

ASX RELEASE: 13 September 2022

Substantial Extensions and Significant Gold Intersections at Champion

- Resource definition Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes at the Champion Deposit of the Kookynie Gold Project have returned significant assay results, including:
 - CPRC0044 - 8m @ 3.86 g/t Au from 94m, including 1m @ 17.75 g/t Au from 96m
 - CPRC0046 - 4m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 85m, including 1m @ 3.93g/t Au from 86m
- These results are within the vicinity of our previous intercept of 28 metres @ 1.83 g/t Au from 72 metres¹.
- AirCore (AC) and RC drilling results also returned for Champion North and South Targets testing the Champion structure; highlights include:
 - CPRC0055 – 4m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 76m
 - CPRC0064 - 4m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 32m
- Champion North and South drilling targeted potential strike extensions to the Champion Deposit with down plunge opportunities still open at depth.
- Kookynie and Yundamindra Projects remain highly prospective elements of Metalicity’s portfolio, alongside the recently acquired Mt Surprise and Georgetown lithium projects.

Metalicity Limited (ASX: MCT) (“MCT” or “Company”) is pleased to announce the drilling results from the Champion Deposit and Champion North and South Exploration Targets at the Kookynie Gold Project. The Project is located in the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia, approximately 60 kilometres south southwest of Leonora. These results follow up our previous intercept of 28 metres @ 1.83 g/t Au and show substantial extensions to the North and East of the original Resource. The Champion Project remains open to the south and north and at depth.

Commenting on the drilling results, Metalicity CEO, Justin Barton said:

“These results are another significant step in expanding and defining the Resource potential of the Kookynie Project. We remain committed to the Kookynie and Yundamindra Projects and continue to expand the footprint and highlight the significant prospective upside of these Projects.”

Champion Assay Results

Metalicity conducted further Resource definition drilling around the thickest gold mineralised intersected to date at the Kookynie Gold Project during the drilling programme in the first half of 2022. Drilling consisted of 12 slimline RC and 13 AC drillholes for a total of 1850 metres on roughly 80m line spacing with 40m spaced holes. Resource definition hole spacing was much tighter at roughly 10m to adequately test previous intersections.

Metalicity drilled 4 holes in proximity to the thick intersection of 28 metres @ 1.83 g/t Au from 72 metres to further test the size and mineralisation of this area. This drilling confirmed the intersection from December

¹ Please refer to ASX Announcement “Widest Intersection to Date at Kookynie as Champion & McTavish Continue to Deliver Strong Gold Results” dated 13th December 2021.

2021 to be valid and very close to true widths for the mineralisation and that the Champion Orebody has discrete high grade south plunging shoots like multiple other orebodies in the Kookynie area. These south plunging shoots remain open at depth and hold significant opportunities to extend the resource as well as drive further exploration targeting.

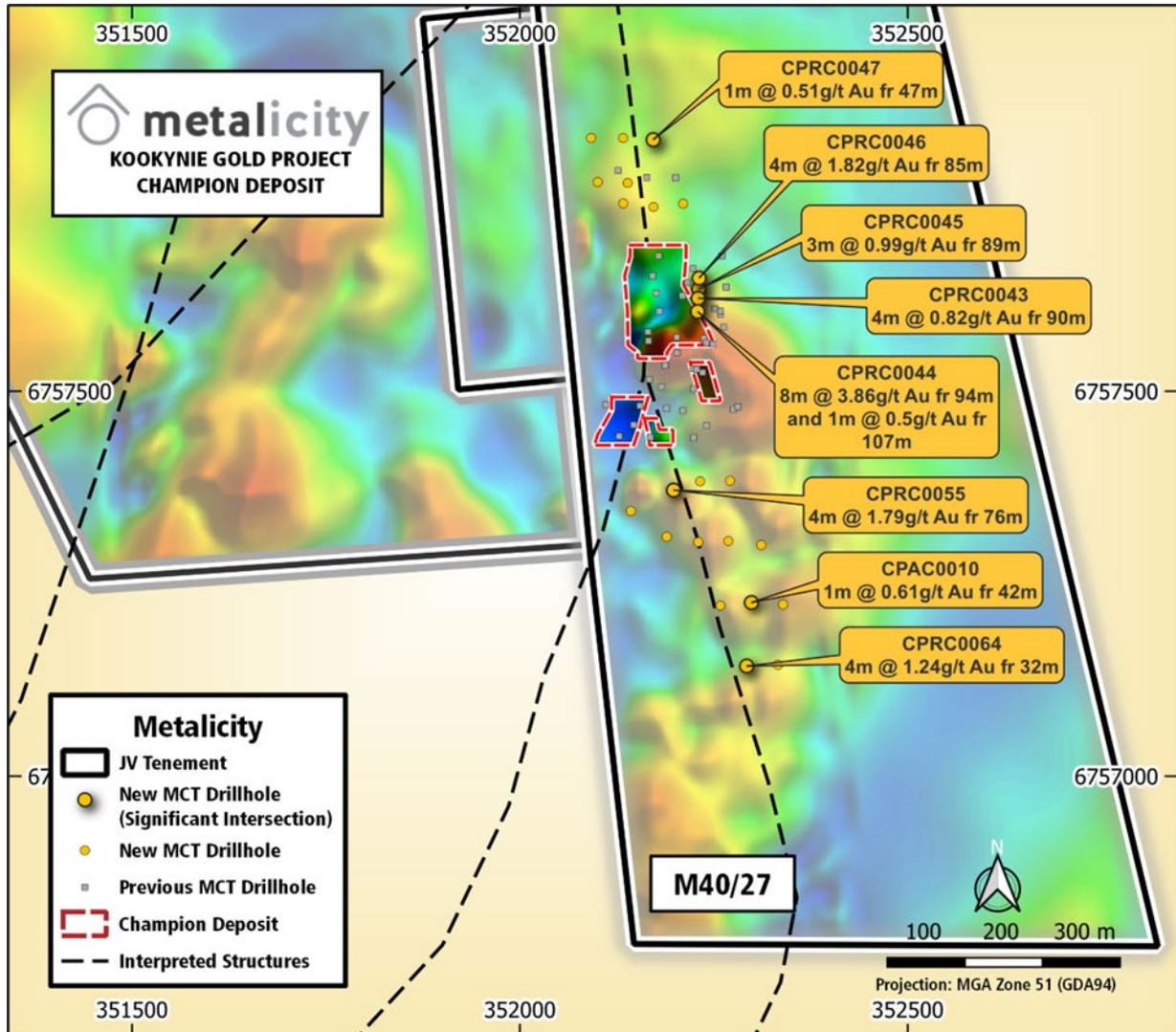


Figure 1 – Champion Deposit, Champion North and South Targets Drill Collars Plan Layout. Base map layer is a magnetic intensity first vertical derivative of the reduced to the pole pseudocolour mapping with directional sun shading from the northeast.

Strike extensions ~ 50 metres to the north and ~300 metres to the south of the Champion Deposit were drilled using a combination of AC and RC drilling. As AC drilling has been used in this programme as an early phase reconnaissance tool an Au cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t is used. 1 metre re-samples taken from larger composites that returned anomalous gold values greater than 0.3 g/t Au. Utilising four metre composite sampling allows the Company to quickly and cost effectively identify areas of significant and anomalous gold mineralisation whilst also managing the effects of long turnaround times for assay results from certified analysis laboratories.

Significant results from the Champion Resource definition and exploration drilling are located in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Champion Desposit, Champion Sotuh and North Exploration Target Drill Hole Intercepts > 0.5 g/t Au for 1m samples and > 0.3 g/t Au for composite samples >1m.

MGA94_Z51S												
Hole ID	Tenement	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
CPRC0043	M40/27	RC	352230	6757621	414	-66°	270	108	90	94	4	0.82
CPRC0044	M40/27	RC	352229	6757604	414	-60°	270	108	94	102	8	3.86
CPRC0044	M40/27	RC	352229	6757604	414	-60°	270	108	107	108	1	0.5
CPRC0045	M40/27	RC	352231	6757633	414	-60°	270	108	89	92	3	0.99
CPRC0046	M40/27	RC	352231	6757647	414	-60°	270	114	85	89	4	1.82
CPRC0047	M40/27	RC	352172	6757827	415	-60°	270	65	47	48	1	0.51
CPRC0055	M40/27	RC	352198	6757372	413	-60°	270	87	76	80	4	1.79
CPRC0064	M40/27	RC	352292	6757222	413	-60°	270	36	32	36	4	1.24
CPAC0010	M40/27	AC	352299	6757226	413	-60°	270	43	42	43	1	0.61

Note: Duplicates and CRM analysis was not used in the calculation of the significant intercepts. A hole listed with “no significant anomalism” means that no sample run returned a value to trigger reporting.

Next Steps

One metre re-split samples, from the four metre composite intervals, are planned to be collected and dispatched. The one metre re-sampling will assist the Company identify any internal higher-grade zones of gold mineralisation within the significant intersections as well as the lower grade anomalous occurrences down to 0.3 g/t Au that will help guide future follow-up drill programmes. One metre end of hole samples at the base of oxidation/weathering boundary were also collected for multi-element analysis, these assay results are pending.

All drilling information will be interpreted as utilised to plan a follow up AC and/or Reverse Circulation drill programme that potentially further delineates and expands on the interpreted mineralised zone as well as identify any potential for mineralised extensions at depth into the fresh bedrock.

Kookynie Gold Project

Kookynie is located 60 kilometres south south-east from Leonora in Western Australia and is host to nine significant prospects: Champion, McTavish, Leipold, Altona, Mulga Plum, Wandin, Diamantina, Cosmopolitan and Cumberland. Diamantina, Cosmopolitan and Cumberland are known collectively as the DCC Trend, please refer to Figure 2.

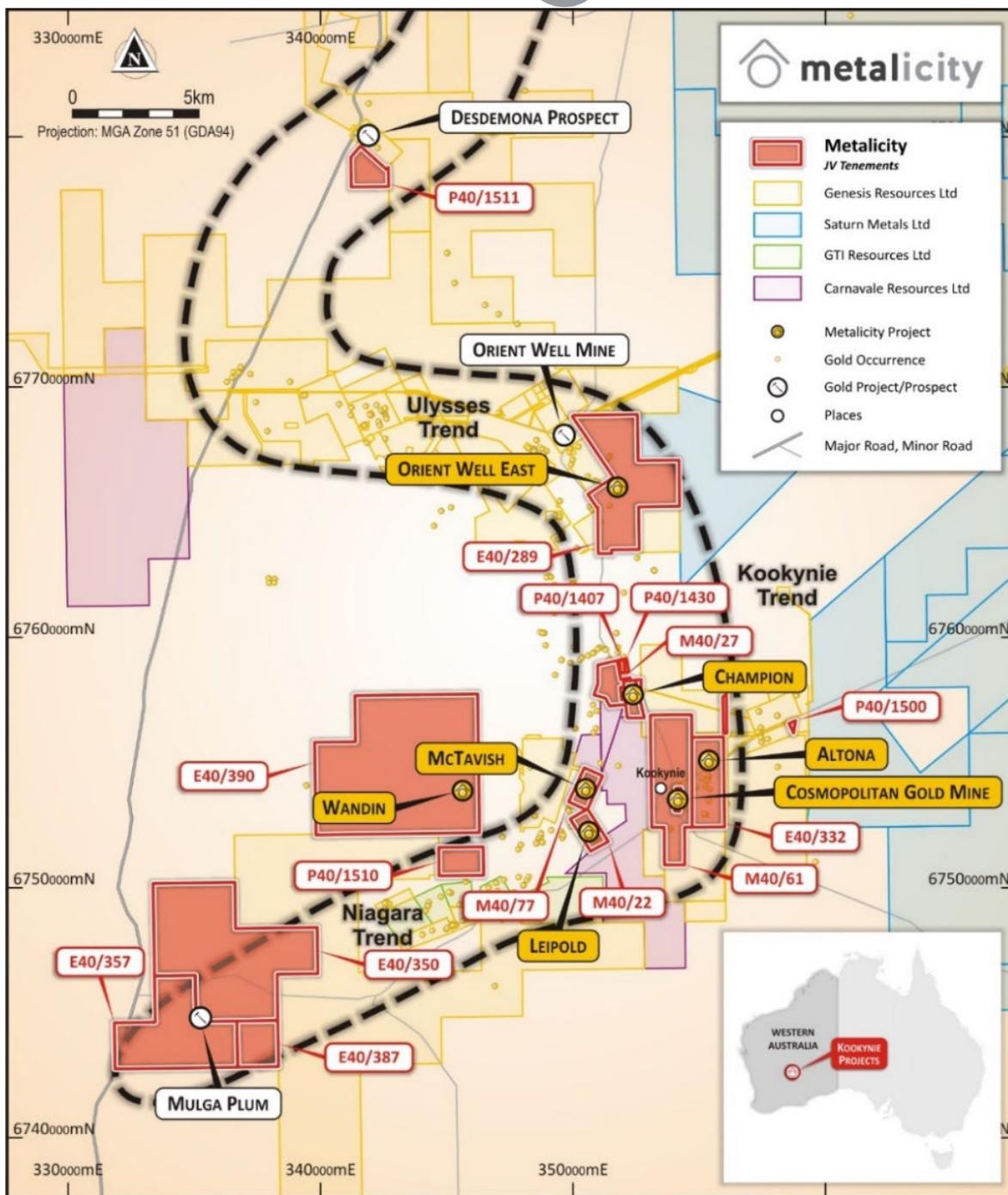


Figure 2 – Kookynie Prospect Locality Map with mineralised trends.

This Announcement is approved by the Board of Metalicity Limited.

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ENQUIRIES**Investors**

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

Competent Person Statement

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

Note

This Announcement is designed to also supplement for Nex Metals Explorations as it relates to our joint venture agreement as announced “*Metalicity Achieves Earn-In On The Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects*” dated 20th May 2021 with Nex Metals Explorations Ltd, ASX:NME.

Forward Looking Statements

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

- (a) are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies;
 - (b) involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, without limitation, resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which the Company operates or supplies or sells product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes; and
 - (c) may include, among other things, statements regarding estimates and assumptions in respect of prices, costs, results and capital expenditure, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.
- The words “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “indicate”, “contemplate”, “target”, “plan”, “intends”, “continue”, “budget”, “estimate”, “may”, “will”, “schedule” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

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

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

Appendix One: Significant Intercepts

Intercepts calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.3 g/t Au over an interval greater than 4 metres, but not including any more than 4 metres of internal material that graded less than 0.3 g/t Au. Intercepts above were calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.5 g/t Au over an interval greater than 2 metres, but not including any more than 2 metres of internal material that graded less than 0.5 g/t Au. Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. No significant result represented as NSI in the table.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Au Grade g/t	Intercept (g/t Au)
CPRC0043	90	94	4	0.82	4m @ 0.82 g/t Au
CPRC0044	94	102	8	3.86	8m @ 3.86 g/t Au, (inc. 1m @ 17.75 g/t Au)
CPRC0044	107	108	1	0.5	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au
CPRC0045	89	92	3	0.99	3m @ 0.99 g/t Au
CPRC0046	85	89	4	1.82	4m @ 1.82 g/t Au
CPRC0047	47	48	1	0.51	1m @ 0.51 g/t Au
CPRC0048					NSI
CPRC0049					NSI
CPRC0050					NSI
CPRC0051					NSI
CPRC0052					NSI
CPRC0053					NSI
CPRC0054					NSI
CPAC0010	42	43	1	0.61	1m @ 0.61 g/t Au
CPAC0011					NSI
CPRC0055	76	80	4	1.79	4m @ 1.79 g/t Au
CPRC0056					NSI
CPRC0057					NSI
CPRC0058	28	32	4	0.33	4m @ 0.33 g/t Au
CPRC0059					NSI
CPRC0060					NSI
CPRC0061					NSI
CPRC0062					NSI
CPRC0063					NSI
CPRC0064	32	36	4	1.24	4m @ 1.24 g/t Au
CPRC0065					NSI

Appendix Two: Collar Table
Collar Table

Hole ID	GRID	EAST MGA	NORTH MGA	RL MGA	DIP	AZI MGA	EOH
CPRC0043	MGA94_Z51	352230	6757621	414	-66°	270	108
CPRC0044	MGA94_Z51	352229	6757604	414	-60°	270	108
CPRC0045	MGA94_Z51	352231	6757633	414	-60°	270	108
CPRC0046	MGA94_Z51	352231	6757647	414	-60°	270	114
CPRC0047	MGA94_Z51	352172	6757827	415	-60°	270	65
CPRC0048	MGA94_Z51	352133	6757829	415	-60°	270	65
CPRC0049	MGA94_Z51	352172	6757740	414	-60°	270	65
CPRC0050	MGA94_Z51	352092	6757829	415	-60°	270	65
CPRC0051	MGA94_Z51	352139	6757771	415	-60°	270	65
CPRC0052	MGA94_Z51	352133	6757744	414	-60°	270	65
CPRC0053	MGA94_Z51	352101	6757772	415	-60°	270	65
CPRC0054	MGA94_Z51	352211	6757744	414	-60°	270	65
CPAC0010	MGA94_Z51	352299	6757226	413	-60°	270	43
CPAC0011	MGA94_Z51	352339	6757223	413	-60°	270	34
CPRC0055	MGA94_Z51	352198	6757372	414	-60°	270	87
CPRC0056	MGA94_Z51	352232	6757383	413	-60°	270	36
CPRC0057	MGA94_Z51	352271	6757384	413	-60°	270	36
CPRC0058	MGA94_Z51	352143	6757344	413	-60°	270	36
CPRC0059	MGA94_Z51	352189	6757311	413	-60°	270	36
CPRC0060	MGA94_Z51	352230	6757304	413	-60°	270	42
CPRC0061	MGA94_Z51	352269	6757306	413	-60°	270	36
CPRC0062	MGA94_Z51	352311	6757300	413	-60°	270	36
CPRC0063	MGA94_Z51	352259	6757222	413	-60°	270	48
CPRC0064	MGA94_Z51	352292	6757143	413	-60°	270	36
CPRC0065	MGA94_Z51	352333	6757145	413	-60°	270	36

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Appendix Three – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation (RC) and AirCore (AC) sampling was conducted by the offsideers on the drill rig and checked at the end of each rod (6 metres) to ensure that the sample ID's matched the interval that was intended to be represented by that sample ID. No issues were seen or noted by the Competent person during the entire drilling campaign. These samples are kept onsite in a secure location available for further analysis if required. • All RC and AC samples were sieved and washed to ensure samples were taken from the appropriate intervals. The presence of quartz veining +/- sulphide presence +/- alteration was used to determine if a zone was interpreted to be mineralised. If the sample was deemed to be potentially mineralised, the samples were submitted for screen fire assay. If no mineralisation was observed, the sample was submitted for check using fire assay. • Selected samples were submitted for analysis, no compositing took place. Sampling was based on geological observations • The quality of the sampling is industry standard and was completed with the utmost care to ensure that the material being sampled, can be traced back to the interval taken from the drill hole for both RC and diamond core. • OREAS standards of 60 gram charges of OREAS 22F (Au grade range of <1ppb Au – this is a blank), OREAS 251 (Au grade range of 0.498ppm Au to 0.510ppm Au), OREAS 219 (Au grade range of 0.753ppm Au to 0.768ppm Au) and OREAS 229b (Au grade range of 11.86ppm Au to 12.04ppm Au) were used in alternating and sporadic patterns at a ratio of 1 QAQC sample in 20 samples submitted. The material used to make these standards was sourced from a West Australian, Eastern Goldfields orogenic gold deposits.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling used a bit size of 5 ¼ inch. • Aircore (AC) drilling used a bit size ranging from 102mm to 108mm depending on the ground conditions and bit availability. • Drilling was undertaken by Drillwest using an Austex X350 mounted on IVECO Trakker 6x6 drill rig with aircore and slimline RC capabilities.

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	<i>and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/course material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC and AC drilling sample recovery was excellent. • No relationship was displayed between recovery and grade nor loss/gain of fine/course material.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All recovered sample from RC and AC has been geologically logged to a level where it would support an appropriate Mineral Resource Estimate, mining studies and metallurgical test work. • Logging was qualitative based on the 1 metre and 4m compositing was undertaken samples derived from the RC and AC drilling. • Logging was qualitative based on geological boundaries observed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC and AC samples were cone split from the rig. • All RC and AC samples were dry. All recoveries were >90%. • Duplicates or a CRM standard were inserted every 20 samples. • The Competent Person is of the opinion the sampling method is appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 30g fire assay has been selected for RC and AC samples. The methodology employed in these analytical procedures are industry standard with appropriate checks and balances throughout their own processes. ALS Global laboratories in Wangara WA were selected by Metalicity to undertake sample analysis. • Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a

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	<p><i>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. This method is not appropriate for mineralized samples. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS. Element analyses include: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analytical method employed is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and target commodity present. However, selected entire intercepts with a returned weighted average assay above 5 g/t Au will be selected and analysed using the screen fire method to provide a statistical comparison between the two analytical methods in high grade zones. This is to ensure the high-grade nature (nugget effect) is defined and articulated. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used. • A 1 in 20 standard or duplicate or blank was employed during this programme. QAQC analysis shows that the lab performed within the specifications of the QAQC protocols. The standards used were from OREAS and based on material sourced from with the Eastern Goldfields. Blanks were also sourced from OREAS as well. • No external laboratory checks have been completed.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No umpire analysis has been performed. • No twinned holes have been completed. However, drill holes have been collared near previously drilled holes but on different orientations. • Data was collected on to standardised templates in the field and data entered at night. Cross checks were performed verifying field data. • No adjustment to the available assay data has been made.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars will be surveyed using a DGPS. • GDA94 Zone 51S grid system was used, collars will be picked up by a qualified surveyor using a DGPS (Trimble S7). • The surveyed collar coordinates appear to be sufficient, however, better definition is required of the topography to allow for a JORC

	<i>control.</i>	<p>2012 compliant estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No downhole surveying was undertaken. Collar coordinates are captured in the Collar Table of Appendix two in the announcement.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data spacing is sufficient to establish a relatively high confidence in geological and grade continuity, however, peripheral data to support the drill holes requires further work to ensure compliance with JORC 2012 guidelines. An approximate east-west spacing of 40m was applied across 80m spaced lines. Resource definition drilling was undertaken on a single line on average 12m between collars. Composite samples were collected from 1m and 4m intervals from spoil piles.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the drilling has been perpendicular to the main structure that hosts mineralisation. Secondary structures oblique to the main structure may have influence hanging and foot wall intercepts. The author believes that the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not introduced a bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of supply from rig to the laboratory was overseen a contract geologist under the supervision of the Competent Person. At no stage has any person or entity outside of the Competent Person, the contract geologist, the drilling contractor, and the assay laboratory came into contact with the samples. Samples dispatched to the ALS laboratory in Wangara and were delivered to the laboratory by a third-party courier.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audit of the results, beyond the laboratory internal QA/QC measures, has taken place. QA/QC data is regularly reviewed by MCT, and results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling occurred on M40/27. Metalicity holds 51% with NME holding 49% with Metalicity having achieved the milestone earn

<p><i>status</i></p>	<p><i>third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>in. Please refer to announcement “Metalicity Achieves Earn-In On The Kookynie & Yundamindra Gold Projects” dated 20th May 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impediments exist to obtaining a license to operate over the listed tenure at the time of reporting.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metalicity Ltd has completed a review of historical data and made numerous corrections to previously supplied data from the JV partner at the beginning of the Farm In. • The Kookynie Area been subjected to many phases of Exploration commencing with the discovery of gold in 1897 at the Cosmopolitan Gold Mine. Extensive work by Western Mining Corporation between 1934 to 1937 with Aerial Geological and Geophysical Survey of Northern Australia (AGGNSA) between 1937 to 1940. Then with WMC at 1966 and 1986, ASARCO between 1974 to 1975, Square Gold and Minerals in 1981, CRA between 1982 and 1983, and Money Mining in 1992. Between 1993 and 2008, FMR and since 2008 it has been held between A&C Mining and Nex Metals Explorations. • The historical work completed requires further field verification via re-down hole surveying (if possible) of drill holes beyond 60 metres depth – it appears below this depth; hole deviation becomes a factor in establishing the location of mineralisation in 3D. Furthermore, collar pickups require verification. All laboratory certificates for the assays on file are collated, only recommendation is possibly more duplicate information in mineralised zones.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kookynie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area is in the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone within the north-northwest trending Archean-aged Malcolm greenstone belt. The Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone is a triangular shaped area hosting a succession of Archean mafic-ultramafic igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks. Regional magnetic data indicates the Kookynie region is bounded to the west by the north-trending Mt George Shear, the Keith-Kilkenny Shear Zone to the east and the Mulliberry Granitoid Complex to the south. • There are several styles of gold

		<p>mineralisation identified in the Kookynie region. The largest system discovered to date is the high-grade mineralisation mined at the Admiral/Butterfly area, Desdemona area and Niagara area. The gold mineralisation is associated with pyritic quartz veins hosted within north to northeast dipping structures cross-cutting 'favourable' lithologies which can also extend into shears along geological contacts. Gold mineralisation tends to be preferentially concentrated in differentiated dolerite sills associated with pyrite/carbonate/silica/sericite wall rock alteration.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All discussion points are captured within the announcement above. ● For all drilling, dip and azimuth data is accurate to within +/-5° relative to MGA UTM grid (GDA94 Z51). ● For all drilling, down hole depth and end of hole length is accurate to with +/- 0.2m.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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> ● <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All intercepts have been calculated using the weighted average method but are based on 1 metre samples from RC drilling. Specific intervals within an interval have been described as part of the overall intercept statement. ● Intercepts were calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.5 g/t Au over an interval greater than 2 metres, but not including any more than 2 metre of internal material that graded less than 0.5 g/t Au. Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. ● Intercepts were calculated based on a sample returning an assay value of greater than 0.3 g/t

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>Au over an interval greater than 4 metres, but not including any more than 4 metres of internal material that graded less than 0.3 g/t Au. Intervals were based on geology and no top cut off was applied. Typical examples of such aggregations are represented in Appendix 2: Significant Intercepts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalents are discussed or reported.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the shallow dipping nature (approximately -45° on average) of the mineralisation observed at Kookynie, the nominal drilling inclination of -60° lends to close to truth width intercepts. However, cross cutting structures within the hanging wall and footwall are noted and may influence the results.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please see main body of the announcement for the relevant figures showing the drillholes completed.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results have been presented and all plans are presented in a form that allows for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of exploration results.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area has had significant historical production recorded and is accessible via the MINEDEX database. All material results from geochemical, geophysical, geological mapping and drilling activities related to prospects across the Kookynie Gold Project have been disclosed.

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<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up AC and /or RC drilling is planned for the 2nd half of 2022 to first half of 2023 pending outcomes from the drilling interpretation. • Bottom of hole multi-element results are pending and aim to identify any anomalous minerals that will help guide future follow up drill targeting campaigns. • Diagrams pertinent to the area's in question are supplied in the body of this announcement.
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