	2.1	0.6	3.2	6.2	1.9m @ 3.2 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 606.9 m
SDDSC112W1	623.25	627.25	4	1.9	0.2	2.2	8.7	4.0m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 623.3 m
SDDSC112W1	629.61	635.25	5.64	0.7	0.2	1.1	6.0	5.6m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 629.6 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC112W1	637.65	638.8	1.15	4.7	0.9	6.3	7.3	1.1m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq (4.7 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 637.7 m
SDDSC112W1	641.05	641.39	0.34	2.2	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.3m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 641.1 m
SDDSC112W1	645.21	647.66	2.45	9.8	3.2	15.8	38.8	2.4m @ 15.8 g/t AuEq (9.8 g/t Au, 3.2% Sb) from 645.2 m
SDDSC112W1	653.06	653.74	0.68	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.7m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 653.1 m
SDDSC112W1	669.9	670.25	0.35	13.9	15.6	43.2	15.1	0.4m @ 43.2 g/t AuEq (13.9 g/t Au, 15.6% Sb) from 669.9 m
SDDSC112W1	681.65	688.65	7	1.3	0.7	2.6	18.3	7.0m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 681.7 m
SDDSC112W1	694.6	697.7	3.1	0.8	0.4	1.6	4.8	3.1m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 694.6 m
SDDSC112W1	700.45	704.1	3.65	1.1	0.2	1.5	5.4	3.6m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 700.5 m
SDDSC112W1	707.6	708.3	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.7m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 707.6 m
SDDSC113	322.63	322.78	0.15	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.1m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 322.6 m
SDDSC113	337	339	2	3.1	0.4	3.8	7.5	2.0m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 337.0 m
SDDSC113	345.37	345.68	0.31	4.2	0.7	5.6	1.7	0.3m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (4.2 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 345.4 m
SDDSC113	358.06	361.05	2.99	0.7	0.2	1.1	3.2	3.0m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 358.1 m
SDDSC113	406.3	412.2	5.9	2.3	0.7	3.7	21.6	5.9m @ 3.7 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 406.3 m
SDDSC113	419	422	3	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.2	3.0m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 419.0 m
SDDSC113	425	425.52	0.52	2.0	0.5	2.9	1.5	0.5m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 425.0 m
SDDSC113	431.65	431.88	0.23	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.2m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 431.7 m
SDDSC113	458.29	458.8	0.51	1.5	0.6	2.5	1.3	0.5m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 458.3 m
SDDSC113	461.12	461.54	0.42	4.3	0.0	4.4	1.8	0.4m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq (4.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 461.1 m
SDDSC113	464.67	465.72	1.05	2.1	0.6	3.3	3.4	1.1m @ 3.3 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 464.7 m
SDDSC113	468.1	468.98	0.88	156.0	0.4	156.8	138.0	0.9m @ 156.8 g/t AuEq (156.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 468.1 m
SDDSC113	477	477.38	0.38	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.4m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 477.0 m
SDDSC113	482	482.24	0.24	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.2m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 482.0 m
SDDSC113	493.86	494.38	0.52	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.5m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 493.9 m
SDDSC113	518.51	518.9	0.39	14.8	0.8	16.3	6.4	0.4m @ 16.3 g/t AuEq (14.8 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 518.5 m
SDDSC113	522.73	522.98	0.25	6.1	0.1	6.3	1.6	0.3m @ 6.3 g/t AuEq (6.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 522.7 m
SDDSC113	536.75	543	6.25	1.4	0.3	2.0	12.3	6.3m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 536.8 m
SDDSC113	545.36	547.08	1.72	1.2	0.0	1.2	2.1	1.7m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 545.4 m
SDDSC113	552	555	3	1.5	0.4	2.3	6.9	3.0m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 552.0 m
SDDSC113	558	573.5	15.5	3.4	0.9	5.0	77.5	15.5m @ 5.0 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 558.0 m
SDDSC113	575.55	580.87	5.32	10.5	1.7	13.7	73.0	5.3m @ 13.7 g/t AuEq (10.5 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 575.6 m
SDDSC113	590.8	591	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 590.8 m
SDDSC113	595	595.68	0.68	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.7m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 595.0 m
SDDSC113	624.77	625.1	0.33	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.3m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 624.8 m
SDDSC113	644.36	644.48	0.12	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 644.4 m
SDDSC113	702.4	703.25	0.85	327.7	2.8	332.9	283.0	0.9m @ 332.9 g/t AuEq (327.7 g/t Au, 2.8% Sb) from 702.4 m
SDDSC113	717.6	717.85	0.25	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.3m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 717.6 m
SDDSC113	721.4	723.55	2.15	1.0	0.2	1.4	3.0	2.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 721.4 m
SDDSC113	730.3	731.23	0.93	9.7	0.4	10.4	9.7	0.9m @ 10.4 g/t AuEq (9.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 730.3 m
SDDSC113	736	737.2	1.2	16.9	0.3	17.4	20.9	1.2m @ 17.4 g/t AuEq (16.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 736.0 m
SDDSC113	750.96	755.1	4.14	22.6	0.4	23.4	97.0	4.1m @ 23.4 g/t AuEq (22.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 751.0 m
SDDSC113	770	771	1	1.6	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.0m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 770.0 m
SDDSC113	788.66	788.87	0.21	6.7	0.0	6.7	1.4	0.2m @ 6.7 g/t AuEq (6.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 788.7 m
SDDSC113	791.41	791.68	0.27	10.9	0.0	10.9	2.9	0.3m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq (10.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 791.4 m
SDDSC113	796.1	796.6	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.5m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 796.1 m
SDDSC113	807.74	809.11	1.37	3.6	0.0	3.6	5.0	1.4m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 807.7 m
SDDSC113	816.59	819.43	2.84	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.5	2.8m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 816.6 m
SDDSC114	485.12	485.97	0.85	1.2	0.8	2.7	2.3	0.9m @ 2.7 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 485.1 m
SDDSC114	510.52	512.55	2.03	2.1	0.3	2.6	5.2	2.0m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 510.5 m
SDDSC114	520.59	521	0.41	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 520.6 m
SDDSC114	526.05	526.34	0.29	2.8	0.3	3.4	1.0	0.3m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 526.1 m
SDDSC114	564.58	564.74	0.16	2.1	4.5	10.5	1.7	0.2m @ 10.5 g/t AuEq (2.1 g/t Au, 4.5% Sb) from 564.6 m
SDDSC114	628.5	631.2	2.7	14.5	1.9	18.1	48.8	2.7m @ 18.1 g/t AuEq (14.5 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 628.5 m
SDDSC114	724.45	724.78	0.33	6.6	0.3	7.2	2.4	0.3m @ 7.2 g/t AuEq (6.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 724.5 m
SDDSC114	766.45	769.12	2.67	19.2	0.3	19.7	52.7	2.7m @ 19.7 g/t AuEq (19.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 766.5 m
SDDSC114	776.2	776.6	0.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	1.5	0.4m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 776.2 m
SDDSC114	787.39	788.11	0.72	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 787.4 m
SDDSC114	794.53	795.02	0.49	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.5m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 794.5 m
SDDSC114	813.54	813.98	0.44	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.4m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 813.5 m
SDDSC114	825.35	825.58	0.23	69.9	0.0	69.9	16.1	0.2m @ 69.9 g/t AuEq (69.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 825.4 m
SDDSC114	844.71	845.33	0.62	10.5	0.0	10.5	6.5	0.6m @ 10.5 g/t AuEq (10.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 844.7 m
SDDSC115A	452.86	453.06	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.2m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 452.9 m
SDDSC115A	455.33	456.07	0.74	3.7	0.4	4.4	3.3	0.7m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq (3.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 455.3 m
SDDSC115A	491.09	491.6	0.51	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 491.1 m
SDDSC115A	500.4	500.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.4m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 500.4 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC115A	512.43	517.9	5.47	0.8	0.5	1.7	9.1	5.5m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 512.4 m
SDDSC115A	528.9	529.47	0.57	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 528.9 m
SDDSC115A	532.62	534.17	1.55	10.6	1.0	12.4	19.3	1.5m @ 12.4 g/t AuEq (10.6 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 532.6 m
SDDSC115A	550.08	550.43	0.35	1.2	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.3m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 550.1 m
SDDSC115A	552.49	552.61	0.12	1.1	1.6	4.0	0.5	0.1m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 552.5 m
SDDSC115A	563.63	566.89	3.26	2.6	2.0	6.4	21.0	3.3m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 563.6 m
SDDSC115A	573.71	573.87	0.16	15.4	5.6	25.9	4.1	0.2m @ 25.9 g/t AuEq (15.4 g/t Au, 5.6% Sb) from 573.7 m
SDDSC115A	580	590.4	10.4	1.2	1.0	3.0	30.8	10.4m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 580.0 m
SDDSC115A	593	596	3	0.7	0.3	1.4	4.1	3.0m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 593.0 m
SDDSC115A	619.26	619.37	0.11	1.4	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.1m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 619.3 m
SDDSC115A	643.43	644.7	1.27	84.9	2.8	90.2	114.6	1.3m @ 90.2 g/t AuEq (84.9 g/t Au, 2.8% Sb) from 643.4 m
SDDSC115A	646.28	646.61	0.33	109.0	3.8	116.1	38.3	0.3m @ 116.1 g/t AuEq (109.0 g/t Au, 3.8% Sb) from 646.3 m
SDDSC115A	707.69	708.03	0.34	86.4	0.4	87.2	29.6	0.3m @ 87.2 g/t AuEq (86.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 707.7 m
SDDSC115A	719.5	719.65	0.15	87.1	4.3	95.3	14.3	0.1m @ 95.3 g/t AuEq (87.1 g/t Au, 4.3% Sb) from 719.5 m
SDDSC115A	729.45	729.8	0.35	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.3m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 729.5 m
SDDSC115A	742.35	742.85	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.5m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 742.4 m
SDDSC115A	745.95	749.35	3.4	2.7	0.1	2.8	9.7	3.4m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 746.0 m
SDDSC115A	753.45	754.45	1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	1.0m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 753.5 m
SDDSC115A	768.9	769.77	0.87	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.9m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 768.9 m
SDDSC115A	785.6	786.23	0.63	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.6m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 785.6 m
SDDSC115A	791.45	794.1	2.65	1.6	0.0	1.6	4.2	2.6m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 791.5 m
SDDSC115A	846.88	847.57	0.69	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.7m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 846.9 m
SDDSC115A	853.92	854.39	0.47	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.5m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 853.9 m
SDDSC115A	865.55	865.87	0.32	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 865.6 m
SDDSC115A	869.18	869.51	0.33	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.3m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 869.2 m
SDDSC115A	874.33	878.09	3.76	3.2	0.5	4.0	15.1	3.8m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 874.3 m
SDDSC115A	881.6	882.81	1.21	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.2m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 881.6 m
SDDSC115A	885.44	885.68	0.24	3.6	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.2m @ 3.9 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 885.4 m
SDDSC116	406.81	407.24	0.43	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 406.8 m
SDDSC116	413.7	413.88	0.18	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.2m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 413.7 m
SDDSC116	462.22	462.78	0.56	3.2	1.4	5.9	3.3	0.6m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (3.2 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 462.2 m
SDDSC116	467.9	468.07	0.17	3.3	0.2	3.6	0.6	0.2m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 467.9 m
SDDSC116	473.24	475.52	2.28	5.8	0.4	6.5	14.8	2.3m @ 6.5 g/t AuEq (5.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 473.2 m
SDDSC116	480.8	482.09	1.29	6.0	0.0	6.1	7.8	1.3m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 480.8 m
SDDSC116	486.34	490.92	4.58	2.6	0.8	4.0	18.4	4.6m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 486.3 m
SDDSC116	494.61	497.96	3.35	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.7	3.3m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 494.6 m
SDDSC116	501.1	501.28	0.18	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.2m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 501.1 m
SDDSC116	511.24	526.26	15.02	8.8	0.5	9.8	147.1	15.0m @ 9.8 g/t AuEq (8.8 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 511.2 m
SDDSC116	529.45	530.2	0.75	3.6	4.8	12.5	9.4	0.8m @ 12.5 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 4.8% Sb) from 529.5 m
SDDSC116	554	559	5	0.9	0.4	1.7	8.4	5.0m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 554.0 m
SDDSC116	564	565	1	5.6	0.1	5.7	5.7	1.0m @ 5.7 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 564.0 m
SDDSC116	593.56	594.28	0.72	1.3	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.7m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 593.6 m
SDDSC116	608.92	609.56	0.64	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.6m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 608.9 m
SDDSC116	615.27	618.7	3.43	1.2	0.7	2.5	8.7	3.4m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 615.3 m
SDDSC117	313.74	313.96	0.22	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.2m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 313.7 m
SDDSC117	362	362.88	0.88	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.9m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 362.0 m
SDDSC117	381.2	383.41	2.21	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.2m @ 0.4 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 381.2 m
SDDSC117	511.1	511.48	0.38	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.4m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 511.1 m
SDDSC117	542.08	542.53	0.45	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 542.1 m
SDDSC117	557.7	558.29	0.59	0.9	1.5	3.7	2.2	0.6m @ 3.7 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 557.7 m
SDDSC117	592.18	592.6	0.42	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 592.2 m
SDDSC117	606.6	619.85	13.25	0.6	0.3	1.2	16.5	13.3m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 606.6 m
SDDSC117	636	636.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.4m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 636.0 m
SDDSC117	637.6	638.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.5m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 637.6 m
SDDSC117	644.43	647.9	3.47	0.6	0.4	1.4	5.0	3.5m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 644.4 m
SDDSC117	652.05	655.67	3.62	0.8	0.3	1.3	4.7	3.6m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 652.1 m
SDDSC117	658.09	658.2	0.11	3.5	0.0	3.6	0.4	0.1m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 658.1 m
SDDSC117	684.32	688.3	3.98	0.4	0.3	1.0	4.1	4.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 684.3 m
SDDSC117	707.52	708.85	1.33	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.3m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 707.5 m
SDDSC117	715.37	717.36	1.99	5.6	0.0	5.6	11.2	2.0m @ 5.6 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 715.4 m
SDDSC117	721.45	722.8	1.35	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.3m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 721.5 m
SDDSC117	739.14	739.47	0.33	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.3m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 739.1 m
SDDSC117	741.88	750.54	8.66	3.5	0.3	4.1	35.5	8.7m @ 4.1 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 741.9 m
SDDSC117	752.76	753.8	1.04	1.4	0.3	2.0	2.1	1.0m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 752.8 m
SDDSC117	759.74	760.36	0.62	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 759.7 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC117	769.45	769.65	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 769.5 m
SDDSC117	789.88	793	3.12	0.5	0.5	1.4	4.3	3.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 789.9 m
SDDSC117	813.61	813.77	0.16	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.2m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 813.6 m
SDDSC117	845	849.8	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.3	4.8m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 845.0 m
SDDSC117	853.47	853.68	0.21	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.2m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 853.5 m
SDDSC117	856.14	860.07	3.93	0.7	0.1	0.8	3.3	3.9m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 856.1 m
SDDSC117	873.64	874.37	0.73	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 873.6 m
SDDSC117	888.28	888.83	0.55	3.1	0.0	3.1	1.7	0.6m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 888.3 m
SDDSC117	913.55	914.08	0.53	473.0	0.0	473.1	250.7	0.5m @ 473.1 g/t AuEq (473.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 913.6 m
SDDSC117	934.72	937.25	2.53	2.4	0.0	2.4	6.0	2.5m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 934.7 m
SDDSC117	950.41	950.55	0.14	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 950.4 m
SDDSC117	966.62	967.49	0.87	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.9m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 966.6 m
SDDSC117	1000.5	1000.94	0.44	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.4m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,000.5 m
SDDSC117	1008	1008.44	0.44	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.4m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,008.0 m
SDDSC118	452.45	455.51	3.06	38.2	0.9	39.9	122.1	3.1m @ 39.9 g/t AuEq (38.2 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 452.5 m
SDDSC118	459.26	459.54	0.28	12.0	0.3	12.6	3.5	0.3m @ 12.6 g/t AuEq (12.0 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 459.3 m
SDDSC118	463.58	464.12	0.54	1.4	0.6	2.5	1.3	0.5m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 463.6 m
SDDSC118	475.38	475.75	0.37	70.3	0.5	71.2	26.3	0.4m @ 71.2 g/t AuEq (70.3 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 475.4 m
SDDSC118	487.63	488.32	0.69	2.6	0.2	3.0	2.1	0.7m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 487.6 m
SDDSC118	502.06	504.25	2.19	3.0	0.1	3.1	6.8	2.2m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 502.1 m
SDDSC118	511.61	512.63	1.02	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.9	1.0m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 511.6 m
SDDSC118	540.42	540.77	0.35	44.8	0.8	46.3	16.2	0.4m @ 46.3 g/t AuEq (44.8 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 540.4 m
SDDSC118	555.65	556.38	0.73	604.0	0.0	604.0	440.9	0.7m @ 604.0 g/t AuEq (604.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 555.7 m
SDDSC118	568.57	568.7	0.13	12.2	0.0	12.2	1.6	0.1m @ 12.2 g/t AuEq (12.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 568.6 m
SDDSC118	575.68	576.92	1.24	1.0	0.7	2.3	2.9	1.2m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 575.7 m
SDDSC118	582	584.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.2	2.1m @ 0.6 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 582.0 m
SDDSC118	586.1	586.24	0.14	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.1m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 586.1 m
SDDSC118	590.15	590.6	0.45	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 590.2 m
SDDSC118	614.13	614.63	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.5m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 614.1 m
SDDSC118	616.8	617.56	0.76	1.0	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.8m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 616.8 m
SDDSC118	620.4	625.13	4.73	3.5	0.6	4.6	21.6	4.7m @ 4.6 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 620.4 m
SDDSC118	627.19	627.33	0.14	193.0	0.1	193.2	27.0	0.1m @ 193.2 g/t AuEq (193.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 627.2 m
SDDSC118	632.7	633.13	0.43	11.0	0.4	11.7	5.0	0.4m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq (11.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 632.7 m
SDDSC118	654.23	658	3.77	2.7	0.2	3.0	11.3	3.8m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 654.2 m
SDDSC118	662.35	666.26	3.91	1.6	0.2	2.0	7.8	3.9m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 662.4 m
SDDSC118	670.68	672	1.32	2.3	0.4	3.1	4.1	1.3m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 670.7 m
SDDSC118	675.09	676.39	1.3	42.5	0.4	43.3	56.3	1.3m @ 43.3 g/t AuEq (42.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 675.1 m
SDDSC118	695.9	696.33	0.43	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.4m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 695.9 m
SDDSC118	711.56	711.91	0.35	10.0	0.0	10.0	3.5	0.4m @ 10.0 g/t AuEq (10.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 711.6 m
SDDSC118	737.44	737.77	0.33	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 737.4 m
SDDSC118	758.04	758.82	0.78	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.8m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 758.0 m
SDDSC118	763.21	763.55	0.34	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.3m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 763.2 m
SDDSC118	765.39	765.74	0.35	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.4m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.2 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 765.4 m
SDDSC118	793.72	794.08	0.36	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 793.7 m
SDDSC118	815.48	817.09	1.61	1.5	0.0	1.5	2.5	1.6m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 815.5 m
SDDSC118	835.1	835.57	0.47	2.6	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.5m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (2.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 835.1 m
SDDSC118	842.76	842.93	0.17	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.2m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 842.8 m
SDDSC118	847.6	847.72	0.12	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 847.6 m
SDDSC118	970.62	973.17	2.55	2.9	0.0	3.0	7.6	2.5m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 970.6 m
SDDSC118	975.8	976.5	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 975.8 m
SDDSC118	979.2	982.43	3.23	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.3	3.2m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 979.2 m
SDDSC118	1120.4	1124	3.6	124.8	0.0	124.8	449.3	3.6m @ 124.8 g/t AuEq (124.8 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,120.4 m
SDDSC118	1180.78	1180.97	0.19	36.0	0.0	36.0	6.8	0.2m @ 36.0 g/t AuEq (36.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,180.8 m
SDDSC118	1207.74	1208	0.26	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.3m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (1.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,207.7 m
SDDSC118	1210.24	1210.93	0.69	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.7m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 1,210.2 m
SDDSC119	394.45	394.61	0.16	0.4	2.6	5.3	0.8	0.2m @ 5.3 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 2.6% Sb) from 394.5 m
SDDSC119	416.84	421.02	4.18	2.9	0.3	3.6	14.9	4.2m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 416.8 m
SDDSC119	423.4	427	3.6	1.1	0.8	2.6	9.4	3.6m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 423.4 m
SDDSC119	430.5	431.38	0.88	3.0	0.8	4.4	3.9	0.9m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq (3.0 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 430.5 m
SDDSC119	440	441.4	1.4	8.9	5.9	20.0	28.1	1.4m @ 20.0 g/t AuEq (8.9 g/t Au, 5.9% Sb) from 440.0 m
SDDSC119	447.54	450	2.46	2.0	0.1	2.3	5.7	2.5m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 447.5 m
SDDSC119	539.4	539.6	0.2	1.4	9.0	18.3	3.7	0.2m @ 18.3 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 9.0% Sb) from 539.4 m
SDDSC119	568.5	569.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.6m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 568.5 m
SDDSC119	590.8	593.55	2.75	1.2	0.5	2.2	6.0	2.8m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 590.8 m
SDDSC119	474	474.57	0.57	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.6m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 474.0 m

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
SDDSC119	571.2	582.7	11.5	3.7	1.2	6.0	69.2	11.5m @ 6.0 g/t AuEq (3.7 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 571.2 m
SDDSC119	607	617.8	10.8	1.2	0.3	1.7	18.8	10.8m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 607.0 m
SDDSC119	620.1	625.7	5.6	2.7	0.9	4.3	24.2	5.6m @ 4.3 g/t AuEq (2.7 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 620.1 m
SDDSC119	642.72	644.35	1.63	1.1	0.1	1.4	2.2	1.6m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 642.7 m
SDDSC119	646.27	647.85	1.58	6.3	0.1	6.6	10.4	1.6m @ 6.6 g/t AuEq (6.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 646.3 m
SDDSC119	650.04	653.55	3.51	0.7	0.4	1.5	5.3	3.5m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 650.0 m
SDDSC119	657.12	657.7	0.58	17.6	0.2	18.0	10.4	0.6m @ 18.0 g/t AuEq (17.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 657.1 m
SDDSC119	663.4	670.54	7.14	1.4	0.4	2.3	16.1	7.1m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 663.4 m
SDDSC119	672.1	673.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.4m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 672.1 m
SDDSC119	675.67	683.67	8	0.6	0.2	1.0	7.7	8.0m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 675.7 m
SDDSC119	691	692.11	1.11	2.2	0.6	3.4	3.7	1.1m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq (2.2 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 691.0 m
SDDSC119	700.05	702	1.95	2.3	0.1	2.4	4.8	2.0m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 700.1 m
SDDSC119	704.1	704.29	0.19	4.8	0.9	6.6	1.2	0.2m @ 6.6 g/t AuEq (4.8 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 704.1 m
SDDSC119	706.9	707.32	0.42	10.1	0.4	10.9	4.6	0.4m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq (10.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 706.9 m
SDDSC119	710.35	710.88	0.53	2.9	0.4	3.6	1.9	0.5m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 710.4 m
SDDSC119	713.31	713.65	0.34	0.7	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.3m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 713.3 m
SDDSC119	715.1	715.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.3m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 715.1 m
SDDSC119	731.85	732.15	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.3m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 731.9 m
SDDSC119	734.32	736.28	1.96	0.8	0.3	1.4	2.7	2.0m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 734.3 m
SDDSC119	741.1	743.5	2.4	1.4	0.4	2.1	5.0	2.4m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 741.1 m
SDDSC119	846.2	846.75	0.55	1.2	0.9	2.8	1.5	0.5m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 846.2 m
SDDSC119W1	610.5	611	0.5	1.1	2.3	5.4	2.7	0.5m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 610.5 m
SDDSC119W1	610.5	617.1	6.6	0.8	0.3	1.3	8.9	6.6m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 610.5 m
SDDSC119W1	619.85	625.4	5.55	3.6	0.8	5.1	28.2	5.5m @ 5.1 g/t AuEq (3.6 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 619.9 m
SDDSC119W1	631.9	632.3	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.4m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 631.9 m
SDDSC119W1	641.1	641.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.4m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 641.1 m
SDDSC120	563.65	563.82	0.17	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.2m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 563.7 m
SDDSC120	571.62	571.76	0.14	1.6	2.0	5.3	0.7	0.1m @ 5.3 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 2.0% Sb) from 571.6 m
SDDSC120	594.68	597.98	3.3	1.3	0.3	1.9	6.2	3.3m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 594.7 m
SDDSC120	600.35	603.06	2.71	4.5	0.8	6.1	16.5	2.7m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq (4.5 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 600.4 m
SDDSC120	621.25	621.9	0.65	2.0	1.3	4.5	2.9	0.6m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 621.3 m
SDDSC120	625.3	627.95	2.65	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.9	2.7m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 625.3 m
SDDSC120	639	649.3	10.3	0.7	0.4	1.5	15.6	10.3m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 639.0 m
SDDSC120	652.25	654.55	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.8	2.3m @ 0.8 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 652.3 m
SDDSC120	667.3	669.62	2.32	0.7	0.1	0.9	2.2	2.3m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 667.3 m
SDDSC120	740.14	740.3	0.16	2.0	1.4	4.6	0.7	0.2m @ 4.6 g/t AuEq (2.0 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 740.1 m
SDDSC120	937.02	937.52	0.5	3.7	0.0	3.7	1.9	0.5m @ 3.7 g/t AuEq (3.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 937.0 m
SDDSC121W1	628.5	633.11	4.61	0.5	0.4	1.1	5.3	4.6m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 628.5 m
SDDSC121W1	850.3	852.68	2.38	0.8	0.2	1.3	3.0	2.4m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.8 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 850.3 m
SDDSC121W1	613.21	613.41	0.2	14.9	11.5	36.5	7.3	0.2m @ 36.5 g/t AuEq (14.9 g/t Au, 11.5% Sb) from 613.2 m
SDDSC121W1	622.6	623.02	0.42	291.3	10.6	311.3	130.8	0.4m @ 311.3 g/t AuEq (291.3 g/t Au, 10.6% Sb) from 622.6 m
SDDSC121W1	666.92	667.35	0.43	1.9	2.7	6.9	3.0	0.4m @ 6.9 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 2.7% Sb) from 666.9 m
SDDSC121W1	557.21	557.31	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1m @ 1.7 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 557.2 m
SDDSC121W1	600.17	601.21	1.04	1.3	1.4	4.0	4.1	1.0m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (1.3 g/t Au, 1.4% Sb) from 600.2 m
SDDSC121W1	605.54	605.85	0.31	0.3	1.9	3.8	1.2	0.3m @ 3.8 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 605.5 m
SDDSC121W1	618.58	619.59	1.01	3.1	4.6	11.7	11.9	1.0m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq (3.1 g/t Au, 4.6% Sb) from 618.6 m
SDDSC121W1	628.1	628.2	0.1	0.1	2.3	4.5	0.4	0.1m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq (0.1 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 628.1 m
SDDSC121W1	637.54	640.45	2.91	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.6	2.9m @ 0.9 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 637.5 m
SDDSC121W1	643.74	646.3	2.56	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.4	2.6m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.3 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 643.7 m
SDDSC121W1	655.24	655.42	0.18	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 655.2 m
SDDSC121W1	661.1	664.46	3.36	53.7	1.2	56.0	188.3	3.4m @ 56.0 g/t AuEq (53.7 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 661.1 m
SDDSC121W1	725.65	725.82	0.17	4.4	0.0	4.5	0.8	0.2m @ 4.5 g/t AuEq (4.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 725.7 m
SDDSC121W1	748.27	749.95	1.68	1.4	0.4	2.2	3.7	1.7m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (1.4 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 748.3 m
SDDSC121W1	799.89	802.15	2.26	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.3	2.3m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 799.9 m
SDDSC121W1	812.4	812.92	0.52	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 812.4 m
SDDSC121W1	821.31	823.16	1.85	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.8	1.9m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 821.3 m
SDDSC121W1	826.09	828.85	2.76	1.0	0.1	1.2	3.3	2.8m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq (1.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 826.1 m
SDDSC121W1	872.44	872.78	0.34	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 872.4 m
SDDSC121W1	887.93	888.26	0.33	1.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.3m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 887.9 m
SDDSC121W1	892.65	893.98	1.33	6.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	1.3m @ 6.0 g/t AuEq (6.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 892.7 m
SDDSC121W1	913.38	914.15	0.77	3.4	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.8m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq (3.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 913.4 m

Redcastle Project

Mineralised drill hole intersections in Redcastle Project using a 0.3 g/t AuEq lower cut over a maximum of 3m.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t	AuEq gram metres	Text
MDDRE004	40.24	40.64	0.4	2.3	0	2.3	0.9	0.4m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 40.2 m
MDDRE005	73.24	75.14	1.9	0.6	0	0.6	1.2	1.9m @ 0.6 g/t AuEq (0.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 73.2 m
MDDRE006	50	59	9	0.4	0	0.4	3.6	9.0m @ 0.4 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 50.0 m
MDDRE008	148.2	149.5	1.3	0.7	0	0.7	0.9	1.3m @ 0.7 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 148.2 m
MDDRE009	42.05	43.05	1	8	0.1	8.1	8.1	1.0m @ 8.1 g/t AuEq (8.0 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 42.1 m
MDDRE009a	62.3	63	0.7	1.9	0	1.9	1.3	0.7m @ 1.9 g/t AuEq (1.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 62.3 m
MDDRE009a	51.45	53.35	1.9	0.9	0.2	1.3	2.4	1.9m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq (0.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 51.5 m
MDDRE010	75.68	77.48	1.8	2.9	0	2.9	5.2	1.8m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (2.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 75.7 m
MDDRE012	121.9	122.3	0.4	2.3	0	2.3	0.9	0.4m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (2.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 121.9 m
RDDH01	115.13	115.33	0.2	4.8	1.9	8.4	1.7	0.2m @ 8.4 g/t AuEq (4.8 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 115.1 m
RDDH03	116.9	117	0.1	704	24.7	750.4	75	0.1m @ 750.4 g/t AuEq (704.0 g/t Au, 24.7% Sb) from 116.9 m
RDDH07	67.8	68	0.2	27.9	0.1	28.1	5.6	0.2m @ 28.1 g/t AuEq (27.9 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 67.8 m
RDDH08	30	30.8	0.8	2.4	0	2.4	1.9	0.8m @ 2.4 g/t AuEq (2.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 30.0 m
RDDH08	162.6	162.8	0.2	17.5	1.6	20.5	4.1	0.2m @ 20.5 g/t AuEq (17.5 g/t Au, 1.6% Sb) from 162.6 m
RDDH09	33.05	33.45	0.4	3.8	0.1	4	1.6	0.4m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (3.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 33.1 m
RDDH11	93.27	93.37	0.1	11.1	4.9	20.3	2	0.1m @ 20.3 g/t AuEq (11.1 g/t Au, 4.9% Sb) from 93.3 m
RDDH12	70.9	71	0.1	20	14.5	47.3	4.7	0.1m @ 47.3 g/t AuEq (20.0 g/t Au, 14.5% Sb) from 70.9 m
RDDH13	107.7	108.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.3	1.8	0.8m @ 2.3 g/t AuEq (1.1 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 107.7 m
RDDH14	79.25	79.45	0.2	5.7	4.4	14	2.8	0.2m @ 14.0 g/t AuEq (5.7 g/t Au, 4.4% Sb) from 79.3 m
RDDH15	75.05	75.15	0.1	5.8	4.3	13.8	1.4	0.1m @ 13.8 g/t AuEq (5.8 g/t Au, 4.3% Sb) from 75.1 m

Appendix 4 JORC Table 1: Sunday Creek Project

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 1m 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 5m. Drill hole and trench locations have been confirmed to <1m using a differential GPS. Sample locations have also been verified by plotting locations on the high-resolution Lidar maps. • Drill core is logged then marked for cutting at the Kilmore core shed and marked-up trays queued to an automated diamond saw operated by Company staff. Following sawing, samples are bagged and packed into polyweave bags which are sealed then transported to the nearby OnSite Laboratory for assay. At OnSite samples are crushed using a jaw crusher combined with a rotary splitter and a 1kg split is separated for pulverizing (LM5) and assay. • Standard fire assay techniques are used for gold assay on a 30g 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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/NQ diameter diamond drill core, oriented using a Boart Longyear TruCore orientation tool with the orientation line marked on the base of the drill core by the driller/offsider. A standard double tube, 3m length 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.* • *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/NQ 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 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 > 10cm in a metre) are made on a metre by metre basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 half-core sampled using an Almonte core saw. 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 inaccurate 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		onto the crusher and pulveriser bowl 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • Topographic control is excellent owing to sub-10cm 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 been applied to the reporting of any drill results at a 1g/t AuEq over 2.0m lower cut.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• 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 logged, marked-up and sawn by company staff at the Kilmore core shed, bagged into sealed polyweave bags then loaded into strapped, secured pallets and trucked to Bendigo where they are submitted to the Onsite 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.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 mineralisation. 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 mineralisation peripheral to SXG tenements. • ELs 1534, 1603 & 3129 - Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of* • *mineralisation.*	• Refer to the description in the main body of the IGR.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*
	• *information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – 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 Appendix 2,Appendix 3

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• See "Further Information" and "Metal Equivalent Calculation" in main text of IGR, 3.4.1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g 'down hole* • *length, true width not known').*	• See reporting of true widths in the body of the IGR. The true thickness of mineralised intervals reported are interpreted to be approximately 40-70% of the sampled thickness unless it is not known – and reported as such.
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.*	• Maps, sections and tabulated data are deemed to be appropriate.
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.*	• The results are considered representative with no intended bias.
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 results are displayed in plans, cross sections and long sections and discussed in the text and in the Competent Person's statement. • Preliminary testing (AMML Report 1801-1) has demonstrated the viability of recovering gold and antimony values to high value products by industry standard processing methods. • The program was completed by AMML, an established mineral and metallurgical testing laboratory specialising in flotation, hydrometallurgy, gravity and comminution testwork at their testing facilities in Gosford, NSW. The program was supervised by Craig Brown of Resources Engineering & Management, who was engaged to develop plans for initial sighter flotation testing of samples from drilling of the Sunday Creek deposit.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

Two quarter core intercepts were selected for metallurgical test work (Table 1). A split of each was subjected to assay analysis. The table below shows samples selected for metallurgical test work:

<table>
<tr><th>Sample Location</th><th>Sample Name</th><th>Weight (kg)</th><th>Drill hole</th><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th><th>Length (m)</th><th>Au ppm</th><th>Sb%</th><th>As%</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rising Sun</td><td>RS01</td><td>22.8</td><td>MDDSC025</td><td>275.9</td><td>289.3</td><td>13.4</td><td>3.18</td><td>1.06</td><td>0.223</td></tr>
<tr><td>Apollo</td><td>AP01</td><td>16.6</td><td>SDDSC031</td><td>220.4</td><td>229.9</td><td>9.5</td><td>4.89</td><td>0.443</td><td>0.538</td></tr>
</table>
The metallurgical characterisation test work included:

Diagnostic LeachWELL testing.
Gravity recovery by Knelson concentrator and hand panning.
Timed flotation of combined gravity tails.
Rougher-Cleaner flotation (without gravity separation), with sizing of products, to produce samples for mineralogical investigation.
Mineral elemental concentrations and gold deportment was investigated using Laser Ablation examination by University of Tasmania.
QXRD Mineralogical assessment were used to estimate mineral contents for the test products, and, from this, to assess performance in terms of minerals as well as elements, including contributions to gold deportment. For both test samples, observations and calculations indicated a high proportion of native ('free') gold: 84.0% in RS01 and 82.1% in AP01.
Samples of size fractions of the three sulphide and gold containing flotation products from the Rougher-Cleaner test series were sent to MODA Microscopy for optical mineralogical assessment. Key observations were:

The highest gold grade samples from each test series found multiple grains of visible gold which were generally liberated, with minor association with stibnite (antimony sulphide).
Stibnite was highly liberated and was very 'clean' – 71.7% Sb, 28.3% S.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Arsenopyrite was also highly liberated indicating potential for separation. ○ Pyrite was largely free but exhibited some association with gangue minerals. • Geophysical survey data is described in more detail in Sections 3.4.13 to 3.4.15. Methods applied are Induced Polarisation (offset dipole-dipole) and ground magnetics (20m close-spaced lines). • Remote sensing surveys consisted of LiDAR over the Sunday Creek tenements and surrounds. Section 3.4.12.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company drilled 30,000 m in 2023 and stated it will drill 60,000 m from 2024 to Q4 2025. The company remains in an exploration stage to expand and define mineralisation along strike and at depth. • See diagrams in the IGR which highlight current and future drill plans.

Appendix 5 JORC Table 1: Redcastle Project

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 1m 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 5m. Drill hole and trench locations have been confirmed to <1m 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 at the Nagambie core shed and sent by commercial transport to an automated diamond saw used by Company staff in Bendigo. Samples are bagged at the core saw and transported to the nearby 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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/NQ 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 double tube, 3m length 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.* • *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/NQ 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 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 > 10cm 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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.* • *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.*	• Drill core is typically sampled using half of the hole diameter. The drill core orientation line is retained. • Quarter core is used when taking sampling duplicates (termed FDUP in the database). • Sampling representivity is maximized 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	(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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 visited the Redcastle project area and inspected drill core held in storage 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.*	• A Differential GPS was 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-10cm 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.*	• 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 Nagambie core logging shed by either the drill contractor or company field staff. Samples are marked up by company staff at the Nagambie core shed, loaded onto strapped secured pallets and trucked by commercial transport to Bendigo where they are cut by company staff in an automated diamond saw and bagged before 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.

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 Redcastle Goldfield, containing the Redcastle Project, is covered by exploration Licence EL5546 which is 100% held by SXG Victoria Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Southern Cross Gold Ltd. Exploration licences EL7498 and EL7499 are100% owned by SXG. • All licences are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• During 2020 and 2021 SXG Victoria drilled 16 drillholes for 2,786.9 m across total of eight prospects at Redcastle (for an average hole depth of 174.2 m). • Core Prospecting completed 16 diamond holes for 1,923.2 m during 2019-2020. • Refer to the Redcastle historic exploration description in the IGR. Section 4.3.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of* • *mineralisation.*	• Refer to the description in the main body of the IGR for each project. • The targets are hosted by NNW-striking Silurian-Devonian sediments considered to be northern extensions of the Costerfield goldfield. • The gold mineralisation discovered at the Redcastle Project, occur on the western limb of an anticline. The features tested are extensions of known Au-Sb mineralised trends defined by historic workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*
	• *information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – 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 Appendix 2,Appendix 3
		• https://mawsongold.com/news-releases/mawson-update-on-the-redcastle-epizonal-gold-project-victoria-australia/
		• https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/southerncrossgold/headline.aspx?headlineid=3621808

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• See "Further Information" and "Metal Equivalent Calculation" in main text of IGR, 3.4.1. • No top-cutting applied to assay data. • Significant assay intercepts are reported with the use of length-weighted averages plus the inclusion of individual sample results that comprise the length-weighted averages where applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• See reporting of true widths in the body of the IGR. The true thickness of mineralised intervals reported are interpreted to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g 'down hole* • *length, true width not known').*	be approximately 40-70% of the sampled thickness unless it is not known – and reported as such. • https://mawsongold.com/news-releases/mawson-update-on-the-redcastle-epizonal-gold-project-victoria-australia/ • https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/southerncrossgold/headline.aspx?headlineid=3621808
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.*	• Maps, sections and tabulated data are deemed to be appropriate. • https://mawsongold.com/news-releases/mawson-update-on-the-redcastle-epizonal-gold-project-victoria-australia/ • https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/southerncrossgold/headline.aspx?headlineid=3621808
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.*	• The results are considered representative with no intended bias. • https://mawsongold.com/news-releases/mawson-update-on-the-redcastle-epizonal-gold-project-victoria-australia/ • https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/southerncrossgold/headline.aspx?headlineid=3621808
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.*	• No other exploration results that have not previously been reported, are material to this report. • Geophysical methods: SXG applied ground magnetics (5.6km^2), Induced Polarisation (22km^2)and gravity (23km^2) surveys. • Remote sensing surveys consisted of LiDAR (58km^2).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company has allocated a workplan, resources and budget for 2025 and 2026. The company remains in an exploration stage to expand and define mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Appendix 6 JORC Table 1: Mount Isa Project

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 1m 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 was conducted on half HQ and NQ drill core from drill hole MQDDH001. • The drill hole location was determined using a handheld Garmin GPS. Multiple measurements indicate an accuracy of generally within 5m. • Drill core was marked for cutting in the field and transported to Mount Isa using the DDH1 truck. Logging was conducted in the field and at the Queensland Department of Environment and Science John Campbell Miles core facility at Mount Isa. Selected samples were cut by staff at the John Campbell Miles core facility and transported to Brisbane to the ALS Global Laboratory in Stafford for assay. • A full suite of 67 elements was determined by ALS Global using a combination of methods under the "complete package characterisation" (method CCP-PKG06 and S-IR08, C-IR07).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the Reflex orientation tool with the orientation line marked on the base of the drill core by the driller/offsider. • The first 320m of the drill hole was conducted using rotary mud drilling, fully cased. A standard 6m core barrel was used in the drilling.
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.*	• 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. • Core recovery was excellent in hard rocks averaging over 99%.
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 took place at the drill rig on racks. Core orientations marked at the drill rig were checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. Core recoveries were measured for each metre RQD measurements (cumulative quantity of core sticks > 10cm in a metre) are made on a metre by metre basis. • Each tray of drill core was photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • Geological logging of drill core includes the following parameters: Rock types, lithology Alteration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. chalcopyrite) • Conductivity and magnetic susceptibility measurements were made using a KT 10s/c device. • 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 diameter. The drill core orientation line is retained. • Sampling representivity was 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.

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.*	
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.*	• Given the nature of the single drill hole (MQDDH001), and the lack of significant mineralisation, selective samples were obtained from weakly sulphidic core, or core of possible interest for longer term study. • The ALS Global complete package allows quantitative determination of 67 elements, including gold.
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 not visited the project site (no rocks are exposed) but has viewed the photographs of drill core. • Visual inspection of drill intersections matches the both the geological descriptions in the database and the photographs of core.
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.*	• A standard GPS was used to locate the drill collar. • The grid system used is Geocentric datum of Australia 1994; Map Grid Zone 54 (GDA94_Z54), also referred to as ELSG 28354.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control is moderate, but the ground around the drill collar is relatively flat.
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.*	• A single drill hole is reported for this project. As such this section is not applicable. • Compositing is not applicable.
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 drilling orientation into the geophysically modelled target appeared optimal but may require deepening to reach the centre of the target.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were marked up by company staff in the field at the drill rig and transported after cutting to Brisbane by a company employee.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates was undertaken by geologists and the company data geologist.

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 Mt Isa Project consists of three tenements: EPM26481, EPM27625 and EPM27626. • All licences are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Refer to the Mt Isa historic exploration description in the IGR. Section 5.3.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of* • *mineralisation.*	• Refer to the description in the main body of the IGR for each project. Section 5.2.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*
	• *information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – 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*
		• Refer to Section 5.4 of the IGR.
		• A single deep diamond drillhole was completed by SXG for 849.7m total depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g 'down hole* • *length, true width not known').*	• MQDDH001 is assumed to have intersected true widths.
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.*	• Maps, sections and tabulated data are deemed to be appropriate.
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.*	• The results are considered representative with no intended bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No other exploration results that have not previously been reported, are material to this report. • Geophysical methods include gravity and aeromagnetic surveys, as described in section 5.4.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company has allocated a workplan, resources and budget for 2025 and 2026.