

ASX Announcement

15 December 2020

This announcement has been authorised to be lodged with the ASX by the Board of Directors of PNX Metals Limited.



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High Gold Values in rock chips from the Burnside Project

- **Rock chip sampling of priority exploration targets returned up to 7.21g/t gold from outcrop at the Burnside Project**
- **Recent field visit highlights untested potential for discovery of additional economic gold mineralisation in the region**
- **Near-mine and regional exploration program, including drilling and airborne geophysics to re-commence CYQ1 2021**

PNX Metals Limited (**ASX: PNX**) ("**PNX**", "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that surface rock chip sampling undertaken during a recent field assessment has returned high gold values from multiple priority target locations within the Burnside exploration Project ("**Burnside**"), including the Fountain Head anticline and Western Arm North prospects.

Burnside is located approximately 170km south of Darwin in the Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory and surrounds PNX's 100% owned Fountain Head Gold Project ("**Fountain Head**"), which hosts a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.94Mt at 1.7g/t Au for 156,000oz Au (refer Table 3 and PNX ASX announcement dated 16 June 2020 for full details including JORC tables).

Managing Director's Comments

PNX Managing Director James Fox said: "Field assessment of priority gold exploration targets identified during a recent comprehensive assessment of PNX's NT exploration tenure has returned high-grade gold in rock chip samples taken from surface outcrop. These areas have only experienced limited exploration in the past and the new results strongly support the potential of these new target areas to host additional gold mineralisation within easy trucking distance to supplement and extend future gold processing operations at Fountain Head. The Company is finalising planning for an aggressive program of follow-up activities including aeromagnetic surveying, drilling, and further field inspections. I look forward to updating the market when further information comes to hand".

Fountain Head extensions

Historically, the majority of exploration drilling along the Fountain Head anticline has been limited to outcropping areas. At Fountain Head, Glencoe and other gold deposits in the region, gold mineralisation typically occurs at the intersection of N/NW trending structures and anticline fold hinges. The soil-covered portions of these intersection points along strike from known gold mineralisation, have only received limited shallow drill-testing, and present priority exploration targets.

Recent field assessment tracing the Fountain Head fold-hinge located an outcrop of quartz veining and shearing (~3m wide) on the western limb of the anticline approximately 1,200m south east of the Fountain Head gold deposit, sampling of which returned 1.17g/t gold (Table 1).

Importantly, gold mineralisation has now been identified over a considerable distance (>5km) along the Fountain Head anticline fold-hinge from 'Banner' in the west to the 'Lady Josephine' prospect in the south-east (Figure 2).

The main Fountain Head and Tally ho mineral lodes which host the majority of the gold Mineral Resources delineated have so far only been defined over an approximate 500m strike extent. The south eastern extent of the anticline has seen little exploration with the exception of minor historic work at the Klondike prospect and one traverse of shallow (<5m depth) vacuum drill holes (*refer PNX ASX announcement 23 November 2020*).

Western Arm North

At Western Arm North, located approximately 20km to the west of Fountain Head, surface rock chip sampling of sulphidic quartz veins and sheared host rocks that lie within a linear north–south trending 900m long x 400m wide surface gold in soil anomaly returned results ranging from 0.38g/t to 4.79g/t gold (*Figure 1 and Table 1*).

These results further support the interpretation that Western Arm North is the soil-covered northern continuation of the same faulted anticlinal fold hinge zone that hosts Kirkland Lake's (ASX: KLG) Western Arm gold deposit (Inferred Resource 1.79Mt @ 1.4g/t gold for 86,000 contained ounces) located approximately 1km to the south.

Three drill traverses (spaced 300m to 500m apart) of 20m deep vertical reconnaissance holes were completed across the anomaly in 1993 with several of those holes intersecting anomalous gold within weathered ferruginous quartz veining and sediments (*refer PNX ASX announcement 09 October 2020*).

Regional targets visited

Other regional targets were also assessed with strong rock chip gold results being returned from sulphidic quartz veining at **J25** (7.21g/t gold), **Barton's** (0.42g/t and 1.21g/t gold) and **Maria** (up to 1.00g/t gold) (*Figure 1 and Table 1*).

At **J25**, strongly sulphidic quartz veins occur within a regional scale structure (the "Mt Shoebridge Fault" that can be traced for +/- 30km along the western margin of the Burnside Project).

At **Barton's**, the quartz veins sampled are located within a 1,200m long gold in soil anomaly along the eastern limb of a regional anticline fold hinge. Reconnaissance drilling by Western Mining Corporation in the early 1990's (RTB), and by Territory Uranium in 2008 (TUR) returned a number of significant drill intercepts (*Table 2*) that have not been followed up, including:

- 6m @ 6.16g/t gold from surface (RTB2)
- 2m @ 7.95g/t gold from 6m (RTB12)
- 3m @ 5.30g/t gold from 15m (RTB13)
- 2m @ 1.05g/t gold from 14m (TURC0045)
- 1m @ 2.37g/t gold from 5m (TURC0038)

At **Maria**, brecciated and ferruginous quartz veining occurs at the northern end of the regional scale Yam Creek Anticline that also hosts PNX's high-grade Iron Blow zinc-gold-silver VMS deposit (part of the Hayes Creek project) to the south.

PNX's field team were unable to access the priority **Medusa** and **Chimera** targets (*refer PNX ASX announcement 9 October 2020*) due to pastoral activities and will re-visit this area after the NT wet season.

Next Steps

The south eastern end of the Fountain Head anticline, Klondyke and Western Arm North require drill testing to determine the significance of the bedrock anomalies at each location. This will be completed in conjunction with the planned follow-up drilling around the Fountain Head, including a potential new gold lode position at the NW Breccia (*refer PNX ASX release 23 November 2020*).

Once the formal agreement for PNX's acquisition of the Glencoe tenement from AusGold has been agreed on and executed (*refer PNX ASX announcement 10 December 2020*) initial drilling is also planned for the Glencoe gold deposit. This work is scheduled to commence in early 2021 subject to NT wet season accessibility.

Further geological mapping and field assessment will also be completed at J25, Barton's, and Maria prior to a drill test decision.

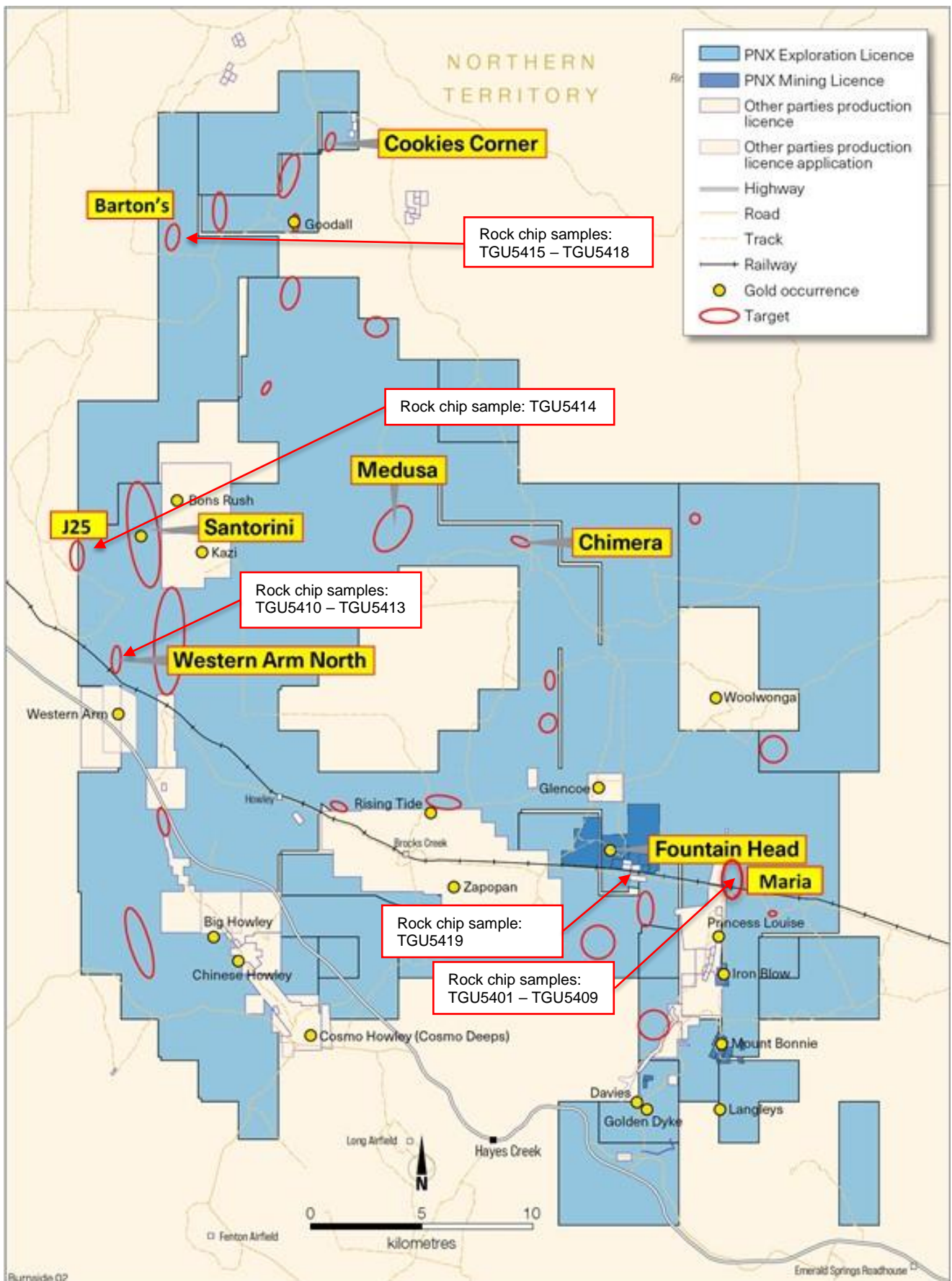


Figure 1: Burnside Exploration Project – target and rock chip sample locations

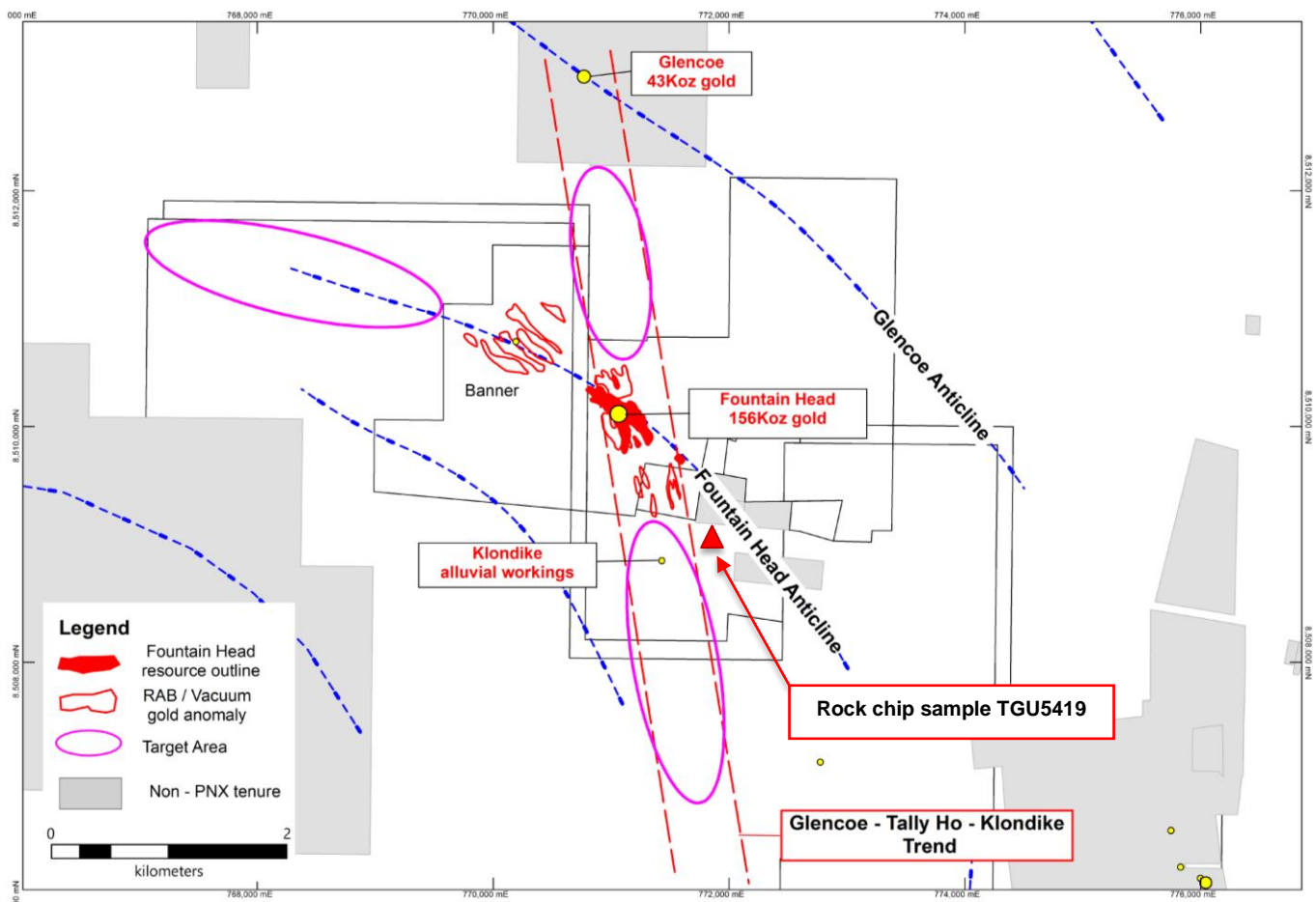


Figure 2: Fountain Head – south east anticline target area showing location of rock chip sample and vacuum hole bedrock geochemical anomalies



Figure 3: Western Arm Far North – photo of rock chip sample locations TGU5412 and 5413 showing abundant sulphidic quartz veining and shearing in shallow historic costean.

Rock chip and Historic Drilling Details

Table 1: Surface Rock Chip Sampling Details

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Comments	Gold repeat samples		
					Au g/t	Au 1 g/t	Au 2 g/t
Maria	TGU5401	776,306	8,508,840	Quartz hematite arsenopyrite from diggings	0.14	0.14	-
	TGU5402	776,322	8,508,664	Rock sample from costean spoils quartz hematite arsenopyrite	1.00	1.04	0.96
	TGU5403	776,322	8,508,661	Fresh looking dolerite on surface poss out of place	0.04	0.04	-
	TGU5404	776,284	8,508,347	Quartz hematite arsenopyrite vein, 10cm thick 190/80E strike 120/85SW	0.17	0.17	-
	TGU5405	776,291	8,508,342	Quartz/chert vein	0.29	0.29	-
	TGU5406	776,298	8,508,342	Shear zone sample	0.25	0.25	-
	TGU5407	776,300	8,508,339	Rock sample quartz vein broken up by shear	-	-	-
	TGU5408	776,374	8,508,338	Quartz chert breccia 355/85E	-	-	-
	TGU5409	776,373	8,508,340	Quartz vein sample	0.01	0.01	-
Western Arm Far North	TGU5410	748,918	8,518,378	Quartz reef trending 193deg	0.38	0.38	-
	TGU5411	748,911	8,518,365	Quartz hematite (Iron after sulphides)	2.53	2.61	2.44
	TGU5412	748,951	8,518,349	Buck quartz with hematite	4.79	4.93	4.64
	TGU5413	748,948	8,518,350	Grey siltstone between quartz limbs (interpreted anticline core)	0.62	0.55	0.69
J25	TGU5414	747,390	8,523,038	Ferruginous quartz reef	7.21	7.15	7.27
Icehouse	TGU5415	753,647	8,536,452	Major quartz hematite vein anticline	0.61	0.51	0.70
Barton's	TGU5416	751,774	8,537,680	Quartz hematite +green arsenic oxide	1.21	1.25	1.16
	TGU5417	751,743	8,537,781	Quartz hematite sample on quartz blow	0.42	0.42	-
	TGU5418	751,575	8,537,508	Thin quartz veins bedding concordant trend 335	0.02	0.02	-
Klondyke	TGU5419	772,128	8,508,968	Bluish quartz hematite veins, composite sample. Trend 300/ dip70E	1.17	1.18	1.16

Table 2: Historic Drilling Details from Barton's gold prospect

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Azi°	Dip°	EOH	From (m)	Int (m)	Au g/t
RTB2	RC	751,697	8,537,014	270	-60	42	0	6	6.16
RTB12	RC	751,716	8,537,525	270	-60	56	6	2	7.95
RTB13	RC	751,728	8,537,162	270	-60	62	15	3	5.30
TURC0045	RC	751,685	8,537,210	270	-60	78	14	2	1.05
TURC0038	RC	751,769	8,537,900	270	-60	18	5	1	2.37

Fountain Head Resource Estimate

Independent mining consultants CSA Global Pty Ltd (“CSA Global”) estimated the Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code¹, which is summarised in Table 1.

Table 3: Fountain Head and Tally Ho Mineral Resources by JORC Classification as at 16 June 2020 estimated utilising a cut-off grade of >0.7 g/t Au which is consistent with the assumed open cut mining method.

JORC Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (Koz)
Tally Ho			
Indicated	0.94	2.0	59
Inferred	–	–	–
Total	0.94	2.0	59
Fountain Head			
Indicated	0.89	1.4	41
Inferred	1.11	1.6	56
Total	2.00	1.5	96
Total Fountain Head + Tally Ho*			
Indicated	1.83	1.7	100
Inferred	1.11	1.6	56
Total	2.94	1.7	156

* Due to the effects of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements referenced in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements

Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Charles Nesbitt, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Nesbitt has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Nesbitt is a full-time contract Exploration Manager with PNX Metals Ltd and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

For further information please visit the Company’s website www.pnxmetals.com.au or contact us:

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¹ Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Prepared by: The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC).

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rock chip sampling was undertaken by PNX personnel. 1 – 2 kilo samples of prospective rock types were collected for analysis.</i> <i>Historic drilling results reported in this Announcement have been obtained from Reverse Circulation drilling undertaken by previous explorers on the Burnside Project.</i> <i>This method of drilling generates chip samples.</i> <i>Typically, single metre samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to obtain representative samples for laboratory analysis.</i> <i>It is not known whether any geophysical instruments were used.</i> <i>It is not known whether any measures were taken to ensure sample representivity.</i>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Historic drilling results reported in this Announcement have been obtained from Reverse Circulation drilling undertaken by previous explorers on the Burnside Project.</i>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Due to the historic nature of the drilling, these details are unknown.</i>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Due to the historic nature of the drilling, these details are unknown.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Historic drilling quoted in this Announcement is non-core</i> <i>Due to the historic nature of the drilling, these details are unknown.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rock chip samples were submitted to North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd in Pine Creek NT for gold analysis by Fire Assay.</i> <i>Samples are crushed and pulverized to a size < 100 microns.</i> <i>A 50gm sub-sample of the pulverized sample is submitted for conventional fire assay for gold (FA50).</i> <i>Determination is by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS). The remaining pulp sample is kept for future reference/assay.</i> <i>Due to the historic nature of the drilling, these details (for drill samples only) are unknown.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Significant results in this Report have been verified by PNX's Exploration Manager.</i> <i>The historic drilling reported in this Announcement is of a reconnaissance nature and no twin holes have been drilled.</i> <i>It is not known what primary data and / or data entry procedures have been used.</i>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rock chip sample locations and drill collar locations are quoted using the GDA94 datum (Zone 52) in this Report.</i> <i>Field verification of drillhole locations has not taken place.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Surface geochemical sampling and drilling is of a reconnaissance nature only and it is not considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Sample compositing has typically not been applied.</i>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Surface geochemical sampling and drilling is of a reconnaissance nature only and it is not known whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>It is not known whether relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,</i>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rock chip samples were placed inside individual calico bags at time of collection and transported by PNX personnel to the Pine Creek laboratory upon completion of the sampling program.</i> <i>Due to the historic nature of the drilling, these details (for drill samples only) are unknown.</i>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No audits have been carried out at this point</i>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Burnside Gold Project comprises 16 granted Exploration Licences; EL's 10012, 10347, 23431, 23536, 23540, 23541, 24018, 24051, 24058, 24351, 24405, 24409, 24715, 25295, 25748, and 9608 which are owned by PNX Metals Ltd 90% and Newmarket Gold NT Holdings Pty Ltd 10% (see ASX 14 August 2014 and 12 December 2016)</i> <i>All mineral titles are situated within Perpetual Pastoral Lease 1111, NT Portion 695, known as Ban Ban Springs Station, and Mt Ringwood Station, parcel number 6298.</i> <i>PNX has entered into an arrangement with the pastoral lease owners, which governs land access and other obligations for each party. No other landowner access agreements are in place.</i> <i>Native Title has been extinguished over the Mineral Leases, and hence, Native Title issues will not affect the development and operation of the MLs.</i> <i>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist</i>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Burnside Gold Project has had a long history of exploration and mining activities with the main contributors being:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>WMC Resources (mid 1980's – mid 1990's)</i> <i>Newcrest (early 1990's)</i> <i>Acacia Resources (1995 – 1999)</i> <i>Northern Gold (1990's to early 2000's)</i> <i>GBS Gold / Crocodile Gold / Kirkland Lake (mid 2000's)</i> <i>PNX Metals (2015 onwards).</i> <i>All of the known deposits throughout the Burnside Project area were variously discovered and / or delineated by companies listed above.</i> <i>Early-stage historic exploration was typically focussed on outcropping areas with surface geological mapping, surface sampling and drilling</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>successfully employed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shallow reconnaissance vacuum, RAB and aircore drilling was employed to test the prospectivity of soil covered areas along strike from known mineralisation.</i> • <i>The bulk of previous regional exploration took place in the mid 1980's to early 2000's with many prospects and targets not being followed-up due to relatively low gold prices compared to current period.</i>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p><i>The Burnside Project contains Early / Mid Proterozoic meta-sediments of the Pine Creek Inlier.</i></p> <p><i>The stratigraphy of the Burnside Project area is dominated by the Wildman Siltstone of the Mt Partridge Group and units of the South Alligator Group and the overlying Finnis River Group.</i></p> <p><i>Zamu Dolerite and Burnside Granite intrude the sequence. Zamu Dolerite varies in texture from gabbroic to basaltic and is generally sill like in geometry. The Burnside Granite is weakly to moderately foliated, and comprises fine-medium grained muscovite-biotite and adamellite.</i></p> <p><i>The dominant structural feature of the regional is the doming of sediments around the Burnside Granite.</i></p> <p><i>This volcano-sedimentary sequence has been moderately to tightly folded along several north-northwest trending axes within the project area, the most prominent of which are the Howley, Brocks Creek/Zapopan and the Fountain Head Anticlines and the Margaret Syncline. The axial plane of these folds is characterized by intense bedding-parallel faulting and shearing along predominantly north-west trends.</i></p> <p><i>The Howley Anticline is a regionally continuous structure which extends over a strike length of some 30 km. The fold can be described as a doubly plunging upright, asymmetric, tight, non-cylindrical fold, which plunges north in the vicinity of the Cosmo Deeps deposit and to the south in the Bridge Creek area. The Howley Anticline hosts several zones of significant gold mineralization including the Cosmo Howley/Deeps, Chinese Howley, Big Howley and Bridge Creek deposits. This mineralization is predominantly associated with quartz veining, brecciation</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>and shearing within interbedded ironstone and carbonaceous mudstone units of the Koolpin Formation.</i></p> <p><i>The Brocks Creek - Zapopan gold mineralization is hosted by argillite and greywacke units of the upper Gerowie Tuff and lower Mount Bonnie Formation. This sequence has been folded around the Brocks Creek - Zapopan Anticline, a tight southeast plunging anticline which is evident over a strike length of 12 km. The axial plane of the Brocks Creek - Zapopan Anticline is largely coincident but slightly asymmetrical to the Brocks Creek shear zone.</i></p> <p><i>In the Hayes Creek area, stratiform gold and base metal mineralization is hosted within ironstone and fine grained carbonaceous to tuffaceous sedimentary units of the Mount Bonnie Formation which have been openly folded about the north-northeast trending Margaret Syncline and associated parasitic folds.</i></p> <p><i>There is a tendency for gold mineralisation to be focused in anticlinal settings within strata of the South Alligator Group and lower parts of the Finnis River Group. This sequence evolved from initial low energy shallow basinal sedimentation to higher energy deeper water flysch facies.</i></p> <p><i>Five main types of mineralisation have previously been recognised within or in proximity to the Burnside project. These are:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Sheeted and stockwork quartz vein systems located along major anticlinal hinges in the Mount Bonnie and Burrell Creek Formations and to a lesser extent, the Gerowie Tuff. Mineralisation is hosted by carbonaceous or sulphidic host rocks (Woolwonga) or along zones of competency contrast between greywacke and shale (Enterprise, Union Reefs, Goodall, Alligator, Faded Lily, Chinese Howley, Big Howley, Yam Creek and Fountain Head) or dolerite (Bridge Creek). Axial planar quartz veins have been identified in some deposits (Enterprise and Woolwonga). Stratabound quartz reefs occur in most of these deposits, and may develop into saddle reefs along fold hinge zones (Enterprise, Union Reefs and Fountain Head).</i> <i>2. Sediment-hosted stratiform gold mineralisation and quartz-sulphide-vein-hosted stratabound gold mineralisation in cherty</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>ironstone and carbonaceous mudstones of the Koolpin Formation (Tom's Gully, Cosmo Howley and Rising Tide) or the Gerowie Tuff (Brocks Creek).</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Stratiform, massive to banded, sulphide-silicate-carbonate mineralisation in the Mount Bonnie Formation (Mt Bonnie and Iron Blow).</i> 4. <i>Sediment-hosted stratiform and stratabound gold mineralisation in cherty, dolomitic and sulphidic shales of the Mount Bonnie Formation, with sheeted quartz-sulphide veins (Rustler's Roost).</i> 5. <i>Sheeted or stockworked quartz-feldspar-sulphide veins hosted by Zamu/Maud Creek Dolerite sills (Maud Creek, Chinese Howley South, Bridge Creek and Kazi). Most gold mineralisation in the Pine Creek Orogen occurs within the South Alligator Group, especially above the middle Koolpin Formation, and in the lower parts of the Burrell Creek Formation. Most of the fold-associated deposits were probably formed during intrusion of granitoids such as the syn-orogenic Cullen Batholith and the Burnside Granite</i>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Refer to Tables 1 and 2, and Figures 1 – 3 of this ASX Announcement.</i>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No weighting methods or other aggregation methods have been applied</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths</i>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Refer to the main body of this ASX Announcement</i>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All matters of importance have been included</i>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All relevant information has been included</i>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Details of planned work on the targets resented in this ASX Announcement are included within the body of the report.</i>