

Major expansion of gold anomalies ahead of imminent drilling at the Basin Creek Project, NSW

New soil anomalies indicate a large continuous gold system over +3.5km at Main Ridge Prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- New geochemical sampling has further enhanced the prospectivity of the Main Ridge Gold Prospect, part of the 100%-owned Basin Creek Project in NSW.
- New soil geochemistry results indicate a large-scale, unbroken system of gold anomalies which now stretches the full +3.5km length of the Main Ridge Prospect.
- These gold anomalies are located in the same areas where strongly altered +1g/t Au rock chip results were previously recorded, reinforcing the potential for a large epithermal or high-level porphyry gold system.
- The upcoming drilling program is being expanded to test these new targets, with a Reverse Circulation and diamond drill rig scheduled to arrive next week.
- The scale of these anomalies further enhances the prospectivity of the project and demonstrates the broader gold potential of the Lachlan Fold Belt region.

DevEx Resources (ASX: DEV or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that it has further enhanced the prospectivity of the Main Ridge Prospect, located within the **Basin Creek Project**, NSW following receipt of encouraging new soil geochemistry results ahead of its maiden drilling program.

The latest results have significantly expanded the extensive system of gold-in-soil anomalies delineated at the Main Ridge Prospect and identified additional priority drill targets.

The results show that the gold anomalies form a continuous trend which stretches the full **+3.5km length** of the Main Ridge Prospect, where previous rock chip sampling by the Company returned grades of up to 8.0g/t Au in strongly altered felsic to intermediate volcanic and porphyry rocks (see ASX announcement – 14th April and 6th May 2020).

Commenting on the results, DevEx Managing Director, Brendan Bradley said: *“These new results from our systematic program of soil geochemistry at Basin Creek indicate that we have a near surface and continuous gold system extending over a very large area which is much more extensive than we initially believed. This is an exciting development right on the eve of our maiden drill program, which is scheduled to get underway next week.”*

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“The Basin Creek Project area has had little exploration since the early 80’s, despite its location within one of the world’s most endowed mining regions. Building on the strong foundation established by our exploration results over the past six months, the upcoming drilling program will test the potential of this large and highly prospective near surface gold system.”

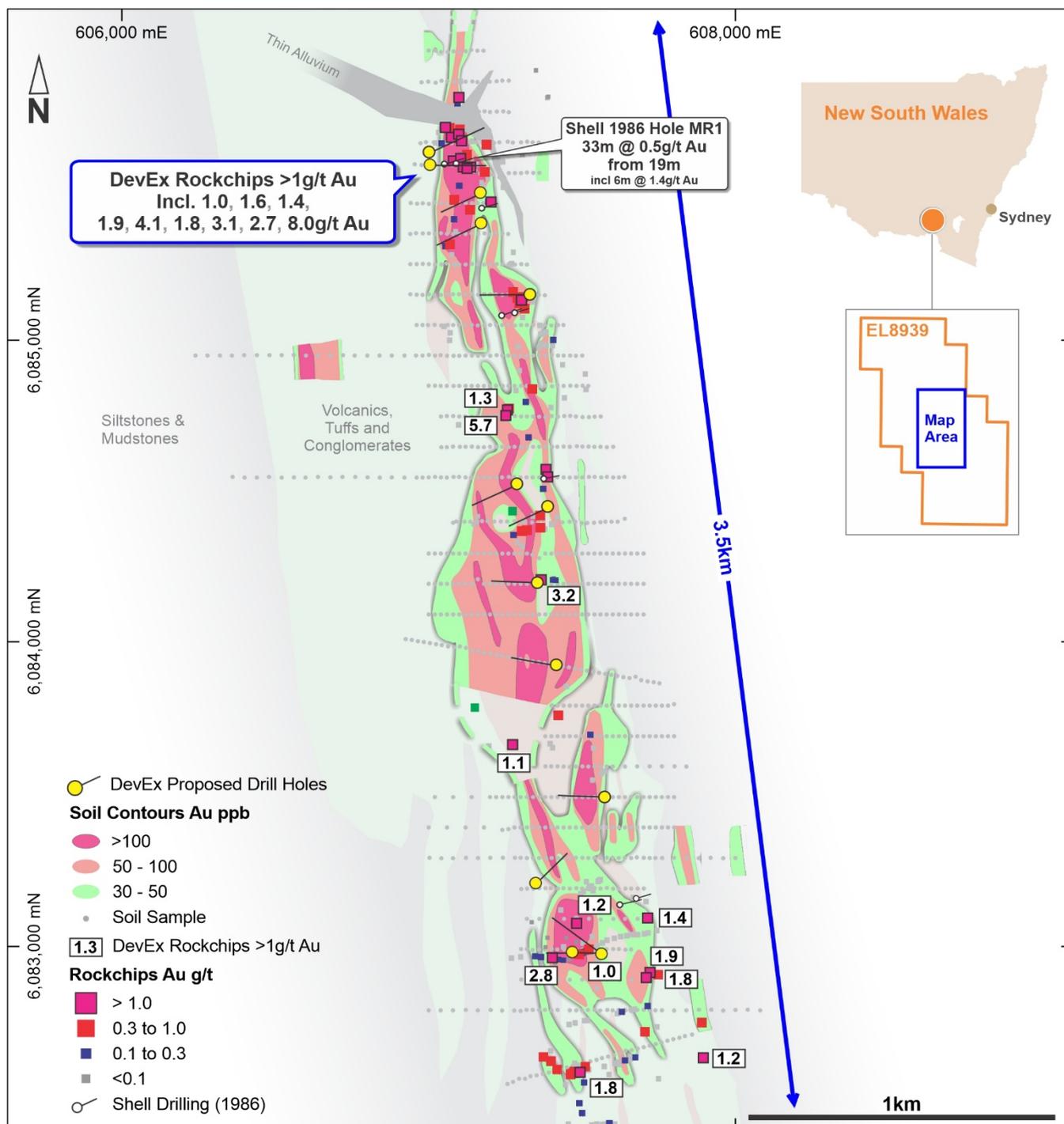


Figure 1: Main Ridge Prospect showing the newly identified gold-in-soil anomalies relative to previous rock chip gold results. Soil geochemistry has defined several extensive gold anomalies and DevEx is now planning to drill these targets.

The anomalies overlie an elongate felsic porphyry/dome – mixed rhyolite, tuffs, breccias and porphyry rocks – all showing a close association with an extensive area of quartz stockwork and sheeted veins, strong silicification and sericite, clay and potassium feldspar (adularia) alteration. Anomalous gold-in-rock chip and soil samples are also closely associated with other elevated pathfinder metals including silver, molybdenum, bismuth and antimony, suggesting the presence of an epithermal or high-level porphyry gold system.

Follow-up soil geochemical surveys are also in progress on the south-eastern side of the Main Ridge Prospect, where recent rock chip sampling identified anomalous gold, up to 1.2g/t Au, within sulphide-bearing quartz veins (Figure 1 and Appendix 1). The compilation of exploration data has resulted in the definition of several large +1,000m long priority drill targets combining to form one continuous +3.5km long gold system (Figure 1).

Next Steps

Preparations for drilling of these gold anomalies using Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling are well underway with a drill contract in place and the rigs scheduled to arrive on site next week. The Company is also expanding the size of the upcoming drill program to include these additional gold anomalies within the +3.5km long gold system defined at the Main Ridge Prospect.

Basin Creek Project Background

The Basin Creek Project is located within Silurian volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt, a major metalliferous province which hosts world-class copper-gold deposits such as Cadia-Ridgeway (Newcrest Mining) and Northparkes (China Molybdenum Co Ltd), as well as several large-scale Silurian age gold deposits including the McPhillamys Gold Project (Regis Resources Limited), a +2Moz gold deposit.

Granted in February this year, the Basin Creek Exploration Licence is located to the south-west of the Company's Junee Copper-Gold Project and represents a significant addition to DevEx's holding in this highly prospective region (see Figure 2).

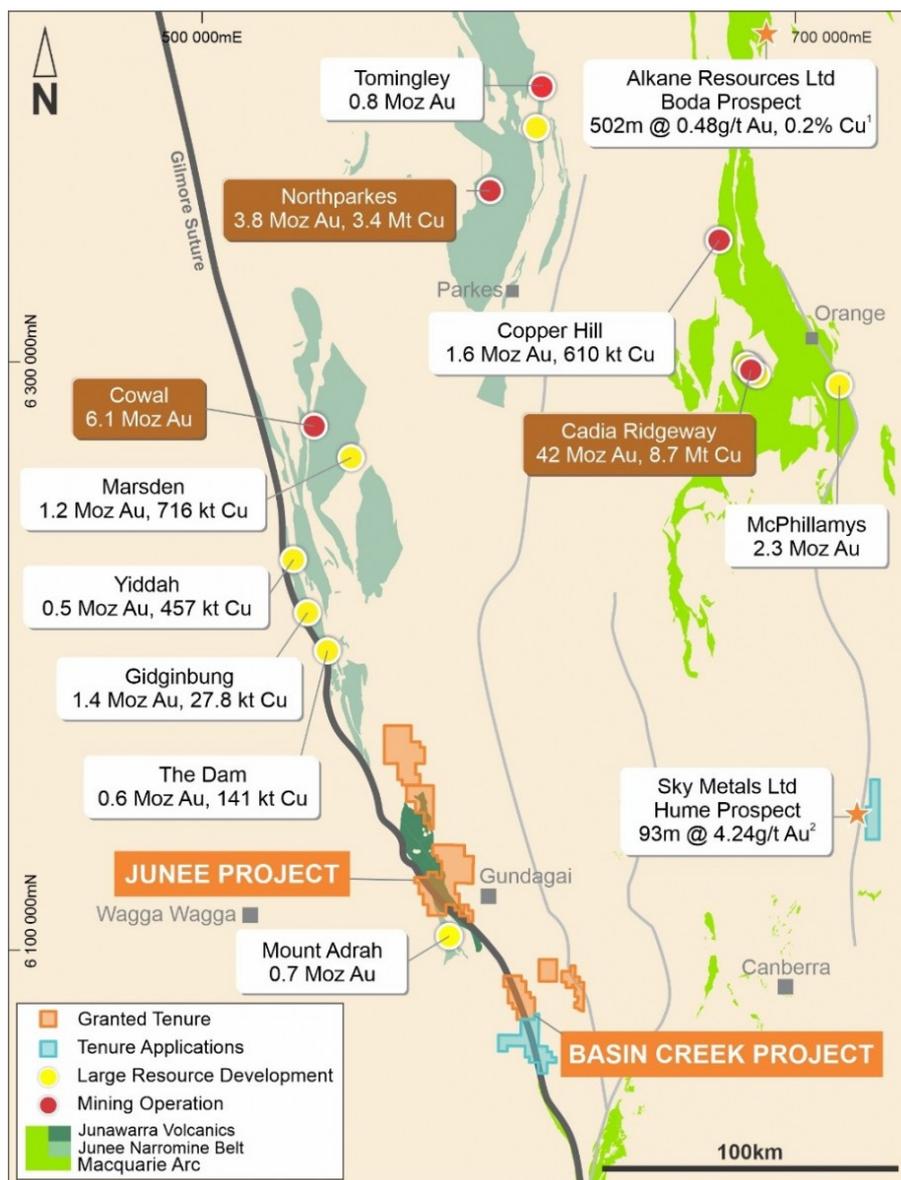


Figure 2: Location of the Basin Creek Project, in close proximity to the Junee Project within the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.



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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by DevEx Resources Limited and reviewed by Mr Brendan Bradley who is the Managing Director of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bradley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Bradley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to previous exploration activities within the Basin Creek Project is extracted from the ASX announcement titled "New strong gold anomalies prioritised for upcoming drill program at the Basin Creek Project, NSW" released on 23rd June 2020 and "Extensive zone of gold in rock chips identified at the Basin Creek Copper-Gold Project, NSW" released on 14th April 2020 and "More strong gold rock chip results over a +4km strike length at the Basin Creek Copper-Gold Project, NSW" released on the 6th May 2020. 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 announcement 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 announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

REFERENCES

2. Source: Sky Metals Ltd ASX Announcement 10th February 2020.
3. Source: Alkane Resource Ltd ASX Announcement 9th September 2020.

Appendix 1.

Complete listing of recent Company rock chips from Main Ridge Prospect. Rock chips are typically from outcrop (O) or loose rocks from the local area (F). Gold values have been rounded to 2 decimal places.

Sample No	East GDA94	North GDA94	Status	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Mo g/t	Pb g/t	Bi g/t	Sb g/t
AO10070	607484	6083084	O	1.22	3.0	3.7	90	0.46	8.3
AO10449	607895	6082643	F	1.21	0.7	19.1	75	0.13	5.6
AO10448	607891	6082759	O	0.67	1.5	4.4	137	0.14	8.8
AO10080	607274	6084440	F	0.31	4.4	7.6	326	0.05	17.0
AO10069	607479	6083079	O	0.29	0.8	6.4	108	0.73	7.2
AO10434	607439	6082965	O	0.19	0.8	0.6	13	0.23	6.4
AO10436	607424	6082968	F	0.19	1.3	1.2	359	0.18	6.0
AO10079	607415	6084213	O	0.12	0.8	7.5	175	0.20	6.7
AO10075	607404	6084214	O	0.11	1.8	1.4	165	0.07	13.7
AO10450	607473	6083087	O	0.11	0.5	3.4	96	1.01	28.6
AO10078	607414	6084213	O	0.07	0.7	11.7	125	0.21	6.4
AO10076	607408	6084218	O	0.06	1.2	1.0	129	0.12	10.0
AO10077	607409	6084219	O	0.06	1.8	0.6	54	0.10	9.8
AO10438	607402	6082979	F	0.06	1.6	2.0	598	0.15	11.3
AO10072	607450	6083039	O	0.06	1.1	8.8	117	0.13	8.8
AO10440	607382	6083007	F	0.04	0.7	0.6	115	0.15	5.2
AO10073	607353	6084207	O	0.03	0.4	2.0	196	0.44	4.4
AO10435	607347	6082981	F	0.03	0.7	0.5	40	0.19	68.6
AO10071	607482	6083024	O	0.03	0.3	1.7	136	0.43	6.8
AO10433	607457	6082968	F	0.02	1.2	0.7	16	0.16	4.7
AO10439	607398	6082975	F	0.01	1.1	0.8	32	0.03	10.2
AO10437	607412	6082954	F	0.01	1.5	0.5	438	0.19	6.1
AO10441	607388	6083039	F	0.01	0.4	0.9	110	0.34	3.6
AO10443	607475	6085583	O	0.01	0.3	69.4	11	4.12	1.4
AO10445	607387	6085797	F	0.01	0.3	3.7	10	4.87	1.3
AO10082	607158	6084405	O	0.01	0.1	0.4	14	0.14	10.8
AO10074	607349	6084203	F	0.01	0.2	0.5	29	0.43	6.5
AO10081	607147	6084397	O	0.01	0.2	0.6	12	0.05	12.1
AO10446	607390	6085800	F	0.01	0.1	2.8	2	1.65	0.9
AO10083	607161	6084423	O	0.01	0.1	0.4	12	0.07	7.9
AO10442	607337	6083090	F	0.01	0.2	0.8	502	0.04	1.9
AO10444	607480	6085589	F	0.01	2.5	1.0	3	26.60	1.6
AO10447	607350	6085887	O	0.01	0.0	0.5	2	0.44	0.3

Appendix 2. Main Ridge Prospect - JORC 2012 Table

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Company soil samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has collected an additional 319 soil samples (incl 4 duplicates) on a nominal 100mN x 20mE grid in the centre and a 200mN x 100mE to the south, sampling, generally 3kg samples, from the C Horizon. An additional 570 pulp samples from the original June 2020 soil sampling program were also re-sent for analysis by Fire Assay technique. Soil samples are representative for the general area where they are collected. Soil samples were systematic and collected on a grid. Soil samples were dried and sieved (-2mm) on site to a ~300g sample and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. <p>Rock chip samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company collected 33 rock chip samples from reconnaissance mapping of outcrop (O), and float (F) samples. The tables in the report denotes what is outcrop, subcrop and float. Company rock chip samples attempted to be representative for the general outcrop in the area. Rock samples typically represented multiple chips from the broader outcrop using a hammer to collect the chips. Company rock chip samples typically ranged from 0.5kg to 2kg in size. Sampling techniques for previous rock chip samples are discussed in the Company's announcement on the 14th April and 6th May 2020. <p>Drilling Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical sampling techniques for Shell Company of Australia Limited ("Shell") drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling techniques for Shell drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill sample recovery for Shell drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company records of the rock chip results were qualitative. The Prospect is at an early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation applicable. Historical drill logging for Shell drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
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. 	<p>Company soil samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected in the field as a bulk sample, and then dried and sieved using a -2mm mesh on site before submission. Sieved soil samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide SA. Samples were pulverised up to 250g with 85%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>passing <75um. Sample preparation is considered appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four field duplicates were collected and 4 company standards were submitted for analysis. Sieved samples generally averaged 300g and were considered an appropriate sieve size to remove rock detritus and sufficient sample mass for analysis. <p>Company rock chip samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were collected in the field as combination of large chips from outcrop or loose rocks (float) and combined within the sample bag. Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide SA. Entire samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing <75um. Sample preparation is considered appropriate. Rock samples are representative of the immediate area observed unless noted as float (F) which is generally seen as locally derived. Several chips were usually taken from the outcrop. Sample sizes are appropriate and typically range from 0.5kg to 2kg. <p>Shell Airtrack Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical sub-sampling techniques and sample preparations for Shell drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Company soil samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company sieved soil samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide SA. Entire samples (up to 250g) were pulverised with 85% passing <75um. Soils were analysed at ALS Perth for the full suite of elements including Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cr, Cu, In, Mo, Ni, Pb,Sb, Sn, Te, W, Zn with four acid digest ME-MS61 and with gold analysed by Au-AA25 30g Fire Assay with AA finish. Results are considered to be near total. An additional 570 pulp samples from the original June 2020 soil sampling program were also reanalysed for gold by Au-AA25 30g Fire Assay with AA Finish following fire assay check analysis of the original aqua regia analysis which identified that near surface biota caused incomplete digestion of the original aqua regia gold analysis. New soil anomalies presented within this report now show gold analysis by Fire Assay technique. Company duplicates and standards were included with the rock analysis. Acceptable levels of accuracy from these rock chips has been established. <p>Rock chip samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company rock samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide SA. Entire samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing <75um. Rocks were analysed for the full suite of elements including Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cr, Cu, In, Mo, Ni, Pb,Sb, Sn, Te, W, Zn with four acid digest ME-MS61r and with gold analysed by Au-AA26 fire assay 50g charge and AA finish. Results are considered to be near total. Internal laboratory duplicates and standards where included with the rock analysis. Acceptable levels of accuracy from these rock chips has been established <p>Shell AirTrack Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shell drill hole samples are discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	<p>Company soil and rock chip samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and rock chip samples were collected and submitted by Company personnel/contractors. Soil and rock chip anomalies have been further investigated in the field by Company geological personnel/contractors. Data was recorded in ticket books. Soil and rock chip sample locations and were entered into an excel spread sheet. No adjustment to assay data has taken place. <p>Shell AirTrack Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shell's AirTrack drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
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"> No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. <p>Company soil and rock chip samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's soil and rock chip sampling is expected to be accurate to within 4 metres. Sampling used a hand held GPS. The grid system used for rock chip sampling and mapping is Map Grid of Australia (MGA) GDA94 Zone 55. Topographic control is considered to be suitable for the soil and rock chip sampling program. <p>Historical Exploration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical point rock chip samples are discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020. Shell's Airtrack Drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
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"> No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. New soil samples were collected on a 100mN x 20mE grid over the central area (consistent with previous soil samples from June 2020). A southern soil sampling survey tested for southern extensions on a 200mN x 100mE grid. No assay compositing has occurred. Shell's Airtrack Drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
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. 	<p>Company soil samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling was collected on systematic 100mN x 20mE grid lines in the centre of the Main Ridge Prospect and designed to test gold and other metals distribution within the soil profile. A southern soil sampling survey tested for southern extensions on a 200mN x 100mE grid. <p>Rock chip samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling are rock chips and dependant on outcrop. <p>Shell AirTrack Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shell's AirTrack drilling is discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody for recent soil samples were managed by the Company's personnel and delivered to a courier company for delivery to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide SA.
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"> Samples are soil samples collected during a field trip to site. Sample methodology are routine, and no audits or reviews has taken place.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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"> The Basin Creek Project represents Exploration Licence EL8939 (103 sq km) granted in February 2020 by the New South Wales Planning and Environment, Resources and Energy Department. An additional Exploration License Application (ELA) 5946 has been lodged with the New South Wales Planning and Environment, Resources and Energy Department. This Application is currently undergoing assessment. The Company holds 100% of EL8939 through its wholly owned subsidiary TRK Resources Pty Ltd. The majority of EL8939 lies within rural free-hold land requiring TRK Resources Pty Ltd to enter into formal land access agreements with individual landowners, prior to any field activity, as prescribed by New South Wales State Law including the Mining Act 1992. The Company has rural land access agreements over the majority of the Main Ridge Prospect. EL8939 is considered to be in good standing.
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"> The company has completed a comprehensive open file review of historical exploration within EL8939 with a focus on the Main Ridge Prospect. Other prospects within the tenement still requiring further review. Historical exploration focussed on surface geochemistry including a) soil geochemistry by AAA and Jododex for base metals which defined an extensive lead anomaly over the felsic dome/porphyry. Point rock chips for gold by previous explorers such as AAA and Shell and Comet Resources; Companies such as Shell and Comet also completed continuous rock sampling over 50m intervals. This sampling is not considered appropriate, nor representing the 50m sample length given the effects of dilution or enhancement by inconsistencies in outcrop due to reduced outcrop by weathering and alteration b) mapping and observed alteration (including petrology) by these companies c) and the Shell 1986 Airtrack drilling. Recent soil geochemistry by the Company now shows that the majority of the 1986 Shell Airtrack Drilling tested the eastern edge of the anomaly drilling away from (to the east) of the main soil anomalies. Companies including AOG, AAA, Jododex carried out ground EM and limited IP in the mid-1970s with a focus for massive sulphide Pb Zn Cu mineralisation. Besides the age of the work, these works would be inappropriate for the style of mineralisation being considered at Main Ridge. Vulcan Mines Pty Ltd carried out a detailed helimag survey (Geo Instruments) in 1996 on 100m east west traverses with a mean terrain clearance of ~60m. The magnetics was recorded using a Geometrics G833 helium vapour magnetometer. Radiometric data was recorded using an Exploranium GR820 spectrometer. Comet Resources carried out spectral scans on rock chips in the northern part of the Main Ridge Prospect. Preliminary review of the data shows a central kaolinite zone with muscovite dominant mineralogy, surrounded by phengite alteration. These results require further review.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Basin Creek Project is located 8km south west of Tumut, in south-central NSW within the Lachlan Fold Belt. The licence incorporates the western edge of the Ordovician to Silurian volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Tumut Trough with the western edge bounded by the regional metalliferous Gilmore Suture (Fault Zone). Local geology is described as comprising volcanoclastic sediments, with zones of extrusive

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks and porphyry rocks (ranging from rhyolite, dacite and andesite).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although explored originally for volcanogenic massive sulphide type mineralisation (on account of the extensive lead in soil anomaly) recent explorers indicate the style of gold mineralisation and associated alteration at Main Ridge Prospect is indicative of an epithermal or high-level porphyry type mineralisation style. The noted presence of chalcedonic veins and adularia alteration supports this view. Other large Silurian Gold deposits within the Lachlan Fold Belt include the McPhillamys Gold Deposit further to the north. Alternate views into the mineralisation style at McPhillamys suggests the gold deposit to be either a modified volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, or alternatively a sheared epithermal deposit.
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"> This report refers to historical open-file AirTrack drill holes by Shell and are discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020. All historical Main Ridge Prospect drill holes found within open file reports are presented in the figure of this report. No other drilling is known to exist at the Main Ridge Prospect. Drilling elsewhere within the tenure is yet to be compiled as it lies away from the Main Ridge Prospect.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of Shell AirTrack drilling are discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020. In reporting of the Company's recent soil sample results no weight averaging techniques, maximum or minimum grade truncations have been applied. No metal equivalents are applied.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intercepts are discussed within the Company's announcement on the 14th April 2020. Company soil samples represent the distribution of the gold within the local soil profile and is designed to exclude rock fragments. Grade distribution within soil samples are not designed to be reflective of the grade of the underlying rocks, but rather the distribution of gold within the soil profile. Geological mapping of surface mineralisation identified both moderate west to vertical dipping structures and geology however outcrop was not of sufficient quality to gain confidence on overall dip of mineralisation. Many quartz veins observed were stock works.
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"> Refer to figures in the body of text.
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"> Company soil results and rock chip samples are reported on Figure 1.
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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information presented in this report combines in display using figures - previous explorers' geological observations, alteration and interpretations, lead in soil geochemistry, rock chip samples (points) and drilling. Recent outcrop mapping and rock chip sampling is provided

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	in a figure in the report to provide additional context to results.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is now preparing a drill program to test several priority gold anomalies over the +3.5 kilometre long gold system at Main Ridge Prospect. In addition, the Company is planning to expand its drill hole program to include drilling beneath the new soil anomalies within the centre of the Main Ridge Prospect. The Company is lodging additional drilling approval Applications with the Regulatory Authority for permission to carry out an expanded drilling campaign over the entire prospect. The Company is continuing its review of other prospects at Basin Creek Project (gold and base metals) over the coming months.