ASX Announcement
13 February 2023

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

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Multiple high-grade gold targets identified in PNX's northern exploration leases

- **Multiple high-priority gold targets within kilometre-scale gold corridors identified across PNX's northern exploration leases**
- **High-grade gold returned from recent rock chip sampling, including:**
  - **11.6 g/t Au in BCS22AB068,**
  - **11.2 g/t Au in BCS22AB089,**
  - **24.3 g/t Au in BCS22AB219, and**
  - **25.0 g/t Au in BCS22AB217**
- **Large geochemical anomalism, field mapping and high-grade surface rock chip samples support strong discovery potential for new gold deposits**
- **Targets located within favourable structural setting adjacent to existing gold deposits with limited, though positive historic drill results**
- **PNX aims to discover and delineate additional 'stand-alone' gold deposits that can be processed through its proposed Fountain Head Plant**
- **Aircore drilling across prospective gold corridors, 3D modelling of historic drill results and integration with field data planned for the 2023 field season**

PNX Metals Limited (**ASX: PNX**) ("**PNX**" "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that numerous high-grade surface gold samples were collected during an assessment of the northern leases of its Burnside exploration project (Figure 1). Multiple targets, with the potential to host economically significant gold mineralisation, have been identified within prospective kilometre-scale gold corridors.

These areas are located, along with PNX's Fountain Head and Hayes Creek zinc, gold, silver Projects, in the Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory, approximately 170km from Darwin.

During reconnaissance of these areas in late 2022, PNX collected a total of 114 rock chip samples from outcrop returning numerous high-grade gold values (Figure 2; Table 1). The results highlight two north-south corridors (Brumby and C6) with very strong surface and historic drilling gold results that have been prioritised for follow-up.

As outlined in further detail below high-grade gold was returned from numerous rock-chip samples and historic RC drilling in these corridors including at:

Brumby

- 11.65 g/t Au in rock chip sample BCS22AB068,
- 11.22 g/t Au in rock chip sample BCS22AB089,
- 7.41 g/t Au in rock chip sample BCS22AB092, and

- 8 m @ 6.16 g/t gold from surface in RC drillhole RTB2,
    - including 2 m @ 18.90 g/t Au from 4 m

C6

- 6.10 g/t Au in rock chip sample BCS22AB185,
- 25.00 g/t Au in rock chip sample BCS22AB217,
- 24.33 g/t Au in rock chip sample BCS22AB219, and
- 3 m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 10m in RC drillhole BYDC551
    - including 1 m @ 12.6 g/t Au from 10 m

Managing Director's Comment

PNX Managing Director James Fox said: *"The high-grade gold in rock-chips being reported, and assessment of historic data, highlight the potential for further discovery of economically significant gold mineralisation within our existing exploration leases. Away from the known deposits, historic mines and prospects, minimal exploration has taken place. We look forward to drill testing these prospective 'gold' corridors early in 2023, after the NT wet season, and continuing to define other targets in our Pine Creek land package."*

Background and methodology

The northern exploration leases cover approximately 20 x 20 km of PNX's Burnside exploration project. Burnside forms part of the broader Pine Creek region that hosts a significant gold endowment exceeding 20Moz[1]. A key targeting criteria for gold in the area is the identification of fold hinges as most of the mineralisation is associated with quartz veins along anticline hinges within folded metasedimentary units.

PNX's assessments highlight that large parts of the northern leases remain essentially untested despite being highly prospective for potentially economic gold mineralisation. Most of the regional exploration in the Burnside area took place between the late 1980s and early 2000s when low gold prices prevailed. Consequently, various gold anomalies and targets identified during that period were not investigated and now present opportunities for discovery.

The scale potential of the area is supported by the historic Goodall Mine, located in the eastern part of PNX's northern leases where approximately 260koz Au was mined by Western Mining Corporation (1998-2003; 4.095 Mt at 1.99 g/t Au[1]).

Historic wide-spaced soil sampling defined kilometre-scale north-south gold-in-soil anomalies to the west of Goodall (Figure 2). The strong historic gold values within these anomalous corridors correlate well with the limited outcrop related to anticline fold hinges, and indicate that sampling in the exposed areas was effective, but inconclusive in areas with transported cover.

[1] Ahmad M and Hollis JA, 2013. Chapter 5 - Pine Creek Orogen: in Ahmad M and Munson TJ (compilers). 'Geology and mineral resources of the Northern Territory' Northern Territory Geological Survey. Special Publication 5.

Green MG & Scardigno M, 2022. Gold deposition in the Pine Creek Orogen – New wine, old bottles. Annual Geoscience Exploration Seminar (AGES) Proceedings, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, 5-6 April 2022. Northern Territory Geological Survey.

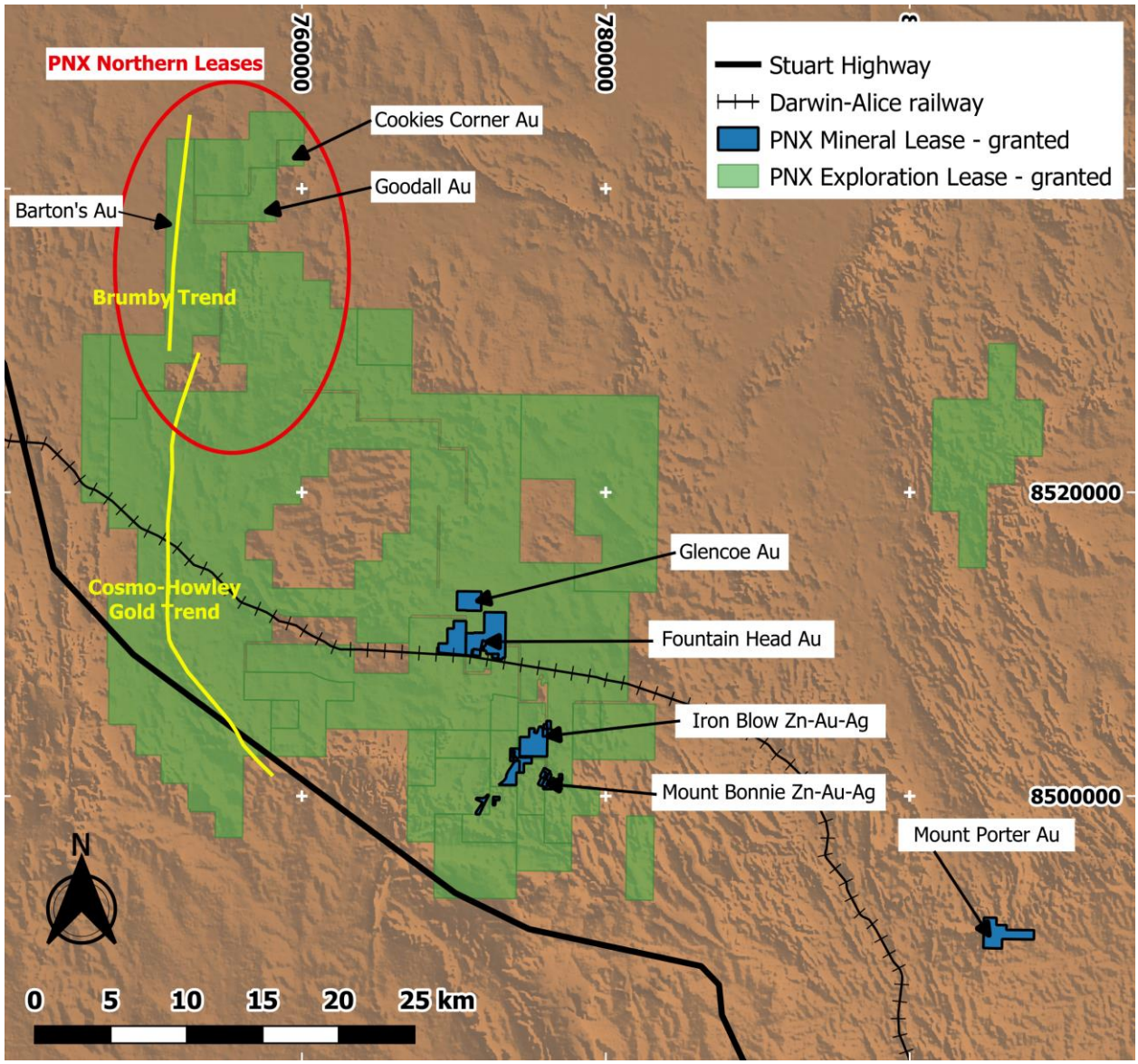

Figure 1: Location of the northern leases within PNX's Burnside exploration project in relation to PNX's existing projects

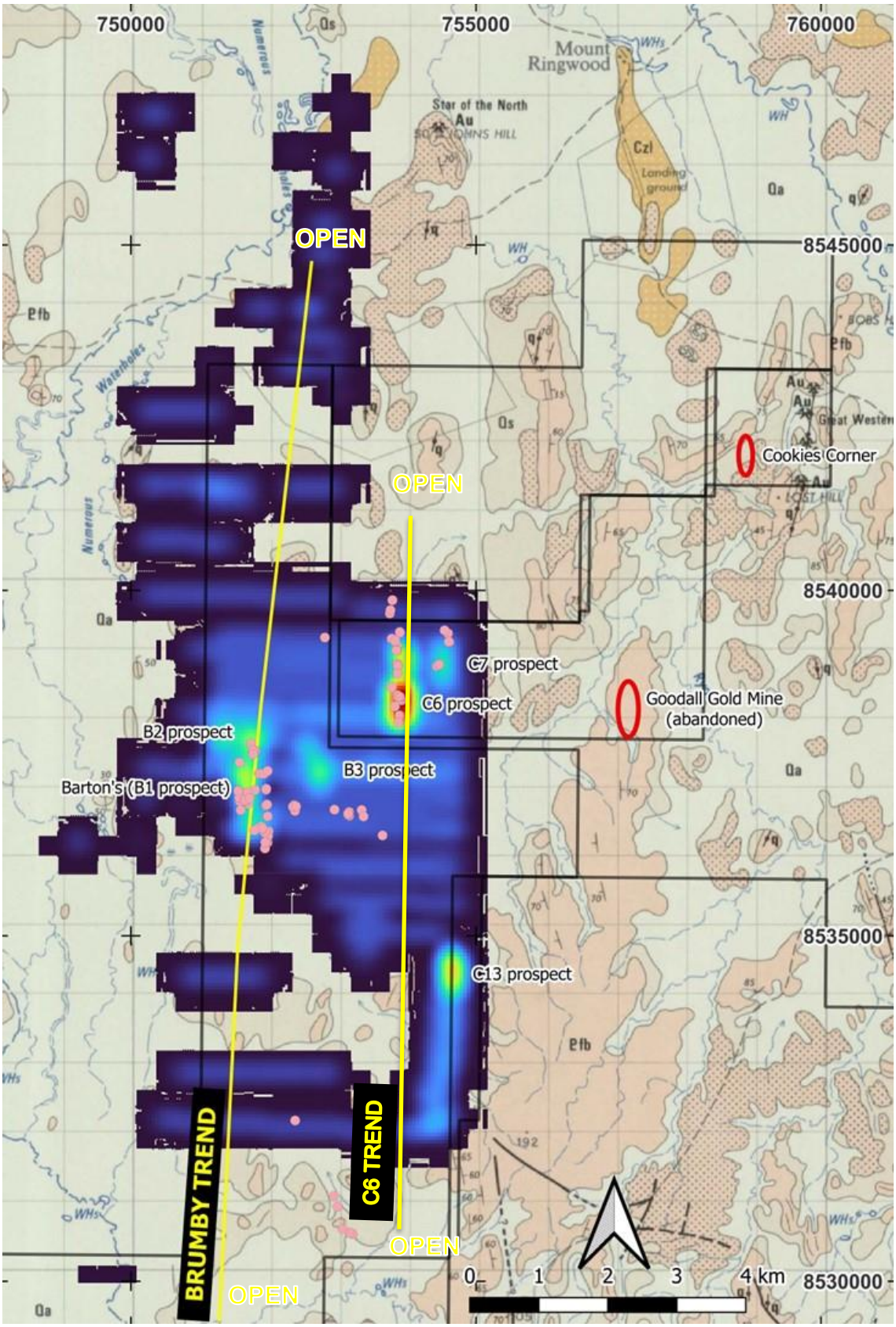

Figure 2: Heat map of WMC gold-in-soil results overlain on 1:100,000-scale published geology. Brumby trend and main prospects shown. Location of PNX's 2022 surface samples as pink circles.

Main gold target areas

Brumby Trend/Corridor (includes high-priority gold targets Barton's B1 and B2)

Along approximately 15 km of the Cosmo-Howley Gold trend, multiple 500 m wide fold hinges (anticlines) have been traced from aeromagnetic data within a north-trending magnetic domain.

The Barton's gold prospect sits within the 1.7 km Brumby gold-in-soil anomaly (Figure 2), which in turn can be traced within a larger 6.5 km long corridor of anomalous gold-in-soils that correlates with one of these fold hinges. The other largely untested fold hinges identified are located beneath transported cover and represent priority exploration targets.

PNX collected 48 rock chip samples of predominantly quartz vein over a 1.2 x 0.5 km area from or adjacent to the Brumby trend (Table 1; Figure 3). Significant results, predominantly from the south of the Barton's prospect, which remains open and untested to the south, include:

- 11.65 g/t Au in BCS22AB068,
- 1.19 g/t Au in BCS22AB082,
- 11.22 g/t Au in BCS22AB089,
- 2.11 g/t Au in BCS22AB091,
- 7.41 g/t Au in BCS22AB092, and
- 1.32 g/t Au in BCS22AB094

Historic exploration

Twenty-eight (28) reverse circulation ("RC") holes were drilled by previous explorers over an area of 350 x 60 m at the main Barton's area (Figure 3). All but 2 holes were drilled to a vertical depth of less than 55 m. Significant results include:

- 8 m @ 6.16 g/t gold from surface,
    - including 2 m @ 18.90 g/t Au from 4 m (RTB2),
- 2 m @ 7.95 g/t Au from 6 m (RTB12),
- 3 m @ 5.30 g/t Au from 15 m (RTB13),
- 2 m @ 6.61 g/t Au from 43 m (RTBC18), and
- 1 m @ 4.99 g/t Au from 32 m, and 4m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 41 m (RTBC32).

RC drilling was also completed ~700 m north and northwest of Barton's at three other prospects targeting quartz vein outcrop (Figure 3). Significant results that are located adjacent to the main Brumby trend include:

- 3 m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 14 m (RTBC23), and
- 2 m @ 11.32 g/t Au from surface (RTBC29),
- 1 m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 5 m (TURC0038),
- 1 m @ 2.33 g/t Au from 6 m (TURC0033).

These results confirm that at Barton's high-grade gold is contained within quartz veins associated with an anticline that extends north-south along the Brumby trend for at least 1.2 km. Gold in historic drilling (TURC0033) 450 m west of the Brumby trend suggests the potential for another, less well-exposed, north-trending corridor (Figure 3).

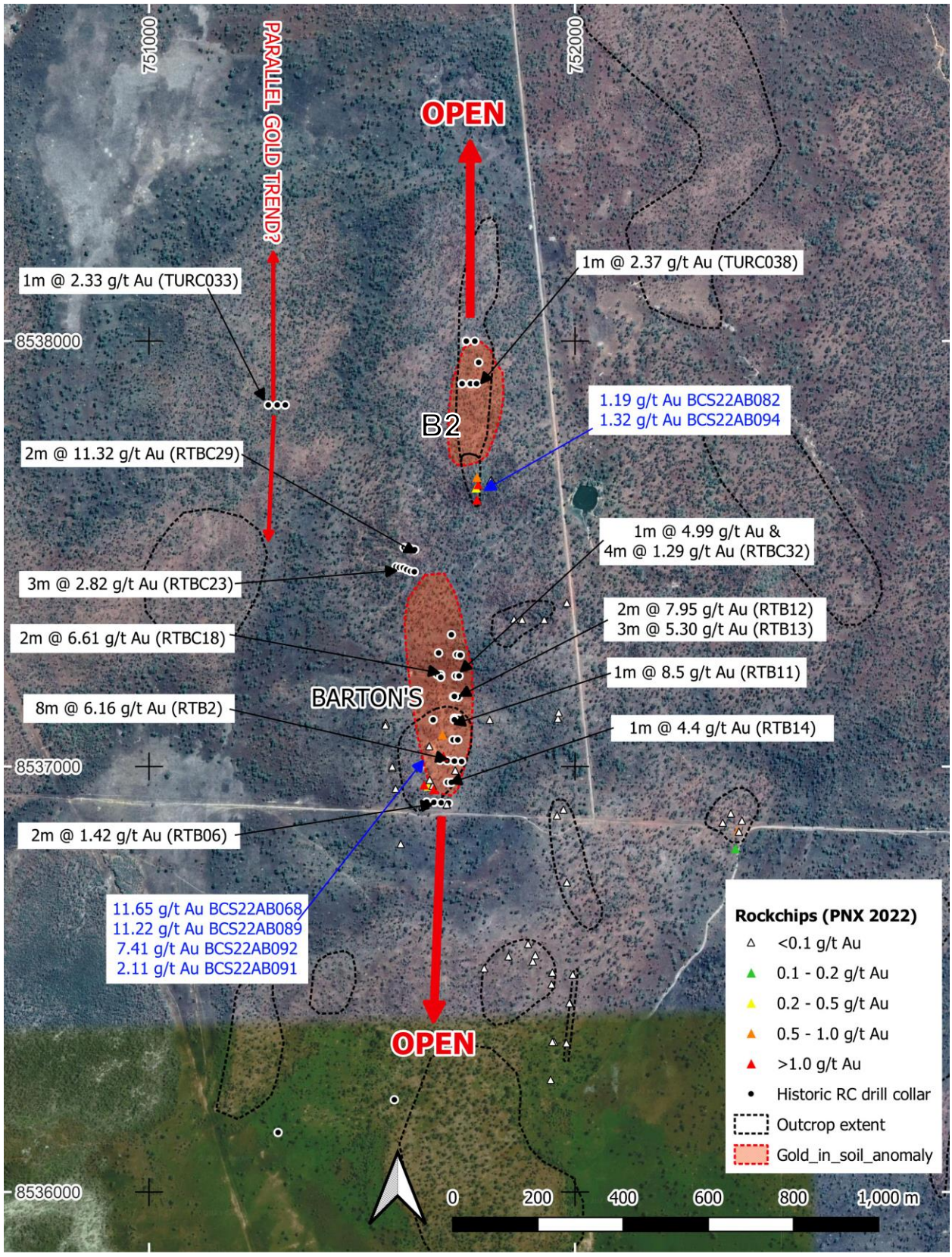

Figure 3: Selected results from PNX rock chips (blue text) and historic drilling (black text) at Barton's on the Brumby trend.

C6 Trend/Corridor (High-priority gold targets C6 and C6 North)

The C6 corridor contains the most intense of the historic gold-in-soil anomalies with multiple >1 g/t gold soil values identified (maximum of 3.46 g/t Au). The C6 corridor sits 2 km east of the Brumby trend, extends for at least 1.2 km, is confined to outcrop and associated with a north-plunging anticline hinge (Figure 4).

PNX collected 31 rock chip samples over a strike of 1.8 km along the C6 corridor with 8 samples returning >1 g/t. Significant results include:

- 6.10 g/t Au (BCS22AB185),
- 3.43 g/t Au (BCS22AB189),
- 25.00 g/t Au (BCS22AB217), and
- 24.33 g/t Au (BCS22AB219).

The highest-grade results (>24 g/t Au) are located north of the historic RC drilling and PNX's rock chip samples extend the high-grade gold footprint by an additional 450 m. The C6 anomaly can now be traced for 1.7 km along an anticline hinge and is open to the north and south. The surface anomaly is limited due to a lack of outcrop and consequently, there has been very little drill testing.

Only seven historic RC holes were drilled at C6 (Figure 4) along a single 260 m long east-west traverse across the northernmost intense part of the gold-in-soil anomaly. Five holes returned greater than 1 g/t Au intercepts, including:

- 1 m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 6 m (BYDC550), and
- 3 m @ 5.6 g/t Au from 10 m
    - including 1 m @ 12.6 g/t Au from 10 m (BYDC551).

At C6-North, 650 m further north along the anticline hinge from C6, 13 RC holes were drilled over a strike of 500 m and returned significant high-grade gold intercepts including:

- 7 m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 5 m, and 5 m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 41 m (BYDC428),
- 2 m @ 3.76 g/t Au from 50 m, and 1 m @ 6.3 g/t Au from 58 m (BYDC429),
- 3 m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 48 m, and 1 m @ 7.7 g/t Au from 53 m (BYDC430),
- 3 m @ 4.40 g/t Au from 53 m (BYDC432), and
- 2 m @ 4.11 g/t Au from 27 m (BYDC433).

Other corridors and rock chip samples

Approximately 600 m east of C6 another parallel north-trending gold-in-soil corridor (Figures 2 and 3) has been delineated with multiple >1 g/t Au-in-soil results (C7). The only recorded drilling at C7 is a single 170 m traverse of 44 by 9 m deep AC holes. Multiple holes returned >1 g/t Au with a best intercept of 1.5 m @ 2.56 g/t Au from 7.5m (BYDR512). PNX collected 8 rock chip samples around C7 over an area of 0.5 x 0.2 km with 0.61 g/t Au recorded (BCS22AB171; Figure 4).

Approximately 700 m east of Barton's, nineteen (19) samples were collected along a 1.1 km east-west traverse with a peak of 0.82 g/t Au (BCS22AB111) from a quartz vein. Most samples returned weakly anomalous gold. This may indicate another parallel gold corridor along an anticline hinge.

A single rock chip sample collected 1 km west of C6 returned 0.36 g/t Au (BCS22AB223).

Seven (7) rock chip samples were collected from sub-cropping quartz veins approximately 1.7 km east of the Brumby trend (Figure 1). The area is south of the historic soil sample surveys.

No follow-up work is recorded at C6 or C6-North in the archival exploration reports.

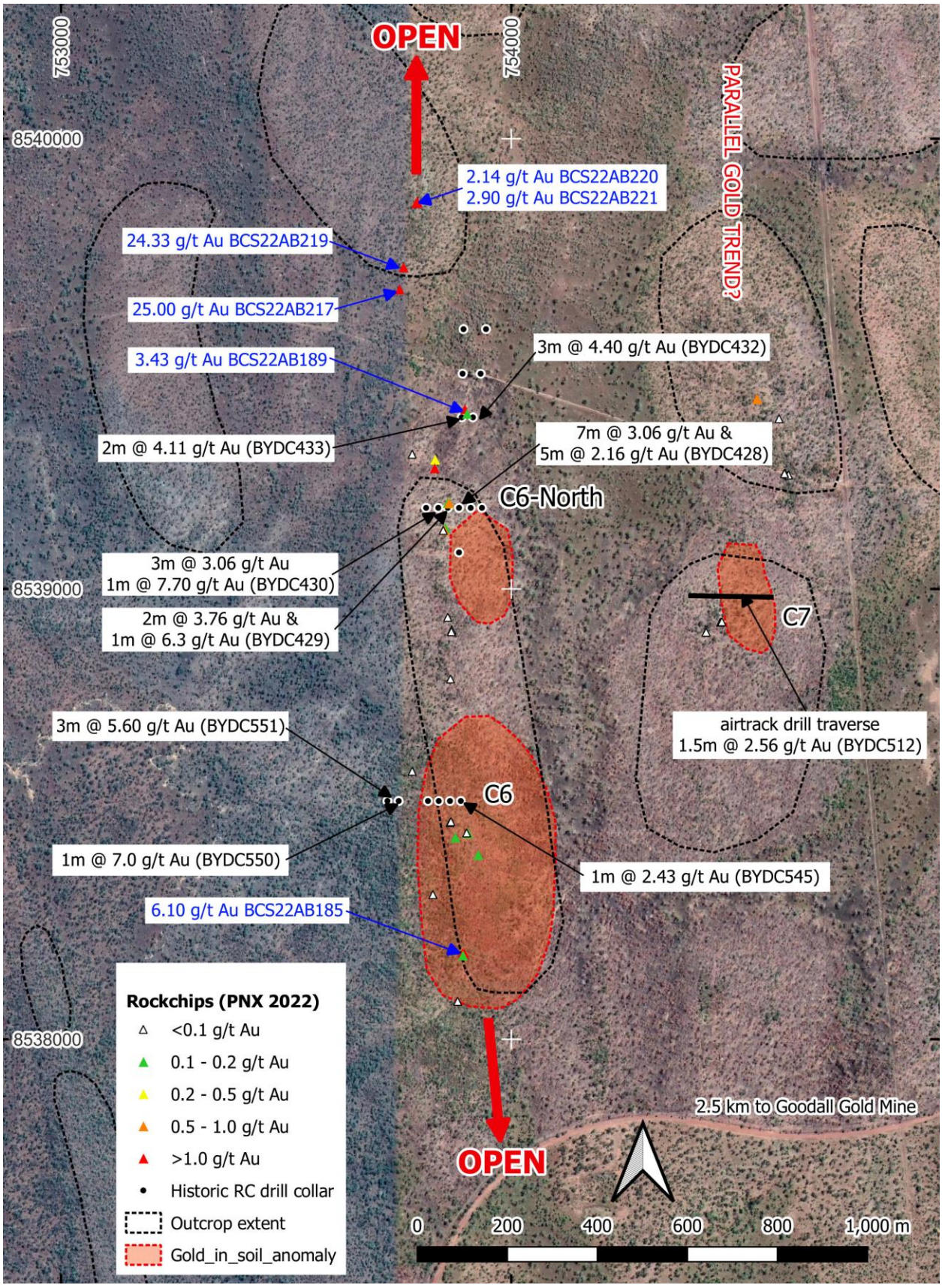

Figure 4: Selected results from PNX rock chips (blue text) and historic drilling (black text) along C6 Corridor

Proposed follow-up

The above data highlight two large-scale north-south corridors (Brumby and C6) with very strong surface and historic drilling gold results. Both corridors are associated with anticline hinges and high-grade gold results extend for more than a kilometre at each target.

Regional aeromagnetic data suggest the anticline hinges extend and remain open to the north and south, though defining a surface gold anomaly remains challenging due to a lack of outcrop. There is also strong evidence for additional, untested parallel gold corridors along other interpreted anticline hinges.

Continued exploration is planned at the Brumby and C6 corridors in early 2023 via:

- Wide-spaced traverses of aircore drilling across the corridors; north, south and within the already defined gold anomalies. The aim is to find where the gold-bearing quartz veins concentrate. This is expected to commence as soon as access can be obtained after the NT wet season, from April 2023.
- 3D modelling of historic drill holes with surface field data to build prospect-scale geological models. Further field mapping and sampling is required.

Beyond the two high-priority corridors, PNX will continue exploring the remainder of its northern leases by compiling and digitising further historic exploration reports and integrating this information with field mapping and targeted sampling of high-priority areas. This is expected to continue through the wet season depending on access.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration data is based on information compiled by Dr Michael Green, who is a full-time employee of PNX Metals Ltd. Dr Green is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No: 4360) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Green consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it occurs.

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

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Table 1: *Rock chip samples collected in 2022 from PNX's northern exploration leases; those highlighted are above 0.5 g/t Au; datum = GDA94, Zone 52*

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Prospect/location	Lithology	Au g/t
BCS22AB025	751,699	8,536,911	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.02**
BCS22AB026	751,656	8,536,954	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.46**
BCS22AB027	751,666	8,536,955	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.03**
BCS22AB029	751,591	8,536,818	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB033	751,800	8,537,110	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; limonite and goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB036	751,960	8,537,113	Barton's (east)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB037	751,962	8,537,127	Barton's (east)	quartz vein breccia; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB044	751,658	8,537,048	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite vughs	**0.01**
BCS22AB045	751,689	8,537,075	Barton's (main)	quartz vein breccia	**0.59**
BCS22AB049	751,857	8,537,346	Barton's (east)	quartz vein	**0.02**
BCS22AB051	751,876	8,537,345	Barton's (east)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB052	751,928	8,537,345	Barton's (east)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB053	751,958	8,536,885	Barton's (east)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB054	753,282	8,531,480	Southern area	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB057	751,579	8,536,948	Barton's (main)	milky white quartz vein; limonite & goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB061	751,571	8,536,997	Barton's (main)	milky white quartz vein; limonite & goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB062	751,571	8,537,000	Barton's (main)	milky white quartz vein; hematite crackle breccia	**0.01**
BCS22AB068	751,668	8,536,946	Barton's (main)	quartz hematite breccia	**11.65**
BCS22AB074	751,556	8,537,102	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.08**
BCS22AB075	751,555	8,537,097	Barton's (main)	quartz vein breccia; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.07**
BCS22AB078	751,981	8,537,385	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite & goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB079	751,804	8,537,674	Barton's (north)	milky white quartz vein; limonite & goethite	**0.04**
BCS22AB080	751,802	8,537,672	Barton's (north)	milky white quartz vein; calcite boxwork with goethite	**0.08**
BCS22AB081	751,768	8,537,655	Barton's (north)	milky white quartz vein; limonite, hematite & goethite	**0.22**
BCS22AB082	751,773	8,537,663	Barton's (north)	contact between siltstone and milky white quartz vein	**1.19**
BCS22AB084	751,770	8,537,680	Barton's (north)	milky white quartz vein; dog-toothed vughs, hematite	**0.86**
BCS22AB086	751,981	8,536,728	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite coatings	**0.04**
BCS22AB088	751,973	8,536,899	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; dog-toothed vughs, hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB089	751,646	8,536,957	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; sigmoidal, in interbedded siltstone-wacke	**11.22**
BCS22AB090	751,659	8,536,969	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; vughs, limonite, goethite, hematite	**0.02**
BCS22AB091	751,692	8,537,023	Barton's (main)	possible mafic rock; grey, silicified, 25cm wide	**2.11**
BCS22AB092	751,691	8,537,024	Barton's (main)	siliceous rock; grey, ?chalcedony	**7.41**
BCS22AB093	751,691	8,537,024	Barton's (main)	quartz vein; laminated, 10cm wide	**1.20**
BCS22AB094	751,770	8,537,627	Barton's (north)	milky white quartz vein; vughs, limonite, goethite	**1.32**
BCS22AB097	753,344	8,536,820	Barton's east traverse	quartz vein; stretching lineation, limonite, goethite	**0.03**
BCS22AB099	753,371	8,536,727	Barton's east traverse	quartz vein; stretching lineation, limonite, goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB101	753,162	8,536,791	Barton's east traverse	quartz vein; stretching lineation, vughs, hematite	**0.01**
BCS22AB103	753,165	8,536,737	Barton's east traverse	white quartz vein; vughs, limonite, jarosite, goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB105	752,952	8,536,824	Barton's east traverse	white quartz vein; crackle texture, limonite, goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB106	752,950	8,536,826	Barton's east traverse	white-grey quartz vein; crackle texture, hematite, limonite	**0.01**

BCS22AB111	752,383	8,536,849	Barton's east traverse	blue-grey quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.82**
BCS22AB112	752,385	8,536,847	Barton's east traverse	milky white quartz vein; vughs, limonite, goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB113	752,377	8,536,807	Barton's east traverse	blue-grey quartz vein; limonite, goethite & hematite	**0.14**
BCS22AB114	751,995	8,536,511	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite coatings	**<0.01**
BCS22AB115	751,980	8,536,350	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite	**<0.01**
BCS22AB116	751,988	8,536,445	Barton's (east)	grey-white quartz vein; limonite-goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB117	751,987	8,536,444	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB129	751,719	8,536,991	Barton's (main)	milky white quartz vein; limonite, goethite	**<0.01**
BCS22AB132	752,366	8,536,890	Barton's east traverse	greywacke with narrow quartz veins	**<0.01**
BCS22AB134	752,347	8,536,868	Barton's east traverse	quartz vein	**<0.01**
BCS22AB135	752,392	8,536,873	Barton's east traverse	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB137	751,943	8,536,264	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite, goethite	**<0.01**
BCS22AB138	751,951	8,536,353	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; crackle texture, goethite	**<0.01**
BCS22AB139	751,947	8,536,353	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; hematite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB140	751,945	8,536,488	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite coatings	**<0.01**
BCS22AB141	751,947	8,536,516	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**0.01**
BCS22AB142	751,890	8,536,583	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB143	751,901	8,536,542	Barton's (east)	chert; pink-grey, 5% disseminated pyrite	**0.02**
BCS22AB144	751,844	8,536,554	Barton's (east)	quartz vein breccia, limonite in matrix	**<0.01**
BCS22AB145	751,907	8,536,557	Barton's (east)	quartz vein breccia, hematite in matrix	**<0.01**
BCS22AB151	753,159	8,536,754	Barton's east traverse	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**0.01**
BCS22AB152	753,159	8,536,751	Barton's east traverse	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB153	753,148	8,536,763	Barton's east traverse	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB154	753,147	8,536,753	Barton's east traverse	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB155	753,147	8,536,765	Barton's east traverse	milky white quartz vein	**<0.01**
BCS22AB156	753,147	8,536,765	Barton's east traverse	siltstone breccia; ferruginous	**<0.01**
BCS22AB157	753,148	8,536,766	Barton's east traverse	quartz vein; limonite-goethite in cavities	**<0.01**
BCS22AB159	751,787	8,536,526	Barton's (east)	milky white quartz vein; limonite-goethite in fractures	**<0.01**
BCS22AB160	753,213	8,530,679	Southern area	buck white quartz vein	**<0.01**
BCS22AB162	753,178	8,530,700	Southern area	blue-grey quartz vein; trace pyrite in fractures	**<0.01**
BCS22AB163	753,070	8,530,753	Southern area	quartz vein breccia; limonite, goethite, hematite matrix	**<0.01**
BCS22AB164	752,994	8,531,076	Southern area	grey quartz vein	**<0.01**
BCS22AB165	752,946	8,531,231	Southern area	blue-grey quartz vein; limonite, goethite, hematite coating	**<0.01**
BCS22AB166	752,380	8,532,325	Southern area	white quartz vein; black mineral	**0.01**
BCS22AB168	754,616	8,539,253	C7	gossan hosted in quartz vein	**0.02**
BCS22AB169	754,595	8,539,378	C7	quartz vein/chert; breccia, weak iron staining	**0.01**
BCS22AB171	754,546	8,539,422	C7	milky white quartz vein; concordant to bedding	**0.61**
BCS22AB172	754,607	8,539,257	C7	chert breccia cut by quartz veins; ferruginous	**0.06**
BCS22AB173	754,607	8,539,256	C7	quartz vein; hematite	**0.04**
BCS22AB174	754,433	8,538,904	C7	quartz vein; laminated, weak goethite	**0.01**
BCS22AB175	754,465	8,538,926	C7	shale; silicified, quartz vein stringers	**0.01**
BCS22AB176	754,468	8,538,927	C7	white quartz vein; laminated, hematite, goethite	**<0.01**
BCS22AB182	753,862	8,539,190	C6	siltstone; sericite-altered, quartz vein stringers, hematite	**0.36**
BCS22AB183	753,859	8,539,191	C6	greywacke; quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.17**

BCS22AB184	753,862	8,539,191	C6	quartz vein; ferruginous, trace pyrite	**0.60**
BCS22AB185	753,893	8,538,191	C6	ironstone; hematite, goethite	**6.10**
BCS22AB186	753,896	8,538,190	C6	quartz vein; ferruginous	**1.67**
BCS22AB187	753,893	8,538,186	C6	quartz vein; goethite	**0.18**
BCS22AB189	753,897	8,539,399	C6	quartz vein; ferruginous crackle texture	**3.43**
BCS22AB190	753,902	8,539,389	C6	quartz vein; blue-grey, goethite	**0.16**
BCS22AB193	753,831	8,539,287	C6	quartz vein; goethite, hematite, trace pyrite	**0.21**
BCS22AB194	753,780	8,539,299	C6	quartz vein; crackle texture	**0.04**
BCS22AB195	753,830	8,539,268	C6	quartz vein with ironstone/gossan	**2.33**
BCS22AB197	753,854	8,539,135	C6	quartz vein; grey, limonite coating	**0.10**
BCS22AB198	753,852	8,539,130	C6	quartz vein; in sericite-altered siltstone	**0.62**
BCS22AB199	753,849	8,539,130	C6	quartz vein; grey, cherty	**0.05**
BCS22AB200	753,859	8,538,937	C6	quartz vein; goethite matrix	**0.02**
BCS22AB201	753,868	8,538,909	C6	greywacke; quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.03**
BCS22AB202	753,867	8,538,905	C6	quartz vein; limonite, goethite	**0.02**
BCS22AB204	753,865	8,538,800	C6	greywacke; quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.04**
BCS22AB205	753,864	8,538,481	C6	greywacke; quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.02**
BCS22AB206	753,866	8,538,483	C6	siltstone; red, quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.02**
BCS22AB207	753,876	8,538,448	C6	greywacke; quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.10**
BCS22AB208	753,881	8,538,084	C6	greywacke; quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.01**
BCS22AB209	753,826	8,538,321	C6	quartz vein; goethite	**0.03**
BCS22AB210	753,927	8,538,409	C6	buck white quartz vein; goethite	**0.16**
BCS22AB211	753,904	8,538,457	C6	greywacke; quartz vein stringer stockwork	**0.18**
BCS22AB212	753,901	8,538,458	C6	quartz vein; sigmoidal, goethite	**0.04**
BCS22AB214	753,780	8,538,595	C6	quartz vein	**0.01**
BCS22AB217	753,752	8,539,665	C6	quartz vein stockwork; hosted in goethite siltstone	**25.00**
BCS22AB219	753,761	8,539,714	C6	quartz vein stockwork; hosted in goethite siltstone	**24.33**
BCS22AB220	753,792	8,539,859	C6	quartz vein; specular hematite	**2.14**
BCS22AB221	753,789	8,539,857	C6	quartz vein; goethite in cavities	**2.90**
BCS22AB223	752,811	8,539,317	C6 (1km west)	quartz vein; goethite-hematite in cavities	**0.36**

Table 2: *Significant intercepts from historic drill holes at Barton's and C6 prospects. Location in GDA94, Zone 52 calculated from digitised historic maps; collars with * field checked.*

NSI = no significant intercept greater than 0.7 g/t Au

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
Barton's										
RTB01	751,683	8,537,015	-55	270	36		31	33	2	2.22
RTB02*	751,700	8,537,014	-55	270	42		0	8	8	6.16
RTB03	751,717	8,537,013	-55	270	42	NSI				
RTB04	751,734	8,537,012	-55	270	42	NSI				
RTB05*	751,652	8,536,917	-55	270	36		0	1	1	1.83
RTB06	751,669	8,536,916	-55	270	36		24	26	2	1.42
RTB07	751,686	8,536,915	-55	270	36					NSI
RTB08	751,714	8,537,063	-60	270	62		15	18	3	0.70
							51	52	1	1.03
RTB09	751,725	8,537,063	-60	270	62	NSI				
RTB10	751,717	8,537,114	-60	270	56		15	20	5	1.00
							24	25	1	1.20
							45	46	1	1.29
							51	52	1	1.16
RTB11	751,727	8,537,113	-60	270	62		51	53	2	8.50
RTB12	751,715	8,537,164	-60	270	56		5	11	6	3.10
						incl	6	8	2	7.65
							49	50	1	3.59
RTB13	751,726	8,537,163	-60	270	62		15	18	3	5.30
RTB14	751,701	8,536,963	-60	270	56		53	54	1	4.40
RTB15	751,710	8,536,963	-60	270	62		20	21	1	1.44
RTB16	751,703	8,536,914	-60	270	62		59	60	1	1.00
RTBC17	751,677	8,537,216	-60	270	60	NSI				
RTBC18	751,685	8,537,216	-60	270	60		43	45	2	6.61
RTBC19	751,680	8,537,267	-60	270	45	NSI				
RTBC20	751,723	8,537,263	-60	270	60	NSI				
RTBC21	751,731	8,537,262	-60	270	60		58	59	1	1.41
RTBC32	751,720	8,537,213	-60	270	60		12	13	1	0.84
							32	33	1	4.99
							41	45	4	1.29
							56	57	1	1.42
RTBC33	751,728	8,537,213	-60	270	60	NSI				
TURC042	751,667	8,537,110	-60	270	60	NSI				
TURC043	751,717	8,537,110	-60	270	84	NSI				
TURC044	751,717	8,537,165	-60	270	42	NSI				
TURC045	751,685	8,537,210	-60	270	78		14	16	2	1.15
TURC046	751,710	8,537,310	-60	270	48	NSI				

Barton's North										
RTBC22	751,580	8,537,470	-60	275	26	NSI				
RTBC23	751,588	8,537,468	-60	275	25		14	17	3	2.82
RTBC24	751,597	8,537,467	-60	275	25		8	9	1	1.94
RTBC25	751,605	8,537,463	-60	275	25	NSI				
RTBC26	751,614	8,537,459	-60	275	25	NSI				
RTBC27	751,623	8,537,458	-60	275	25		7	8	1	2.35
RTBC28	751,599	8,537,515	-60	275	25	NSI				
RTBC29	751,608	8,537,514	-60	275	25	NSI				
RTBC30	751,615	8,537,512	-60	275	25	NSI				
RTBC31	751,624	8,537,510	-60	275	25	NSI				
TURC033	751,280	8,537,850	-60	270	60		6	7	1	2.33
TURC034	751,301	8,537,850	-60	270	36	NSI				
TURC035	751,320	8,537,850	-60	270	54	NSI				
TURC036	751,735	8,537,900	-60	090	24	NSI				
TURC037	751,755	8,537,900	-60	270	36	NSI				
TURC038	751,769	8,537,900	-60	270	18		5	6	1	2.37
TURC039	751,774	8,537,950	-60	270	12	NSI				
TURC040	751,745	8,538,000	-60	270	24	NSI				
TURC041	751,765	8,538,000	-60	270	36	NSI				
C6										
BYDC545	753,888	8,536,753	-60	270	60		45	46	1	2.43
BYDC546	753,864	8,536,765	-60	270	60		20	22	2	1.05
BYDC547	753,839	8,536,765	-60	270	60		0	1	1	1.75
							8	11	3	0.95
BYDC548	753,815	8,536,766	-60	270	60	NSI				
BYDC549	753,750	8,536,526	-60	270	60	NSI				
BYDC550	753,750	8,530,679	-60	270	60		6	7	1	7.00
BYDC551	753,725	8,530,700	-60	90	60		10	13	3	5.60
						incl	10	11	1	12.60
C6-North										
BYDC425*	753,884	8,539,081	-60	270	65		44	46	2	1.48
BYDC426	753,935	8,539,180	-60	270	60	NSI				
BYDC427	753,910	8,539,180	-60	270	60		31	32	1	1.17
BYDC428*	753,884	8,539,180	-60	270	60		5	12	7	3.06
							19	23	4	0.84
							33	34	1	0.71
							38	57	19	1.03
						incl	41	46	5	2.16
BYDC429*	753,859	8,539,180	-80	90	60		50	52	2	3.76
							58	59	1	6.30
BYDC430*	753,838	8,539,180	-80	90	60		48	51	3	3.06
							53	54	1	7.70
BYDC431*	753,811	8,539,180	-80	90	60	NSI				

BYDC432	753,915	8,539,381	-60	270	60		53	56	3	4.40
BYDC433*	753,890	8,539,381	-70	90	60		27	29	2	4.11
BYDC434	753,932	8,539,478	-60	270	60	NSI				
BYDC435*	753,892	8,539,478	-70	90	60	NSI				
BYDC436	753,944	8,539,577	-60	270	60	NSI				
BYDC437	753,894	8,539,577	-70	90	60	NSI				

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• 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.	• *Rock chip samples were collected by Northern Geological Consultants engaged by, and under instruction from PNX* • *0.5 to 3 kg samples of prospective rock types (predominantly quartz vein) were collected for laboratory analysis.* • *Sample information, including lithological descriptions, were collected at the time of sampling.* • *Gold mineralisation has been shown to be strongly related to quartz veins in the Pine Creek Orogen.* • *Rock chip samples were submitted to Northern Australia Laboratory (NAL) in Pine Creek, Northern Territory for assay.* • *For the historic RC drilling, two metre composite samples are reported for RTB01-07, RTBC17-21 and RTBC33; one metre samples are reported for RTB08-1, RTBC22-32, BYDC425-437 and BYDC545-551.* • *1.5m samples are reported for the historic Airtrack drilling.* • *There is no supplementary information in the company reports detailing the sampling methodology.*
Drilling techniques	• 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.).	• *Historic drilling results reported in this Announcement were obtained from Reverse Circulation and Airtrack drilling undertaken by previous explorers.* • *These drilling methods generate chip samples.* • *There is no information in the company reports pertaining to the details of the sampling methodology.*
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	• *Recoveries are not quantified in the historic logs except in the "Comments" field of some logs with "FEW CHIPS" or similar reported.* • *No other details regarding recoveries are reported.*
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	• *Lithological logs are recorded for all 1-metre intervals for all historic RC holes with fields including "Colour", "Lithology", "Weathering",*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
	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.	*"Alteration", "Vein %", "Comments".*
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.	• *Historic drilling quoted in this Announcement is non-core.* • *Due to the historic nature of the drilling, the details regarding sample collection, size and preparation are unknown.*
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• *PNX rock chip samples were submitted to Northern Australia Laboratory (NAL) in Pine Creek, Northern Territory for assay.* • *Samples were dried, roll-crushed to -2mm, split to 1kg and pulverized to -100µm in a Keegormill.* • *Samples were assayed for gold only, except BCS22AB025-117 (Pt + Pd) and BCS22AB91-93 (standard multi-element ICP-MS and ICP-OES).* • *NAL used the gold assay method FA40 (Fire Assay 40 g) with AAS or ICP-MS finish. Detection limits were 0.01 ppm and 1 ppb, respectively.* • *Repeat gold assays were completed on 42 samples and a second repeat assay completed on 7 samples.* • *Results given in the main text of this Announcement are the average of results where repeat assays were taken. All results have been rounded to two decimal places in ppm.* • *The remaining pulp sample has been kept for future reference/assay.* • *Due to their historic nature, the assay details for the drill samples are unknown.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
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.	• *Significant results in this Announcement have been verified by Northern Geological Consultants and PNX's Exploration Manager.* • *The historic drilling reported in this Announcement is reconnaissance in nature and no twin holes have been drilled.* • *All PNX rock chip data (field and assay) are received as MS Excel spreadsheets and are compiled for eventual storage in an MS Access database.* • *All historic soil and drill data have been transcribed from statutory reports obtained from the Northern Territory Mines Department via their publicly available GEMIS system. Some of the drill collar and soil data are available on the Northern Territory Geological Survey's STRIKE system.* • *It is not known whether any adjustments were made to the historic data.*
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.	• *Rock chip sample and drill hole collar locations are quoted using the GDA94 datum (Zone 52).* • *PNX rock chip sample locations were obtained using a handheld GPS at the time of sampling.* • *There has been no concerted effort to locate the historic drill hole collars in the field. However, as marked in Table 2 of this Announcement, 7 drill hole collars were located during the field work. These collars are not labelled, so there is some doubt as to whether they correlate with the hole ascribed, even though most are within 10m of where they are interpreted to be. The locations used in Table 2 are taken from digitally rectifying the maps obtained from the historic company reports.*
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.	• *PNX's rock chip sampling and historic RC and Aircore drilling are reconnaissance in nature and are not considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.* • *Sample compositing has not been applied.*
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.	• *PNX rock chip sampling was limited by outcrop and it is not known whether the distribution of samples provides unbiased sampling of the gold mineralisation.* • *RC and Aircore drilling provide limited information regarding the orientation of geological structures.* • *It is not known whether the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures has introduced sampling*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• *PNX rock chip samples were placed inside individual calico bags at time of collection and transported by Northern Geological Consultants or PNX personnel to NAL upon completion of the sampling program.* • *Due to the historic nature of the drilling, these details for drill samples are unknown.*
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• *No audits have been carried out at this point*

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	• 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 Announcement covers granted Exploration Licences EL31839 and EL31099 (100% owned by PNX Metals Ltd), and EL10012 (90% owned by PNX Metals Ltd and 10% owned by NT Mining Operations Ltd (subsidiary of Agnico Eagle Australia)) (see ASX 14 August 2014 and 12 December 2016).* • *All Exploration Leases are situated within Bridge Creek (Perpetual Pastoral Lease 1213, NT Portion 6299) and Mt Ringwood Stations (Perpetual Pastoral Lease 1212, NT Portion 6298).* • *PNX has permission from the pastoral lease owners to access the areas. There are no formal landowner access agreements in place.* • *There are no Native Title claims over the area.* • *The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.*

Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• *Significant exploration in the area as described within the Announcement has been completed by four company's:*
		  ○ *WR Grace Australia (1980-1985)*
		  ○ *WMC Resources (1985-1990)*
		  ○ *Acacia Resources (1995–1999)*
		  ○ *Territory Uranium Corporation (2007-2012)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*

		• *Historic company reports with the data reported in the Announcement are publicly available via the Northern Territory Mines Department's GEMIS system.*
		• *Reports used for data referenced in Announcement are:*
		  ○ *CR1986-0240 (RTB01-07)*
		  ○ *CR1987-0263 (RTB08-16)*
		  ○ *CR1988-0138 (BYDC425-437)*
		  ○ *CR1989-0154 (RTBC17-33)*
		  ○ *CR1989-0327 (BYDC545-551), Aircore drilling*
		  ○ *CR1989-0387 soil sampling*
		  ○ *CR1998-0484 vacuum drilling*
		  ○ *CR2009-0037 (TURC033-046)*
		• *The Goodall Gold Deposit was discovered by WG Grace Australia and delineated and mined by Western Mining Resources.*
		• *No other deposits are known in the immediate area, though there are many gold deposits within the Pine Creek Orogen.*

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• *The area described in this Announcement is within the Central Domain of the Pine Creek Orogen.* • *The geology comprises Paleoproterozoic metasediments.* • *The stratigraphy in the project area, as shown in geological maps published by government geological surveys, is almost exclusively Burrell Creek Formation, which is part of the Finniss River Group.* • *There is less than 50% outcrop in the project area.* • *The Burrell Creek Formation has been moderately to tightly folded along multiple north-trending axes and metamorphosed to sub- to lower greenschist facies within the project area.* • *Gold mineralisation is found in many stratigraphic units in the Pine Creek Orogen, including the Burrell Creek Formation.* • *Gold mineralisation is commonly associated with anticline fold hinges.* • *Gold is either in or near quartz veins or along sedimentary beds within these fold axes.* • *Other geometries of gold-bearing quartz veins, such as the Tally Ho lodes at Fountain Head, are also known.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
		• *Gold-bearing quartz veins and associated sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration overprint both the peak metamorphic minerals that define axial planar cleavages and the metamorphic minerals formed in the contact aureole around large granite bodies*
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 Table 2 and Figures 3-4 of this Announcement.*
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 weighting methods or other aggregation methods have been 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').	• *All significant intersections are quoted as downhole 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.	• *Refer to the main body of this Announcement and Table 2.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	*Commentary*
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• *All matters of importance have been included.*
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.	• *All relevant available information has been included.*
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.	• *Details of planned work on the targets presented in this Announcement are included within the body of the report.*