Nex Metals Explorations Ltd

Address: 45 Guthrie St
Osborne Park, WA, 6017
Postal: PO Box 6731
East Perth, WA, 6892, Australia
Phone: 61 8 9221 6813
Fax: 61 8 9221 3091
Email: admin@nexmetals.com

ABN: 63 124 706 449

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18 March 2021

The Company Announcements Officer
The Australian Securities Exchange
Level 40, 152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Further Impressive Drilling Results at Altona, Kookynie Gold Project

Nex Metals Explorations Ltd (Nex or the Company) is pleased to attach an announcement by Metalicity Ltd (ASX: MCT) our Joint Venture Partner (refer to ASX announcement dated 6 May 2019) with respect to further impressive drilling results from the Altona and Kookynie Gold Project.

Please note the attached announcement forms part of this announcement and should be read in its entirety.

This announcement is approved by authority of the Managing Director, Kenneth Allen.

Yours Faithfully

Kenneth M Allen

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ASX RELEASE: 18 March 2021

Further Impressive Drill Results at Altona, Kookynie Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays from the circa 2-kilometre-long Altona Prospect at the Kookynie Gold Project[1] have delivered excellent near surface results, including:**
  - **ALTRC0030 - 3 metres @ 14.9 g/t from 97 metres (incl. 1 metre @ 39.2 from 97 metres)**
  - **ALTRC0032 - 2 metres @ 5.9 g/t from 62 metres (incl. 1 metre @ 10.7 from 62 metres)**
  - **ALTRC0027 - 2 metres @ 4.9 g/t from 106 metres (incl. 1 metre @ 8.5 from 107 metres)**
- **This follows on from recent high grade near surface drilling results at Altona announced in December 2021, including[2]:**
  - **ALTRC0015 – 4 metres @ 2.63 g/t Au from 29 metres; and**
    – 1 metre @ 14.82 g/t Au from 57 metres and
  - **ALTRC0016 – 4 metres @ 2.8 g/t Au from 49 metres,**
  - **ALTRC0010 – 6 metres @ 2.03 g/t Au from 34 metres**
- **These highly promising drilling results confirm that high grade mineralisation continues along strike and at depth to the historic Altona Mining Centre that produced 88,700 ounces between 1900 to 1965 at an average head grade of 30 g/t Au (circa 1.5kms east from the Cosmopolitan Gold mine).**
- **Drilling is continuing at the high priority Leipold and Cosmopolitan Prospects:**
  - **10 holes for 1,525 metres at the Leipold Prospect. This drilling is continuing to step out along strike from known mineralisation & testing down dip,**
  - **12 holes for 3,043 metres at the Cosmopolitan Gold Mine.**
    - **The historic Cosmopolitan Gold Mine that produced 360,000 ounces between 1896 to 1922 at an average head grade of 15 g/t Au.**
- **Assay results are starting to be delivered and we are expecting a steady stream of drilling results over the coming weeks.**

Metalicity Limited (ASX: MCT) ("MCT" or "Company") is pleased to announce assays results for the Altona Prospect at the Kookynie Gold Project[1] in the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia, approximately 60 kilometres south southwest of Leonora.

[1]Please refer to ASX Announcement *"Metalicity Farms Into Prolific Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects, WA"* dated 6th May 2019 with Nex Metals Explorations Ltd, ASX:NME.

[2]Please refer to ASX Announcement "*Metalicity Continues to Deliver Impressive Drill Hole Results for the Kookynie Gold Project*" dated 22nd December 2020

Cautionary Statement Relating to Cosmopolitan and Altona Historical Production Data

The Production details for the Cosmopolitan Mine and Altona are referenced from publicly available data sources. The source and date of the production data for Altona has been referenced in the body of this announcement; and for the Cosmopolitan Gold Mine has been reported in the Geological Survey of Western Australia records showing the development of the Cosmopolitan Gold Mine in 1905. DMIRS digital records include open file Annual Reports and data pertaining to the exploration and development efforts of previous operators. Two documents with WAMEX reference numbers A069774 and A067918 are of particular interest. The previous operator in the early 2000's, Point Exploration Ltd, digitised these historical maps, including the channel sampling. The historical production data have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historical production data in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported production data may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012 Nothing has come to the attention of the operator that causes it to question the accuracy or

reliability of the historical production data; An assessment of the additional exploration or evaluation work that is required to report the data in accordance with JORC Code 2012 will be undertaken as part of the Company's development plan.

Commenting on the drilling results, Metalicity Managing Director, Jason Livingstone said:

"It is really pleasing to return assays from drilling that confirms the presence of mineralisation and the tenure of grade comparable to historical production. The drilling performed at Altona was conducted earlier this year and wraps up our initial programme from 2020. Currently, we have been drilling at the Cosmopolitan Gold Mine and extensional drilling at the Leipold Prospect."

"Assay turnaround times continue to be problematic with increased activity and exceptional workloads put on to the laboratories. Delays do happen but we are scheduling our work through Cosmopolitan, Leipold and we will be tackling McTavish and Champion again in the near future to ensure that an updated Mineral Resource Estimate can be performed for Leipold, McTavish and Champion soon. It is imperative that not only geology be respected in our interpretations in planning further work, but validation through the receipt of assays to ensure that work is targeted, methodical and effective."

Assay & Drilling Discussion

Kookynie is located 60 kilometres south south-east from Leonora, Western Australia and is host to nine, significant prospects; Champion, McTavish, Leipold, Altona, Mulga Plum, Wandin, Diamantina, Cosmopolitan and Cumberland. Diamantina, Cosmopolitan and Cumberland are known collectively as the DCC Trend, please refer to Figure 1.

Prospect	Hole ID	Tenement	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Comments
Altona	ALTRC0025	E 40/332	RC	355324	6754176	430	84	-60	270	55	56	1	2.8	1 metre @ 2.8 g/t from 55 metres
										64	65	1	1.3	1 metre @ 1.3 g/t from 64 metres
	ALTRC0027			355391	6754137	430	114	-60	270	34	35	1	1.8	1 metre @ 1.8 g/t from 34 metres
										106	108	2	4.9	2 metres @ 4.9 g/t from 106 metres incl. 1 metre @ 8.5 from 107 metres
	ALTRC0030			355407	6754243	430	100	-60	270	97	100	3	14.9	3 metres @ 14.9 g/t from 97 metres incl. 1 metre @ 39.2 from 97 metres
	ALTRC0031			355389	6754370	430	72	-60	270	33	35	2	2.1	2 metres @ 2.1 g/t from 33 metres
	ALTRC0032			355426	6754349	430	102	-60	270	62	64	2	5.9	2 metres @ 5.9 g/t from 62 metres incl. 1 metre @ 10.7 from 62 metres

Table 1 – Anomalous Drill Hole Intercepts

Intercepts were calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.1 g/t Au over an interval greater than 2 metres, but not including any more than 1 metre of internal material that graded less than 0.1 g/t Au. Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied.

The Altona Prospect

The drilling programme at Altona was designed to test potential mineralisation zones interpreted from detailed aerial geophysics and along strike from historical workings and currently known mineralised areas. To date, 33 RC drill holes for 3,251 metres has been completed. This is the methodical approach we have adopted in our efforts to discover and develop Mineral Resources in the future. The full intercept list for completed drill holes is available in Appendix Two which also includes the collar details for the drill holes discussed in this announcement. Please refer to Figure 1 for Prospect and tenure locations within the greater Kookynie Gold Project.

Altona was a very prolific gold mine during its years of operation. With 88,700 ounces between 1900 to 1965 at an average head grade of 30 g/t Au (Source DMIRS MineDex System - https://minedex.dmirs.wa.gov.au/ with site ID S0012639 for Altona and surrounds) (circa 1.5kms east and parallel from the Cosmopolitan Gold mine) bodes well for its prospectivity and potentially for further discovery. The drone magnetic survey has assisted in delineating circa 2 kilometres of strike with historical workings dotted along this trend. As we continue our efforts at more developed prospects like Leipold and Cosmopolitan, we will be refining our exploration models to ensure further work is effective in delineating economic intersections.

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Cautionary Statement Relating to Historical Production Data

The Production details for Altona are referenced from publicly available data sources. The source and date of the production data reported has been referenced in the body of this announcement where production data has been reported. The historical production data have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historical production data in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported production data may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012 Nothing has come to the attention of the operator that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical production data; An assessment of the additional exploration or evaluation work that is required to report the data in accordance with JORC Code 2012 will be undertaken as part of the Company's development plan.

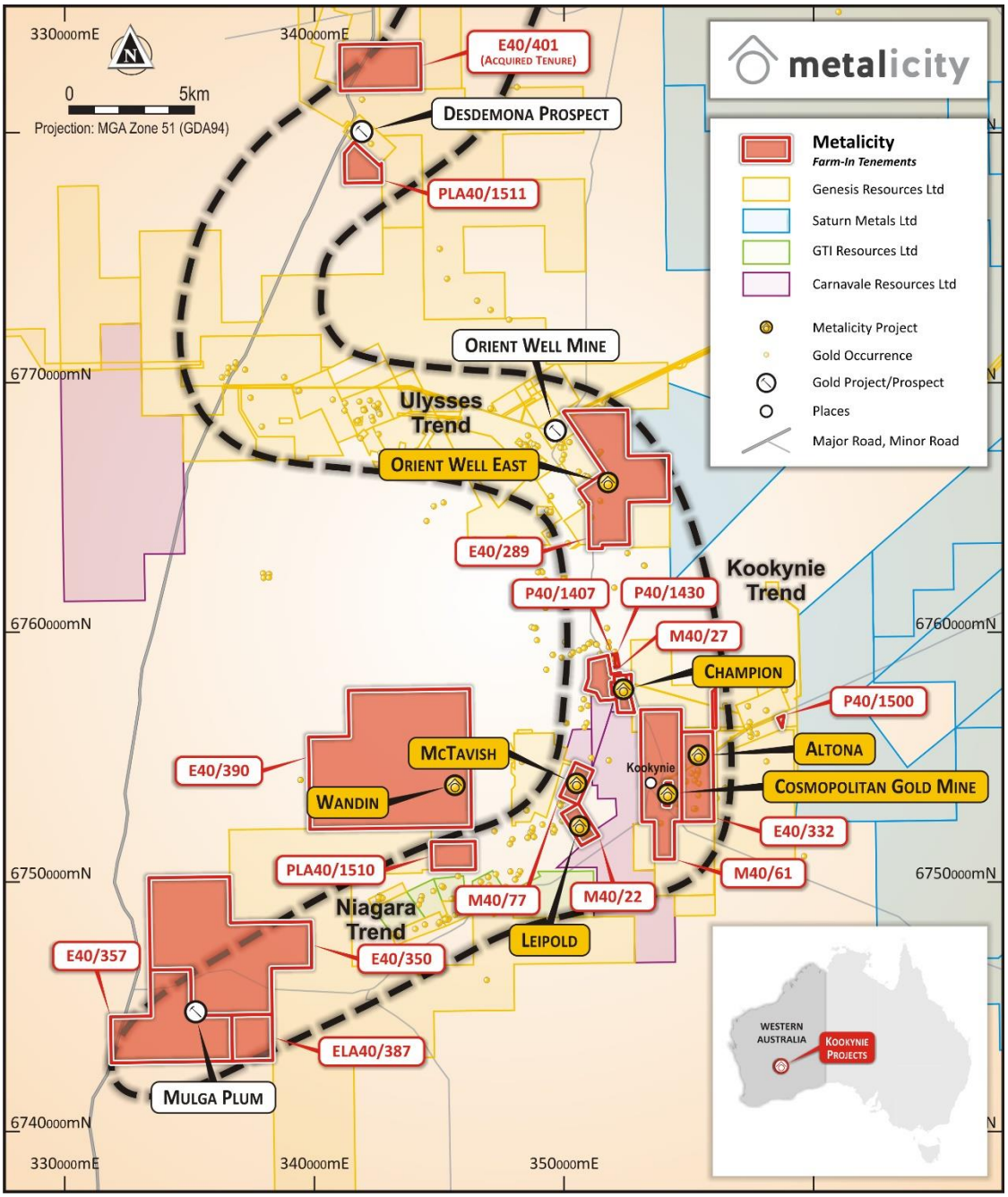


Figure 1 – Kookynie Prospect Locality Map with mineralised trends.

For the Altona Prospect, the drilling demonstrates that previously identified mineralisation continues at depth and along strike. Plans were executed to continue the exploration and development programmes at Altona based on these results and observations and a further three drill holes were completed just before Christmas 2020 and at the commencement of the 2021 drilling programme. The work to date is

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highly encouraging with the Altona structure been intersected and the Company is expediting plans to return to Altona later in the year to continue that extensional work across the full 2-kilometre strike defined. Figure Two illustrates the drilling to date at the Altona Prospect whereby approximately 400 metres of the 2-kilometre strike length has been assessed:

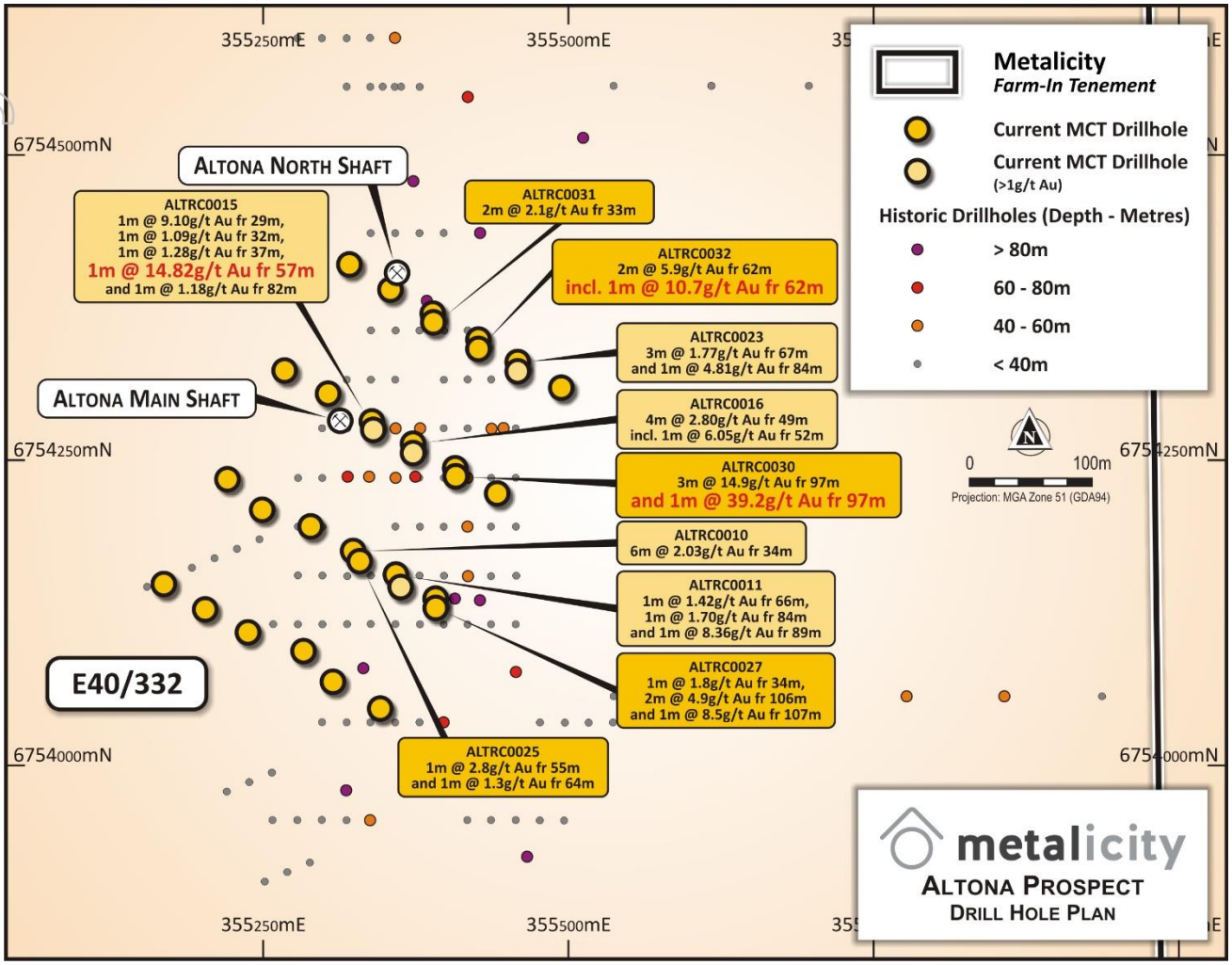


Figure 2 – Altona Collar Plot with recent drilling*.

*Please refer to ASX Announcement "*Drilling Progressing Strongly, Assays Pending for 86 Holes.*" dated 9 December 2020.

Summary

The results returned to date for Altona is very encouraging having returned high grade gold values confirming prospectivity of this area. The exploration strategy for 2021 is to continue to illustrate the prospectivity of the historical Cosmopolitan Gold Mine, whilst also defining the limits of mineralisation at the Leipold, McTavish and Champion Prospect to evaluate and estimate mineral resource potential.

We are currently drilling at both Cosmopolitan and Leipold, but will schedule the work across Leipold, McTavish, Champion and at Cosmopolitan for the foreseeable future to negate assay turn around issues to assist in our interpretations and estimation of mineral resources whereby we are endeavouring to update the JORC 2004 historical estimates at the Leipold, McTavish and Champion Prospects.

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This Announcement is approved by the Board of Metalicity Limited.

ENQUIRIES

Investors

Jason Livingstone
MD & CEO
+61 8 6500 0202
jlivingstone@metalicity.com.au

Metalicity confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of "exploration results" that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the "exploration results" in the relevant announcements referenced apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr. Jason Livingstone, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Livingstone is an employee of Metalicity Limited. Mr. Livingstone has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Livingstone consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Note

This Announcement is designed to also supplement for Nex Metals Exploration as it relates to our farm-in agreement as announced on the 6th May 2019 titled "*Metalicity Farms Into Prolific Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects, WA*".

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements:

(a) are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies;

(b) involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, without limitation, resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which the Company operates or supplies or sells product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes; and

(c) may include, among other things, statements regarding estimates and assumptions in respect of prices, costs, results and capital expenditure, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.

The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Recipients are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly recipients are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

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Appendix One – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.* • *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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) sampling was conducted by the offsiders on the drill rig and checked at the end of each rod (6 metres) to ensure that the sample ID's matched the interval that was intended to be represented by that sample ID. No issues were seen or noted by the Competent person during the entire drilling campaign. These samples are kept onsite in a secure location available for further analysis if required. • All RC samples were sieved and washed to ensure samples were taken from the appropriate intervals. The presence of quartz veining +- sulphide presence +- alteration was used to determine if a zone was interpreted to be mineralised. If the sample was deemed to be potentially mineralised, the samples were submitted for screen fire assay. If no mineralisation was observed, the sample was submitted for check using fire assay. • All samples were submitted for analysis, no compositing took place. • The quality of the sampling is industry standard and was completed with the utmost care to ensure that the material being sampled, can be traced back to the interval taken from the drill hole for both RC and diamond core. • OREAS standards of 60 gram charges of OREAS 22F (Au grade range of <1ppb Au – this is a blank), OREAS 251 (Au grade range of 0.498ppm Au to 0.510ppm Au), OREAS 219 (Au grade range of 0.753ppm Au to 0.768ppm Au) and OREAS 229b (Au grade range of 11.86ppm Au to 12.04ppm Au) were used in alternating and sporadic patterns at a ratio of 1 QAQC sample in 20 samples submitted. The material used to make these standards was sourced from a West Australian, Eastern Goldfields orogenic gold deposits.
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).*	• RC drilling used a bit size of 5 ¼ inch.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample*	• RC drilling sample recovery was excellent. • No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/course material.

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	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.*	
Logging	● *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ● *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	● All recovered sample from RC has been geologically logged to a level where it would support an appropriate Mineral Resource Estimate, mining studies and metallurgical test work. ● Logging was qualitative based on the 1 metre samples derived from the RC drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ● *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* ● *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* ● *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* ● *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* ● *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	● RC samples were cone split from the rig. ● All RC samples were dry. All recoveries were >90%. ● Duplicates or a CRM standard were inserted every 20 samples. ● The Competent Person is of the opinion the sampling method is appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ● *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ● *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory*	● Fire assay has been selected for RC samples. The methodology employed in these analytical procedures are industry standard with appropriate checks and balances throughout their own processes. ● The analytical method employed is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and target commodity present. However, selected entire intercepts with a returned weighted average assay above 5 g/t Au will be selected and analysed using the screen fire method to provide a statistical comparison between the two analytical methods in high grade zones. This is to ensure the high-grade nature (nugget effect) is defined and articulated. ● No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used.

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	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• A 1 in 20 standard or duplicate or blank was employed during this programme. QAQC analysis shows that the lab performed within the specifications of the QAQC protocols. The standards used were from OREAS and based on material sourced from with the Eastern Goldfields. Blanks were also sourced from OREAS as well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No umpire analysis has been performed. • No twinned holes have been completed. However, drill holes have been collared near previously drilled holes but on different orientations. • Data was collected on to standardised templates in the field and data entered at night. Cross checks were performed verifying field data. • No adjustment to the available assay data has been made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars will be surveyed using a DGPS. • The RC holes were downhole surveyed using a "Champ Gyro multi-shot down hole survey camera". • GDA94 Zone 51S was used, collars will be picked up by a qualified surveyor using a DGPS (Trimble S7). • The surveyed collar coordinates appear to be sufficient, however, better definition is required of the topography to allow for a JORC 2012 compliant estimation. • Appendix Two contains collar coordinates as drilled:
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing is sufficient to establish a relatively high confidence in geological and grade continuity, however, peripheral data to support the drill holes requires further work to ensure compliance with JORC 2012 guidelines. • No sample compositing was applied beyond the calculation of down hole significant intercepts.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if*	• Most of the drilling has been perpendicular to the main structure that hosts mineralisation. Secondary structures oblique to the main structure may have influence hanging and foot wall intercepts. • The author believes that the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not introduced a bias.

	material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of supply from rig to the laboratory was overseen a contract geologist under the supervision of the Competent Person. At no stage has any person or entity outside of the Competent Person, the contract geologist, the drilling contractor, and the assay laboratory came into contact with the samples. • Samples dispatched to the laboratory were delivered to the laboratory by a contract geologist, no third-party courier used.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit of the results, beyond the laboratory internal QAQC measures, has taken place.

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.* • *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.*	• Please refer to the tenement column below to where the drill holes were completed. • Nex Metals Explorations Ltd holds the tenure in question. Metalicity is currently performing an earn in option as part of our farm in agreement (please refer to ASX Announcement "*Metalicity Farms Into Prolific Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects, WA*" dated 6th May 2019) • No impediments exist to obtaining a license to operate over the listed tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Nex Metals Explorations Ltd have done a great job of collating the historical drilling completed over the previous 30 years. • The Kookynie Area been subjected to many phases of Exploration commencing with the discovery of gold in 1897 at the Cosmopolitan Gold Mine. Extensive work by Western Mining Corporation between 1934 to 1937 with Aerial Geological and Geophysical Survey of Northern Australia (AGGNSA) between 1937 to 1940. Then with WMC at 1966 and 1986, ASARCO between 1974 to 1975, Square Gold and Minerals in 1981, CRA between 1982 and 1983, and Money Mining in 1992. Between 1993 and 2008, FMR and since 2008 it has been held between A&C Mining and Nex Metals Explorations. • The historical work completed requires further field verification via re-down hole surveying (if possible) of drill holes beyond 60 metres depth – it appears below this depth; hole deviation becomes a factor in establishing the location of mineralisation in 3D. Furthermore, collar pickups require verification. All laboratory certificates for the assays on file are collated, only

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		recommendation is possibly more duplicate information in mineralised zones.
Geology	● *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	● Kookynie: ● The project area is in the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone within the north-northwest trending Archean-aged Malcolm greenstone belt. The Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone is a triangular shaped area hosting a succession of Archean mafic-ultramafic igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks. Regional magnetic data indicates the Kookynie region is bounded to the west by the north-trending Mt George Shear, the Keith-Kilkenny Shear Zone to the east and the Mulliberry Granitoid Complex to the south. ● There are several styles of gold mineralisation identified in the Kookynie region. The largest system discovered to date is the high-grade mineralisation mined at the Admiral/Butterfly area, Desdemona area and Niagara area. The gold mineralisation is associated with pyritic quartz veins hosted within north to northeast dipping structures cross-cutting 'favourable' lithologies which can also extend into shears along geological contacts. Gold mineralisation tends to be preferentially concentrated in differentiated dolerite sills associated with pyrite/carbonate/silica/sericite wall rock alteration.
Drill hole Information	● *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ● *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	● For Kookynie (and Yundramindra), please refer to the Company's announcement dated 6th May 2019, "*Metalicity Farms Into Prolific Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects, WA*", for all historical drill collar information, and selected significant intercepts. ● For the drilling performed and subject to this announcement, please see Appendix Two in this announcement.

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Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All intercepts have been calculated using the weighted average method but are based on 1 metre samples from RC drilling. Specific intervals within an interval have been described as part of the overall intercept statement. • Intercepts were calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.1 g/t Au over an interval greater than 2 metres, but not including any more than 1 metre of internal material that graded less than 0.1 g/t Au. Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. • No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Given the shallow dipping nature (approximately -45° on average) of the mineralisation observed at Kookynie, the nominal drilling inclination of -60° lends to close to truth width intercepts. • However, cross cutting structures within the hanging wall and footwall are noted and may influence the results.
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.*	• Please see main body of the announcement for the relevant figures.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results have been presented. Please refer to Appendix 2.
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;*	• The area has had significant historical production recorded and is accessible via the MINEDEX database. • All stated mineral resources for the Kookynie (and Yundramindra) Projects are pre-JORC 2012. Considerable work around bulk density, QAQC, down hole surveys and metallurgy, coupled with the planned drilling will be required to ensure

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	compliance with JORC 2012 guidelines.
Further work	● *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ● *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	● Metalicity intends to drill the known and extend the mineralised occurrences within the Kookynie and Yundramindra Projects. The Yundramindra Project is currently under the plaint process, however Metalicity believes that Nex Metals is well advanced in defending those claims. The drilling will be designed to validate historical drilling with a view to making maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate statements. Metalicity has made the aspirational statement of developing "significant resource and reserve base on which to commence a sustainable mining operation focusing on grade and margin". ● Diagrams pertinent to the area's in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.

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Appendix Two – Drilling and Assay Information

Reverse Circulation Drilling and Assay Information

Collar & Intercept Information:

Prospect	Hole ID	Tenement	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Comments
Altona	ALTRC0025	E 40/332	RC	355324	6754176	430	84	-60	270	55	56	1	2.8	1 metre @ 2.8 g/t from 55 metres
										64	65	1	1.3	1 metre @ 1.3 g/t from 64 metres
	ALTRC0026			355359	6754156	430	108	-60	270	No significant intersection				
	ALTRC0027			355391	6754137	430	114	-60	270	34	35	1	1.8	1 metre @ 1.8 g/t from 34 metres
										106	108	2	4.9	2 metres @ 4.9 g/t from 106 metres incl. 1 metre @ 8.5 from 107 metres
	ALTRC0028			355339	6754282	430	102	-60	270	No significant intersection				
	ALTRC0029			355373	6754264	430	96	-60	270	No significant intersection				
	ALTRC0030			355407	6754243	430	100	-60	270	97	100	3	14.9	3 metres @ 14.9 g/t from 97 metres incl. 1 metre @ 39.2 from 97 metres
	ALTRC0031			355389	6754370	430	72	-60	270	33	35	2	2.1	2 metres @ 2.1 g/t from 33 metres
	ALTRC0032			355426	6754349	430	102	-60	270	62	64	2	5.9	2 metres @ 5.9 g/t from 62 metres incl. 1 metre @ 10.7 from 62 metres
	ALTRC0033			355458	6754330	430	91	-60	270	No significant intersection				

Note:

Duplicates and CRM analysis was not used in the calculation of the significant intercepts.

A hole listed with “no significant anomalism” means that no sample run returned a value to trigger reporting.

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