26 February 2021 ABN 39 077 435 520

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Havilah Resources Limited (**Havilah** or the **Company**) is pleased to present its Activity Report for the 3 months ended 31 January 2021 (**quarter**).

## Significant Events for the Quarter

- Continuing positive progress on West Kalkaroo feasibility study, with receipt of cost inputs required to develop the financial model.
- Preparation of the Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (**PEPR**) document well advanced with lodgement expected next quarter.
- Discussions initiated with various potential financiers and contractors for West Kalkaroo.
- South Australian government notification that the Kalkaroo project will be eligible for a new mine reduced state royalty rate of 2% for the first 5 years of production.
- Reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling of the target fault intersection zone at Kalkaroo returned economic grade copper and gold drilling results including:
  - 16 metres of 1.31 g/t gold in the base of Tertiary and upper saprolite gold zones.
  - 10 metres of 1.51 g/t gold in the saprolite gold zone.
  - 13 metres of 1.37% copper and 0.55 g/t gold in the copper sulphide zone.
- The rare earth element (**REE**) collaborative research work has identified non-radioactive bastnasite as the chief REE mineral and established that it can be concentrated.
- Two RC drillholes completed at the Croziers copper-tungsten-REE prospect identified the prospective sequence position but only minor mineralisation at this stage.
- Magnetotelluric surveying over the Kalkaroo orebody in collaboration with the University of Adelaide commenced and preliminary interpretation indicates promising results.
- 19,341,174 new ordinary shares were issued at $0.17 per share via two Placements that raised $3.3 million (before costs) from institutional and sophisticated investors.
- In an important vote of confidence by shareholders, the Company also raised $2.7 million (before costs) via an oversubscribed Share Purchase Plan (**SPP**) for which 15,990,374 new ordinary shares were issued.
- Annual General Meeting was held on 16 December 2020, with both resolutions passed.

## Advanced Project Activities

### *Kalkaroo Copper-Gold-Cobalt Project (HAV 100% ownership)*

Havilah has a staged strategic plan to develop its flagship Kalkaroo copper-gold deposit commencing with a lower capital expenditure operation that initially focuses on mining the comparatively shallow and soft oxidised gold and native copper ore at West Kalkaroo. The West Kalkaroo gold open pit design is estimated to contain approximately 80,000-90,000 ounces of gold and 5,000 tonnes of native copper after removal of the soft free-dig overburden (Figure 1).

Directors consider this lower capital expenditure, initial gold mining development strategy is more likely to attract financing for West Kalkaroo and could in turn enhance the future development prospects of the much larger Kalkaroo copper-gold sulphide mining project. This approach has a high degree of optionality as the Kalkaroo project sulphide copper production could be initiated at any time after completion of the West Kalkaroo gold open pit, subject to sufficient capital being available.

Accordingly, demonstrating the feasibility of the West Kalkaroo gold open pit and securing PEPR approval, with the objective of commencing mining development activities at the earliest possible time, subject to financing, continued to be the priority objective of the Company during the quarter. Positive progress included receipt of mining cost quotes plus capital and operating cost estimates for a modular fit-for-purpose gold processing plant for a range of throughputs, as provided by Mincore Pty Ltd, a Melbourne-based mining process engineering firm. This has enabled AMC Consultants Pty Ltd to develop a robust internal financial model for the West Kalkaroo gold open pit, which will assist Havilah in its quest for potential financiers for the West Kalkaroo gold project.

The West Kalkaroo project economics will be assisted by a recent decision by the South Australian government that the Kalkaroo project will be eligible for a new mine reduced state royalty rate of 2% for the first 5 years of production.

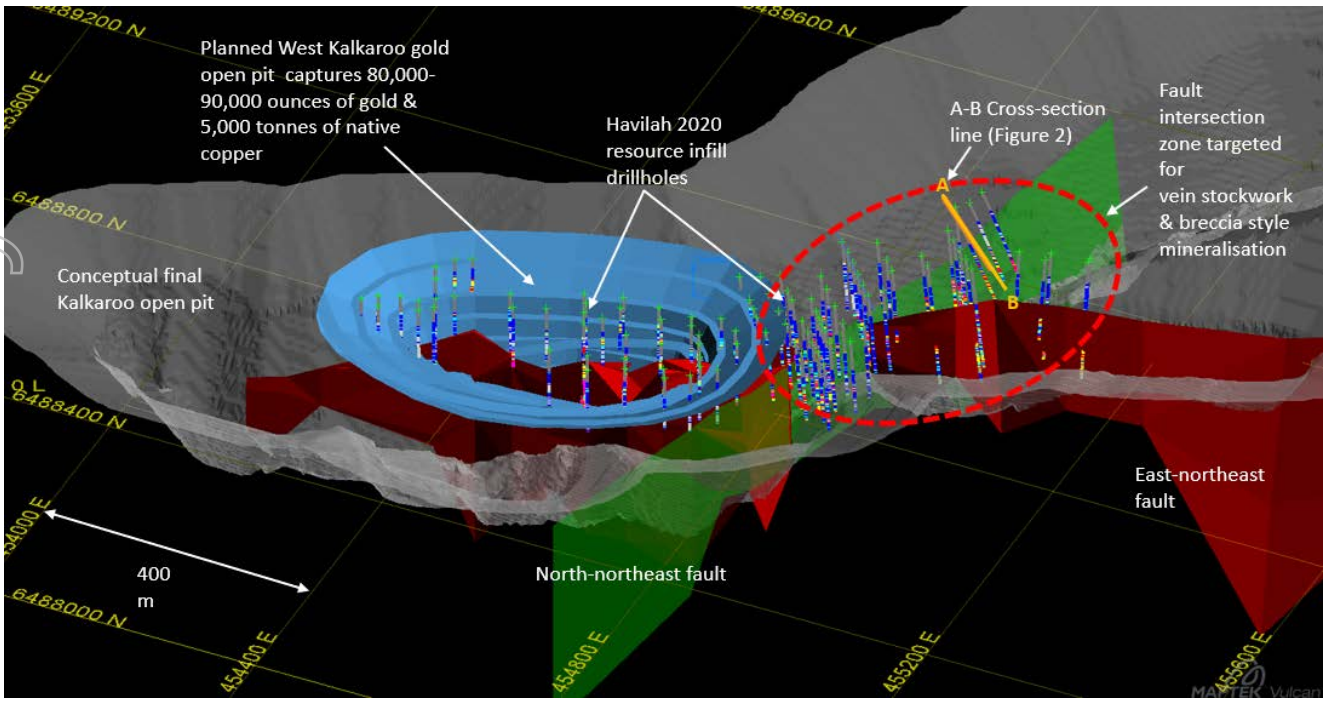


**Figure 1:** Location of drillhole cross section (Figure 2) in the fault intersection zone at West Kalkaroo. Also shown is the planned West Kalkaroo gold open pit outline (blue colour) which is being advanced towards development (if feasible), subject to receipt of required approvals and financing.

The Havilah technical team, with the assistance of consultants, has largely completed the final mining approval document, called a PEPR (Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation), which details the social and environmental impacts of the proposed West Kalkaroo mining operation, risk mitigation strategies and mine closure plans. It is expected that this document will be lodged with the Department for Energy and Mining (the regulator in South Australia) early next quarter.

It should be noted that Havilah has already secured the required mining permits for the Kalkaroo project (Mining Leases and Miscellaneous Purposes Licences). It also owns the surrounding Kalkaroo Station pastoral lease, thus providing unrestricted access.

RC drilling completed and assayed during the quarter targeted the Kalkaroo fault intersection zone (refer to ASX announcement of 1 February 2021). Significant drill intercepts returned from the fault intersection zone, and in part lying outside of the current Kalkaroo JORC Mineral Resource envelope, included:

**KKRC0588**: 16 metres of 1.31 g/t gold from 69-85 metres (base of Tertiary and upper saprolite gold zones).
37 metres of 0.52 g/t gold from 99-136 metres (saprolite gold and native copper zones).
21 metres of 0.39% copper from 136-157 metres (mostly chalcocite copper sulphide zone).

**KKRC0589**: (Figure 2) 5 metres of 0.72 g/t gold from 79-84 metres (base of Tertiary and upper saprolite gold zones).
22 metres of 0.40 g/t gold from 97-119 metres (saprolite gold zone).
31 metres of 0.19% copper from 150-181 metres (copper sulphide zone).

**KKRC0590**: (Figure 2) 10 metres of 1.51 g/t gold from 102-112 metres (saprolite gold zone).
13 metres of 1.37% copper and 0.55 g/t gold from 133-146 metres (copper sulphide zone).

The three holes above were drilled into the fault intersection zone that lies to the east of the planned West Kalkaroo gold open pit. This area is considered favourable for vein and breccia style copper-gold mineralisation due to greater fracturing intensity caused by the combined fault dislocations. The holes lie in the vicinity of NKAC0171 (a 1997 Newcrest Mining Limited aircore drillhole) that intersected 45 metres of 0.90 g/t gold and 12 metres of 1.07% copper (Figure 2).

Copper prices hit multi-year highs during the quarter amid a generally positive investment outlook for the commodities sector. Copper recently passed through the US$9,000 per tonne level, driven by supply side tightness and growing demand fuelled by economic stimulus and increasing investment in 'green energy' infrastructure. Most analysts consider that the copper intensive global 'green energy' initiatives will continue to underpin copper metal demand in the short to medium-term. US$10,000 per tonne copper is a question of 'when' rather than 'if' per US investment bank Jefferies and other respected forecasters. Kalkaroo with its large copper JORC Mineral Resource and Havilah's highly prospective 100% owned tenements in the Curnamona Craton are well positioned to benefit from this copper trend.

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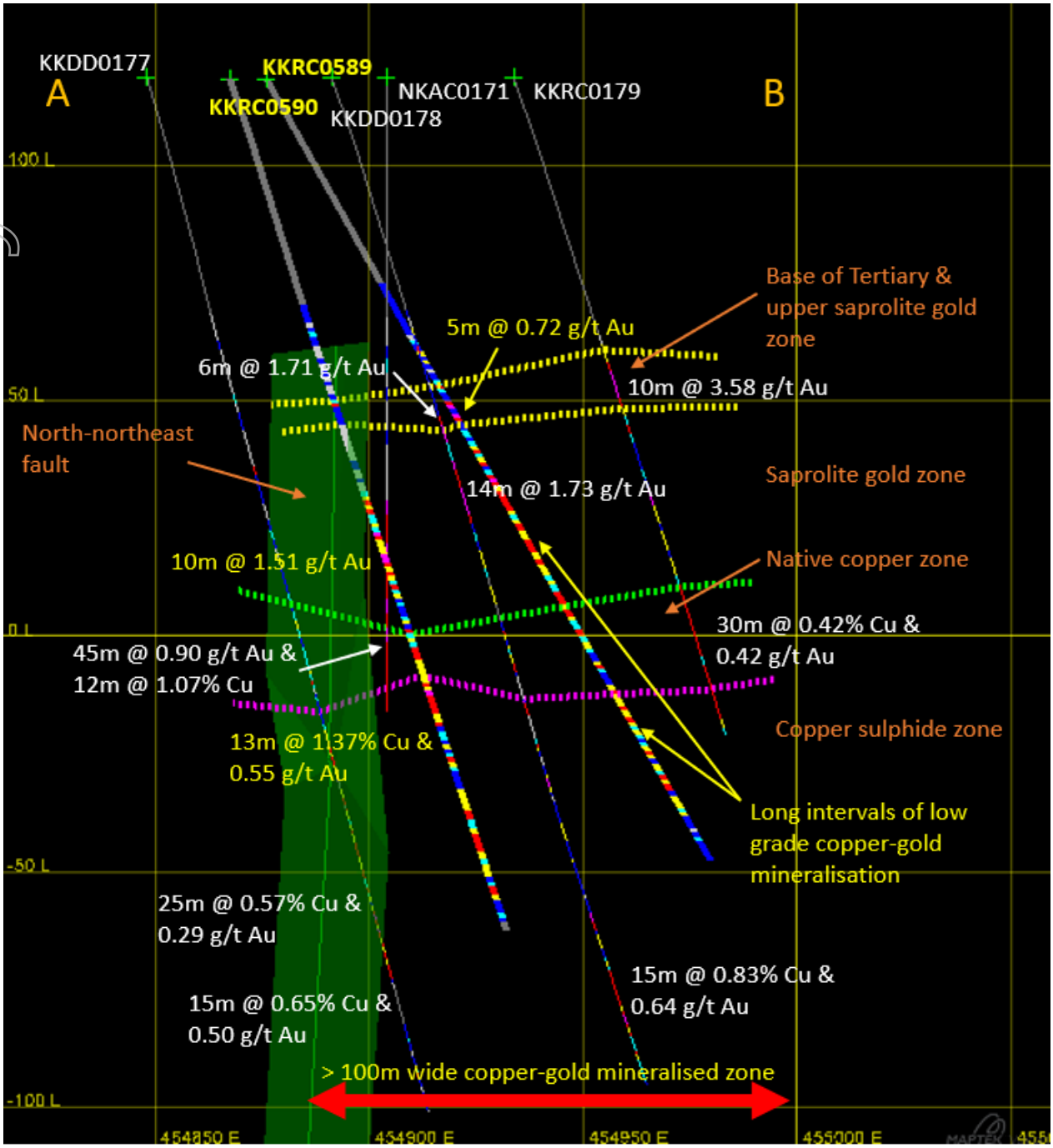


**Figure 2:** Cross-section A-B showing results for drillholes KKRC0589 and KKRC0590 (yellow colour) in the fault intersection zone at West Kalkaroo. These results plus those from earlier drillholes (white colour) define a > 100 metre wide zone of copper-gold mineralisation that is still open to the east and west and at depth. The levels of copper and gold in earlier Newcrest Mining Limited drillhole NKAC0171 are confirmed by the results from KKRC0590. The different zones of copper-gold mineralisation intersected by the drillholes are identified.

Substantial increases in long-term forecast US$ gold and copper prices since the original Kalkaroo pre-feasibility study (**PFS**) was released (refer to ASX announcement of 18 June 2019) has resulted in a 60% increase in the Kalkaroo project pre-tax $NPV_{7.5\%}$ to $903 million applying the same PFS financial model (refer to ASX announcement of 2 December 2020). At the time it was noted the Kalkaroo project net present value (**NPV**) was highly sensitive to copper and gold metal prices.

Low sovereign risk, advanced, large-scale open pit copper-gold development opportunities like Kalkaroo, with associated land ownership, are rare at a time when renewable energy and electric vehicles are adding to the demand for copper and cobalt. South Australia's mining friendly government and enforcement of world's best practice ESG (environmental, social and governance) regulations means the Kalkaroo project ticks all boxes as a potential future source of ethical copper (and potentially cobalt).

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***Mutooroo Copper-Cobalt-Gold Project (HAV 100% ownership)***

The Mutooroo project is a lode-style massive sulphide copper and cobalt deposit, located approximately 60 km southwest of Broken Hill, and 16 km south of the transcontinental railway line and Barrier Highway. It contains 195,000 tonnes of copper, 20,200 tonnes of cobalt and 82,100 ounces of gold in Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC Mineral Resources. A work program and budget for a future PFS, which includes a major component of additional resource drilling and process plant design and testing, will be partly funded out of the proceeds from the recent capital raisings. Additional funding to support the PFS and mining permitting work is being actively sought.

The surrounding Mutooroo Copper-Cobalt District is highly prospective for the discovery of additional copper, cobalt and gold resources and during the quarter ongoing evaluation of earlier exploration work in the region and digitising various maps and data continued. This compilation has highlighted many coincident geochemical anomalies in early explorer's and Havilah's surface geochemical sampling. Especially significant were several coincident high level gold anomalies (>0.5 ppm), usually with associated copper and/or cobalt. Follow up field reconnaissance has traced some of these anomalies to historic mine workings (e.g. Mingary Mine and Bellara) and often subtle sulphide gossan outcrops. The origin of other geochemical anomalies remains uncertain and further follow up surface sampling is required to determine the source.

The gold and copper exploration potential of the region is highlighted by the earlier high quality exploration work conducted by Minotaur Exploration Limited (**Minotaur**) at the Mingary Mine during 2014, who reported significant gold values over 600 metres of strike in two RC drillholes:

**Drillhole 14RCBH07:** 16 metres @ 1.07 g/t gold and 0.26% copper from 80-96 metres.
**Drillhole 14RCBH09:** 16 metres @ 0.66 g/t gold and 0.38% copper from 104-120 metres.

Minotaur's drilling intersected a disseminated sulphide lode in a silicified shear zone that could be traced for over 1 km to the north, with rock chip samples of outcropping lode containing up to 1.7 g/t gold (refer to Minotaur ASX release of 22 May 2014). Havilah plans to carry out follow up sampling and drilling of the sulphide lode as part of its exploration program in the region during 2021.

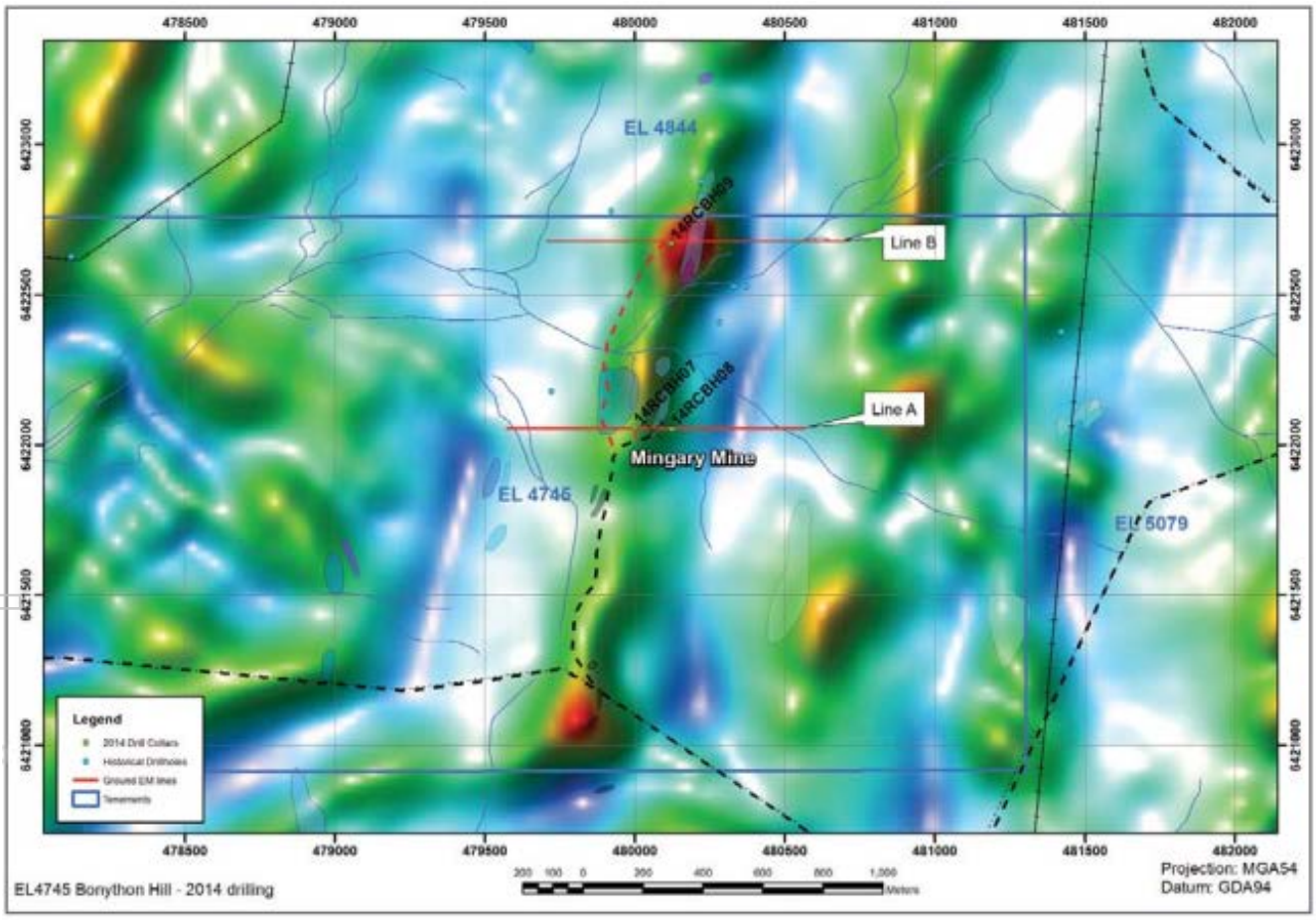


**Figure 3:** Enhanced aeromagnetic image taken from a Minotaur exploration report showing the location of Minotaur's exploration drillholes in relation to the Mingary Mine and the mineralised lode in the shear zone that is roughly coincident with a linear magnetic feature. With the benefit of current much higher copper and gold prices, Minotaur's drilling results may point to an economically significant new copper-gold discovery in the region, which warrants early follow-up shallow drilling

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***Grants Basin, Maldorky and Grants Iron Ore Projects (HAV 100% ownership)***

Havilah has previously reported an iron ore Exploration Target* at Grants Basin of 3.5-3.8 billion tonnes of 24-28% iron (refer to ASX announcement of 5 April 2019). The western end of this Exploration Target crops out as a solid mass of iron ore at least 270 metres thick from surface. It remains a high priority to carry out resource delineation drilling to convert a portion of the western end Exploration Target to a maiden JORC Mineral Resource, initially targeting at least 0.5 billion tonnes of iron ore that will form the basis for a mining scoping study in order to attract future project investment.

To this end Havilah has designed a several thousand metre RC drilling program and has recently pegged the drillholes on the ground. Plans are in hand for a native title heritage survey, following which drilling will commence.

* Note that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

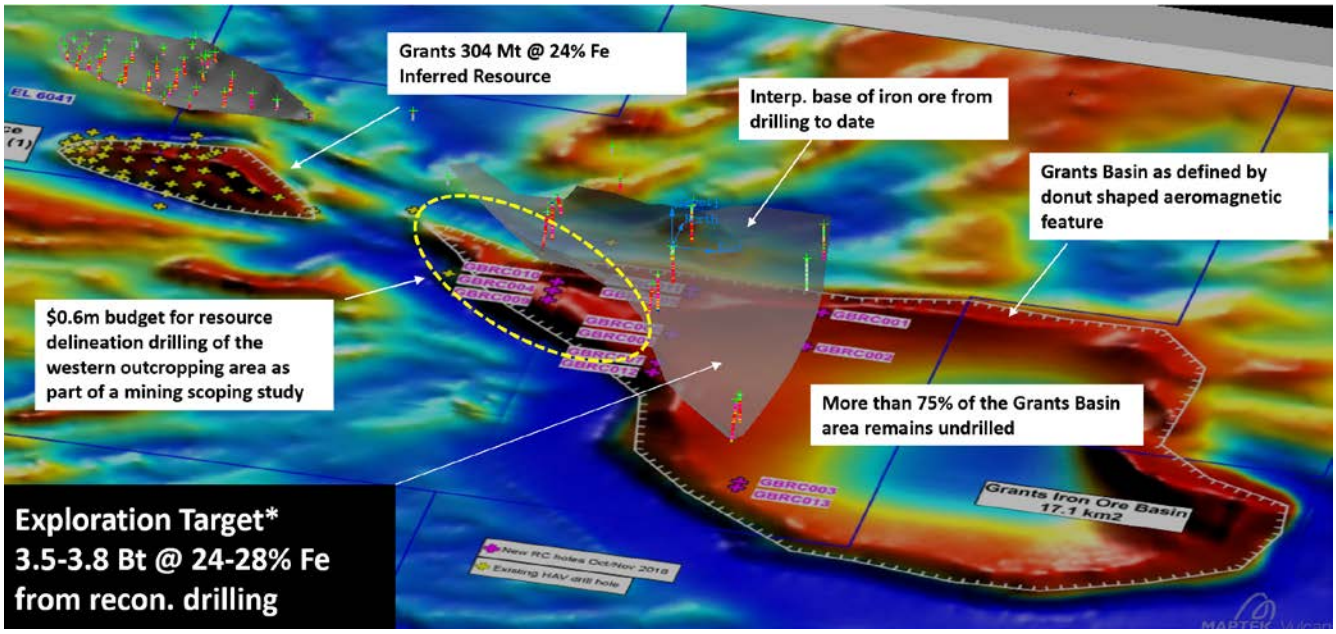


**Figure 4:** Grants Basin proposed drill program area at Western End with the objective of defining a maiden JORC iron ore resource of sufficient size to support a viable commercial operation in terms of mine life and processing plant throughput.

Port Augusta Operations

During early 2020 Havilah signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Port Augusta Operations Pty Ltd (**PAO**) for the future use of a planned large iron ore handling and transhipment facility near the city of Port Augusta (refer to ASX announcement of 28 February 2020). During January 2021, the South Australian government approved the development application for the former Port Augusta power station site to be transformed into a modern port, to be called Port Playford, providing export shipping services to existing and future mining operations and projects in the North Gawler, Curnamona and Braemar iron ore regions (see South Australia government Media Release dated 19 January 2021).

Minister for Planning, Vickie Chapman, said PAO plans to invest more than $100 million over the next 18 months. There is scope for this site to accommodate a range of commodities and activities, including mineral processing. Construction is expected to commence during mid-calendar 2021. PAO's intention is to load commodities onto shallow-draft self-unloading vessels at the facility's wharf to capesize, ocean-going bulk carriers, moored at existing offshore transhipment points on the Spencer Gulf.

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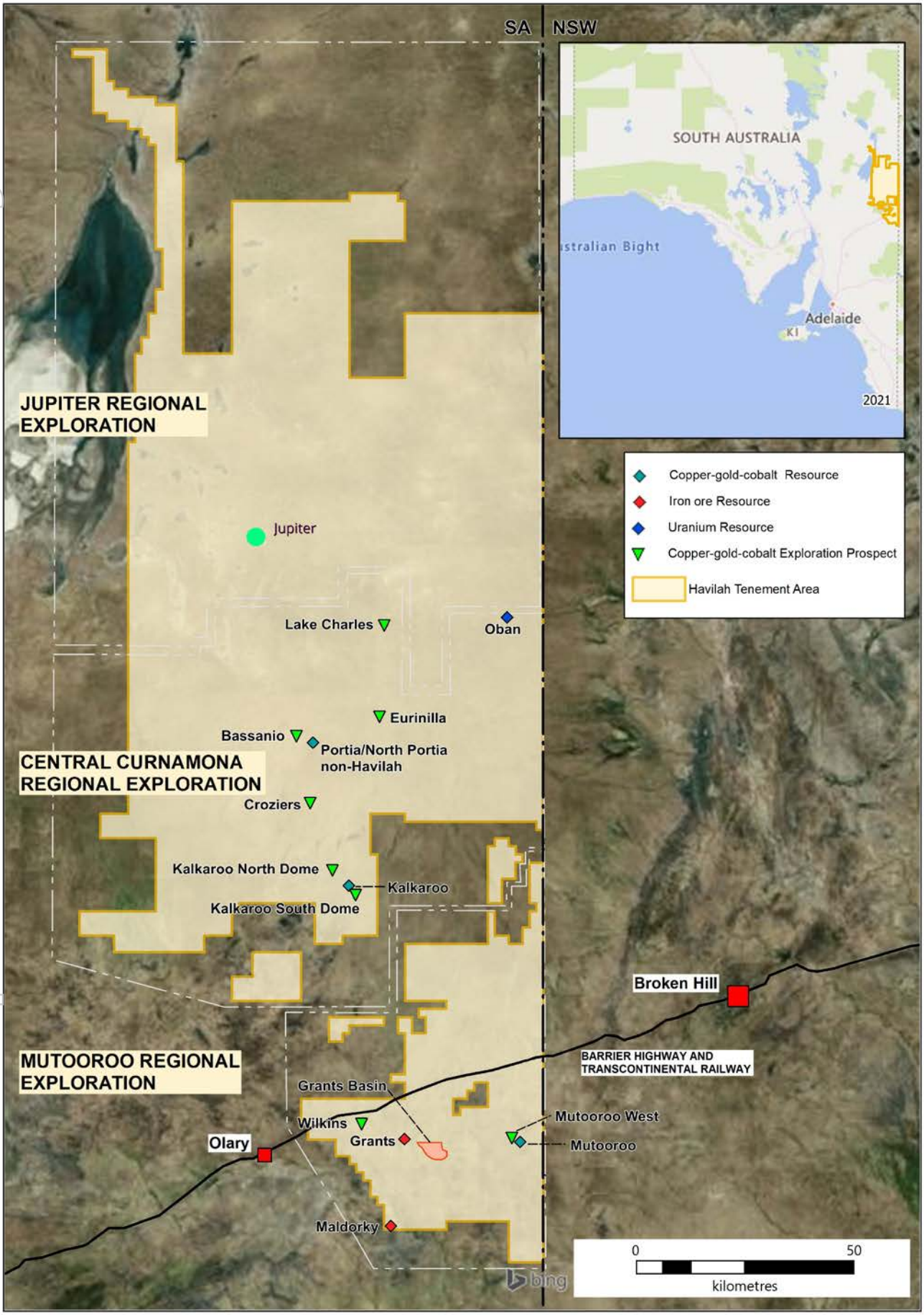


**Figure 5:** Havilah's deposit, prospect and tenement portfolio in northeastern South Australia, near Broken Hill.

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**Exploration Project Activities**

One of the Company's major assets is its ~16,000 km$^2$ tenement holding in the Curnamona Craton, which covers most of the extensively mineralised but poorly explored Curnamona Copper Belt, as well as the emerging Mutooroo Copper-Cobalt District. Replenishing the project pipeline with new economic discoveries leveraging off Havilah's large prospective tenement holding and utilising the Company's extensive knowledge base therefore remains a key focus. After the restrictions of 2020, plans are in hand to conduct native title heritage surveys that will allow exploration drilling to re-commence on some high priority targets.

***Croziers Copper-Tungsten-REE Prospect (HAV 100% ownership)***

During December 2020, two RC drillholes (CRRC020 and CRRC021) were drilled at 200 metre spacings to the west of the previously drilled magnetite skarn horizon, that has associated significant copper, tungsten and REE mineralisation (refer to ASX announcement of 18 April 2017), Figures 6 and 7. The aim of these holes was to test the theory that the magnetite skarn has replaced a hangingwall carbonate unit and that from previous experience, the potentially mineralised regional Prospective Sequence that hosts the Kalkaroo and North Portia copper-gold deposits, should occur stratigraphically ~150 to 200 metres below.

The holes intersected typical hangingwall pelites, comprising dark grey to black graphitic shales and siltstones, before passing into what could be interpreted to be a poorly developed, less sulphidic and thinner than usual Prospective Sequence and then into typical magnetic footwall rocks towards the bottom of drillhole CRRC021 (Figure 6), approximately 275 metres below the hangingwall carbonate.

Both holes were weakly anomalous in copper throughout (generally <300ppm), with scattered higher results of up to 2,390ppm, some associated with weak magnetite skarn alteration. There were no significant gold results, apart from some scattered low values (0.1 to 0.83ppm) in the weathered zone (saprolite) in drillhole CRRC021.

The hangingwall rocks are typically anomalous in arsenic (~150 to 450ppm) and zinc ranged from 150 to 2,500ppm in the hangingwall and Prospective Sequence rocks.

There are no significantly anomalous REEs (lanthanum) and tungsten apart from some dispersion or enrichment in the saprolite (<150ppm lanthanum and <450ppm tungsten), which may be lateral dispersion from the hangingwall lode. The footwall is typically barren, with a sudden drop off in most elements of interest.

It is considered that the two drillholes successfully tested the proposed exploration model, having covered the entire sequence from below the hangingwall carbonate, the Prospective Sequence and into the footwall. Unfortunately, the Prospective Sequence at this location is either poorly developed and thinner than usual or may have been largely or completely sheared out. It is difficult to tell which is the case with any certainty by logging RC drill chips.

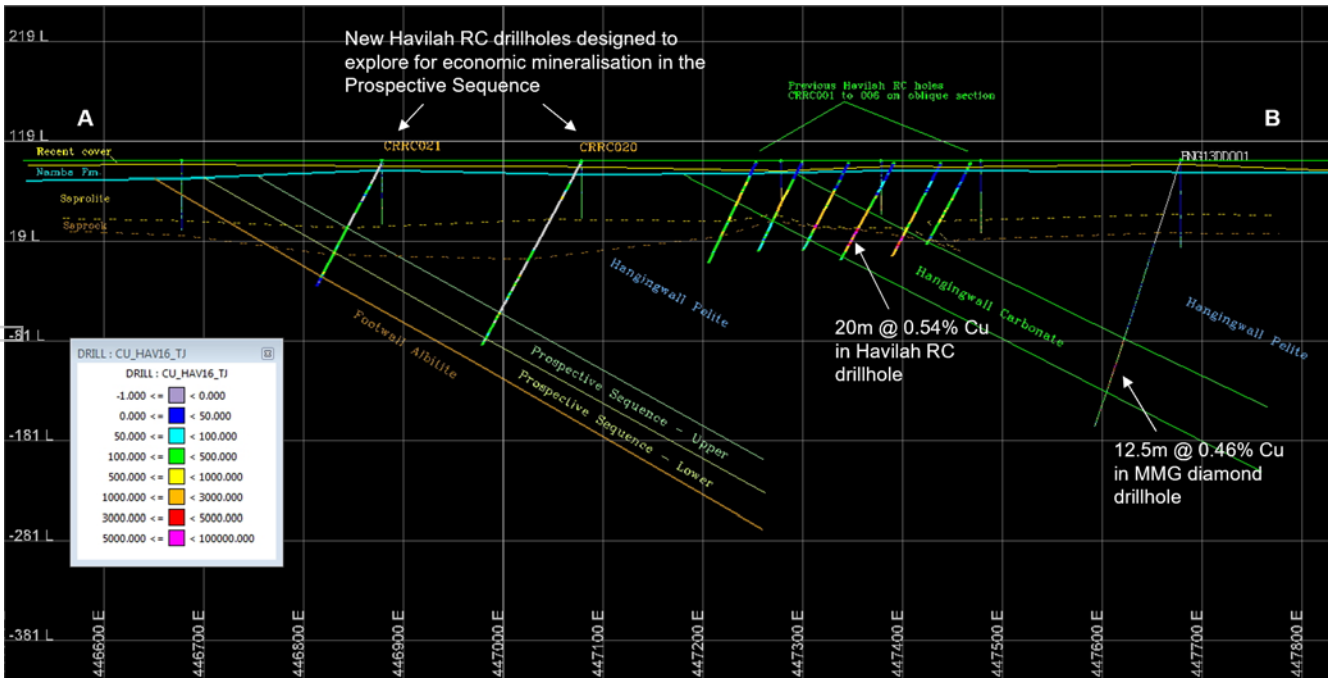


**Figure 6:** Showing the two RC drillholes (CRRC020 and CRRC021) that tested the interpreted up-dip, near surface projection of the regional stratabound Prospective Sequence at Croziers that is the main host to copper-gold mineralisation throughout the Curnamona Craton, including the Kalkaroo copper-gold deposit.

The area still has high prospectivity for copper, gold, REE and tungsten mineralisation based on earlier Pasminco-Werrie Gold joint venture drilling immediately to the north, and other targets will be drilled in the area once cleared by native title heritage surveys.

This drilling is being supported by an ADI (Accelerated Discovery Initiative) grant, a major objective of which was to obtain bulk drill samples to allow study of the mineralogical and metallurgical recovery parameters for REE at Croziers in a research collaboration with the University of South Australia (refer to ASX announcement of 1 June 2020). Anomalously high levels of REE were previously noted in assays from Croziers (refer to ASX announcement of 7 January 2020).

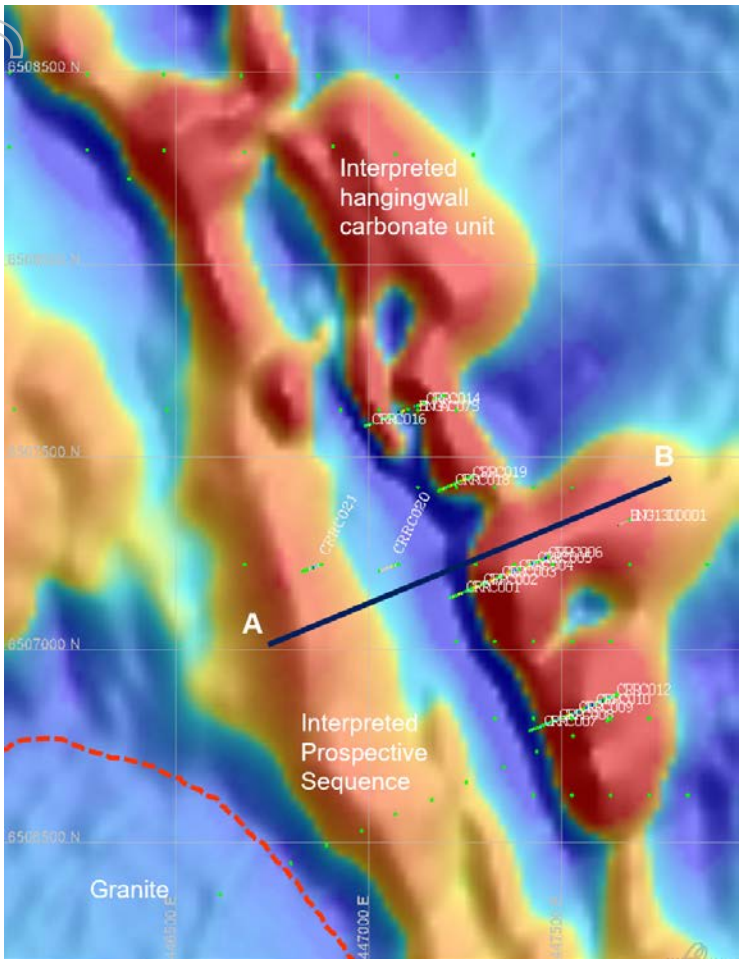


**Figure 7:** Showing the magnetic anomaly associated with the regional stratabound Prospective Sequence at Croziers (orange-red linear feature in centre of image) that was tested by two RC drillholes (CRRC020 and CRRC021). Figure 6 shows the cross-section (A-B) through these two drillholes and earlier drillholes to the east that intersected appreciable copper, REE and tungsten mineralisation. The mineralised skarn altered hangingwall carbonate unit that lies to the east has a higher magnetic response due to appreciable magnetite replacement. These linear magnetic features extend for several kilometres to the north where they are associated with significant copper-gold in earlier shallow Pasminco-Werrie Gold joint venture drillholes.

***Rare Earth Potential Highlighted for Kalkaroo Project and Other Prospects (HAV 100% ownership)***

Havilah had previously highlighted the widespread REE associated with copper-gold mineralisation in the Curnamona Craton, including at West Kalkaroo (refer to ASX announcement of 7 January 2020). This was subsequently confirmed by an independent world expert in the field, namely Emeritus Professor Ken Collerson, who drew analogies to Bayan Obo in China, the largest REE deposit in the world (refer to ASX announcement of 19 February 2020).

In collaboration with the University of South Australia's Future Industries Institute (**UniSA**), Havilah has been conducting research studies into the nature of REE mineralisation associated with the saprolite gold ore at West Kalkaroo (refer to ASX announcement of 1 June 2020). Bastnasite, a REE carbonate-fluoride mineral, has been identified as the primary REE host in West Kalkaroo oxidised copper-gold ore samples. Results from electron microprobe spot analyses for several bastnasite mineral grains showed that it contains up to 26% of the valuable REE, neodymium. Importantly, the sample contains no measurable radioactive thorium or uranium, which potentially avoids related handling and/or waste problems, unlike some other common REE minerals such as monazite (refer to ASX announcement of 3 November 2020).

UniSA's laboratory studies have shown that the bastnasite can be significantly concentrated due to the fact that most of it is at an optimum 10-50 micron size range that is well suited to concentration by flotation and other methods specific to REE. The collaborative research work with UniSA is ongoing, with several important objectives currently being pursued:

1. Optimising bastnasite (and REE) recoveries via flotation and other methods suited to the extremely fine, clayey and oxidised nature of the Kalkaroo saprolite ore material.
2. Determining how best to integrate REE recovery into the gold and native copper processing flow sheet prepared by Melbourne-based mining process engineering firm, Mincore Pty Ltd.
3. Obtaining sufficient bastnasite (and REE) concentrate to commence preliminary marketing studies.

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Subject to the results of this work, early REE production may be achieved from the planned West Kalkaroo gold open pit because of the comparatively shallow depths of the combined REE mineralisation in the extremely fine, clayey and oxidised Kalkaroo saprolite gold ore material. The value upside for Havilah is that if REE can be economically recovered in a bastnasite concentrate as a by-product of the standard copper and gold recovery processes it potentially provides a further revenue stream for the Kalkaroo copper-gold-cobalt project, which in turn enhances its development potential.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to highlight the importance of regional supply chain security for strategic and critical minerals (like cobalt, copper, REE and tungsten) that are necessary for national economic and security interests. The increasing trend toward electric vehicles has added to the impetus to ensure that a reliable and ethical supply of refined copper, REE and cobalt is available for use in batteries. Havilah believes it is well positioned to benefit in the short to medium-term from this trend.

***MT Geophysical Surveying***

Havilah has supported magnetotelluric (**MT**) surveying by the University of Adelaide and the Geological Survey of South Australia on its tenement area, which resulted in the discovery of the Jupiter MT anomaly target, an exciting greenfield exploration play based on a prominent vertical conductive zone.

An Accelerated Development Initiative (**ADI**) grant provides matching funding of $125,000 primarily to collect more detailed MT data over the Jupiter conductive zone that will assist in drill-targeting, plus orientation MT data over the Kalkaroo fault zone (refer to ASX announcement of 26 June 2020).

MT orientation geophysical surveying work by the University of Adelaide team was undertaken at Kalkaroo during the quarter. It is showing promising results, subject to completion of processing and interpretation. The objective is to determine whether the mineralised Kalkaroo main fault zone is detectable as a major deep-seated conductive zone, and if so, whether other such conductive and potentially mineralised fault zones exist in the Kalkaroo area. Havilah considers that the major mineralised fault zone at Kalkaroo is likely to have been the main hydrothermal fluid channelway for the Kalkaroo mineralising solutions and therefore it has considerable exploration significance.

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**Corporate**

During November/December 2020 the Company raised a total of $3,288,000 (before costs) via Placements of 19,341,174 new ordinary shares at $0.17 per share to institutional and sophisticated investors (refer to ASX announcements of 23 November 2020 and 15 December 2020). The Placements utilised 19,341,174 shares of Havilah's existing placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1, and Placement shares rank equally with the Company's existing fully paid ordinary shares. The Board is appreciative of this support and is pleased to welcome several new shareholders.

The Company announced on 16 November 2020 a capital raising by way of a SPP to 'eligible shareholders' at an issue price of $0.17 per new ordinary share. The Offer opened on 20 November 2020 and closed on 4 December 2020. The SPP provided 'eligible shareholders' the opportunity to acquire up to $30,000 worth of new ordinary shares at the same price as the Placements. Gross proceeds of $2,718,400 were raised (refer to ASX announcement of 9 December 2020) via the issue of 15,990,374 new ordinary shares at $0.17 per share. This capital raising was considered an important vote of confidence by shareholders given the volatile state of the junior resources market and absence of an underwriter. The Board would like to thank 'eligible shareholders' who participated in the SPP for their continued support of Havilah, as we work to realise the full value potential of our Company going forward for the benefit of all shareholders.

The issue price of $0.17 per new ordinary share represented a 14.1% discount to the volume-weighted average price of Havilah's shares traded on the ASX over the 15 trading days up to and including 11 November 2020, which was the last day of trading of Havilah's shares on the ASX prior to Havilah's announcement of the SPP.

These capital raisings put the Company in a well-funded position to carry out its planned work programs through 2021 that are designed to realise the latent value in its mineral projects, as summarised in the following table:

| Calendar Year 2021 proposed expenditure | $ Million |
|---|---|
| Advance West Kalkaroo gold open pit to mine development decision stage – priority objective | 1.25 |
| Resource delineation drilling at Grants Basin iron ore as part of a mining scoping study | 0.6 |
| Drilling additional open pit resources for pre-feasibility studies at Mutooroo | 0.6 |
| Drill testing of regional exploration targets | 0.6 |
| Tenement maintenance costs, including rentals and renewals | 0.5 |
| Working capital and funding the costs of the SPP and Placements | 1.0 |
| **Total** | **4.55** |

Cash
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 January 2021 was $5,857,148.

Investments
At 31 January 2021, Havilah held an investment of 4,916,667 ordinary shares in Auteco Minerals Ltd (ASX: AUT). Based on its last traded price on 29 January 2021, these shares had a market value of $614,583.

New Renewable Energy Power Plant Installed at Kalkaroo Basecamp
Switching to clean, renewable power at the Kalkaroo basecamp is another step forward in the Company's ongoing commitment to responsible resource development across its operations and activities. This renewable energy power plant takes Havilah a step closer to achieving its sustainability goals, while also ensuring a reliable, long-term clean power supply for the Kalkaroo basecamp at a reduced cost to Havilah.

Lapse of Director Share Options
The Company advises that 600,000 unquoted Director share options exercisable at $0.40 each on or before 12 December 2020 have lapsed (i.e. an option that remains unexercised after its expiration) in accordance with the terms under which they were issued.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure
During the quarter, the total cash outflow for exploration and evaluation activities of $485,268 was primarily related to the Kalkaroo project.

There were no mining production or development activities during the quarter.

Related Parties
Payments to related parties, as disclosed at Item 6.1 in the Company's Cash Flow Report (Appendix 5B) for the 3 months ended 31 January 2021 attached to this report, consists of $76,730 of remuneration, Directors' fees and superannuation paid to Directors. In addition, Item 6.1 also includes $4,730 for marketing, public relations and social media support to a social media company (Filtrd) in which a related party (William Giles) of Dr Giles has an interest.

Mr Simon Gray is a director of Aroha Resources Pty Ltd, with which the Company has announced subsequent to the end of the quarter a binding Memorandum of Understanding for the exploration and potential development of the Company's uranium interests, conditional upon Aroha Resources Pty Ltd listing on the ASX.

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**Summary of Governance Arrangements and Internal Controls in Place for the Reporting of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources**

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are estimated by suitably qualified employees and consultants in accordance with the JORC Code, using industry standard techniques and internal guidelines for the estimation and reporting of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. These estimates and the supporting documentation were reviewed by a suitably qualified Competent Person prior to inclusion in this Activity Report.

**Competent Person's Statements**

The information in this Activity Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on data compiled by geologist Dr Christopher Giles, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Giles is a Director of the Company, a full-time employee and is a substantial shareholder. Dr Giles has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit and activities described herein, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'*. Dr Giles consents to the inclusion in this Activity Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Information for the Kalkaroo Ore Reserve & Mineral Resource and the Mutooroo Inferred cobalt & gold Mineral Resources complies with the JORC Code 2012. All other information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 and is presented on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Havilah confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the reserves and resources continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Except where explicitly stated, this Activity Report contains references to prior Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous ASX announcements made by Havilah. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant ASX announcements.

**Forward-looking Statements**

This Activity Report and Cash Flow Report (Appendix 5B) prepared by Havilah includes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as 'may', 'will', 'expect(s)', 'intend(s)', 'plan(s)', 'estimate(s)', 'anticipate(s)', 'continue(s)', and 'guidance', or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Havilah's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward-looking statements are based on Havilah and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Havilah's business and operations in the future. Havilah does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward-looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that Havilah's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by Havilah or management or beyond Havilah's control. Given the ongoing uncertainty relating to the duration and extent of the global COVID-19 pandemic, and the impact it may have on the demand and price for commodities (including copper and gold) on our suppliers and workforce, and on global financial markets, the Company continues to face uncertainties that may impact on its operating activities and/or financing activities.

Although Havilah attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of Havilah. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this Activity Report and the Cash Flow Report (Appendix 5B) speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, in providing this information Havilah does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

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### JORC Ore Reserves as at 31 July 2020

| Project | Classification | Tonnes (Mt) | Copper % | Gold g/t | Copper tonnes (Kt) | Gold ounces (Koz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kalkaroo [1] | Proved | 90.2 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 430 | 1,282 |
| | Probable | 9.9 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 44 | 125 |
| | **Total** | **100.1** | **0.47** | **0.44** | **474** | **1,407** |

### JORC Mineral Resources as at 31 July 2020

| Project | Classification | Resource Category | Tonnes | Copper % | Cobalt % | Gold g/t | Copper tonnes | Cobalt tonnes | Gold ounces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutooroo [2] | Measured | Oxide | 598,000 | 0.56 | 0.04 | 0.08 | | | |
| | **Total** | **Oxide** | **598,000** | **0.56** | **0.04** | **0.08** | **3,300** | **200** | **1,500** |
| | Measured | Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold | 4,149,000 | 1.23 | 0.14 | 0.18 | | | |
| | Indicated | Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold | 1,697,000 | 1.52 | 0.14 | 0.35 | | | |
| | Inferred | Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold | 6,683,000 | 1.71 | 0.17 | 0.17 | | | |
| | **Total** | **Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold** | **12,529,000** | **1.53** | **0.16** | **0.20** | **191,700** | **20,000** | **80,600** |
| | | **Total Mutooroo** | **13,127,000** | | | | **195,000** | **20,200** | **82,100** |
| Kalkaroo [3] | Measured | Oxide Gold Cap | 12,000,000 | | | 0.82 | | | |
| | Indicated | Oxide Gold Cap | 6,970,000 | | | 0.62 | | | |
| | Inferred | Oxide Gold Cap | 2,710,000 | | | 0.68 | | | |
| | **Total** | **Oxide Gold Cap** | **21,680,000** | | | **0.74** | | | **514,500** |
| | Measured | Sulphide Copper-Gold | 85,600,000 | 0.57 | | 0.42 | | | |
| | Indicated | Sulphide Copper-Gold | 27,900,000 | 0.49 | | 0.36 | | | |
| | Inferred | Sulphide Copper-Gold | 110,300,000 | 0.43 | | 0.32 | | | |
| | **Total** | **Sulphide Copper-Gold** | **223,800,000** | **0.49** | | **0.36** | **1,096,600** | | **2,590,300** |
| | | **Total Kalkaroo** | **245,480,000** | | | | **1,096,600** | | **3,104,800** |
| | Inferred | Cobalt Sulphide[4] | 193,000,000 | | 0.012 | | | 23,200 | |
| **Total All Projects** | | **All Categories (rounded)** | **258,607,000** | | | | **1,291,600** | **43,400** | **3,186,900** |

| Project | Classification | Tonnes (Mt) | Iron (%) | Fe concentrate (Mt) | Estimated yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maldorky [5] | Indicated | 147 | 30.1 | 59 | 40% |
| Grants [6] | Inferred | 304 | 24 | 100 | 33% |
| **Total all projects** | **All categories** | **451** | | **159** | |

| Project | Classification | Tonnes (Mt) | eU3O8 (ppm) | Contained eU3O8 (Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oban [7] | Inferred | 8 | 260 | 2,100 |

Numbers in above tables are rounded.

**Footnotes to 2020 JORC Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Tables**

[1] Details released to the ASX: 18 June 2018 (Kalkaroo)
[2] Details released to the ASX: 18 October 2010 and 5 June 2020 (Mutooroo)
[3] Details released to the ASX: 30 January 2018 and 7 March 2018 (Kalkaroo)
[4] Note that the Kalkaroo cobalt Inferred Resource is not added to the total tonnage
[5] Details released to the ASX: 10 June 2011 applying an 18% Fe cut-off (Maldorky)
[6] Details released to the ASX: 5 December 2012 applying an 18% Fe cut-off (Grants)
[7] Details released to the ASX: 4 June 2009 a grade-thickness cut-off of 0.015 metre % eU3O8 (Oban)

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## TENEMENT SCHEDULE AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

| Location | Project Name | Tenement No | Tenement Name | Registered Owner [1] | % Interest | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5578 | Kalabity | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5703 | Bundera | Copper Aura | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5753 | Mutooroo Mine | Copper Aura | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5754 | Mundi Mundi | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5755 | Bonython Hill | Copper Aura | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5760 | Bumbarlow | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5764 | Maljanapa | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5785 | Moko | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5800 | Kalkaroo | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5801 | Mutooroo West | Copper Aura | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5802 | Mulyungarie | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5803 | Telechie North | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5824 | Coolibah Dam | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5831 | Bonython Hill (2) | Copper Aura | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5848 | Mingary (2) | Iron Genesis | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5853 | Oratan | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5873 [2] | Benagerie | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5882 | Mutooroo(2) | Copper Aura | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5891 [3] | Prospect Hill | Teale & Brewer | 65 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5903 | Border Block | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5904 | Mundaerno Hill | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5915 [2] | Emu Dam | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5940 | Coonarbine | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5951 | Jacks Find | Curnamona Energy | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5952 | Thurlooka | Curnamona Energy | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5956 | Wompinie | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5964 | Yalkalpo East | Curnamona Energy | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 5966 | Moolawatana | Curnamona Energy | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Gawler Craton | 6014 [4] | Pernatty | Red Metal Limited | 10 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6041 | Cutana | Iron Genesis | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6054 | Bindarrah | Iron Genesis | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6056 | Frome | Curnamona Energy | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6099 | Lake Carnanto | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6161 | Chocolate Dam | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6163 | Mutooroo South | Copper Aura | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6165 | Poverty Lake | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6194 | Bundera Dam | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6203 | Watsons Bore | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6211 | Cochra | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6258 | Kidman Bore | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6271 | Prospect Hill SW | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6280 [5] | Mingary | Iron Genesis | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6298 | Yalkalpo | Curnamona Energy | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6323 | Lake Charles | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6355 | Olary | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6356 | Lake Namba | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6357 | Swamp Dam | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6358 | Telechie | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6359 | Yalu | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6360 | Woodville Dam | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6361 | Tepco | Iron Genesis | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6370 | Carnanto | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6408 | Lake Yandra | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6409 | Tarkarooloo | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6410 | Lucky Hit Bore | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6411 | Coombs Bore | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6415 | Eurinilla | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6428 | Collins Tank | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6434 | Lake Frome | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Gawler Craton | 6468 | Sandstone | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6546 | Billeroo West | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Curnamona | 6567# | Rocky Dam | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Frome | GEL181 | Frome | Geothermal | 100 | Current |

| Location | Project Name | Tenement No | Tenement Name | Registered Owner [1] | % Interest | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Australia | Kalkaroo | ML6498 | Kalkaroo | Kalkaroo | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Kalkaroo | ML6499 | Kalkaroo | Kalkaroo | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Kalkaroo | ML6500 | Kalkaroo | Kalkaroo | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Kalkaroo | MPL158 | Kalkaroo | Kalkaroo | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Kalkaroo | MPL159 | Kalkaroo | Kalkaroo | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Kalkaroo | MC3828 | Kalkaroo | Kalkaroo | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Maldorky | MC4271 | Maldorky | Maldorky | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Maldorky | MC4272 | Maldorky | Maldorky | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Maldorky | MC4273 | Maldorky | Maldorky | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Maldorky | MC4274 | Maldorky | Maldorky | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Maldorky | MC4364 | Maldorky | Maldorky | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Mutooroo | ML5678 | Mutooroo | Havilah | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Mutooroo | MC3565 | Mutooroo | Mutooroo | 100 | Current |
| South Australia | Mutooroo | MC3566 | Mutooroo | Mutooroo | 100 | Current |

# Tenement acquired during the 3 months ended 31 January 2021.

**Notes to Tenement Table as at 31 January 2021**

**Note 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Havilah: | Havilah Resources Limited |
| Copper Aura: | Copper Aura Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Havilah Resources Limited |
| Curnamona Energy: | Curnamona Energy Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Havilah Resources Limited |
| Geothermal: | Geothermal Resources Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Havilah Resources Limited |
| Iron Genesis: | Iron Genesis Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Havilah Resources Limited |
| Kalkaroo: | Kalkaroo Copper Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Havilah Resources Limited |
| Maldorky: | Maldorky Iron Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Havilah Resources Limited |
| Mutooroo: | Mutooroo Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Havilah Resources Limited |
| Red Metal: | Red Metal Limited |
| Teale & Brewer: | Teale and Associates Pty Ltd, Adrian Mark Brewer |

**Note 2** - 1% net smelter return (**NSR**) royalty payable to MMG Limited

**Note 3** - Agreement – farm-in to earn 85% interest in tenement

**Note 4** - Agreement – farm-in, carried interest 10%

**Note 5** - 1.25% NSR royalty payable to Exco Operations (SA) Pty Limited, Polymetals (White Dam) Pty Ltd

The Company's Cash Flow Report (Appendix 5B) for the 3 months ended 31 January 2021 is appended.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.


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## Appendix 1

Sections 1 and 2 below provide a description of the sampling and assaying techniques in accordance with Table 1 of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results.

**Details for new drillholes cited in the text**

| Hole Number | Easting m | Northing m | RL m | Grid azimuth | Dip degrees | EOH depth metres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CRRC020 | 447077 | 6507222 | 96 | 250 | -60 | 210 |
| CRRC021 | 446878 | 6507222 | 96 | 250 | -60 | 141 |
| Datum: AGD66 Zone 54 | | | | | | |

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *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.* | • Sample data was derived from Havilah reverse circulation (RC) drillholes as documented in the table above.<br>• RC assay samples averaging 2-3kg were riffle split at 1 metre intervals. A very small number of samples were too moist to go through the splitter and were collected directly from the cyclone in large plastic bags and grab sampled from them using a scoop.<br>• All RC drill samples were collected into pre-numbered calico bags and packed into polyweave bags by Havilah staff for shipment to the assay lab in Adelaide. |
| ***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).* | • All RC holes were drilled with a 121mm face sampling bit. All samples were collected via riffle splitting directly from the cyclone. A very small number of samples were too moist to go through the splitter and were collected directly from the cyclone in large plastic bags and grab sampled from them using a scoop. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether* | • The sample yield and wetness of the RC samples was routinely recorded in drill logs. Very few samples were too wet to split.<br>• The site geologist and Competent Person consider that overall the results are acceptable for interpretation purposes.<br>• No evidence of sample bias due to preferential |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | concentration of fine or coarse material was observed. If anything, it is possible that some wet samples may have under-called the native copper assays due to loss of the heavier sample fractions.<br>• Sample recoveries were continuously monitored by the geologist on site and adjustments to drilling methodology were made in an effort to optimise sample recovery and quality where necessary. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • All RC samples were logged by an experienced geologist directly into a digital logging system with data uploaded directly into an Excel spreadsheet and transferred to a laptop computer.<br>• All RC chip sample trays and some back-up samples are stored on site at Kalkaroo basecamp.<br>• Logging is semi-quantitative and 100% of reported intersections have been logged.<br>• Logging is of a sufficiently high standard to support any subsequent interpretations, resource estimations and mining and metallurgical studies. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • RC drill chips were received directly from the drilling rig via a cyclone and were riffle split on 1 metre intervals to obtain 2-3 kg samples.<br>• Sampling size is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation observed. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has not proven to be an issue in the past and is checked with regular duplicates.<br>• All Havilah samples were collected in numbered calico bags that were sent to ALS assay lab in Adelaide.<br>• At ALS assay lab the samples are crushed in a jaw crusher to a nominal 6mm (method CRU-21) from which a 3kg split is obtained using a riffle splitter. The split is pulverized in an LM5 to 85% passing 75 microns (method PUL-23). These pulps are stored in paper bags.<br>• All samples were analysed for gold by 50g fire assay, with AAS finish using ALS method Au-AA26 and a range of other metals by ALS method ME-ICP61.<br>• All sample pulps are retained by Havilah so that check or other elements may be assayed using these pulps in the future. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Fire assay method Au-AA26 is a total gold analysis.<br>• Assay data accuracy and precision was continuously checked through submission of field and laboratory standards, blanks and repeats which were inserted at a nominal rate of approximately 1 per 25 drill samples.<br>• Assay data for laboratory standards and repeats for the very extensive Kalkaroo drilling database were previously statistically analysed and no material issues were noted. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>*The use of twinned holes.*<br>*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Niton hand held XRF values for Cu and other elements supported the laboratory assays.<br>• Rigorous internal QC procedures are followed to check all assay results.<br>• All data entry is under control of the responsible geologist, who is responsible for data management, storage and security. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The holes were surveyed using an electronic downhole camera in a stainless steel rod and inner tube.<br>• Present drillhole collar coordinates were surveyed in UTM coordinates using a differential GPS system with an x:y:z accuracy of 20cm:20cm:40cm and are quoted in AGD66 Zone 54 datum. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The RC drillholes were positioned at appropriate spacings to follow up and evaluate mineralisation in the Prospective Sequence.<br>• Sample compositing was not used. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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 drillhole azimuth and dip was chosen to intersect the interpreted mineralised zones as nearly as possible to right angles and at the desired positions to maximise the value of the drilling data.<br>• At this stage, no material sampling bias is known to have been introduced by the drilling direction. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • RC chip samples are directly collected from the riffle splitter in numbered calico bags. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Several calico bags are placed in each polyweave bag which are then sealed with cable ties. The samples are transported to the assay lab by Havilah personnel at the end of each field stint.<br>• There is minimal opportunity for systematic tampering with the samples as they are not out of the control of Havilah personnel until they are delivered to the assay lab.<br>• This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no known instances of tampering with samples occurred during the drilling programs. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Ongoing internal auditing of sampling techniques and assay data has not revealed any material issues.<br>• Robert Dennis who was formerly employed by consulting firm RPM Global Asia Limited ('RPM') visited Kalkaroo during November 2016 and found field procedures to be of acceptable industry standard. The same methodology was employed for these two holes. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.* | • Security of tenure is via an exploration licence owned 100% by Havilah.<br>• A Native Tile Heritage Agreement is in place with the Adnyamathanha Native Title Aboriginal Corporation.<br>• Required notice has been given to the pastoralist. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Croziers prospect was explored by a number of parties in the past including MMG Limited and the Pasminco-Werrie Gold JV.<br>• All previous exploration data has been integrated into Havilah's databases. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • In general the mineralisation style is stratabound replacement, skarn and vein style copper-gold mineralisation within Willyama Supergroup rocks of the Curnamona Craton.<br>• The mineralising events were associated with iron-rich and sodium-rich alteration fronts, which are manifest as widespread fine-grained magnetite in the lower sandy formations and as pervasive albite alteration, overprinted by later potassic veining and alteration. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Erosion in the Mesozoic and Tertiary period exposed the region to prolonged and deep weathering. Consequently, the original sulphide mineralisation shows typical supergene enrichment features in its upper part, caused by oxidation of the primary sulphides in the weathering zone, forming a soft clay rich rock called saprolite. |
| ***Drill hole information*** | • *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length*<br>• *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.* | • This information is provided in the accompanying table for the relevant drillholes. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Not applicable as no specific results reported. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Downhole lengths are reported. Drillholes are typically oriented with the objective of intersecting mineralisation as near as possible to right angles, and hence downhole intersections in general are as near as possible to true width.<br>• For the purposes of the geological interpretations and resource calculations the true widths are always used. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.* | • Not applicable as not reporting a mineral discovery. |
| ***Balanced Reporting*** | • *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Not applicable as not reporting mineral resources. |
| ***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.* | • Relevant geological observations are reported. |
| ***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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Additional drilling may be carried out in the future to explore strike and depth extensions and for resource delineation. |

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# Havilah Resources Limited
## Appendix 5B (Unaudited)
## Mining Exploration Entity
## Cash Flow Report for the 3 Months Ended 31 January 2021

*Rule 5.5*

## Appendix 5B (Unaudited)

## Mining Exploration Entity
## Quarterly Cash Flow Report

**Name of entity**

Havilah Resources Limited

**ABN**

39 077 435 520

**Quarter ended ('current quarter')**

31 January 2021

| **Consolidated statement of cash flows** | | **Current quarter A$** | **Year to date (6 months) A$** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | **Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| 1.1 | Receipts from customers | 61,039 | 113,358 |
| 1.2 | Payments for: | | |
| | (a) exploration & evaluation | (111,463) | (175,730) |
| | (b) development | - | - |
| | (c) production | - | - |
| | (d) staff costs | (293,340) | (548,154) |
| | (e) administration and corporate costs | (270,995) | (326,562) |
| 1.3 | Dividends received (see note 3) | - | - |
| 1.4 | Interest received | - | - |
| 1.5 | Interest and other costs of finance paid | (5,847) | (8,477) |
| 1.6 | Income taxes paid | - | - |
| 1.7 | Government grants and tax incentives | 109,192 | 230,854 |
| 1.8 | Other (provide details if material) | - | - |
| **1.9** | **Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities** | **(511,414)** | **(714,711)** |

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# Havilah Resources Limited
## Appendix 5B (Unaudited)
## Mining Exploration Entity
## Cash Flow Report for the 3 Months Ended 31 January 2021

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| Consolidated statement of cash flows | | Current quarter A$ | Year to date (6 months) A$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2.** | **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| 2.1 | Payments to acquire or for: | | |
| | (a) entities | - | - |
| | (b) tenements | - | - |
| | (c) property, plant and equipment | - | (16,089) |
| | (d) exploration & evaluation * | (373,805) | (761,258) |
| | (e) investments | - | - |
| | (f) other non-current assets | - | - |
| 2.2 | Proceeds from the disposal of: | | |
| | (a) entities | - | - |
| | (b) tenements | - | - |
| | (c) property, plant and equipment | - | - |
| | (d) investments | - | - |
| | (e) other non-current assets | - | - |
| 2.3 | Cash flows from loans to other entities | - | - |
| 2.4 | Dividends received (see note 3) | - | - |
| 2.5 | Other (provide details if material) | - | - |
| **2.6** | **Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities** | **(373,805)** | **(777,347)** |

* Includes capitalised wages of A$104,688 (quarter) and A$193,184 (YTD).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3.** | **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| 3.1 | Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities) | 6,006,400 | 6,006,400 |
| 3.2 | Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities | - | - |
| 3.3 | Proceeds from exercise of options | - | - |
| 3.4 | Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities | (91,410) | (91,410) |
| 3.5 | Proceeds from borrowings | - | - |
| 3.6 | Repayment of borrowings | (33,495) | (49,508) |
| 3.7 | Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings | - | - |
| 3.8 | Dividends paid | - | - |
| 3.9 | Other (provide details if material) | - | - |
| **3.10** | **Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities** | **5,881,495** | **5,865,482** |

# Havilah Resources Limited
## Appendix 5B (Unaudited)
## Mining Exploration Entity
## Cash Flow Report for the 3 Months Ended 31 January 2021

| Consolidated statement of cash flows | | Current quarter A$ | Year to date (6 months) A$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4.** | **Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period** | | |
| 4.1 | Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 860,872 | 1,483,724 |
| 4.2 | Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above) | (511,414) | (714,711) |
| 4.3 | Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above) | (373,805) | (777,347) |
| 4.4 | Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above) | 5,881,495 | 5,865,482 |
| 4.5 | Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held | - | - |
| **4.6** | **Cash and cash equivalents at end of period** | **5,857,148** | **5,857,148** |

| **5.** | **Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts | **Current quarter A$** | **Previous quarter A$** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1 | Bank balances | 5,857,148 | 860,872 |
| 5.2 | Call deposits | - | - |
| 5.3 | Bank overdrafts | - | - |
| 5.4 | Other (provide details) | - | - |
| **5.5** | **Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)** | **5,857,148** | **860,872** |

| **6.** | **Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates** | **Current quarter A$** |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1 | Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1 | 81,460 |
| 6.2 | Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2 | - |

*Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.*

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| 7. | **Financing facilities**<br>*Note: the term 'facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.*<br>*Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.* | **Total facility amount at quarter end A$** | **Amount drawn at quarter end A$** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.1 | Loan facilities (see Note (a) below) | 500,000 | - |
| 7.2 | Credit standby arrangements | - | - |
| 7.3 | Other (see Note (b) below) | 589,721 | 189,721 |
| 7.4 | **Total financing facilities** | **1,089,721** | **189,721** |
| 7.5 | **Unused financing facilities available at quarter end** | | **900,000** |

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

Included in item 7.1 and item 7.3 above are respectively:
(a) Secured overdraft facility of A$500,000 with the National Australia Bank Limited (**NAB**) at a business lending rate of 3.0% p.a. plus a customer margin of 2.2% if drawn down. The facility expires January 2022.
(b) (i) Secured bank guarantee facility of A$500,000 with the NAB, of which A$100,000 is currently being utilised to secure bank guarantee for a rehabilitation bond. The facility expires January 2022.
(ii) Secured hire purchase loan of A$69,094 with Toyota Finance Australia at a lending rate of 4.23% p.a. for the purchase of a heavy-duty field vehicle used by the Company's Drilling Supervisor. Expires December 2022.
(iii) Insurance premium funding of A$20,627 with Hunter Premium Funding is an unsecured fixed interest rate debt at 4.10% p.a. It expires during May 2021.

| 8. | **Estimated cash available for future operating activities** | **A$** |
|---|---|---|
| 8.1 | Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (item 1.9) | (511,414) |
| 8.2 | (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d)) | (373,805) |
| 8.3 | Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2) | (885,219) |
| 8.4 | Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6) | 5,857,148 |
| 8.5 | Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5) [1] | 500,000 |
| 8.6 | Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5) | 6,357,148 |
| 8.7 | **Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)** | **7.18** |

*Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (i.e. a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.*

[1] Includes only the NAB overdraft facility, as the bank guarantee facility is restricted to non-cash bank guarantees.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer:

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

*Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.*

# Havilah Resources Limited
## Appendix 5B (Unaudited)
## Mining Exploration Entity
## Cash Flow Report for the 3 Months Ended 31 January 2021

**Compliance statement**

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 26 February 2021

Authorised by: the Board of Directors
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

**Notes**

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

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