

ASX Announcement: 19 November 2019

HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT DAWSONS CONFIRMS STRONG REGIONAL PROSPECTIVITY AT NEWINGTON PROJECT, WA

Recent drilling provides confidence to undertake systematic broad-scale regional exploration

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drilling intersects further high-grade gold at Dawsons, extending the down-plunge potential of the structurally controlled quartz lode. Mineralisation remains open to the east and down-dip. Assay results include:
 - **SNWRC014 2m@ 13.0g/t Au from 146m**
 - SNWRC010 2m @ 17.53g/t Au from 76m[#]
 - CSRC021 3m @ 11.03g/t Au from 51m*
 - CSRC031 4m @ 16.60g/t Au from 83m (including 2m @ 29.95g/t Au) *
 - CSRC036 1m @ 20.01g/t Au from 105m*
- Extensional drilling at Newfield Central successfully intersects the mineralised structure north of historical workings. Mineralisation remains open to the north and down-dip. Assay results include:
 - **SNWRC018 1m@ 1.6g/t Au from 186m**
 - SNWRC012 7m @ 1.80g/t Au from 47m[#]
 - 97RC02 4m @ 2.69g/t Au from 29m; and
12m @ 2.13g/t Au from 56m*
 - ENFRC01 13m @ 4.47g/t Au from 8m*
- Regional extensional surface sampling programme to be planned and executed during Q1 2020, to be followed by drilling.
- No systematic regional exploration effort in the area since the early 1990's, when gold price was below A\$800/oz.

[#] Previously reported result (refer SMD ASX announcement 23 August 2019)

*Previously reported historical intercept (refer SMD ASX announcement 11 April 2019)

Syndicated Metals (ASX: SMD) is pleased to report final assay results from the most recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at its 100%-owned **Newington Gold Project** in WA's Southern Cross greenstone belt (Figure 1). The results have confirmed the high-grade potential at the Dawsons prospect and the broad-scale nature of the mineralisation at the Newfield Central and Newfield East prospects.

This most recent drilling provides confidence that larger analogues may be present regionally and provides the foundation for a systematic regional exploration campaign planned to commence shortly.

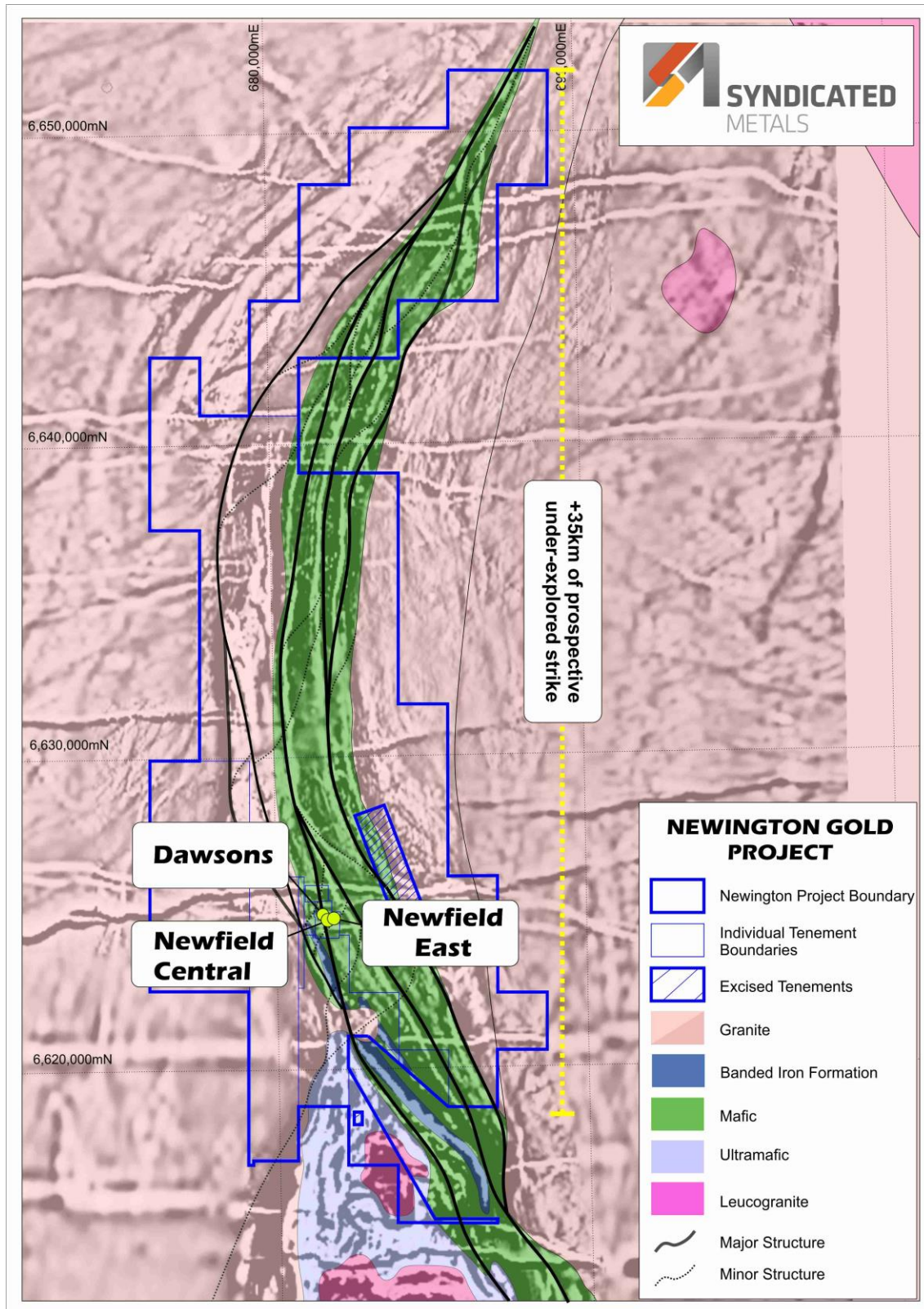


Figure 1: Newington Location Map

To date, Syndicated has focused on confirming the potential for extensions to the known mineralisation at the Dawsons and Newfield Central and East prospects (Figure 2).

Recent drilling and interpretation of the geology at these prospects has confirmed their individual prospectivity and demonstrated that the northern portion of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt can replicate the exploration success to the south. Significant mining operations in the area (both existing and historic) include Edna May (Ramelius Resources) and the Marvel Loch and Yilgarn Star Projects (Minjar Gold) (Figure 3).

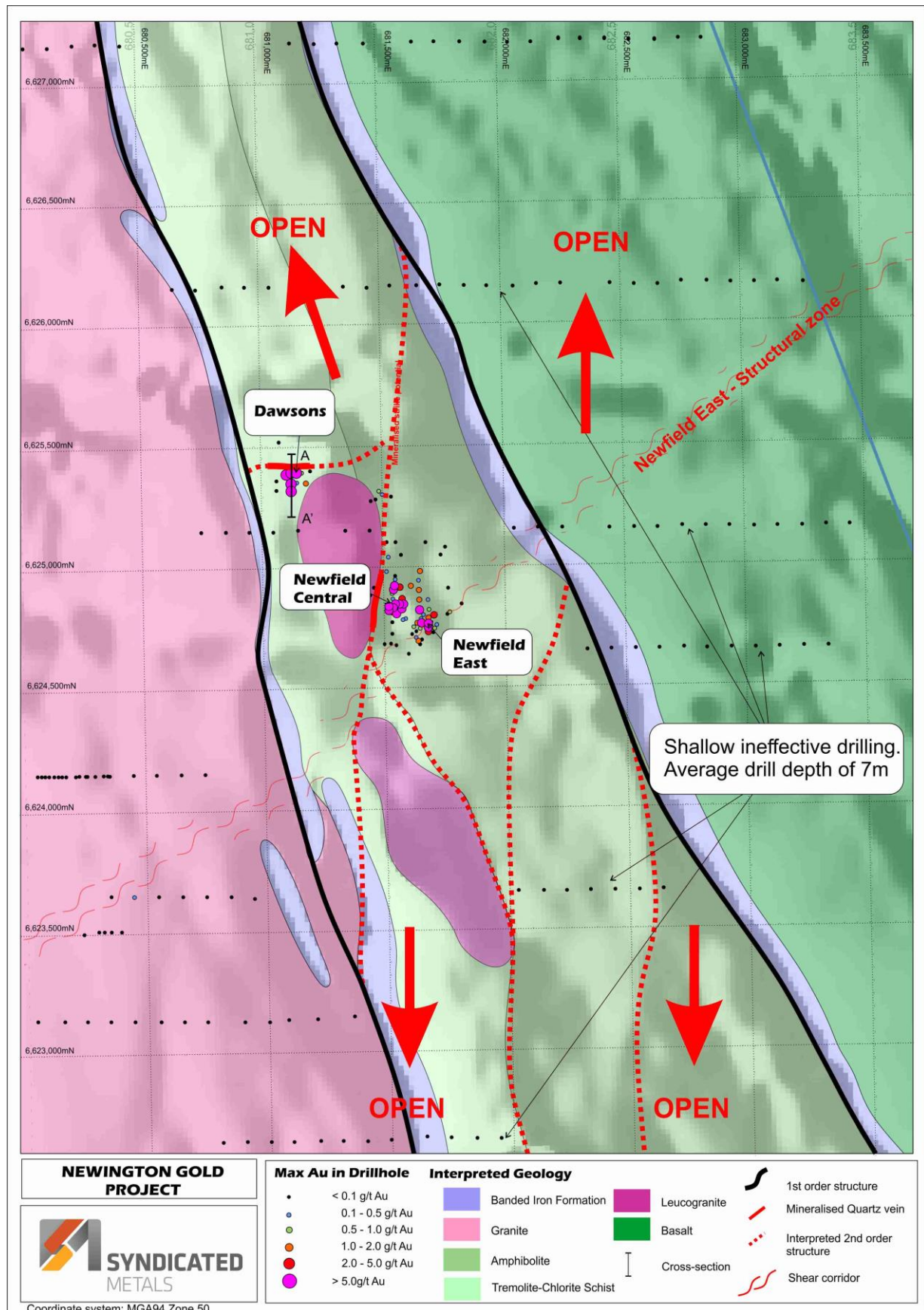


Figure 2: Newfield Project Area

A programme of systematic regional exploration including surface sampling, mapping and “back-to-basics” exploration will now be planned and executed commencing in Q1 2020.

Drilling will be undertaken on selected targets shortly thereafter.

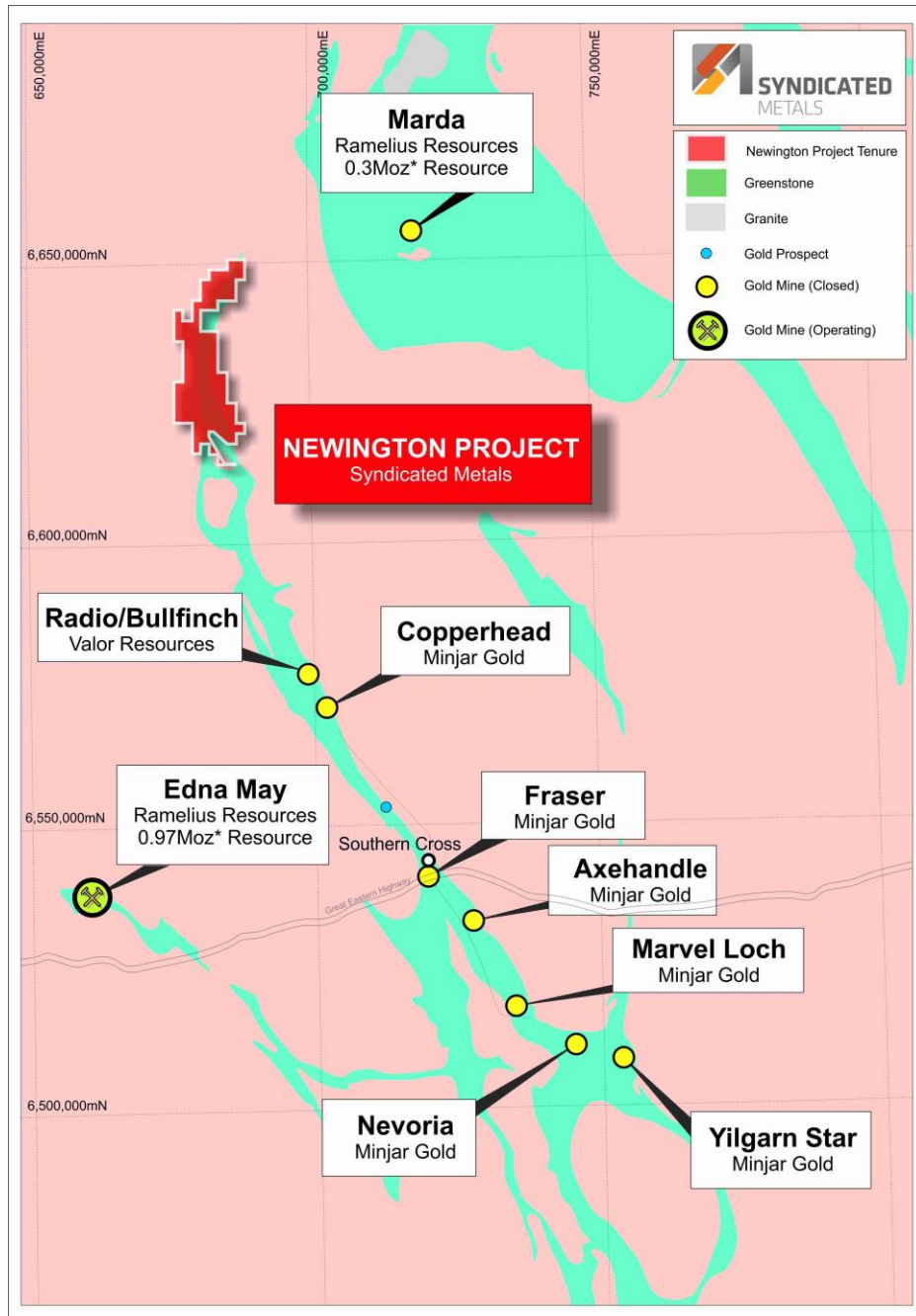


Figure 3: Southern Cross Greenstone Belt and Newington Project Location (* Resource figures taken from Ramelius Resources' 2019 Annual Report.)

DAWSONS

Five drill holes were completed at the Dawsons prospect to extend previously defined narrow high-grade intersections. Hole SNWRC014 returned a high-grade gold result of **2m @ 13.0g/t Au** (see Figures 2 and 4), down-plunge from historical results of 1m @ 20.0 g/t Au (CSRC036), 4m @ 16.6g/t Au (CSRC031) and 3m @ 11.0g/t Au (CSRC021).

The mineralisation is hosted in a strongly laminated quartz vein within a moderately sheared basalt (+/- biotite) with free gold being panned from the interval.

Hole SNWRC017, drilled as a 50m step-out to the east from previous drilling, also intersected the Dawsons structure and returned an interval of 1m @ 1.2g/t Au. Despite the low-tenor gold intersected, the visible quartz veining (up to 70%) returned from the mineralised interval confirms that the Dawsons structure and associated gold mineralisation remains open to the east.

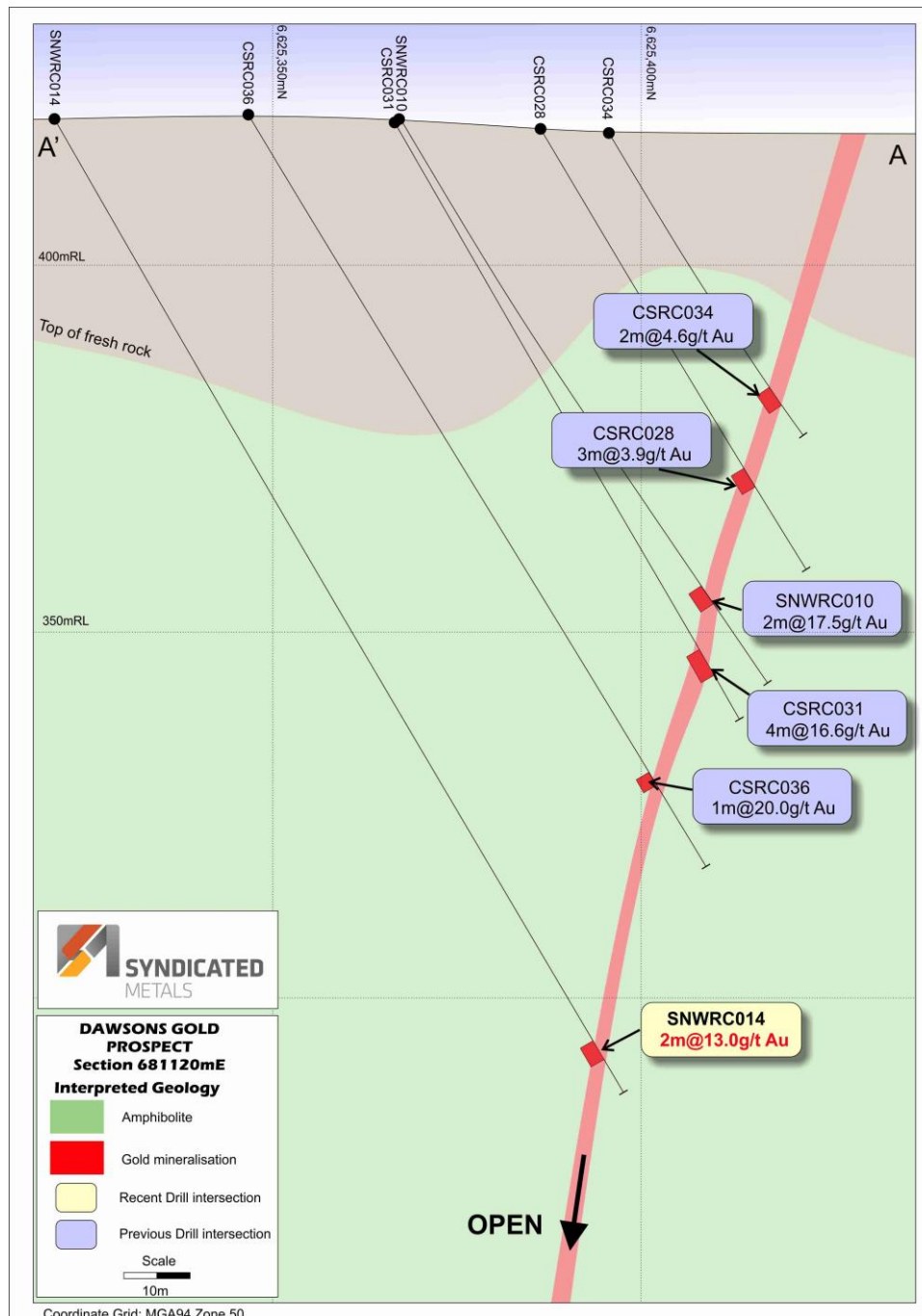


Figure 4: Dawsons Prospect – Section 681,120mE

NEWFIELD CENTRAL

The Newfield Central Gold Deposit has been the focus of previous mining activities that targeted high-grade laminated quartz mineralisation hosting a significant amount of coarse gold.

As is common with most gold systems that exhibit a coarse gold component, anomalous results often show a high degree of variability, with the emphasis of exploration placed on the identification of the host structure and the controls on mineralisation. As a result, the second phase of drilling completed at Newfield Central was focused on confirming the location of the Newfield Central structure along strike to the north.

Drilling successfully intersected the Newfield Central Lode in SNWRC018, returning a best intersection of 1m @ 1.6g/t Au. The result is extremely encouraging given that the mineralised interval was hosted within a visually identical laminated quartz vein to that observed from historical underground images at the deposit.

Holes SNWRC019 and 20 failed to intersect significant mineralisation but did provide additional information that has been added to the geological understanding of the area. Due to the dip of the quartz reef (-66° to the east), which is converging with the dip of the footwall granitic bodies (-55° to the east), the mineralisation is sometimes stoped out at depth. These intrusive bodies do appear to be sheeted and are variable in thickness from 2m – 10m indicating that the Newfield structure is likely to exist further down-dip.

Future drilling is planned to test the Newfield Central structure north and south of the known intersections.

NEWFIELD EAST

Four holes (SNWRC021 – 23 and 030) were drilled underneath the poorly defined Newfield East prospect and intersected anomalous mineralised zones (see Figure 2) including 4m @ 0.4g/t Au from surface (SNWRC021) and 3m @ 0.4g/t Au from 53m (SNWRC023). Mineralisation is confined to stockwork quartz veins hosted within mafics.

FUTURE WORK

A programme of systematic regional exploration which will include surface sampling, mapping and “back to basics” exploration will now be planned and executed commencing in Q1 2020. Drilling will be undertaken on selected targets shortly thereafter.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Syndicated Metals Managing Director, David Morgan, said the positive results generated from the two reconnaissance RC drilling programs completed since acquiring the Newington Project earlier this year had given it the confidence to launch a broad-scale exploration effort.

“The confirmatory work we have completed now at Dawsons, Newfield Central and Newfield East has allowed us to build a geological picture that provides enough confidence for us to now progress to the first systematic exploration in this region for many decades. Fragmented tenure holdings, overambitious target size and a depressed gold market in the past has held back previous owners from taking advantage of the highly prospective Newington geology,” he said.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Peter Langworthy who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience 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 in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the “JORC Code”). Mr Langworthy is the Chairman of Syndicated Metals Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX 1 – SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS (0.1g/t Au cut-off with 2m internal dilution)

Hole_ID	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth (m)	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au (g/t)	Prospect
SNWRC013	6625342	681100	-60	0	132	-	-	-	-	
SNWRC014	6625320	681120	-60	0	162	146	152	6	4.4	Dawsons
"	"	"	"	"	<i>including</i>	146	148	2	13.0	"
SNWRC015	6625360	681060	-60	0	107	-	-	-	NSA	Dawsons
SNWRC016	6625320	681060	-60	0	152	-	-	-	NSA	Dawsons
SNWRC017	6625350	681180	-60	0	122	100	102	2	0.7	Dawsons
"	"	"	"	"	<i>including</i>	101	102	1	1.2	"
SNWRC018	6624980	681650	-60	271	192	186	188	2	1.1	Newfield Central
"	"	"	"	"	<i>including</i>	186	187	1	1.6	"
SNWRC019	6625045	681570	-60	266	57	-	-	-	NSA	Newfield Central
SNWRC020	6625100	681675	-60	271	112	-	-	-	NSA	Newfield Central
SNWRC021	6624700	681630	-60	88	125	0	4	4	0.4	Newfield East
SNWRC022	6624800	681760	-60	270	160	-	-	-	NSA	Newfield East
SNWRC023	6624750	681620	-60	88	165	53	56	3	0.4	Newfield East
SNWRC024	6623503	680311	-60	270	53	-	-	-	NSA	E77/2200
SNWRC025	6623493	680227	-60	272	48	-	-	-	NSA	E77/2200
SNWRC026	6623501	680289	-60	271	58	-	-	-	NSA	E77/2200
SNWRC027	6623505	680340	-60	269	56	-	-	-	NSA	E77/2200
SNWRC028	6623502	680385	-60	269	53	-	-	-	NSA	E77/2200
SNWRC029	6625520	681074	-60	268	52	-	-	-	NSA	Dawsons North
SNWRC030	6624843	681820	-60	274	47	-	-	-	NSA	Newfield East

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data	
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> RC drilling - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines through the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time as the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No recorded exploration was undertaken on the tenements before 1987. From the late 1980's until 2001 a number of exploration companies conducted programs over the tenements, including Miralga Mining N.L. (1987-1990), Kia Pacific Ltd (1987-1991), Anglo-Australian Resources N.L. (1988-1989), Frederickson Syndicate (1989-1990), Burmine Operations Pty Ltd (1990), Sons of Gwalia (1993-1999), Gemini Pty Ltd (1994-1995), Mining Tributors (Cassidy and E. Dunmill), H Tew (mid-1980's-2001), Newfield Central Pty Ltd (2001 - 2018), Fleet Street Holdings (2003-2013) and Western Areas NL (2009-2013). Works undertaken over the project area involved: • Extensive soil geochemistry over the majority of the tenements • Auger soil sampling • Regional RAB drilling 1000m x 100m spaced holes • Regional RAB drilling 1000m x 100m spaced holes • RAB and RC drilling of anomalous geochemical and geophysical targets • Costean digging, mapping and sampling In early 2001 the Newfield Project became the subject of an exploration and development joint venture between the original tenement holders (H.Tew and R.Goode) and a private syndicate (Clippo Syndicate, with the operations managed by Newfield Central Pty Ltd). Newfield Central Pty Ltd ("NCPL") completed several programs of RC and diamond drilling, primarily targeting depth extensions to the historical Newfield Central gold mine. RC and Percussion results were generally at 1.0m samples. Diamond drilling results were reported as assays of ½ core.

		No information is available on sampling techniques for exploration conducted before 2001. For the exploration works carried out by Newfield Central Pty Ltd, the sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Drill cuttings were split by an automatic splitter located at the base of the cyclone and collected in one metre bags. Two to three kilogram one metre samples were taken through mineralised zones and four metre composite samples for the balance of the drillholes.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> For the Newfield Central Pty Ltd drilling, sampling was carried out using standard RC and Percussion drilling procedures applicable to Newfield Central Pty Ltd at the time. RC and Percussion Drilling were undertaken by reputable drilling contractors. No information exists on sample or drilling procedures or standards on exploration activities prior to Newfield Central Pty Ltd. No QA/QC data is available to provide a measurement of representivity of the RC or Percussion drilling sampling system or tools. Sample recovery was recorded as good for the various RC and Percussion programs. Diamond drilling was undertaken by Sanderson Drilling using NQ sized core after drilling of an RC precollar. Cores of mineralisation were sawn in ½ core sections of the mineralisation intersection length.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.</i>	The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.

		<i>Historical Drilling:</i> Drilling was used to obtain a generally 1m sample in RC, Aircore or RAB drilling. RC Samples were split by an “automatic splitter located at the base of the cyclone” and collected in one metre bags to approximately 2 - 3kg for assay. The samples submitted for assay were given a unique sample ID and shipped to a variety of laboratories. Labs mentioned in available historical reports included the Burmine Laboratory, Kal Assay and Genalysis. Samples were dried, pulverised and generally assayed for Au. Gold was analysed using fire assay. Fire assay charge varied between 30g and 50g. In Diamond Drilling, samples were obtained from split core. Samples were generally 3.0kg and dispatched to assay labs as for RC samples. Assaying of drill core was for Gold, analysed using fire assay. Fire assay varied between 30g and 50g charge.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	RC – Challenge Drilling was used. The rig consisted of a KWL truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, an Airsearch 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a truck mounted Sullair 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> For the Newfield Central Pty Ltd drilling, RC Drilling has been undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer with 5 ¼” to 5 ½” bits. No information exists on hammer size for earlier RC exploration. No information exists on drill size for all previous RAB and AC drilling. Sample contamination is possible for RAB and AC drilling. Diamond core used standard tube and wireline recovery systems. Core was oriented using pencil impact or Craeleus method.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	During the RC sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias’s and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. This process showed that the majority of ore grade samples had recoveries greater than 80%. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No information exists on the recording and assessment of sample recovery in Diamond, RC, RAB or AC drilling.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	During the RC sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias’s and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. This process showed that the majority of ore

		grade samples had recoveries greater than 80%. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No information exists on any measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature, recording and assessment of sample recovery in Diamond, RC, RAB or AC drilling.
	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.	From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No information exists to determine whether there is a preferential bias in grade.
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.	Reverse circulation chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> All logging was completed by a Geologist using standard logging procedures and standard logging codes for the respective companies undertaking exploration at the time. This logging was developed to accurately reflect the geology of the area and mineralisation styles. Paper recorded logging has been reported for most historical drill holes.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> Logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature and captured downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, alteration, sulphide type, sulphide percentage and structure.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Reverse circulation chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> Most RC, RAB and AC holes and all Diamond drill holes are logged in full. Some historic RC, RAB and AC holes are available as hole trace only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<i>Historical Drilling:</i> Core was cut into ½ core.

preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> For the Newfield Central Pty Ltd drilling, the RC samples were split by an “automatic splitter located at the base of the cyclone” and collected in one metre bags to approximately 2 - 3kg for assay. RAB and AC hole samples were not split.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory. Samples were oven dried at 10 degrees Celsius then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> Samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Whilst several of the laboratories used in historical sampling no longer exist, Genalysis follows industry best standards in sample preparation including: optimal drying of the sample, crushing and pulverisation of the entire sample to a grind size of 80% passing at either 106 or 75 microns.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: • Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias. • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:20, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. • OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:20, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No information exists on QAQC procedures for all previous drilling. However historical data does show some standard and duplicate results in raw assay data.
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:20, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> Field duplicates were submitted to the laboratory during historical drilling, however it is not recorded at what rates or how they were collected.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of gold mineralisation in the Southern Cross region.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Drill samples are submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay. The use of AAS for gold is considered suitable for determination of gold for this project. Fire assay are classified as total assays.

	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the reported results.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:20 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:20 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No information exists on the nature of quality control procedures or sample bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) <i>Historical Drilling:</i> None undertaken for the historical drilling data.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None undertaken for the historical drilling data.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software with assay results received digitally also. All data is stored within a suitable database. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> Geological and sampling information was collected using a paper logging system for historical logs. Paper logs have been converted to electronic data storage. For drilling undertaken by Newfield Central Pty Ltd, Data collection in field was captured in an electronic logging system for geological, assay and surveying information.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	None undertaken for the historical drilling data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPS (+/-1cm). An AXIS Champgyro was used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg) <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No information exists on the accuracy or quality of surveys used to locate any historical drill collars. Few downhole surveys are recorded for RC drilling. These were recorded by Eastman single shot surveys. Diamond drilling has recorded downhole surveys by either Eastman single shot and multishot camera or by north seeking gyro.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Local grid converted to MGA.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	No information is available on the quality or adequacy of topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Refer to tables within text for data spacing. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> Drill spacing in the historical programs were generally 20 metres by 20 metres around mineralised zones. However spacing varies significantly when away from mineralised zones.

	<i>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.</i>	Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> The drill spacing in the historical programs is sufficient to establish geological continuity at Newfields Central, Newfields East and Dawsons prospects only. The spacing is considered sufficient to classify these prospects as a Mineral Resource. Away from these prospects the drill spacing is insufficient to establish geological continuity.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	All samples were collected at either 1m or 4m sample intervals. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> All samples were collected at either 0.5m, 1m or 4m sample intervals. No compositing was completed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structure. Mineralisation at Newfield strikes approximately north-south, while mineralisation at Dawsons strikes approximately east-west. The orientation of drilling at each prospect is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of mineralisation. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> The predominant drill orientation of the drilling is – 370 to local grid west. At this orientation the intercepts are approximately 90% of true widths. From the sampling to date no bias has been identified due to the orientation.
	<i>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.</i>	No bias is currently known.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff. <i>Historical Drilling:</i> No documentation of the sample security procedures is available for any of the historical information.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) <i>Historical Drilling:</i> Program and results reviewed by company senior personnel.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i> The Newfield deposit is located within M77/422. The current registered holder of tenements M77/422 and M77/846 is Newfield Resources Ltd. The current registered holder of tenement E77/2309 is Omni Projects Pty Ltd a fully owned subsidiary of Gateway Mining Ltd. These tenements are currently subject to the Farm-In and Option Agreements signed with Syndicated Metals Ltd. On M77/422 and M77/846: • a \$10/oz royalty is payable to Carterton Holdings Pty Ltd, and • a 2% royalty on gross revenue is payable to the Clippo Syndicate. The current registered holders of tenement E77/2200 are Fleet Street Holdings Pty Ltd and Bldex Holdings Pty Ltd (the Vendors). This tenement is subject to a farm-in agreement signed with Syndicated Metals Ltd. Syndicated Metals Ltd. has the right to earn up to 80% in the Project, following which one or more of the Vendors can elect to contribute to development costs or convert their interest into a gold royalty up to 1.5% (dependant on total holding) and a non-gold commodity royalty up to 2% (dependant on total holding). The project is located on unallocated crown land. No native title exists over M77/422, M77/846 or E77/2309.
	<i>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.</i> The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> All historical drilling is as reported in Section 1. Previous work was carried out by a number of exploration companies including Miralga Mining N.L. (1987-1990), Kia Pacific Ltd (1987-1991), Anglo-Australian Resources N.L. (1988-1989), Frederickson Syndicate (1989-1990), Burmine Operations Pty Ltd (1990), Sons of Gwalia (1993-1999), Gemini Pty Ltd (1994-1995), Mining Tributors (Cassidy and E. Dunmill), H Tew (mid-1980's-2001), Newfield Central Pty Ltd (2001 - 2018), Fleet Street Holdings (2003-2013) and Western Areas NL (2009-2013)
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> The deposits are within steeply dipping N-S or E-W striking quartz vein hosted deposits within amphibolite altered mafic rocks. Mineralisation varies from approximately 1m to 5m true thickness within an alteration zone generally considered to be typical of vein style gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
	<i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.

	<i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
	<i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
	<i>Down hole length and interception depth</i>	Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
	<i>Hole length.</i>	Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
	<i>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.</i>	The high grades in the exploration results have not been cut. Weighted averaging has only occurred in diamond drilling, where irregular sample intervals were taken.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Drilling at Newfield Central was undertaken at an azimuth of 270 Degrees and a dip of -60 degrees. Drilling at Dawsons was undertaken at an azimuth of 360 Degrees and a dip of -60 degrees. The drilling at Newfield East is in a range of orientations due to the complexity of mineralisation that is still not fully understood. Reported downhole intersections for - 60 degree holes are approximate to 60% of true width of the ore zone. The degree of this depends on the orientation of the hole.
	<i>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').</i>	Refer to Appendix 1 within this Announcement and to Table 4 in ASX Announcement dated 11 April 2019.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to figures 1 – 4 within this Announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Results for the Newfield Central, Newfield East and Dawsons prospects are illustrated in the Figures and Tables reported. A cut-off value of 1.0 g/t Au is used as this indicates potentially economic grades.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Geological observations reported for Newfield Central, Newfield East and Dawsons are taken from historical drilling reports by a variety of different exploration companies.

Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Additional exploration drilling is planned to take place in 2020.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to figures 1 – 4 within this Announcement.