09 December 2024

SXG DISCOVERS 186 METRES @ 8.8 g/t GOLD (UNCUT) TRAVERSING 8 HIGH-GRADE VEINS IN DOWN DIP EXTENSION AT SUNDAY CREEK

Including 0.5 metres @ 2,541.9 g/t Gold

Melbourne, Australia — Southern Cross Gold Ltd ("SXG" or the "Company") (ASX:SXG) announces results from five drill holes from the Apollo prospect, with yet another significant discovery of **186 m @ 8.8 g/t Au*** ("gold") (uncut) including **0.5 m @ 2,541.9 g/t Au** at its 100%-owned Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project in Victoria. At Apollo, as for the adjacent Rising Sun mineralisation, grades are increasing at depth.

High Level Takeaway:

Sunday Creek Latest Results Setting New Records and Validating Growth Potential

The latest drill results continue to reinforce Sunday Creek as one of the best gold-antimony discoveries in the world, with a globally leading drill hit rate (fifty greater than 100 g/t AuEq x m from 152 holes for 67,623 m drilled). Discovery hole number SDDSC145 delivered exceptional gold grades, including:

- **2,541.9 g/t Au over 0.5 metres**, representing the third-highest composite intercept in the project's history
    - **4,880.0 g/t Au over 0.3 metres** within this interval, being the highest-grade assay at Apollo and second highest across the entire project
- A broader mineralised zone of **8.8 g/t Au over 186 metres*** (uncut), traversing 8 distinct high-grade vein sets

These intersections rank among the most impressive gold intercepts reported globally in recent years and are typical of the geology in the region, where spectacular high-grade gold is found at depth.

The systematic approach of testing the extensions of the deposit to depth has identified eight distinct mineralised vein-sets within SDDSC145. These vein-sets are like a "Golden Ladder" structure where the main host (100 m to 200 m wide) extends between the side rails deep into the earth, with multiple cross-cutting vein sets that host the gold forming rungs. These rungs are characterised by high-grade intercepts ranging from 20 g/t to over 7,330 g/t Au mineralisation with at least 67 defined to date.

Approximately 20% of Sunday Creek's in-situ recoverable value is from antimony. Sunday Creek is on track to become one of the most significant antimony projects in the Western world. China last week ratcheted up further supply pressure, imposing an outright ban on exports of antimony to the United States. This positions the project as one of **the few significant future antimony sources in the Western world** at a time when defence supply chains face mounting pressure sourcing antimony and other critical metals.

Further drill results from the fourteen holes being processed at the laboratory will be soon released. SXG has **one of the larger exploration drill programs globally** with five rigs (moving to six shortly) drilling with 60,000 m planned by Q3 2025.

The combination of a globally significant discovery with exceptional gold grades and strategic antimony content, in a tier-one jurisdiction an hour by road from Melbourne, **suggests that the next 12 months of SXG's systematic exploration and pre-developments plans will prove transformative.**

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD LTD
Level 21, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000 Australia
Justin Mouchacca - Company Secretary
p: +61 3 8630 3321 e: jm@southerncrossgold.com.au
Nicholas Mead - Investor Relations
p: +61 415 153 122 e: info@southerncrossgold.com.au

ABN: 70 652 166 795
ASX Code: SXG
Issued Capital: 198.4M fully paid shares

For Those Who Like the Details:

HIGHLIGHTS

- **SDDSC145**, drilled **186.0 m @ 9.6 g/t AuEq (8.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb)** * (uncut) which included **nine intercepts of >50 g/t Au (up to 4,880.0 g/t Au over 0.3 m from 876.7 m)** and **eight intercepts of >5% Sb (up to 32.2% Sb)**. Eight mineralised high-grade vein-sets were intersected with five being new discoveries outside the January 2024 exploration target area. Selected highlights including:
  - **11.6 m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq** (3.5 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 708.6 m
  - **8.0 m @ 11.9 g/t AuEq** (10.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 722.5 m, including:
    - **0.5 m @ 133.2 g/t AuEq** (131.2 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 724.4 m
  - **1.5 m @ 29.4 g/t AuEq** (18.9 g/t Au, 5.6% Sb) from 753.2 m
  - **0.9 m @ 45.9 g/t AuEq** (44.1 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 797.2 m
  - **0.5 m @ 93.4 g/t AuEq** (48.9 g/t Au, 23.6% Sb) from 828.8 m
  - **2.3 m @ 19.2 g/t AuEq** (19.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 870.6 m
  - **0.5 m @ 2,544.0 g/t AuEq** (2,541.9 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 876.4 m
  - **4.8 m @ 21.8 g/t AuEq** (14.7 g/t Au, 3.8% Sb) from 887.2 m, including
    - **1.7 m @ 59.8 g/t AuEq** (40.4 g/t Au, 10.3% Sb) from 890.3 m
- **SDDSC143,** drilled 155 m up-dip of SDDSC145 intercepted nine vein mineralised vein sets and included **five intercepts of >20 g/t Au (up to 86.6 g/t Au) and twelve intercepts of >5% Sb (up to 34.9%)**. Selected highlights include:
  - **2.8 m @ 17.5 g/t AuEq** (9.9 g/t Au, 4.1% Sb) from 525.0 m, including:
    - **1.6 m @ 29.7 g/t AuEq** (16.1 g/t Au, 7.2% Sb) from 525.6 m
  - **3.1 m @ 8.8 g/t AuEq** (4.9 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) from 630.4 m, including:
    - **1.6 m @ 14.6 g/t AuEq** (7.3 g/t Au, 3.9% Sb) from 631.9 m
- **Ongoing Exploration:** Fourteen holes are currently being processed and analysed, with five holes in progress (Figure 1 and 2).

Michael Hudson, Managing Director of SXG states: *"Sunday Creek again proves truly remarkable as demonstrated by these outstanding results. The intersection of* ***4,880 g/t Au over 0.3 metres*** *in SDDSC145 marks not only the highest grade ever intersected at Apollo, but also stands as our second-highest grade across the entire project. Importantly, these high-grade results demonstrate excellent vertical continuity, with SDDSC145 extending our known high-grade mineralisation 76 m down-dip.*

"These latest drill results represent a significant advancement in understanding the deposit's scale and grade potential. Five vein sets were new discoveries outside the January 2024 exploration target area, including the 0.5 m @ 2,541.9 g/t Au intersection.

"The results align with the characteristic pattern of Victorian epizonal deposits, where grades typically improve at depth. We are now seeing Apollo mirror these same characteristics (as did the adjacent mineralised body at Rising Sun), as we explore deeper vertically below 600 m.

"Our systematic drilling approach continues to yield compelling high-grade and continuous drill results. The combination of exceptional gold grades and significant antimony content distinguishes Sunday Creek globally, particularly given antimony's critical metal status and limited production outside China, accentuated by the current export restrictions and bans from China.

"With fourteen holes currently being processed and five rigs actively drilling, our exploration program maintains strong momentum. These results further strengthen our conviction that Sunday Creek has the potential to emerge as a globally significant gold-antimony discovery right here in Victoria, just an hour by road from Melbourne."

Drill Hole Discussion

Results from drill holes **SDDSC133, SDDSC136, SDDSC139, SDDSC143 and SDDSC145** (Figures 1 and 2) at the Apollo prospect at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project in Victoria are described below (Figure 4).

Drill hole **SDDSC145** continues the systematic stepdown drilling program at Apollo, delivering exceptional results including a 0.5 m intersection grading 2,554 g/t AuEq. The hole achieved the **highest-grade gold intersection ever recorded at Apollo and the second highest across the entire Sunday Creek Project, while also representing the fourth highest composite intercept to date.**

The hole was strategically drilled parallel to the mineralised corridor (but at a high angle to the mineralised vein sets), testing a prospective window of 310 m within the host position and averaged **186.0 m @ 9.6 g/t AuEq (8.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb)** *(uncut).

A key achievement was extending the high-grade core of the A138 vein set in SDDSC145 **0.5 m @ 2,544.0 g/t AuEq** (2,541.9 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 876.4 m, by 76 m down-dip below previously drilled SDDSC0128 0.3 m @ 43.4 g/t AuEq (28.6 g/t Au, 7.9% Sb) from 704.7 m, confirming strong vertical continuity of the mineralisation (Figure 2).

Significant mineralisation was intersected throughout the hole from 708 m to 890 m depth, with the deepest sections (>870 m) yielding some of the most impressive grades. This pattern of increasing grade with depth aligns with typical characteristics of Victorian epizonal deposits.

The drill hole intersected eight distinct mineralised vein-sets:

- Four represent down-dip extensions
- Four are infill intersections
- Nine intervals exceeded 50 g/t Au (with a high of 4,880.0 g/t Au)
- Eight intervals contained over 5% antimony (Sb), with values up to 32.2% Sb

These multiple high-grade zones demonstrate the presence of a robust mineralising system that continues to improve with depth, supporting the ongoing systematic deeper drilling program at Apollo. At Apollo, as for the adjacent Rising Sun mineralisation, grades are increasing at depth. Extended highlights include:

- **2.1 m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq** (1.3 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 548.8 m
- **11.6 m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq** (3.5 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 708.6 m, including:
  - **1.6 m @ 9.8 g/t AuEq** (6.5 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 710.2 m
  - **2.7 m @ 7.3 g/t AuEq** (3.8 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 713.0 m
  - **1.8 m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq** (6.4 g/t Au, 2.8% Sb) from 716.9 m
- **8.0 m @ 11.9 g/t AuEq** (10.6 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 722.5 m, including:
  - **0.5 m @ 133.2 g/t AuEq** (131.2 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 724.4 m

  - **2.2 m @ 6.5 g/t AuEq** (4.2 g/t Au, 1.2% Sb) from 727.5 m
- **2.0 m @ 1.1 g/t AuEq** (0.5 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 733.4 m
- **1.5 m @ 29.4 g/t AuEq** (18.9 g/t Au, 5.6% Sb) from 753.2 m, including:
  - **0.7 m @ 62.9 g/t AuEq** (39.8 g/t Au, 12.3% Sb) from 753.4 m
- **6.2 m @ 1.3 g/t AuEq** (0.6 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 758.8 m
- **5.4 m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq** (1.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 781.1 m, including:
  - **1.2 m @ 5.5 g/t AuEq** (2.3 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 783.9 m
- **0.9 m @ 45.9 g/t AuEq** (44.1 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 797.2 m, including:
  - **0.3 m @ 130.5 g/t AuEq** (127.0 g/t Au, 1.9% Sb) from 797.2 m
- **1.4 m @ 5.2 g/t AuEq** (4.2 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 801.7 m, including:
  - **0.4 m @ 15.5 g/t AuEq** (13.1 g/t Au, 1.3% Sb) from 801.7 m
- **4.1 m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq** (0.5 g/t Au, 0.5% Sb) from 805.6 m
- **1.3 m @ 8.0 g/t AuEq** (3.6 g/t Au, 2.4% Sb) from 822.5 m
- **0.5 m @ 93.4 g/t AuEq** (48.9 g/t Au, 23.6% Sb) from 828.8 m
- **1.8 m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq** (2.6 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 837.3 m, including:
  - **1.5 m @ 4.6 g/t AuEq** (2.7 g/t Au, 1.0% Sb) from 837.3 m
- **2.3 m @ 19.2 g/t AuEq** (19.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 870.6 m, including:
  - **0.5 m @ 85.3 g/t AuEq** (85.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 872.3 m
- **0.5 m @ 2,544.0 g/t AuEq** (2,541.9 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 876.4 m
- **4.8 m @ 21.8 g/t AuEq** (14.7 g/t Au, 3.8% Sb) from 887.2 m, including:
  - **1.7 m @ 59.8 g/t AuEq** (40.4 g/t Au, 10.3% Sb) from 890.3 m

Drill hole **SDDSC143**, positioned 155 m up-dip from SDDSC145, successfully tested a 224 m prospective corridor, delivering strong infill results across nine mineralised vein sets. The hole extended three high-grade vein sets by 20 m to 40 m while returning **five intercepts greater than 20 g/t Au (with values up to 86.6 g/t Au) and twelve intercepts exceeding 5% Sb (reaching up to 34.9% Sb)**. This infill hole has effectively enhanced the understanding of the mineralisation between previously drilled sections. Extended highlights include:

- **1.5 m @ 8.0 g/t AuEq** (3.9 g/t Au, 2.2% Sb) from 449.7 m
- **1.6 m @ 2.1 g/t AuEq** (1.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 459.9 m
- **1.9 m @ 1.6 g/t AuEq** (0.5 g/t Au, 0.6% Sb) from 496.9 m
- **2.1 m @ 5.3 g/t AuEq** (4.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 508.1 m, including:
  - **0.5 m @ 21.4 g/t AuEq** (20.2 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb) from 509.8 m
- **2.8 m @ 17.5 g/t AuEq** (9.9 g/t Au, 4.1% Sb) from 525.0 m, including:
  - **1.6 m @ 29.7 g/t AuEq** (16.1 g/t Au, 7.2% Sb) from 525.6 m
- **4.9 m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq** (1.1 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 537.7 m
- **1.3 m @ 5.1 g/t AuEq** (3.7 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 545.3 m

- **5.4 m @ 1.8 g/t AuEq** (1.0 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 553.3 m
- **3.7 m @ 1.0 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 602.4 m
- **2.5 m @ 6.4 g/t AuEq** (2.0 g/t Au, 2.3% Sb) from 611.9 m, including:
  - **0.4 m @ 34.3 g/t AuEq** (7.2 g/t Au, 14.4% Sb) from 612.4 m
- **3.1 m @ 8.8 g/t AuEq** (4.9 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) from 630.4 m, including:
  - **1.6 m @ 14.6 g/t AuEq** (7.3 g/t Au, 3.9% Sb) from 631.9 m
- **0.9 m @ 21.9 g/t AuEq** (12.1 g/t Au, 5.2% Sb) from 640.8 m, including:
  - **0.6 m @ 34.0 g/t AuEq** (18.5 g/t Au, 8.2% Sb) from 641.2 m
- **0.8 m @ 3.5 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 649.9 m

Drill hole **SDDSC139**, originally designed to extend vein sets at Apollo East, deviated from its planned trajectory and was unsuccessful at intersecting the original target position. While the hole intersected four mineralised zones, only one achieved significant grades - the A130 vein set, which returned 1.1 m @ 19.2 g/t AuEq. The hole included **three intercepts of >10 g/t Au (up to 77.5 g/t Au)** and **three intercepts of >5% Sb (up to 7.36% Sb)**. Extended highlights include:

- **0.7 m @ 3.6 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 367.5 m
- **0.9 m @ 5.5 g/t AuEq** (1.6 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb) from 395.1 m
- **0.2 m @ 13.1 g/t AuEq** (3.7 g/t Au, 5.0% Sb) from 401.2 m
- **1.1 m @ 19.2 g/t AuEq** (16.4 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 436.3 m, including:
  - **0.9 m @ 21.2 g/t AuEq** (18.4 g/t Au, 1.5% Sb) from 436.3 m

SDDSC133 and **SDDSC136** were designed as control holes at Apollo East, with the intention to locate the dyke position. Both holes drilled N-S striking faults at the expected dyke location and hence did not intercept the dyke body. SDDSC133 intercepted the Goliath Fault, and SDDSC136 intercepted the Gatekeeper Fault.

Highlight from SDDSC136:

- **1.6 m @ 2.6 g/t AuEq** (2.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 147.0 m

Pending Results and Update

Fourteen holes (SDDSC120W1, 129, 140, 142, 144, 146, 146W1, 147-151, 153, 155) are currently being processed and analysed, with five holes (SDDSC149W1, 152, 154, 155A, 157) in progress (Figures 1 and 2).

About Sunday Creek

The Sunday Creek epizonal-style gold project is located 60 km north of Melbourne within 16,900 hectares ("Ha") of granted exploration tenements. SXG is also the freehold landholder of 133.29 Ha that form the key portion in and around the main drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project and is closing on a 921.22 Ha (total 1,054.51 Ha or 2,605.8 acres) subject to Foreign Investment Board ("FIRB") approval.

Gold and antimony form in a relay of vein sets that cut across a steeply dipping zone of intensely altered rocks (the "host"). When observed from above, the host resembles the side rails of a ladder, where the sub-vertical mineralised vein sets are the rungs that extend from surface to depth. At Apollo and Rising Sun these individual 'rungs' have been defined over 600 m depth extent from surface to 1,100 m below surface, are 2.5 m to 3.5 m wide (median widths) (and up to 10 m), and 20 m to 100 m in strike.

Cumulatively, 152 drill holes for 67,623.19 m have been reported by SXG (and Mawson Gold Ltd) from Sunday Creek since late 2020. An additional 12 holes for 582.55 m from Sunday Creek were abandoned

due to deviation or hole conditions. Fourteen drillholes for 2,383 m have been reported regionally outside of the main Sunday Creek drill area. A total of 64 historic drill holes for 5,599 m were completed from the late 1960s to 2008. The project now contains a total of **fifty (50) >100 g/t AuEq x m and fifty-eight (58) >50 to 100 g/t AuEq x m drill holes** by applying a 2 m @ 1 g/t lower cut.

Our systematic drill program is strategically targeting these significant vein formations, initially these have been defined over 1,350 m strike of the host from Christina to Apollo prospects, of which approximately 620 m has been more intensively drill tested (Rising Sun to Apollo). At least 67 'rungs' have been defined to date, defined by high-grade intercepts (20 g/t to >7,330 g/t Au) along with lower grade edges. Ongoing step-out drilling is aiming to uncover the potential extent of this mineralised system (Figure 3).

Geologically, the project is located within the Melbourne Structural Zone in the Lachlan Fold Belt. The regional host to the Sunday Creek mineralisation is an interbedded turbidite sequence of siltstones and minor sandstones metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of open north-west trending folds.

Exploration Target

On January 23, 2024, SXG announced the maiden gold and antimony ***Exploration Target*** at its flagship 100%-owned Sunday Creek Project in Victoria, Australia. The Exploration Target ranges reported are shown in Table 1. Notably, the Exploration Target was constrained to the current drill footprint at Apollo (in shallower areas broadly above holes report here) and Rising Sun, as at the time these areas only contained sufficient drilling to determine continuity and infer grade ranges. **Significant potential exists to increase the size of the exploration target** with high grade drill results now drilled for up to 650 m beyond the Exploration Target area.

Table 1. Sunday Creek Exploration Target for Apollo and Rising Sun at the Sunday Creek Project

Range	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq g/t*	Au g/t	Sb %	Au Eq (Moz)	Au (Moz)	Sb (kt)
Lower Case	4.4	7.2	5.3	1.2	1.0	0.74	53.5
Upper Case	5.1	9.7	7.8	1.2	1.6	1.28	62.8

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. 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. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

The gold equivalent calculation applied for exploration target was $AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.58 \times Sb\ (\%)$, whereas today the Company is applying $AuEq = Au\ (g/t) + 1.88 \times Sb\ (\%)$ (see below for further description).

Further Information

Further discussion and analysis of the Sunday Creek project is available through the interactive Vrify 3D animations, presentations and videos all available on the SXG website. These data, along with an interview on these results with Managing Director Michael Hudson can be viewed at www.southerncrossgold.com.au.

No upper gold grade cut is applied in the averaging and intervals are reported as drill thickness. However, during future Mineral Resource studies, the requirement for assay top cutting will be assessed. The Company notes that due to rounding of assay results to one significant figure, minor variations in calculated composite grades may occur.

Figures 1 to 4 show project location, plan and longitudinal views of drill results reported here and Tables 1 to 3 provide collar and assay data. The true thickness of the mineralised intervals reported individually as estimated true widths ("ETW"), otherwise they are interpreted to be approximately 60% to 70% of the sampled thickness for other reported holes. Lower grades were cut at 1.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum width of 2 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum of 1 m width unless specified unless otherwise* specified where no lower grade cut was applied.

Critical Metal Epizonal Gold-Antimony Deposits

Sunday Creek (Figure 4) is an epizonal gold-antimony deposit formed in the late Devonian (like Fosterville, Costerfield and Redcastle), 60 million years later than mesozonal gold systems formed in Victoria (for example Ballarat and Bendigo). Epizonal deposits are a form of orogenic gold deposit classified according to their depth of formation: epizonal (<6 km), mesozonal (6-12 km) and hypozonal (>12 km).

Epizonal deposits in Victoria often have associated high levels of the critical metal, antimony, and Sunday Creek is no exception. China claims a 56 per cent share of global mined supplies of antimony, according to a 2023 European Union study. Antimony features highly on the critical minerals lists of many countries including Australia, the United States of America, Canada, Japan and the European Union. Australia ranks seventh for antimony production despite all production coming from a single mine at Costerfield in Victoria, located nearby to all SXG projects. Antimony alloys with lead and tin which results in improved properties for solders, munitions, bearings and batteries. Antimony is a prominent additive for halogen-containing flame retardants. Adequate supplies of antimony are critical to the world's energy transition, and to the high-tech industry, especially the semi-conductor and defence sectors where it is a critical additive to primers in munitions.

The Chinese government placed export limits on September 15, 2024 on six antimony-related products. Additionally, the new policy bans gold-antimony smelting separation technology exports without permission from the ministry. **This week China further ratcheted up supply pressure, imposing an outright ban on exports of gallium, germanium and antimony to the United States**. This puts pressure on Western defence supply chains and negatively affect the supply of the metal and push up pricing given China's dominance of the supply of the metal in the global markets. This is positive for SXG as we are likely to have one of the very few large and high-quality projects of antimony in the western world that can feed western demand into the future.

Antimony represents approximately 20% in situ recoverable value of Sunday Creek at an AuEq of 1.88.

Gold Equivalent Calculation

SXG considers that both gold and antimony that are included in the gold equivalent calculation ("AuEq") have reasonable potential to be recovered at Sunday Creek, given current geochemical understanding, historic production statistics and geologically analogous mining operations. Historically, ore from Sunday Creek was treated onsite or shipped to the Costerfield mine, located 54 km to the northwest of the project, for processing during WW1. SXG considers that it is appropriate to adopt the same gold equivalent variables as Mandalay Resources Ltd in its Mandalay Technical Report, 2024 dated 28 March 2024. The gold equivalence formula used by Mandalay Resources was calculated using Costerfield's 2023 production costs, using a gold price of US$1,900 per ounce, an antimony price of US$12,000 per tonne and 2023 total year metal recoveries of 94% for gold and 89% for antimony, and is as follows:

$$AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.88 \times Sb\ (\%).$$

Based on the latest Costerfield calculation and given the similar geological styles and historic toll treatment of Sunday Creek mineralisation at Costerfield, SXG considers that a $AuEq = Au\ (glt) + 1.88 \times Sb\ (\%)$ is appropriate to use for the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Sunday Creek.

- Ends -

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Southern Cross Gold Ltd.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Mr Kenneth Bush and Mr Michael Hudson. Mr Bush is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geologist in the field of Mining (#10315) and Mr Hudson is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bush and Mr Hudson each have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken,

to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bush is Exploration Manager and Mr Hudson is Managing Director of Southern Cross Gold Limited and both consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target for the Sunday Creek Project is based on information compiled by Mr Kenneth Bush and Mr Michael Hudson. Mr Bush is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mr Hudson is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bush and Mr Hudson each have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bush is Exploration Manager and Mr Hudson is Managing Director of Southern Cross Gold Limited and both consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 16 March 2022 which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Terry C. Lees. The report is included the Company's prospectus dated 17 March 2022 which was released as an announcement to ASX on 12 May 2022 and is available at www2.asx.com.au under code "SXG". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information related to exploration results included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Persons' findings in relation to the report have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Certain information in this announcement also relates to prior drill hole exploration results, are extracted from the following announcements, which are available to view on www.southerncrossgold.com.au:

- 4 October, 2022 SDDSC046, 20 October, 2022 SDDSC049, 12 October, 2023 SDDLV003 & 4, 23 October, 2023 SDDSC082, 9 November, 2023 SDDSC091, 28 October, 2024 SDDSC137W2, 28 November, 2024 SDDSC141.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original document/announcement and the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcement.

For further information, please contact:

Justin Mouchacca, Company Secretary, jm@southerncrossgold.com.au, +61 3 8630 3321

Nicholas Mead, Corporate Development, nm@southerncrossgold.com.au, +61 415 153 122

Figure 1: Sunday Creek plan view showing selected results from holes SDDSC133, SDDSC136, SDDSC139, SDDSC143 and SDDSC145 reported here (blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected prior reported drill holes and pending holes.

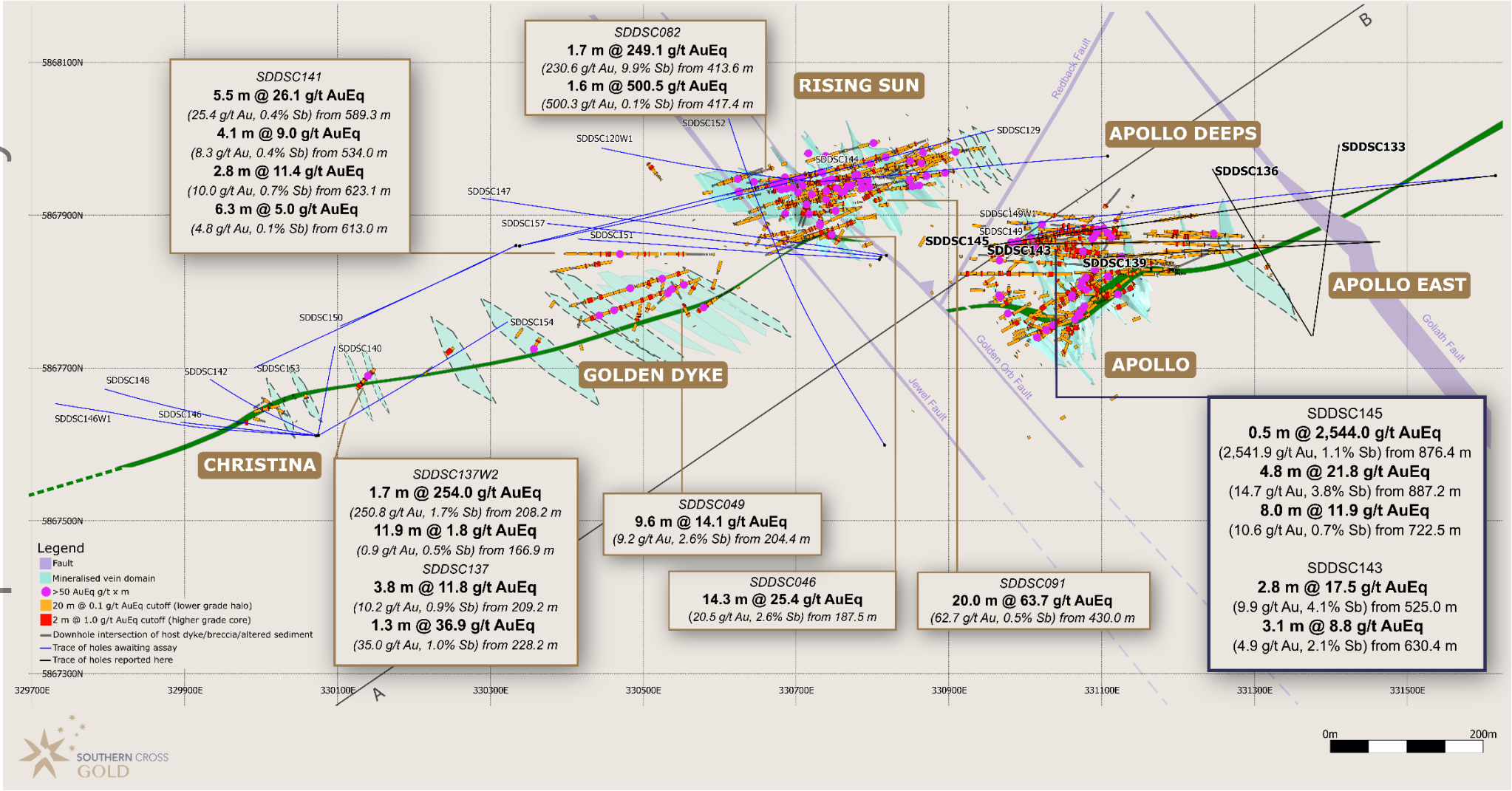

Figure 2: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across A-B in the plane of the dyke breccia/altered sediment host looking towards the north (striking 236 degrees) showing mineralised veins sets. Showing holes SDDSC133, SDDSC136, SDDSC139, SDDSC143 and SDDSC145 reported here (blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected intersections and prior reported drill holes. The vertical extents of the vein sets are limited by proximity to drill hole pierce points. For location refer to Figure 1.

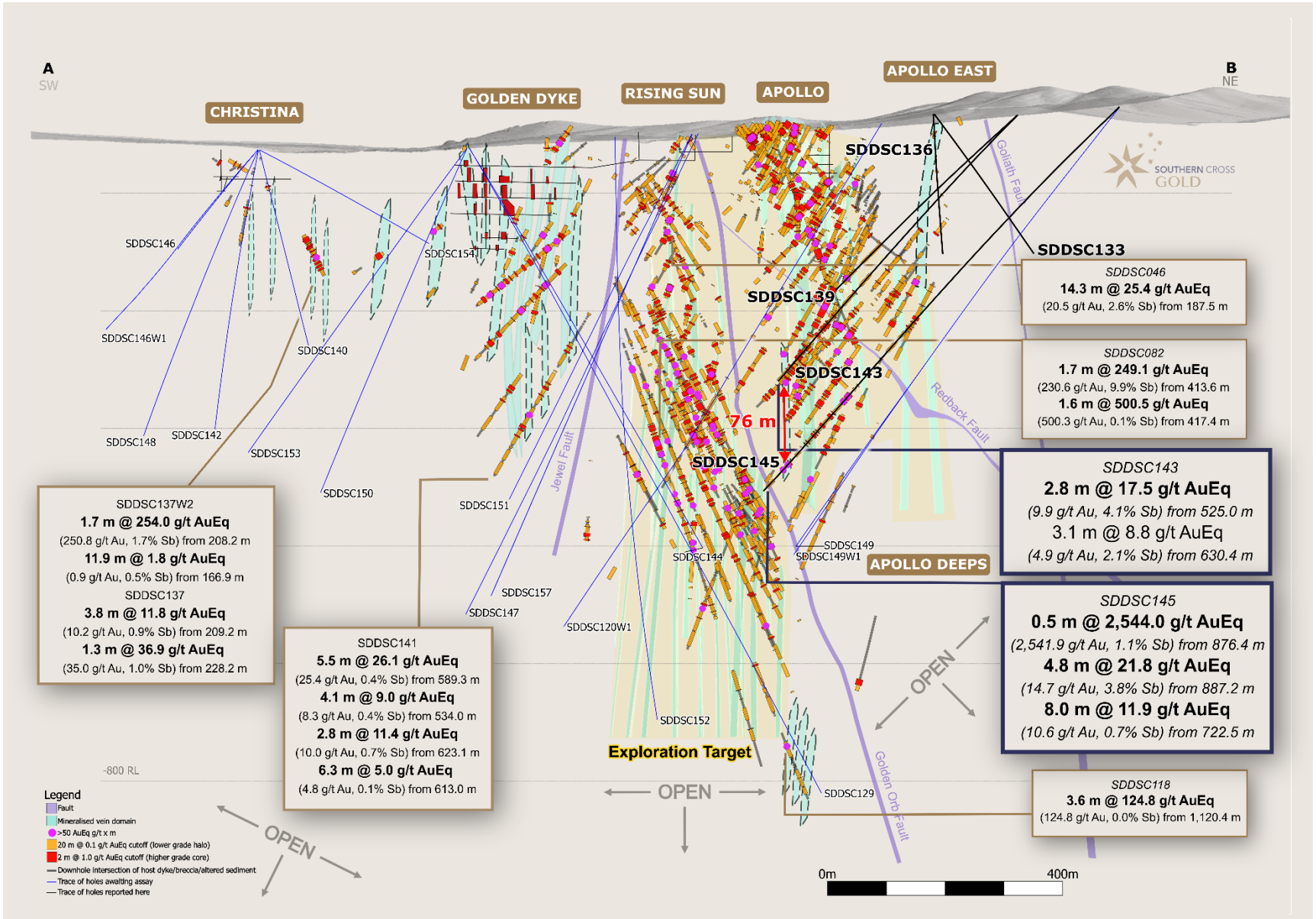

Figure 3: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas tested by 12 holes for 2,383 m drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4,000-7,500 m along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

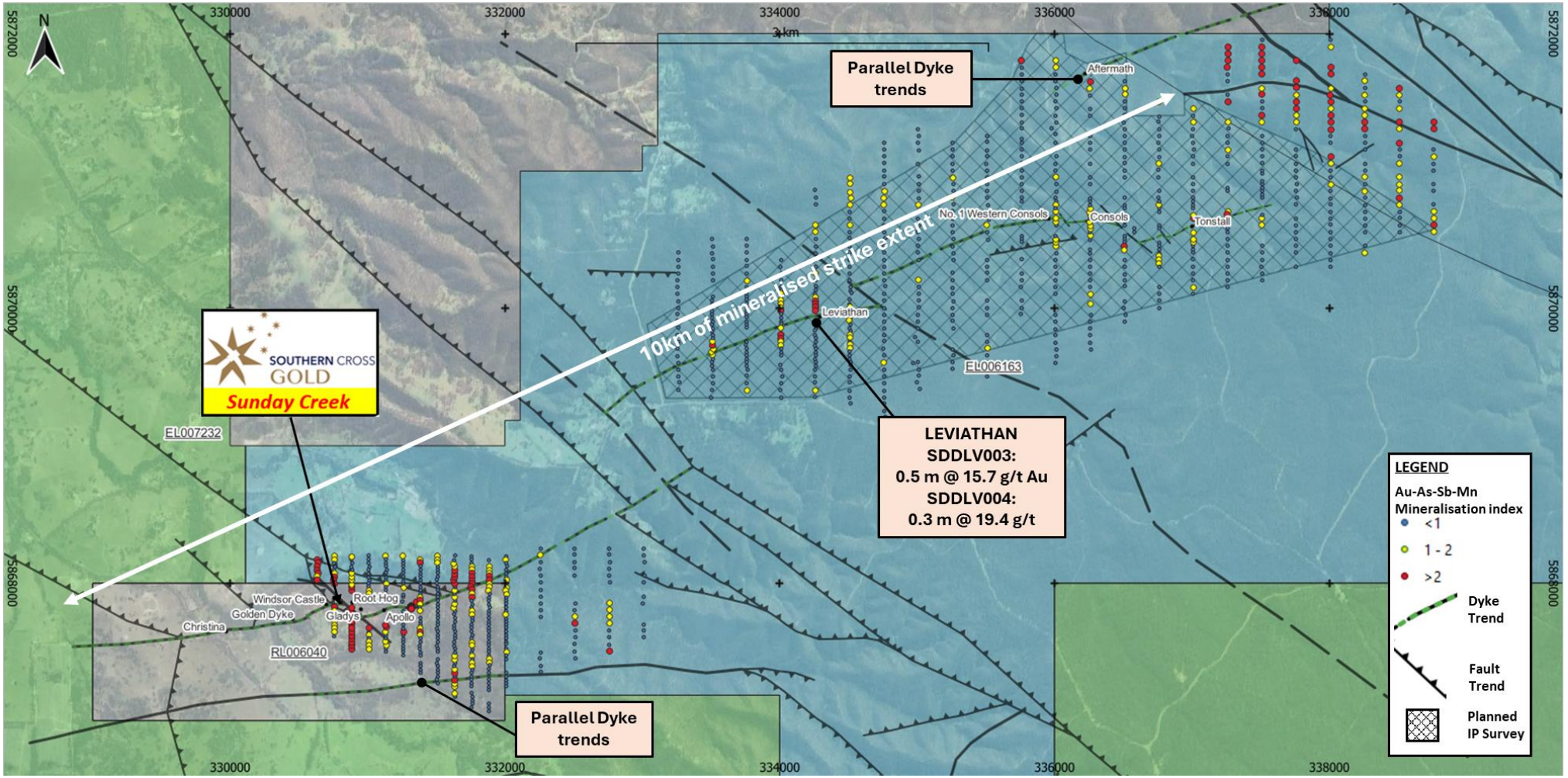

Figure 4: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with the 100% owned Redcastle Gold-Antimony Project

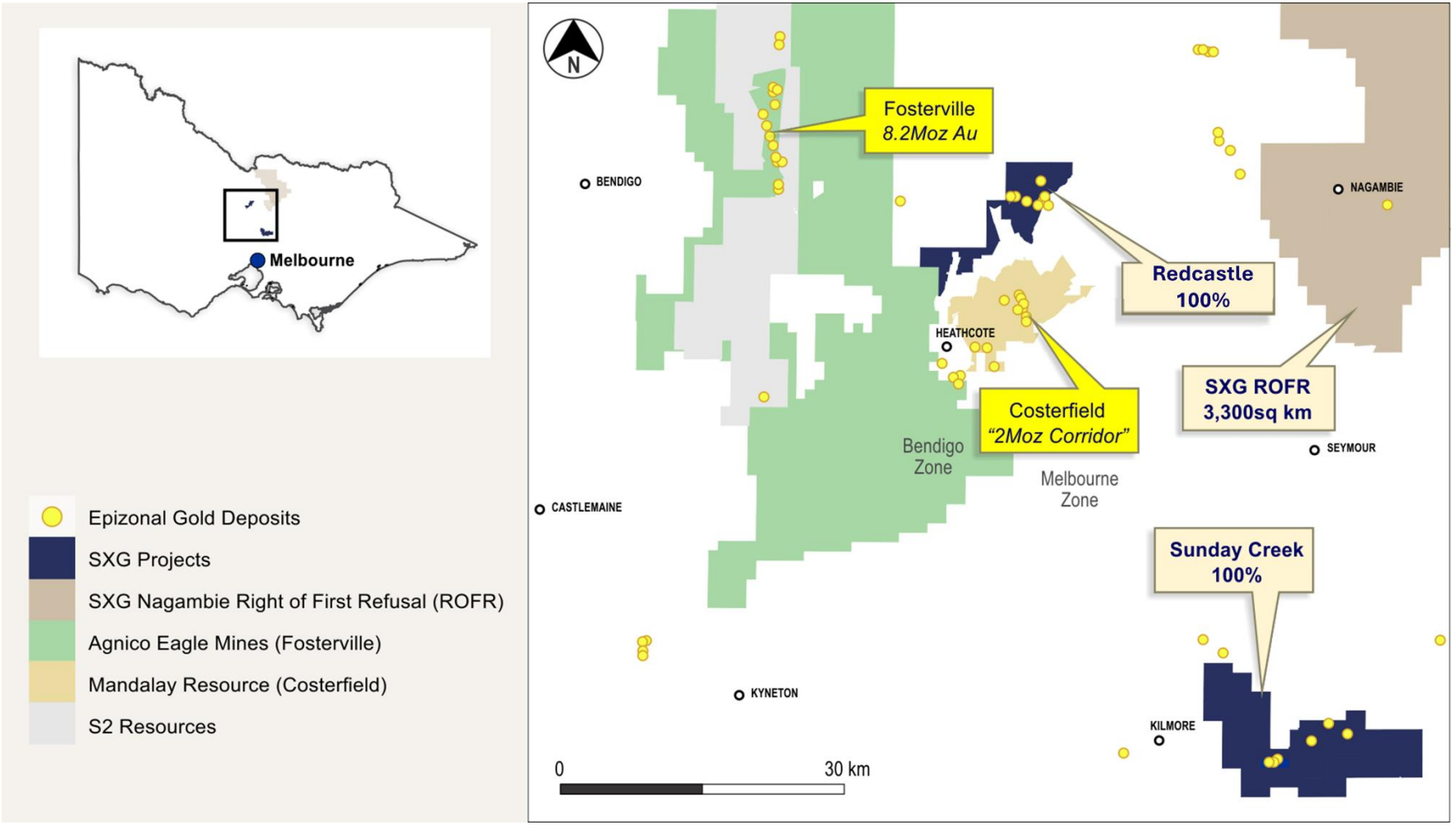

Table 1: Drill collar summary table for recent drill holes in progress.

Hole-ID	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94_Z55	North GDA94_Z55	Elevation	Azimuth	Plunge
SDDSC120W1	1088.5	Rising Sun	331108	5867977	319	267	-55
SDDSC129	1269.8	Rising Sun	330339	5867860	277	77	-58
SDDSC133	347.2	Apollo East	331376	5867742	335	8	-42
SDDSC136	349	Apollo East	331375	5867742	335	329	-41
SDDSC139	469.2	Apollo East	331464	5867865	333	267	-38
SDDSC140	352.9	Christina	330075	5867612	274	9	-70
SDDSC141	935.3	Golden Dyke	330809	5867842	301	272	-53
SDDSC142	500.67	Christina	330075	5867612	274	292	-70
SDDSC143	667.6	Apollo	331464	5867865	333	270	-39
SDDSC144	800.7	Rising Sun	330338	5867860	277	76	-56
SDDSC145	941	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	264	-40
SDDSC146	245.7	Christina	330073	5867612	274	273	-42
SDDSC146W1	461.2	Christina	330073	5867612	274	273	-42
SDDSC147	977.2	Golden Dyke	330809	5867842	301	278	-57
SDDSC148	563.6	Christina	330073	5867611	274	278	-57.2
SDDSC149	970.8	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	266	-47
SDDSC149W1	In progress plan 990 m	Apollo	331594	5867955	344	266	-47
SDDSC150	638.8	Christina	330333.4	5867860	276.9	244	-65
SDDSC151	737.2	Golden Dyke	330809	5867842	301	273.8	-56.5
SDDSC152	In progress plan 1100 m	Rising Sun	330815.9	5867599	295.8	328	-65
SDDSC153	641.6	Christina	330333.4	5867860	276.9	244.8	-52.5
SDDSC154	In progress plan 330 m	Christina	330075.1	5867612	273.6	60	-26.5
SDDSC155	31	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	276.9	72.7	-63.5
SDDSC155A	In progress plan 1025 m	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	276.9	72.7	-63.5
SDDSC157	In progress plan 900 m	Golden Dyke	330818	5867847	301.2	276.6	-58.4

Table 2: Table of mineralised drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC136, SDDSC139, SDDSC143 and SDDSC145 using two cutoff criteria. Lower grades cut at 1.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum of 2 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 1 m.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t
SDDSC136	147.0	148.6	1.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
SDDSC139	367.5	368.2	0.7	0.8	1.5	3.6
SDDSC139	395.1	396.0	0.9	1.6	2.1	5.5
SDDSC139	401.2	401.4	0.2	3.7	5.0	13.1
SDDSC139	436.3	437.4	1.1	16.4	1.5	19.2
including	436.3	437.2	0.9	18.4	1.5	21.2
SDDSC143	449.7	451.2	1.5	3.9	2.2	8.0
SDDSC143	459.9	461.5	1.6	1.5	0.4	2.1
SDDSC143	496.9	498.8	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.6
SDDSC143	508.1	510.2	2.1	4.5	0.4	5.3
including	509.8	510.3	0.5	20.2	0.7	21.4
SDDSC143	525.0	527.8	2.8	9.9	4.1	17.5
including	525.6	527.2	1.6	16.1	7.2	29.7
SDDSC143	537.7	542.6	4.9	1.1	0.2	1.5
SDDSC143	545.3	546.6	1.3	3.7	0.8	5.1
SDDSC143	553.3	558.7	5.4	1.0	0.4	1.8
SDDSC143	602.4	606.1	3.7	0.8	0.1	1.0
SDDSC143	611.9	614.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	6.4
including	612.4	612.8	0.4	7.2	14.4	34.3
SDDSC143	630.4	633.5	3.1	4.9	2.1	8.8
including	631.9	633.5	1.6	7.3	3.9	14.6
SDDSC143	640.8	641.7	0.9	12.1	5.2	21.9
including	641.2	641.8	0.6	18.5	8.2	34.0
SDDSC143	649.9	650.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	3.5
SDDSC145	548.8	550.9	2.1	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC145	708.6	720.2	11.6	3.5	1.3	5.8
including	710.2	711.8	1.6	6.5	1.8	9.8
including	713.0	715.7	2.7	3.8	1.9	7.3
including	716.9	718.7	1.8	6.4	2.8	11.7
SDDSC145	722.5	730.5	8	10.6	0.7	11.9
including	724.4	724.9	0.5	131.2	1.1	133.2
including	727.5	729.7	2.2	4.2	1.2	6.5
SDDSC145	733.4	735.4	2	0.5	0.3	1.1
SDDSC145	753.2	754.7	1.5	18.9	5.6	29.4
including	753.4	754.1	0.7	39.8	12.3	62.9
SDDSC145	758.8	765.0	6.2	0.6	0.4	1.3
SDDSC145	781.1	786.5	5.4	1.2	0.5	2.0

including	783.9	785.1	1.2	2.3	1.7	5.5
SDDSC145	797.2	798.1	0.9	44.1	0.9	45.9
including	797.2	797.5	0.3	127.0	1.9	130.5
SDDSC145	801.7	803.1	1.4	4.2	0.5	5.2
including	801.7	802.1	0.4	13.1	1.3	15.5
SDDSC145	805.6	809.7	4.1	0.5	0.5	1.4
SDDSC145	822.5	823.8	1.3	3.6	2.4	8.0
SDDSC145	828.8	829.3	0.5	48.9	23.6	93.4
SDDSC145	837.3	839.1	1.8	2.6	0.9	4.4
including	837.3	838.8	1.5	2.7	1.0	4.6
SDDSC145	870.6	872.9	2.3	19.2	0.0	19.2
including	872.3	872.8	0.5	85.2	0.1	85.3
SDDSC145	876.4	876.9	0.5	2541.9	1.1	2544.0
SDDSC145	887.2	892.0	4.8	14.7	3.8	21.8
including	890.3	892.0	1.7	40.4	10.3	59.8

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC133, SDDSC136, SDDSC139, SDDSC143 and SDDSC145 reported here >0.1g/t AuEq.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC136	142.6	143.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC136	143.6	144.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC136	146.3	147.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC136	147.0	148.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
SDDSC136	148.0	148.6	0.7	4.0	0.0	4.0
SDDSC136	148.6	148.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC139	195.1	195.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC139	349.5	349.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	349.8	350.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	350.3	351.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC139	351.6	352.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	361.9	363.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC139	363.2	364.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	364.0	365.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	365.1	365.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	365.5	366.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	366.2	366.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	366.7	367.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC139	367.0	367.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC139	367.5	367.6	0.2	0.5	4.5	8.8
SDDSC139	367.6	368.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.5
SDDSC139	368.1	368.2	0.1	1.8	1.6	4.8
SDDSC139	368.2	369.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
SDDSC139	369.8	370.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	371.3	372.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	372.1	373.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC139	373.0	374.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC139	374.2	375.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC139	376.2	377.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	380.2	381.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	382.8	384.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	386.1	387.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC139	387.8	388.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	391.9	392.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.2
SDDSC139	393.0	394.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC139	395.1	395.2	0.1	12.5	0.9	14.1
SDDSC139	395.7	396.0	0.2	0.2	7.4	14.1
SDDSC139	396.0	396.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4

SDDSC139	399.2	399.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC139	401.2	401.4	0.2	3.7	5.0	13.1
SDDSC139	401.4	402.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC139	402.0	403.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	403.1	403.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC139	403.2	404.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC139	408.6	409.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	416.4	416.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC139	421.2	421.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	427.6	428.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	430.0	431.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	431.7	432.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC139	433.1	434.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC139	435.2	436.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC139	436.3	436.8	0.5	5.2	0.3	5.7
SDDSC139	436.8	436.9	0.1	77.5	6.2	89.1
SDDSC139	436.9	437.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	2.6
SDDSC139	437.1	437.2	0.1	62.6	6.7	75.2
SDDSC139	437.2	437.4	0.1	2.3	1.4	4.9
SDDSC139	437.4	438.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC139	438.1	438.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	438.5	439.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC139	442.6	442.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC139	442.8	444.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC139	446.0	446.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC139	446.5	446.9	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC143	206.9	207.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	207.3	207.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	207.7	208.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC143	208.4	208.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	378.6	379.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	407.9	409.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC143	409.0	410.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	412.8	413.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	414.4	415.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	415.6	416.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	416.9	418.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	418.0	419.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	419.3	420.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	420.5	421.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	433.7	434.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC143	449.0	449.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	449.7	450.2	0.5	1.8	0.1	2.1
SDDSC143	450.2	450.6	0.3	4.9	0.0	4.9
SDDSC143	450.6	451.1	0.5	2.5	1.2	4.8
SDDSC143	451.1	451.2	0.1	14.9	18.3	49.3
SDDSC143	451.2	451.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	453.2	454.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	454.2	455.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	455.0	455.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	455.9	456.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	456.7	457.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4
SDDSC143	457.2	457.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	457.6	458.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC143	458.4	458.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC143	458.7	459.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	459.7	459.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	459.9	460.1	0.2	2.6	1.5	5.3
SDDSC143	460.1	461.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.7
SDDSC143	461.2	461.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.4
SDDSC143	461.5	462.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC143	465.4	466.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	466.0	466.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC143	471.0	471.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	471.6	472.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8
SDDSC143	472.4	473.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	481.2	481.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	481.5	481.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	481.8	482.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC143	489.2	489.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	490.3	490.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	496.9	497.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC143	497.2	497.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6
SDDSC143	497.6	498.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC143	498.7	498.8	0.2	1.0	7.1	14.3
SDDSC143	499.8	500.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	500.1	500.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC143	500.6	501.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	501.5	502.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	502.2	503.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	503.3	504.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	507.4	507.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2

SDDSC143	508.1	508.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.0
SDDSC143	508.6	509.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	509.1	509.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.0
SDDSC143	509.2	509.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	509.8	510.0	0.3	5.1	0.4	5.9
SDDSC143	510.0	510.2	0.2	39.0	1.0	40.9
SDDSC143	510.2	511.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	511.0	511.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC143	511.5	512.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC143	512.1	512.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	512.4	512.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC143	513.9	514.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	514.5	515.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	515.8	516.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	516.3	516.7	0.3	3.8	0.0	3.8
SDDSC143	518.9	520.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	520.2	521.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	521.3	521.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	523.8	525.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	525.0	525.6	0.6	2.6	0.1	2.8
SDDSC143	525.6	525.7	0.1	86.6	30.4	143.8
SDDSC143	525.7	525.9	0.2	13.1	2.6	18.0
SDDSC143	525.9	526.2	0.3	17.5	6.3	29.4
SDDSC143	526.2	526.5	0.3	1.5	4.2	9.3
SDDSC143	526.5	526.6	0.1	2.1	11.1	23.0
SDDSC143	526.6	527.0	0.4	4.6	2.5	9.2
SDDSC143	527.0	527.2	0.2	34.2	11.5	55.8
SDDSC143	527.2	527.8	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC143	535.3	535.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	537.1	537.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	537.7	538.1	0.5	1.8	0.2	2.2
SDDSC143	538.1	538.4	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.1
SDDSC143	538.4	538.7	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC143	538.7	539.2	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC143	540.0	541.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	541.2	541.4	0.1	2.5	1.0	4.4
SDDSC143	541.4	541.9	0.5	2.2	0.5	3.0
SDDSC143	541.9	542.3	0.4	2.3	0.3	2.8
SDDSC143	542.3	542.6	0.3	1.7	0.6	2.8
SDDSC143	542.6	543.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	543.3	544.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.5

SDDSC143	544.4	545.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	545.3	546.2	0.8	1.8	0.5	2.9
SDDSC143	546.2	546.5	0.4	1.7	1.3	4.1
SDDSC143	546.5	546.6	0.1	26.9	0.6	28.1
SDDSC143	546.6	547.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC143	547.8	548.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	549.4	550.2	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.4
SDDSC143	552.3	553.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC143	553.3	553.4	0.2	0.8	5.9	11.8
SDDSC143	553.4	554.1	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.4
SDDSC143	554.1	554.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.3
SDDSC143	554.9	555.2	0.3	2.0	1.6	5.1
SDDSC143	555.2	555.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	555.9	556.4	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.7
SDDSC143	556.4	557.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.7
SDDSC143	557.0	557.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.0
SDDSC143	557.9	558.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC143	558.2	558.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC143	558.8	559.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	559.3	560.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	560.9	562.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	562.0	562.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	562.5	563.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	566.3	567.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC143	567.5	568.7	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.0
SDDSC143	568.7	569.9	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
SDDSC143	571.1	572.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	572.3	573.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.9
SDDSC143	573.5	574.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	574.4	575.5	1.1	0.8	0.1	1.0
SDDSC143	575.5	576.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	576.7	577.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC143	589.1	590.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	593.6	593.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	593.8	594.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6
SDDSC143	597.6	597.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	2.0
SDDSC143	597.7	598.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC143	598.0	598.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	599.9	600.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	602.4	602.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1
SDDSC143	602.8	603.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2

SDDSC143	603.8	604.8	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC143	604.8	605.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.2
SDDSC143	605.3	606.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.4
SDDSC143	607.0	608.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	608.0	609.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	609.0	609.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	609.5	609.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.3
SDDSC143	609.8	611.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC143	611.0	611.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC143	611.9	612.4	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.5
SDDSC143	612.4	612.7	0.3	1.9	2.1	5.8
SDDSC143	612.7	612.8	0.2	16.2	34.9	81.8
SDDSC143	612.8	613.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	2.0
SDDSC143	613.3	614.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	614.0	614.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC143	630.4	630.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.3
SDDSC143	630.6	630.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.2
SDDSC143	630.9	631.4	0.5	3.8	0.0	3.9
SDDSC143	631.4	631.7	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.7
SDDSC143	631.7	631.9	0.2	1.8	0.9	3.5
SDDSC143	631.9	632.3	0.4	9.6	6.4	21.6
SDDSC143	632.3	632.7	0.4	2.4	0.6	3.6
SDDSC143	632.7	633.0	0.3	2.8	4.1	10.4
SDDSC143	633.0	633.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.6
SDDSC143	633.3	633.5	0.2	30.3	11.4	51.7
SDDSC143	638.3	639.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	639.0	640.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	640.4	640.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	640.8	641.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4
SDDSC143	641.2	641.7	0.6	18.5	8.2	34.0
SDDSC143	641.7	641.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
SDDSC143	641.9	642.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	642.5	642.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	644.7	645.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	645.8	647.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	648.2	649.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC143	649.4	649.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	649.9	650.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.3
SDDSC143	650.1	650.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
SDDSC143	650.6	650.7	0.2	2.1	6.5	14.3
SDDSC143	651.9	652.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC143	652.6	652.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC143	652.7	653.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0
SDDSC143	653.2	653.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC143	656.0	657.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	657.0	658.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	658.0	659.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.9
SDDSC143	661.5	662.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC143	663.2	664.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	665.0	665.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC143	666.5	667.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	537.3	537.5	0.2	5.7	0.7	7.0
SDDSC145	537.5	538.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6
SDDSC145	538.4	539.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	543.8	544.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9
SDDSC145	544.5	545.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC145	545.3	545.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	546.5	547.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	547.1	548.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	548.0	548.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	548.8	549.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.2
SDDSC145	549.1	550.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	550.2	550.6	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.4
SDDSC145	550.6	551.0	0.3	4.1	0.0	4.1
SDDSC145	551.0	552.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	554.2	554.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC145	559.9	560.0	0.1	3.2	0.2	3.5
SDDSC145	563.7	564.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	565.3	565.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC145	565.8	566.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	573.4	574.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC145	574.4	575.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	575.6	576.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	577.4	577.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	577.6	578.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5
SDDSC145	580.8	581.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	581.3	582.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	584.1	585.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC145	585.0	585.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC145	585.4	586.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	586.3	587.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	587.1	587.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5

SDDSC145	587.9	588.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC145	589.7	589.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	589.9	591.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	591.0	592.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	592.0	593.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.6
SDDSC145	593.0	594.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	594.1	595.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
SDDSC145	597.2	598.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC145	598.0	598.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC145	598.7	599.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC145	599.5	600.1	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.8
SDDSC145	600.1	600.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
SDDSC145	600.9	601.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	601.6	602.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	602.9	603.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	603.9	604.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	604.4	605.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	605.7	606.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	606.9	607.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	607.6	608.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	650.5	651.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	686.9	687.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC145	688.5	689.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	692.5	692.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	695.1	695.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	697.7	699.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	708.1	708.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
SDDSC145	708.2	708.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	708.6	708.8	0.2	14.1	1.3	16.5
SDDSC145	708.8	709.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC145	709.4	710.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	710.0	710.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	3.6
SDDSC145	710.2	710.3	0.2	51.5	11.5	73.1
SDDSC145	710.3	710.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1
SDDSC145	710.6	711.0	0.4	1.1	0.8	2.6
SDDSC145	711.0	711.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	711.3	711.7	0.4	3.6	1.2	5.7
SDDSC145	713.0	714.1	1.1	5.6	3.8	12.7
SDDSC145	714.1	714.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9
SDDSC145	714.6	715.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.8
SDDSC145	715.1	715.7	0.6	5.5	1.3	8.0

SDDSC145	715.7	716.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	2.4
SDDSC145	716.5	716.9	0.5	2.6	0.5	3.4
SDDSC145	716.9	717.4	0.5	11.7	2.7	16.7
SDDSC145	717.4	717.8	0.4	0.9	1.0	2.7
SDDSC145	717.8	718.3	0.4	10.6	4.2	18.6
SDDSC145	718.3	718.7	0.5	1.7	3.2	7.7
SDDSC145	718.7	719.6	0.8	2.1	0.5	3.1
SDDSC145	719.6	720.2	0.6	1.5	0.3	2.1
SDDSC145	720.2	720.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC145	721.2	721.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.7
SDDSC145	722.2	722.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
SDDSC145	722.5	723.0	0.5	1.7	0.9	3.4
SDDSC145	723.0	723.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.9
SDDSC145	723.7	724.4	0.7	3.1	0.8	4.6
SDDSC145	724.4	724.6	0.2	136.0	1.5	138.8
SDDSC145	724.6	724.8	0.2	187.0	0.7	188.3
SDDSC145	724.8	724.9	0.1	14.2	0.7	15.6
SDDSC145	724.9	725.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0
SDDSC145	725.3	725.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7
SDDSC145	725.7	726.3	0.6	3.0	0.1	3.2
SDDSC145	726.3	726.7	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.2
SDDSC145	726.7	727.5	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.1
SDDSC145	727.5	727.7	0.1	0.3	3.0	5.9
SDDSC145	727.7	728.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC145	728.1	728.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.8
SDDSC145	728.4	728.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	3.2
SDDSC145	728.6	729.4	0.8	1.0	2.5	5.6
SDDSC145	729.4	729.8	0.4	21.0	0.3	21.5
SDDSC145	729.8	730.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.2
SDDSC145	730.5	731.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	731.1	731.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8
SDDSC145	733.4	733.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	2.1
SDDSC145	733.6	734.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC145	734.2	734.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0
SDDSC145	734.7	735.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.4
SDDSC145	735.4	736.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	736.9	737.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	739.8	740.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	741.0	742.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	742.9	743.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC145	751.0	752.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

SDDSC145	752.5	753.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8
SDDSC145	753.2	753.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.2
SDDSC145	753.4	754.1	0.7	39.8	12.3	62.9
SDDSC145	754.1	754.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC145	754.6	754.7	0.1	3.9	0.1	4.1
SDDSC145	754.7	755.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	755.2	755.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	758.8	759.0	0.1	4.9	4.7	13.7
SDDSC145	759.0	759.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0
SDDSC145	760.3	760.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC145	761.3	761.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.7
SDDSC145	761.8	762.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.8
SDDSC145	762.7	763.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.3
SDDSC145	763.3	763.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
SDDSC145	763.9	764.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC145	764.2	764.3	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.0
SDDSC145	764.3	765.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.7
SDDSC145	765.0	765.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6
SDDSC145	769.0	769.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.1
SDDSC145	770.3	770.4	0.1	17.1	0.3	17.6
SDDSC145	776.6	777.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC145	777.0	777.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6
SDDSC145	777.2	778.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	780.2	781.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	781.1	782.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.1
SDDSC145	782.8	783.1	0.3	2.6	0.1	2.8
SDDSC145	783.1	783.9	0.9	1.6	0.1	1.7
SDDSC145	783.9	784.3	0.4	7.7	4.5	16.1
SDDSC145	785.0	785.2	0.1	0.4	3.7	7.4
SDDSC145	785.2	786.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC145	786.2	786.5	0.4	1.1	0.6	2.2
SDDSC145	786.5	787.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8
SDDSC145	789.0	790.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	792.4	792.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	792.6	793.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	793.2	794.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	794.2	794.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.9
SDDSC145	794.7	795.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.5
SDDSC145	795.0	795.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC145	795.6	796.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	797.0	797.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5

SDDSC145	797.2	797.5	0.3	127.0	1.9	130.5
SDDSC145	797.5	798.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.5
SDDSC145	801.7	802.1	0.4	13.1	1.3	15.5
SDDSC145	802.1	802.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC145	802.9	803.1	0.2	1.7	0.6	2.8
SDDSC145	805.1	805.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.9
SDDSC145	805.6	806.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	4.4
SDDSC145	806.6	806.7	0.1	0.8	1.4	3.5
SDDSC145	806.7	807.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	807.5	807.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.6
SDDSC145	808.9	809.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
SDDSC145	809.3	809.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	3.3
SDDSC145	811.2	811.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9
SDDSC145	815.3	816.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC145	816.0	816.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	816.9	817.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	819.4	820.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	820.4	820.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7
SDDSC145	821.4	822.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	822.5	822.7	0.2	9.6	17.3	42.1
SDDSC145	822.7	823.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9
SDDSC145	823.3	823.8	0.5	5.8	0.1	6.0
SDDSC145	823.8	824.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	828.5	828.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC145	828.8	829.0	0.1	29.2	1.0	31.1
SDDSC145	829.0	829.3	0.4	56.4	32.2	116.9
SDDSC145	829.3	829.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	837.1	837.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	837.3	837.5	0.2	4.8	6.6	17.1
SDDSC145	837.5	838.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
SDDSC145	838.0	838.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
SDDSC145	838.4	838.9	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.6
SDDSC145	838.9	839.1	0.3	2.0	0.7	3.3
SDDSC145	839.1	839.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9
SDDSC145	847.2	847.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
SDDSC145	849.6	850.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
SDDSC145	850.0	850.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	850.4	851.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.1
SDDSC145	855.8	856.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	859.7	860.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	870.6	870.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	2.4

SDDSC145	870.7	871.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	872.3	872.5	0.2	205.0	0.1	205.2
SDDSC145	872.5	872.8	0.3	17.8	0.0	17.9
SDDSC145	872.8	873.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7
SDDSC145	874.5	875.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	875.2	876.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	876.4	876.7	0.2	9.0	1.1	11.2
SDDSC145	876.7	876.9	0.3	4880.0	1.0	4881.9
SDDSC145	876.9	877.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.9
SDDSC145	877.3	878.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	878.0	878.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	883.0	883.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4
SDDSC145	884.2	884.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	884.8	885.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	886.6	887.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	887.2	887.6	0.5	1.4	0.5	2.3
SDDSC145	887.6	888.2	0.6	4.0	0.8	5.5
SDDSC145	889.3	889.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.6
SDDSC145	889.9	890.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.4
SDDSC145	890.3	890.4	0.1	8.7	7.7	23.1
SDDSC145	890.4	890.8	0.3	50.6	17.0	82.6
SDDSC145	890.8	891.1	0.4	118.0	24.5	164.1
SDDSC145	891.1	891.4	0.3	15.2	3.9	22.5
SDDSC145	891.4	891.7	0.3	9.7	1.4	12.4
SDDSC145	891.7	892.0	0.3	5.6	2.2	9.6
SDDSC145	892.0	892.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
SDDSC145	892.7	893.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC145	894.0	894.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
SDDSC145	905.1	905.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	906.8	907.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	914.2	915.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	924.7	925.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	926.4	927.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC145	927.1	928.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	928.0	928.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SDDSC145	928.6	929.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SDDSC145	929.1	929.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
SDDSC145	929.8	930.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
SDDSC145	930.1	931.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling has been conducted on drill core (half core for >90% and quarter core for check samples), grab samples (field samples of in-situ bedrock and boulders; including duplicate samples), trench samples (rock chips, including duplicates) and soil samples (including duplicate samples). Locations of field samples were obtained by using a GPS, generally to an accuracy of within 5 metres. Drill hole and trench locations have been confirmed to <1 metre using a differential GPS. Samples locations have also been verified by plotting locations on the high-resolution Lidar maps • Drill core is marked for cutting and cut using an automated diamond saw used by Company staff in Kilmore. Samples are bagged at the core saw and transported to the Bendigo On Site Laboratory for assay. At On Site samples are crushed using a jaw crusher combined with a rotary splitter and a 1 kg split is separated for pulverizing (LM5) and assay. • Standard fire assay techniques are used for gold assay on a 30 g charge by experienced staff (used to dealing with high sulphide and stibnite-rich charges). On Site gold method by fire assay code PE01S. • Screen fire assay is used to understand gold grain-size distribution where coarse gold is evident. • ICP-OES is used to analyse the aqua regia digested pulp for an additional 12 elements (method BM011) and over-range antimony is measured using flame AAS (method known as B050). • Soil samples were sieved in the field and an 80 mesh sample bagged and transported to ALS Global laboratories in Brisbane for super-low level gold analysis on a 50 g samples by method ST44 (using aqua regia and ICP-MS). • Grab and rock chip samples are generally submitted to On Site Laboratories for standard fire assay and 12 element ICP-OES as described above.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• HQ diameter diamond drill core, oriented using Boart Longyear TruCore orientation tool with the orientation line marked on the base of the drill core by the driller/offsider. A standard 3 metre core barrel has been found to be most effective in both the hard and soft rocks in the project.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core recoveries were maximised using HQ diamond drill core with careful control over water pressure to maintain soft-rock integrity and prevent loss of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	fines from soft drill core. Recoveries are determined on a metre-by-metre basis in the core shed using a tape measure against marked up drill core checking against driller's core blocks. • Plots of grade versus recovery and RQD (described below) show no trends relating to loss of drill core, or fines.
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.*	• Geotechnical logging of the drill core takes place on racks in the company core shed. Core orientations marked at the drill rig are checked for consistency, and base of core orientation lines are marked on core where two or more orientations match within 10 degrees. Core recoveries are measured for each metre RQD measurements (cumulative quantity of core sticks > 10 cm in a metre) are made on a metre-by-metre basis. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • The ½ core cutting line is placed approximately 10 degrees above the orientation line so the orientation line is retained in the core tray for future work. • Geological logging of drill core includes the following parameters: Rock types, lithology Alteration Structural information (orientations of veins, bedding, fractures using standard alpha-beta measurements from orientation line; or, in the case of un-oriented parts of the core, the alpha angles are measured) Veining (quartz, carbonate, stibnite) Key minerals (visible under hand lens, e.g. gold, stibnite) • 100% of drill core is logged for all components described above into the company MX logging database. • Logging is fully quantitative, although the description of lithology and alteration relies on visible observations by trained geologists. • Each tray of drill core is photographed (wet and dry) after it is fully marked up for sampling and cutting. • Logging is considered to be at an appropriate quantitative standard to use in future studies.
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.*	• Drill core is typically half-core sampled using an Almonte core saw. The drill core orientation line is retained. • Quarter core is used when taking sampling duplicates (termed FDUP in the database). • Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever oriented), and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. The field technician draws these lines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Sample sizes are maximised for coarse gold by using half core, and using quarter core and half core splits (laboratory duplicates) allows an estimation of nugget effect. • In mineralised rock the company uses approximately 10% of ¼ core duplicates, certified reference materials (suitable OREAS materials), laboratory sample duplicates and instrument repeats. • In the soil sampling program duplicates were obtained every 20th sample and the laboratory inserted low-level gold standards regularly into the sample flow.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The fire assay technique for gold used by On Site is a globally recognised method, and over-range follow-ups including gravimetric finish and screen fire assay are standard. Of significance at the On Site laboratory is the presence of fire assay personnel who are experienced in dealing with high sulphide charges (especially those with high stibnite contents) – this substantially reduces the risk of in accurate reporting in complex sulphide-gold charges. • The ICP-OES technique is a standard analytical technique for assessing elemental concentrations. The digest used (aqua regia) is excellent for the dissolution of sulphides (in this case generally stibnite, pyrite and trace arsenopyrite), but other silicate-hosted elements, in particular vanadium (V), may only be partially dissolved. These silicate-hosted elements are not important in the determination of the quantity of gold, antimony, arsenic or sulphur. • A portable XRF has been used in a qualitative manner on drill core to ensure appropriate core samples have been taken (no pXRF data are reported or included in the MX database). • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established using the following methods *¼ duplicates* – half core is split into quarters and given separate sample numbers (commonly in mineralised core) – low to medium gold grades indicate strong correlation, dropping as the gold grade increases over 40 g/t Au. *Blanks* – blanks are inserted after visible gold and in strongly mineralised rocks to confirm that the crushing and pulping are not affected by gold smearing onto the crusher and LM5 swing mill surfaces. Results are excellent, generally below detection limit and a single sample at 0.03 g/t Au. *Certified Reference Materials* – OREAS CRMs have been used throughout the project including blanks, low (<1 g/t Au), medium (up to 5 g/t Au) and high-grade gold samples (> 5 g/t Au). Results are automatically checked on data import into the MX database to fall within 2 standard deviations of the expected value. *Laboratory splits* – On Site conducts splits of both coarse crush and pulp

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats. *Laboratory CRMs* – On Site regularly inserts their own CRM materials into the process flow and reports all data *Laboratory precision* – duplicate measurements of solutions (both Au from fire assay and other elements from the aqua regia digests) are made regularly by the laboratory and reported. • *Accuracy and precision* have been determined carefully by using the sampling and measurement techniques described above during the sampling (accuracy) and laboratory (accuracy and precision) stages of the analysis. • *Soil sample* company duplicates and laboratory certified reference materials all fall within expected ranges.
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.*	• The Independent Geologist has visited Sunday Creek drill sites and inspected drill core held at the Kilmore core shed. • Visual inspection of drill intersections matches both the geological descriptions in the database and the expected assay data (for example, gold and stibnite visible in drill core is matched by high Au and Sb results in assays). • In addition, on receipt of results Company geologists assess the gold, antimony and arsenic results to verify that the intersections returned expected data. • The electronic data storage in the MX database is of a high standard. Primary logging data are entered directly by the geologists and field technicians and the assay data are electronically matched against sample number on return from the laboratory. • Certified reference materials, ¼ core field duplicates (FDUP), laboratory splits and duplicates and instrument repeats are all recorded in the database. • Exports of data include all primary data, from hole SDDSC077B onwards after discussion with SRK Consulting. Prior to this gold was averaged across primary, field and lab duplicates. • Adjustments to assay data are recorded by MX, and none are present (or required). • Twinned drill holes are not available at this stage of the project.
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.*	• Differential GPS used to locate drill collars, trenches and some workings • Standard GPS for some field locations (grab and soils samples), verified against Lidar data. • The grid system used throughout is Geocentric datum of Australia 1994; Map Grid Zone 55 (GDA94_Z55), also referred to as ELSG 28355. • Topographic control is excellent owing to sub 10 cm accuracy from Lidar data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results – evidence for this is based on the improving predictability of high-grade gold-antimony intersections. • At this time, the data spacing and distribution are not sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates. This however may change as knowledge of grade controls increase with future drill programs. • Samples have been composited to a 1 g/t AuEq over 2.0 m width for lower grades and 5 g/t AuEq over 1.0 m width for higher grades in table 3. All individual assays above 0.1 g/t AuEq have been reported with no compositing in table 4.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The true thickness of the mineralised intervals reported are interpreted to be approximately 60-70% of the sampled thickness. • Drilling is oriented in an optimum direction when considering the combination of host rock orientation and apparent vein control on gold and antimony grade. The steep nature of some of the veins may give increases in apparent thickness of some intersections, but more drilling is required to quantify. • A sampling bias is not evident from the data collected to date (drill holes cut across mineralised structures at a moderate angle).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core is delivered to the Kilmore core logging shed by either the drill contractor or company field staff. Samples are marked up and cut by company staff at the Kilmore core shed, in an automated diamond saw and bagged before loaded onto strapped secured pallets and trucked by company staff to Bendigo for submission to the laboratory. There is no evidence in any stage of the process, or in the data for any sample security issues.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous monitoring of CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by geologists and the company data geologist. Mr Michael Hudson for SXG has the orientation, logging and assay data.

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.*	• The Sunday Creek Goldfield, containing the Clonbinane Project, is covered by the Retention Licence RL 6040 and is surrounded by Exploration Licence EL6163 and Exploration Licence EL7232. All the licences are 100% held by Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Southern Cross Gold Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The main historical prospect within the Sunday Creek project is the Clonbinane prospect, a high level orogenic (or epizonal) Fosterville-style deposit. Small scale mining has been undertaken in the project area since the 1880s continuing through to the early 1900s. Historical production occurred with multiple small shafts and alluvial workings across the Clonbinane Goldfield permits. Production of note occurred at the Clonbinane area with total production being reported as 41,000 oz gold at a grade of 33 g/t gold (Leggo and Holdsworth, 2013) • Work in and nearby to the Sunday Creek Project area by previous explorers typically focused on finding bulk, shallow deposits. Beadell Resources were the first to drill deeper targets and Southern Cross have continued their work in the Sunday Creek Project area. • EL54 - Eastern Prospectors Pty Ltd Rock chip sampling around Christina, Apollo and Golden Dyke mines. Rock chip sampling down the Christina mine shaft. Resistivity survey over the Golden Dyke. Five diamond drill holes around Christina, two of which have assays. • ELs 872 & 975 - CRA Exploration Pty Ltd Exploration focused on finding low grade, high tonnage deposits. The tenements were relinquished after the area was found to be prospective but not economic. Stream sediment samples around the Golden Dyke and Reedy Creek areas. Results were better around the Golden Dyke. 45 dump samples around Golden Dyke old workings showed good correlation between gold, arsenic and antimony. Soil samples over the Golden Dyke to define boundaries of dyke and mineralisation. Two costeans parallel to the Golden Dyke targeting soil anomalies. Costeans since rehabilitated by SXG. • ELs 827 & 1520 - BHP Minerals Ltd Exploration targeting open cut gold mineralisation peripheral to SXG tenements. • ELs 1534, 1603 & 3129 - Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Targeting shallow, low grade gold. Trenching around the Golden Dyke prospect and results interpreted along with CRAs costeans. 29 RC/Aircore holes totalling 959 m sunk into the Apollo, Rising Sun and Golden Dyke target areas. ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd • ELs 4460 & 4987 - Beadell Resources Ltd ELs 4460 and 4497 were granted to Beadell Resources in November 2007. Beadell successfully drilled 30 RC holes, including second diamond tail holes in the Golden Dyke/Apollo target areas. • Both tenements were 100% acquired by Auminco Goldfields Pty Ltd in late 2012 and combined into one tenement EL4987. • Nagambie Resources Ltd purchased Auminco Goldfields in July 2014. EL4987 expired late 2015, during which time Nagambie Resources applied for a retention licence (RL6040) covering three square kilometres over the Sunday Creek Goldfield. RL6040 was granted July 2017. • Clonbinane Gold Field Pty Ltd was purchased by Mawson Gold Ltd in February 2020. Mawson drilled 30 holes for 6,928 m and made the first discoveries to depth.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of* • *mineralisation.*	• Refer to the description in the main body of the release.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*
	• *information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to appendices

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for*	• See “Further Information” and “Metal Equivalent Calculation” in main text of press release.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g ‘down hole
• length, true width not known’).</td><td>• See reporting of true widths in the body of the press release.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The results of the diamond drilling are displayed in the figures in the announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• All results above 0.1 g/t Au have been tabulated in this announcement. The results are considered representative with no intended bias.
• Core loss, where material, is disclosed in tabulated drill intersections.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Previously reported diamond drill results are displayed in plans, cross sections and long sections and discussed in the text and in the Competent Person’s statement.
• Preliminary testing (AMML Report 1801-1) has demonstrated the viability of recovering gold and antimony values to high value products by industry standard processing methods.
• The program was completed by AMML, an established mineral and metallurgical testing laboratory specialising in flotation, hydrometallurgy, gravity and comminution testwork at their testing facilities in Gosford, NSW. The program was supervised by Craig Brown of Resources Engineering & Management, who was engaged to develop plans for initial sighter flotation testing of samples from drilling of the Sunday Creek deposit.
• Two quarter core intercepts were selected for metallurgical test work (Table 1). A split of each was subjected to assay analysis. The table below shows samples selected for metallurgical test work:
<table>
<tr><th>Sample Location</th><th>Sample Name</th><th>Weight (kg)</th><th>Drill hole</th><th>from (m)</th><th>to (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rising Sun</td><td>RS01</td><td>22.8</td><td>MDDSC025</td><td>275.9</td><td>289.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Apollo</td><td>AP01</td><td>16.6</td><td>SDDSC031</td><td>220.4</td><td>229.9</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		The metallurgical characterisation test work included:
		• Diagnostic LeachWELL testing.
		• Gravity recovery by Knelson concentrator and hand panning.
		• Timed flotation of combined gravity tails.
		• Rougher-Cleaner flotation (without gravity separation), with sizing of products, to produce samples for mineralogical investigation.
		• Mineral elemental concentrations and gold deportment was investigated using Laser Ablation examination by University of Tasmania.
		• QXRD Mineralogical assessment were used to estimate mineral contents for the test products, and, from this, to assess performance in terms of minerals as well as elements, including contributions to gold deportment. For both test samples, observations and calculations indicated a high proportion of native ('free') gold: 84.0% in RS01 and 82.1% in AP01.
		• Samples of size fractions of the three sulphide and gold containing flotation products from the Rougher-Cleaner test series were sent to MODA Microscopy for optical mineralogical assessment. Key observations were:
		  ○ The highest gold grade samples from each test series found multiple grains of visible gold which were generally liberated, with minor association with stibnite (antimony sulphide).
		  ○ Stibnite was highly liberated and was very 'clean' – 71.7% Sb, 28.3% S.
		  ○ Arsenopyrite was also highly liberated indicating potential for separation.
		  ○ Pyrite was largely free but exhibited some association with gangue minerals.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company drilled 30,000 m in 2023 and plans to continue drilling with 5 diamond drill rigs. The Company has stated it will drill 60,000 m from 2023 to Q4 2025. The company remains in an exploration stage to expand the mineralisation along strike and to depth. • See diagrams in presentation which highlight current and future drill plans.