ASX Code: MRR

28th July 2021 ASX RELEASE

SOFALA GOLD RESOURCES INCREASED TO 352,000 oz Au

Maiden JORC Resource of 28,300oz Gold over the Surface Hill Prospect within the Sofala Project adds to existing Resource at Spring Gully

- **Sofala Project Gold Resources now comprises two gold deposits:**
  - **New Maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource for Surface Hill Prospect yielded 808,012t at 1.09 g/t Au containing 28,300 oz Gold.**
  - **Existing JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource for Spring Gully Prospect yielded 9.48Mt at 1.06 g/t Au containing 323,913 oz Gold.**
- **Close proximity of Resources provides the potential for the Company to develop a multi-pit gold mining hub at Wattle Flats. Surface Hill, Spring Gully and other surrounding historic mines are only several kilometres from each other.**
- **Surface Hill southern mineralised stacked quartz veins have a strike length between 240m and 417m with an average vertical depth of 100m. The northern stacked mineralised quartz veins have a strike length between 170m and 235m by an average of 110m vertical metres in depth.**
- **Mineralisation remaining open along directions and at depth.**
- **Mineralisation envelopes of gold vary from 6 m up to 12 m thick. Significant historic gold intersections include:**

  Drill Hole CSH02 – 6m @ 1.6g/t Au from 8m

  Drill Hole CSH03 – 8m @ 4.72g/t Au from 8m

  Drill Hole CSH03 – 6m @ 1.94g/t Au from 34m

  Drill Hole CSH14 – 10m @ 1.32g/t Au from 12m

  Drill Hole CSH30 – 10m @ 1.93g/t Au from 36m
- **Current Resource includes 9 separate modelled gold lodes (Refer to Figure 3 & 4) with the cut-off grade at 0.5 g/t Au. A total of 28 angled RC/Diamond holes was completed totalling 1,666m of drilling.**
- **MinRex to design a ground IP survey over the existing resource area and in the surrounding areas to further delineate blind mineralised gold bearing lodes over Surface Hill and surrounding areas.**
- **High grade gold bearing areas in the eastern and north-western zone are priority targets for further ground reconnaissance.**

MinRex Resources Limited (ASX: MRR) ("**MinRex**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce a maiden JORC 2012 Resource at its Surface Hill Gold Prospect ("**Surface Hill Prospect**") within the Company's Sofala Gold Project. The Project is hosted within the world class gold-copper mining province of the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

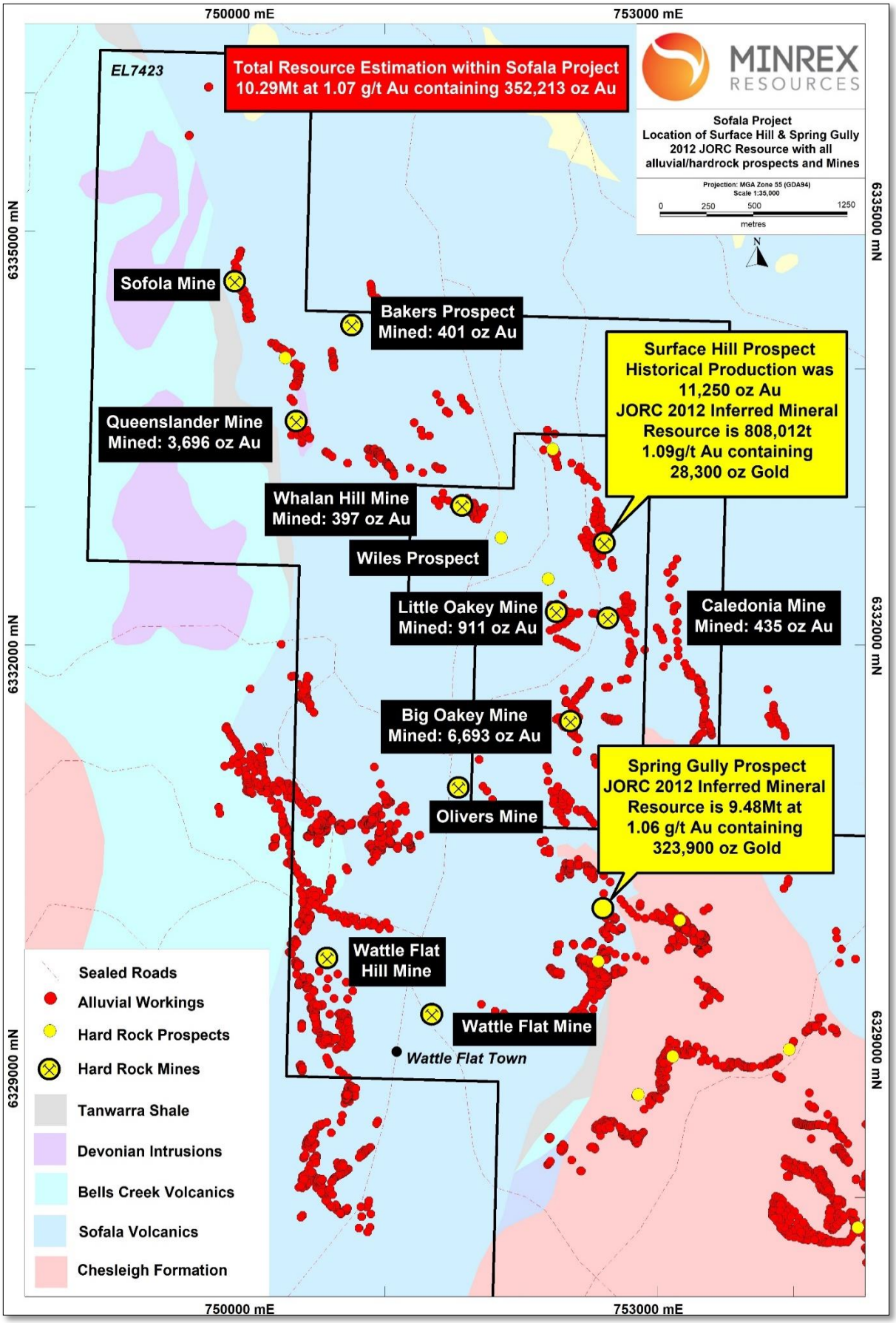

Figure 1: Surface Hill Location Map highlighting MRR Spring Gully Resource along with proximal surface and Hard Rock Mined Areas

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MinRex Resources Limited Chief Executive Officer Mr Kastellorizos commented:

"We are pleased to have completed MinRex's maiden JORC Resource over the Surface Hill Gold Prospect. This Resource represents the second JORC Resource within MinRex highly prospective mineral portfolio.

The Surface Hill deposit has substantial potential for more resource growth along every direction and at depth. We are currently planning the first ground IP survey over the prospect area with the view of delineating deep extension of gold mineralisation along strike.

There are many strong gold targets delineated by previous exploration which require further follow-up such as trenching yielding ***25m @ 75.3g/t Au, 25m @ 11.6g/t Au and 25m @ 4.6g/t Au****, along with rock chip assays including* ***16.8g/t Au, 4.12g/t Au and 3.3g/t Au****.*

All geological indications show Surface Hill is only a small topographical expression of an extensive mineralised system. Based on the geographic location of historical alluvial/hardrock mines and prospects, its clearly demonstrates the mineralised corridor is striking within north-western direction will all gold occurrences falling within this gold bearing zone.

Our existing two Resources at the Sofala Gold Project strongly positions MinRex to deliver further resources based on the extensive untested historic mining areas. We plan to commence drilling over the Queenslander and Spring Gully gold prospects in the Q2 FY21/22, subject to COVID restrictions in NSW.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Resource has been independently estimated by Odessa Resources Pty Ltd (Perth). The estimate has been produced by using Leapfrog Edge software to produce wireframes of the various mineralised lode systems and block grade estimation using an ordinary kriging interpolation. Top cuts were applied to individual lodes as necessary to limit the effect of high-grade outliers.

The Resource has been classified as a global Inferred based on historical drill results which require further supporting verification drilling and QAQC. The future infill drilling will support further increase in the resource classification. The Drillhole data comprised 27 angled drillholes completed in 1993-1994 totalling 1,666m comprising 581 assay results.

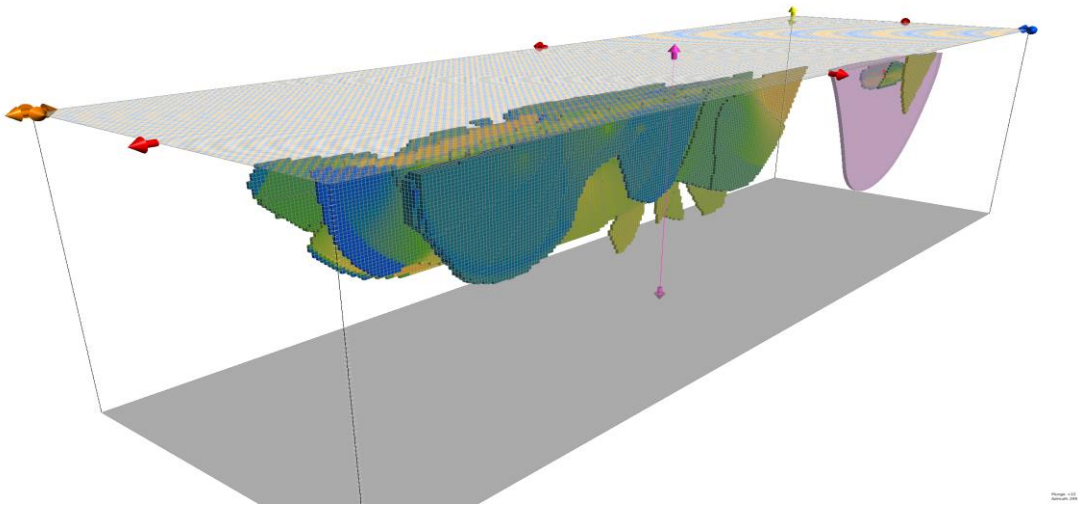

Figure 2: Oblique 3D view of Block Model

Resource constraints were interpreted using a nominal 0.35 g/t Au lower cut off. Nine (9) separate stacked vertical north-west veins were interpreted (Refer to Global Mineral Resource Estimates - Table 1 and 3D Image highlighting mineralised Lodes Figure 2 and 3). The Surface Hill global resource is reported above a cut off 0.5 g/t Au.

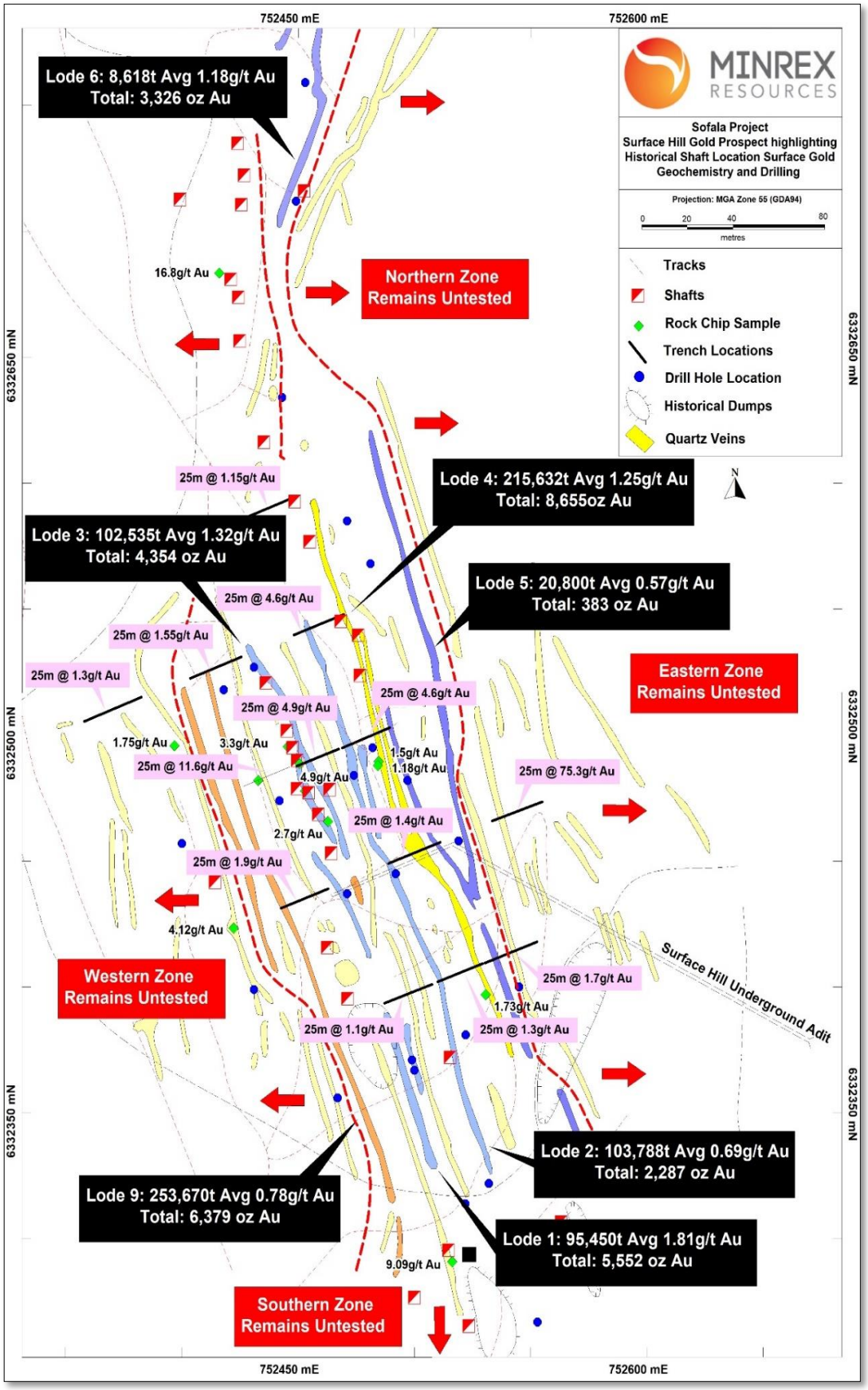

Figure 3: Surface Hill Drill Hole Location Map highlighting Projected Mineral Resource along with proximal surface and Hard Rock Mined Areas

Table 1: Surface Hill Global Mineral Resource Estimate

Lode Id	Mass t	Density g/cm³	Grade g/t	Contained Metal oz
1	95,450	2.7	1.81	5,553
2	103,788	2.7	0.69	2,288
3	102,535	2.7	1.32	4,354
4	215,632	2.7	1.25	8,656
5	20,800	2.7	0.57	384
6	8,618	2.7	1.18	327
7	540	2.7	2.59	45
8	6,976	2.7	1.72	385
9	253,670	2.7	0.78	6,379
Total	**808,012**	**2.7**	**1.09**	**28,371**

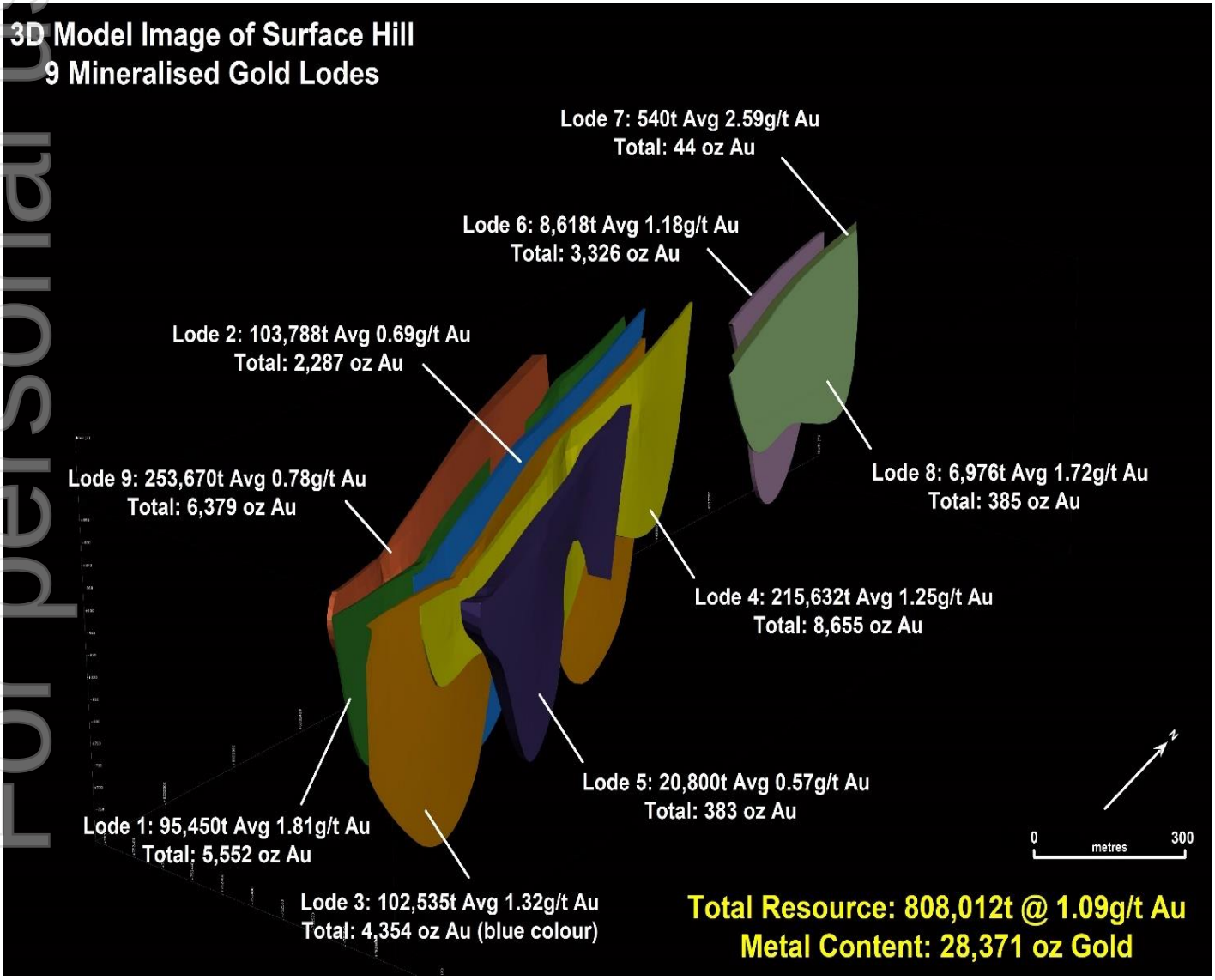

Figure 4: Oblique 3D Model highlighting the various Mineralised Lodes within Surface Hill Prospect

About the Surface Hill Prospect Area

The Surface Hill prospect is located 3.5 km. NNE of Wattle Flat and had been a centre for small scale mining during the 1800's and 1900's (11,250 ounces recorded production) with several small pits and a small driven into the hill. Bathurst is the nearest large urban centre and is located 44 km south of the licence area. Compass Resources continued this exploration with soil geochemistry and 28 shallow RC/DDH holes into the vein system.

Figure 5: Surface Hill basic lava flow waste rock from early mining

Geology and Mineralisation

The Surface Hill Gold Prospect occurs within shallow dipping lavas and volcaniclastic sediments of the Sofala Volcanics, probably in a synclinal axis. The host lithologies appear to have no definite control on the mineralisation.

The geologically mapped 20-sub vertical quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins have a general strike of 160º (Figure 2). Surface chip and grab sampling combined with drilling indicates at this early stage, that 9 of these veins (Lodes 1 to 9, Figures 3 & 6) are mineralised.

In northern end of the Surface Hill Prospect the vein system veers NNE as the system is intersected by a 065º trending fault zone, the system is offset 100 metres to the NE and continues into the Surface Ridge Prospect where intersections similar grades and widths in the northern continuation of the vein system.

All significant Intercepts are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Significant Intercepts

(0.5 g/t Au lower cut off, max 2m internal dilution)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Average Grade (g/t Au)	True Width (m)	Gram-metres
CSH01	8.0	14.0	6.0	0.81	2.7	2.2
CSH02	8.0	14.0	6.0	1.60	2.8	4.5
CSH03	6.0	14.0	8.0	4.72	4.0	18.9
CSH03	34.0	40.0	6.0	1.94	3.0	5.8
CSH09	30.0	40.0	10.0	0.79	5.0	3.9
CSH13	22.0	34.0	12.0	0.89	5.9	5.3
CSH14	12.0	22.0	10.0	1.32	2.3	3.1
CSH21	30.0	42.0	12.0	0.58	2.3	1.3
CSH24	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.74	3.0	2.2
CSH30	36.0	46.0	10.0	1.93	5.0	9.6

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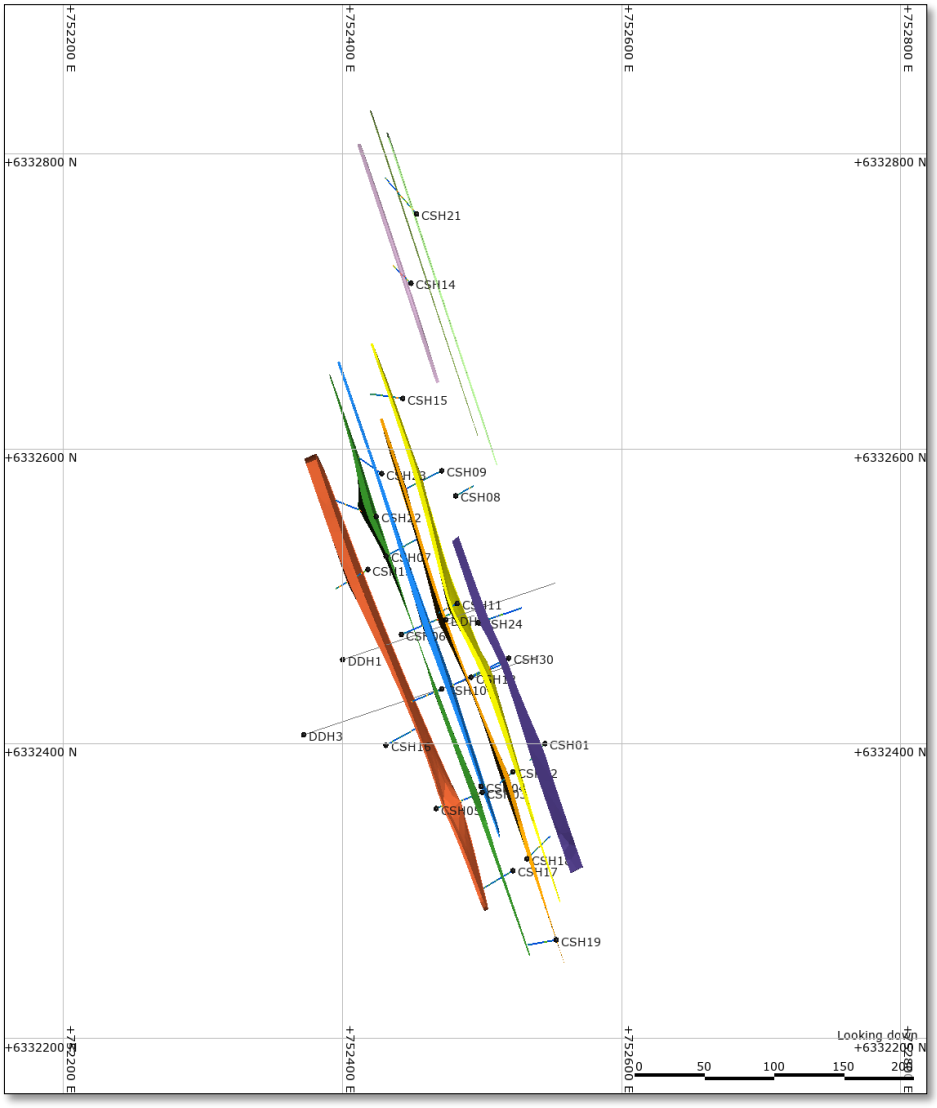

Figure 6: Plan view of vein system

Total Resources at Sofala Gold Project

The two existing Resources at the Sofala Gold Project confirms multiple gold deposits, mineralised from the surface highlighting the potential for a multi-pit operation close in proximity to one another. Both Resources have a total of **10.29Mt at 1.07 g/t Au, containing 352,213 oz of Gold**. The JORC Resource has been estimated over the Spring Gully and Surface Hill areas.

Table 3: Sofala Gold Project total Resources

Inferred Status				
Prospect Name	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz	Cut-off Grade
Spring Gully	9,487,844	1.06	323,913	0.7
Surface Hill	808,012	1.09	28,300	0.5
Total	**10,295,856**	**1.07**	**352,213**	

Forward Strategy

MinRex is working to plan and design a ground IP survey along the main zone of mineralisation at Surface Hill. This will enable target drilling through potential delineation of blind quartz veins (resistivity targets) and sulphide zones (high chargeability targets). The dimensions of the survey are currently unknown, however further updates will be provided once all logistical parameters are determined and a report received from Core Geophysics.

Based on the results of the IP survey, the next phase of exploration will include approximately 25 RC holes totalling 3,400m view of increasing the resource classification, tonnage, and gold grade in addition of potentially delineating new undiscovered mineralised zones.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of MinRex Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

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About MinRex Resources Ltd

MinRex Resources (ASX: MRR) is an Australian based ASX listed resources company with projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) of NSW, a world-class gold-copper province and over the Marble Bar and Murchison Regions of WA. Currently the Company's tenements package cover 619km^2 of highly prospective ground targeting multi-commodities type deposits. Currently the company has JORC 2012 Resources totalling 352,213 oz gold.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resource Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillam nor Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in MinRex Resource Ltd,

its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws

References

RGC Exploration Pty Ltd, Combined Exploration Reports on EL 3747, 4191, 4223, 4224, 4276, 4709, 4989, 5264 & 5280, Annual Reports Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 & 7. GS1993/107, GS1994/196, GS1996/133, GS1996/337, GS1997/498 and GS1999/401.

Homestake Australia Ltd, First, and final annual exploration report EL 3882, GS1992/081 and First half yearly, first annual and second annual and final report EL 3571, GS1991/048

Noranda Australia Ltd, Half yearly exploration reports January and July 1983, January 1984 EL 1410, GS1983/185

Noranda Australia Ltd, Half yearly exploration reports January and July 1981, January and July 1982 EL 1410 GS1981/049.

Compass Resources NL, Various joint venture reports, stock exchange reports and annual reports ELs 2233, 2658, 2658, 2629 and 2901.

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historical drilling: 1983-84: Noranda Australia Ltd (Noranda) completed three diamond holes (DDH series). • 1990: Compass Resources NL completed nine percussion holes completed for 351m. • 1991: ten RC holes for 464m. • 1993: four RC holes for 240m. • 1994: four RC holes for 384m. • In total, 30 RC holes and three diamond holes for a total of 1,666m. • Sampling techniques standard for the time including face-sampling RC. • Average core recovery of 99.4%.
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).*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling: crossover sub, no information on bit size or hole diameter. • Diamond drilling: core diameter not recorded.
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.*	• There is no assay data for the core. • RC samples were collected at 2m intervals. • Drill sampling is considered to be representative of the formations intersected of industry standard. • Drilling techniques and drill sampling are considered to be of industry standard.
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.*	• Geological logging is considered to have been logged to a level of detail appropriate to support Mineral Resource Estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• RC samples were collected at 2m intervals. • Drill sampling is considered to be representative of the formations intersected of industry standard. • Drilling techniques and drill sampling are considered to be intersected of industry standard. • Information as to whether the sample is either wet (poor return) or contaminated is recorded in the comprehensive drill logs.
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.*	• All assay information has been digitized form historic open file reports. • Samples were assayed for Au, Au repeat and Au Screen fire assay. • Assay summary report sheets (not laboratory) reports have been inspected. • QAQC in the form of numerous repeat Au assays and screen fire assay are well correlated with the Au (original) assays. • There are no records regarding the use of standards or blanks and data relating to these (if carried out) are not recorded. • The name of the laboratory is not recorded.
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 intercepts were verified by an independent consultant geologist as part of the resource estimation. • No twinned holes were used.
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 topographic surface/digital terrain model (DTM) was derived from 1m resolution LIDAR elevation data. • The quality and adequacy of the topographic control is considered to accurate. • Drillhole collar co-ordinates were transformed to MGA94 Zone 55 grid system. • Drillhole collar elevations were derived from the LIDAR DTM.

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 and distribution are considered sufficient for the current level of early exploration and resource classification of inferred. • Samples were not composited in the sampling phase.
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 is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. The holes are generally angled at -60^0 which provides good intersection angles into the mineralisation which average a dip 30 degrees. • The sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not documented.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no documented previous audits of sampling techniques and data.

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 Wiles Prospect area lies in EL7974 within the Sofala Project in NSW. The Project area surrounds the villages of Wattle Flat and Sofala, approximately 31 km NNE of the major regional centre of Bathurst in NSW. • MinRex has executed a formal Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Wattle Resources Pty Ltd in relation to EL7974. • Under the terms of the Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement, MinRex has 3 years to earn a 51% interest in EL7974 by spending $750K and an additional 29% interest (80% total) by spending an additional $1.55 million. Standard dilution clauses apply once MinRex completes the first stage of the farm-in (should MinRex elect not to continue the farm-in) or on completion of the second stage of the farm-in, except that Wattle's interest will be free carried once it falls to 10%. Wattle also has a 1% net smelter royalty over MinRex's interest in minerals mined from EL7974. • EL7974 is in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been undertaken by Noranda Australia Ltd (1983-84) and Compass Resources NL (1990-94). • Noranda completed three diamond holes (DDH series). • Compass completed 25 RC and percussion holes between 1990 and 1994 • Mineral Ventures produced a geological map showing accurate drillhole positions. There is no information when this work was carried out. However, the style and quality suggest that its occurred relatively recently and after the adoption of the MGA94 system.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold occurrences and old gold mines occur as quartz- carbonate veins. within highly altered Ordovician andesitic volcanics and volcanoclastics.

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.*
		• Collar positions were supplied in AMG66 co-ordinate system. There were converted to MGA94 Zone 55 co-ordinate system to conform to the Government LIDAR topographic data. The transformed collar positions were verified with collar positions shown on the drillhole location plan provided in the Mineral Ventures map.
		• Collar elevations were derived by pressing the collars to the LIDAR digital terrain model (DTM).
		• Downhole dips of -60^0 at variable azimuths were used. The no downhole survey data.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for 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 exploration results are reported as part of this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable, as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used. • The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. The holes are generally angled at -60^0 which provides good intersection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	angles into the mineralisation which average a dip 90^0. • The sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones.
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.*	• No exploration results are reported as part of this release • Relevant diagrams have been included in this release.
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.*	• No exploration results are reported as part of this release. • All drilling used in the Mineral Resource estimate has been derived from digitized logs. There are no downhole surveys.
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 exploration results are reported as part of this release. • Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the economic assessment of the project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No exploration results are reported as part of this release. • Further infill drilling will be conducted as part of QAQC work required to upgrade the resource.. • Refer to diagrams in the body of this release.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drill hole logs are captured in an Excel database with error checking carried out on import to Leapfrog Geo 2021.2.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Competent Person has not visited the site due to travel restrictions related to a pandemic.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Old workings are located on near vertical sub-parallel quartz (carbonate) veins which are mostly less than 0.5 metres in width. These veins are oriented at about 340° magnetic, are composed predominantly of quartz, but with minor siderite and/ or ankerite and accessory pyrite and arsenopyrite. In the immediate vicinity of these veins the host volcanic rocks are intensely altered, frequently to quartz-carbonate-fuchsite-sericite schists with the schistosity paralleling the quartz veins. Pseudomorphism of pyroxene phenocrysts by carbonate and or epidote has been noted near the intensely altered zones. Elsewhere the host rocks are completely replaced by carbonate but retain the original outline of the components.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralised lodes form a stacked package over a strike length of 620m, a cross-strike extent of 165m (including umineralised zones).
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Modelling and estimation work was carried out using Leapfrog Geo/Edge 202.2 • After validating the drillhole data to be used in the estimation, interpretation of the orebody is undertaken in sectional, plan and 3D view. • Within the Mineral Resource area, the deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. The geological constraints on the resource wireframes is based on a nominal 0.30g/tAu lower cut off on the basis of a clear inflection point on the log probability plot of the 1m composites. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Estimation Parameters: - Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Inverse distance squared was used to estimate average block grades in Leapfrog Geo/Edge version 2021.2 - Individual lode variograms and top cuts applied - Minimum samples:4 - Maximum samples: 20 - Variable orientation interpolation in plane of the lode - Search ellipse: sufficient to estimate all blocks in model

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	

		Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Directions			ber of San	
Domain	Numeric Values	Max	Intermediate	Min	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Min	Max
V01	Au	73.8	67.2	44.0	86.5	250	165	4	20
V02	Au	63.7	50.0	46.1	86.5	250	45	4	20
V03	Au	60.0	68.8	50.0	90.0	250	69	4	20
V04	Au	78.3	60.0	30.0	90.0	250	159	4	20
V05	Au	60.0	60.0	20.0	90.0	250	1	4	20
V06	Au	33.1	19.9	6.6	0.0	0	90	1	20
V08	Au	40.4	24.2	8.1	90.0	250	1	1	20
V09	Au	60.0	60.0	10.0	90.0	250	1	4	20
V10	Au	80.0	60.0	25.0	90.0	250	1	4	20

No recovery of by-products is anticipated.

- Top cuts were applied to individual lodes as necessary to limit the effect of high grade outliers.

		Value clipping			Inverse Distance
Domain	Numeric Values	Lower bound	Upper bound	Estimate Type	Exponent
V01	Au	0.04	6	IDW	2
V02	Au	0.06	2.5	IDW	2
V03	Au	0.04	3	IDW	2
V04	Au	0.01	6	IDW	2
V05	Au	0.04	1.4	IDW	2
V06	Au			IDW	2
V08	Au			IDW	2
V09	Au			IDW	2
V10	Au	0.01	4	IDW	2

- Model parameters:
- 2mx2mx2m block size (sub-blocked 4x4 with variable heights)
- There is no information on either deleterious elements or metallurgical recovery data. Thus, no recovery factor has been applied.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The resource is reported at a lower cut off of 0.50g/tAu. • The estimate is reported as a global resource as no pit optimization work has been carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The size and shallow nature of the mineralisation at Surface Hill suggests that the deposit could be mined with open pit mining techniques.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• There has been no work done on metallurgical recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There is no information on bulk density or specific gravity. • An assumed density of 2.70 was used to calculate tonnages

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). • The Surface Hill Mineral Resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and geological and grade continuity. • The majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource has been defined with an approximate but irregular drill hole spacing of 20m by 50m. • Extrapolation of up to 80m down dip was included where the mineralisation remained open and untested. • The input data is sufficient in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. • The definition of mineralised zones is based on a reasonably well-understood geological model of mineralised domains. • Quantitative validation of the block model using swath plots and statistical comparison shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• There have been no audits of the Mineral Resource Estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The deposit geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the classification applied to the Mineral Resource. • The resource estimate is based entirely on historic data. • The data quality is adequate for the level of resource classification • The drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.