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CORPORATE DETAILS

ASX Code: SLZ

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20th October 2020

EXCEPTIONAL INDUCED POLARISATION RESULTS DEFINE PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS AT THE TUCKLAN PROJECT, LACHLAN FOLD BELT, NSW

- **High order, 1.6km x 600m IP chargeability anomaly defined beneath Au and Cu soil anomalies, outcropping gold mineralisation & undrilled historical workings**
- **Coincident resistivity anomalies associated with chargeability highs**
- **I.P. anomalies also coincident with previously identified magnetic high complex and remain open along strike to the south-east and north-west**
- **Tucklan Epithermal Gold target now drill-ready; Sultan to move swiftly to drill programme**
- **Significant Porphyry Au-Cu target, Glen Athol, defined**
- **Extension soil sampling completed, results pending; extension IP survey proposed**

Sultan Resources Limited (ASX: SLZ) (**Sultan** or **Company**) is pleased to announce exceptional results from an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey undertaken at the Tucklan Project (EL8734) within the Company's emerging Lachlan Fold Belt Porphyry Au-Cu & Epithermal Gold Project Portfolio.

The survey was completed over the previously identified gold and copper anomalous magnetic-high complex located approximately 15km south of Dunedoo in central NSW (see ASX Announcement 02/06/2020)

The IP survey is part of ongoing exploration programs designed to identify drill targets with high potential to host significant porphyry-style Au-Cu and/or epithermal gold mineralisation across the Company's asset suite in the Lachlan fold Belt.

IP Results - Tucklan

During September 2020, Fender Geophysics completed 7 north-south lines of dipole-dipole IP surveying (Figure 1) across previously identified gold and copper soil anomalism and outcropping epithermal-style gold mineralised rock at Tucklan (see ASX Announcement 02/06/2020).

Completed at the same time was an additional reconnaissance east west line over a prominent circular magnetic high known as the Glen Athol prospect.

At the Tucklan epithermal prospect, an exceptional chargeability and resistivity response has been returned which is coincident with the previously identified anomalous Au-Cu in soil results and outcropping mineralisation (Figure 2). At Glen Athol, a coincident 1.4km wide IP chargeability high anomaly and resistivity high is consistent with the geophysical signature of East Lachlan type Au-Cu porphyry deposits, including the 'concealed' high grade Cadia-Ridgeway Au-Cu porphyry deposit.

Chairman Jeremy King commented:

> *"Sultan is delighted that the very high chargeability and resistivity results from the IP survey at Tucklan match up beautifully with the gold and copper in soil results, the magnetic anomaly and the rock chip results from the historical workings.*
>
> *This has given us great confidence to fast-track our efforts into drill testing these priority targets, and complete extension soils and extension IP surveying along strike to the southeast. The field team are very busy preparing for our maiden drill program in NSW. Furthermore, work continues at Big Hill which is advancing rapidly and shaping as a project which will also yield high-quality drill targets."*

Tucklan Epithermal Gold Prospect

Inversion modelling of the IP data has defined a large north west to south east trending, 1.6km long x 0.6km wide IP chargeability anomaly (>9mV/V, up to 20mV/V, Figure 2) which also contains multiple bullseye-style higher order anomalies (>30mV/V, Figures 4 & 5). The chargeability model is also coincident with strong IP resistivity anomalies (>1000 Ohm.m), and the models are consistent with the type of IP response often associated with structurally controlled epithermal mineralisation seen elsewhere in similar geological settings.

The Induced polarisation technique is often used in porphyry exploration to detect the presence of disseminated sulphides over a large volume of mineralised rock. In epithermal gold exploration, mineralisation is often of a structurally controlled linear nature and associated with distinct pyrite and silica alteration halos that envelop the mineralised structure. IP chargeability can be used to detect the disseminated sulphide alteration halo and the associated silica alteration with mineralised quartz veining often presents as a strong, coincident resistivity anomaly.

The results at Tucklan show a remarkably consistent, linear chargeability and resistivity correlation that is strongly coincident with the gold and copper soil response and parallel to a de-magnetised linear feature within the broader Tucklan magnetic complex (Figure 1).

Coupled with previously identified outcropping gold-mineralised samples exhibiting strong disseminated pyrite and pervasive silica and adularia alteration (see ASX Announcement 02/06/2020), the IP survey has elevated the Tucklan project to an exceptional, epithermal-style gold prospect that is now ready for drill testing.

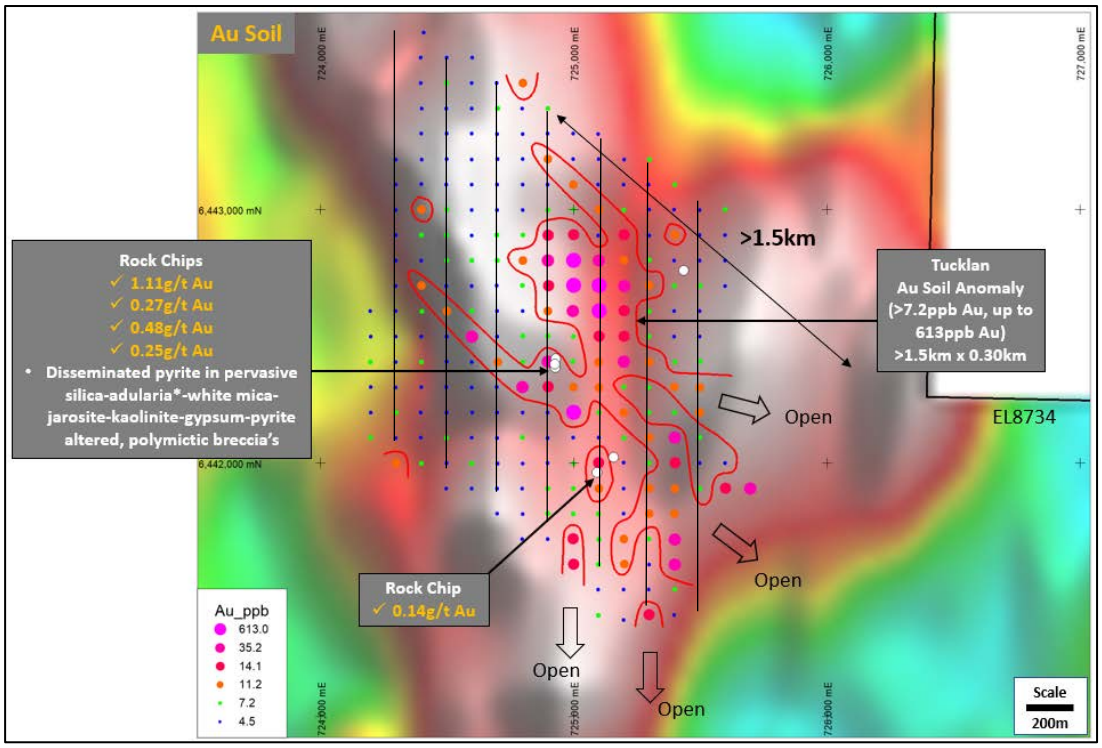

Figure 1: Location of surveyed IP sections (vertical black lines) over the progressive Half Ranked Variable Gold Soil Map (100m X 100m Sample Grid) on RTP Aeromagnetic Image.

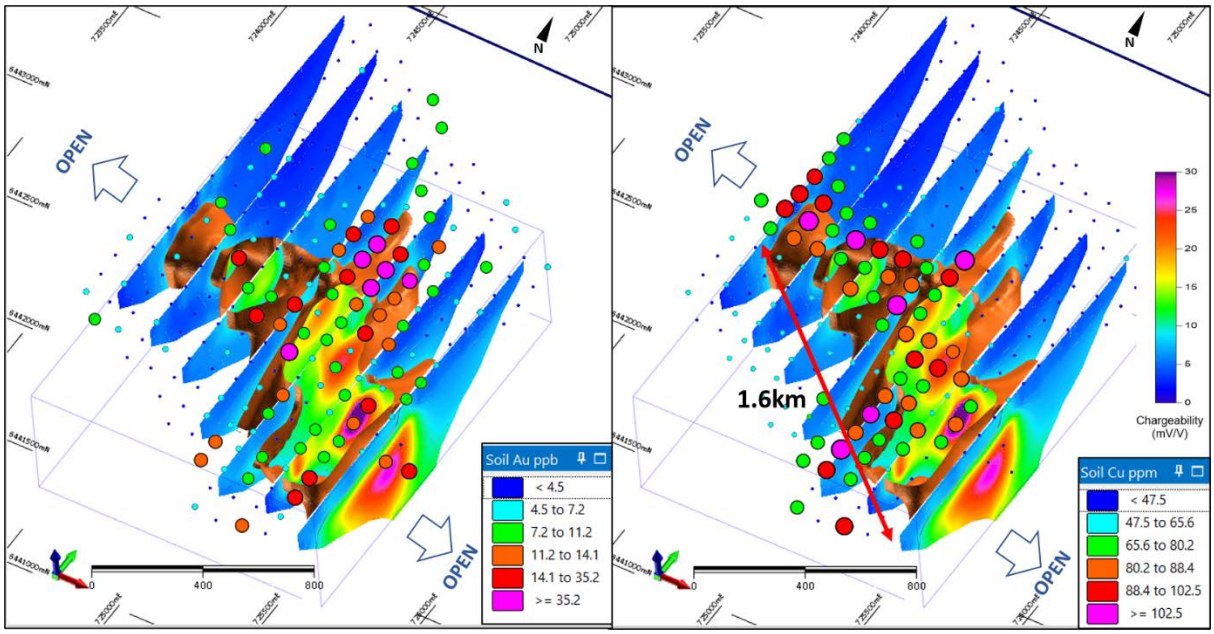

Figure 2: Oblique, stacked 3D IP Chargeability sections with 15 mV/V isosurface (brown) and Au (left) and Cu (right) in soils results. The greater IP chargeability anomaly (>9mV/V, up to >30mV/V) is up to 1.6km long x 0.6km wide, coincident with the soil anomaly and open both ends.

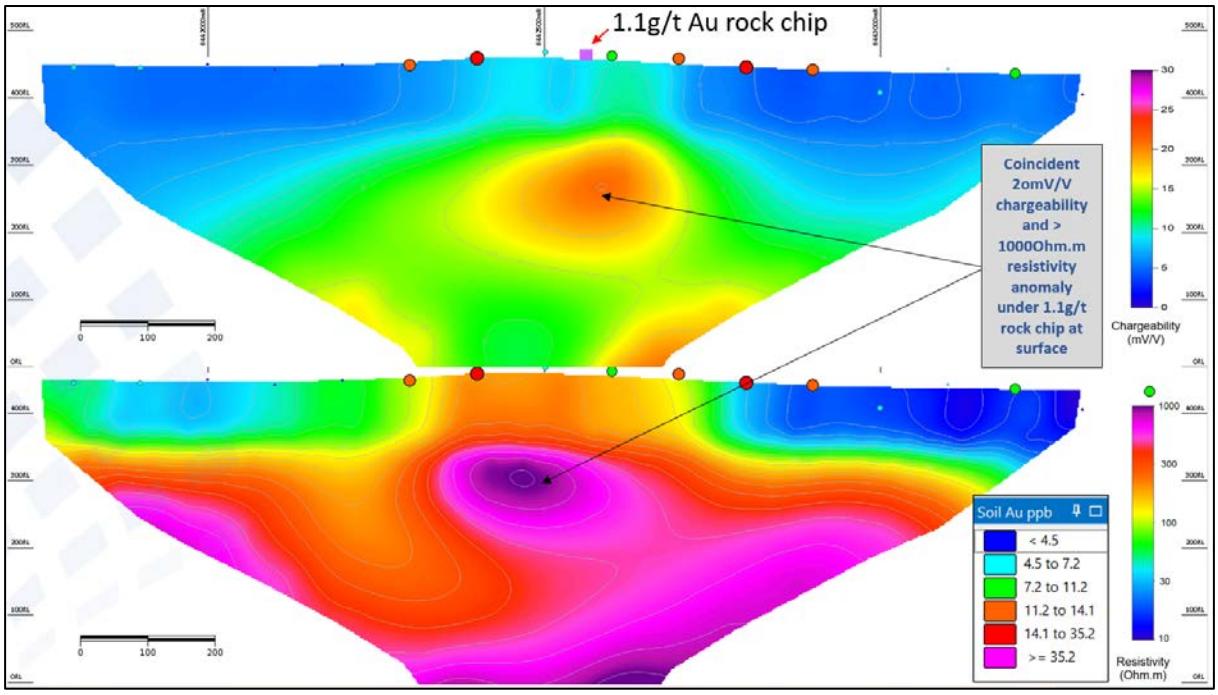

Figure 3: IP Chargeability & Resistivity Cross Sections from line 724900mE showing Au in rock and soils (see ASX Announcement 02/06/2020) along the section. Note the strong correlation in chargeability and resistivity immediately beneath the gold mineralised sample and strong soil response.

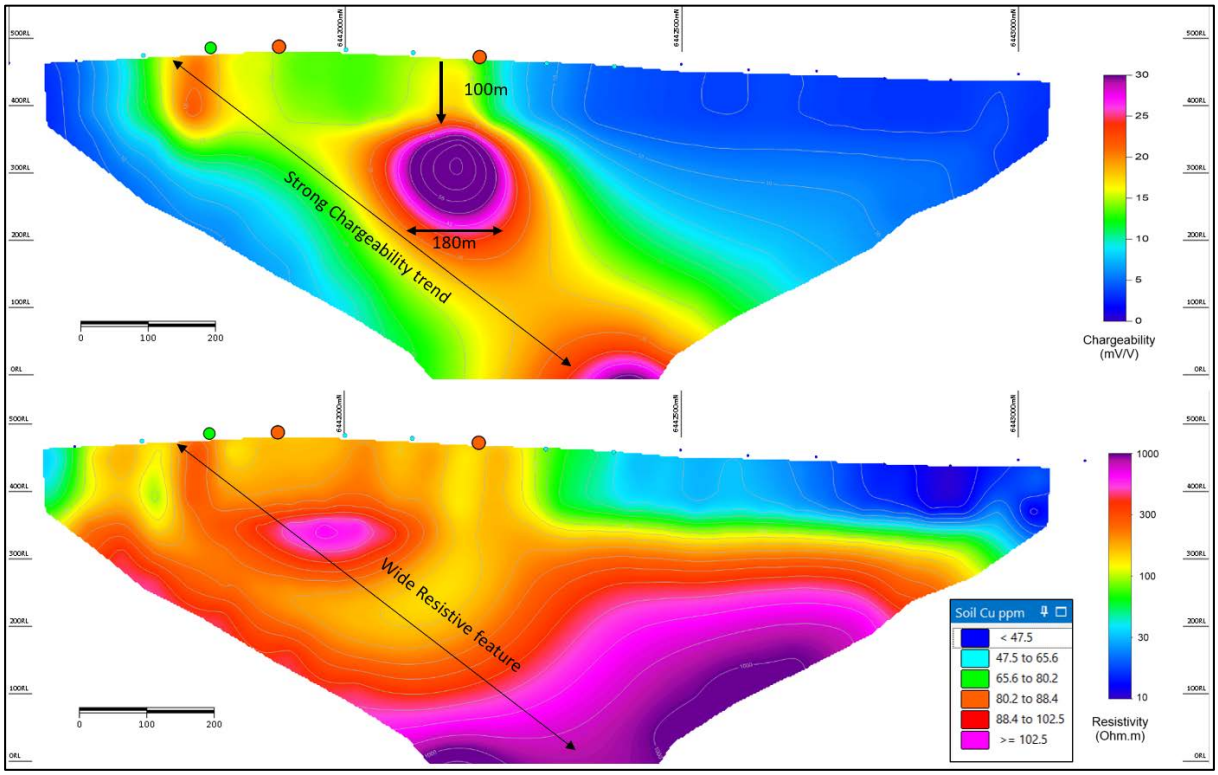

Figure 4: IP Chargeability & Resistivity Cross Sections from line 725300mE showing Cu in soils (see ASX Announcement 02/06/2020) along the section. Note the very strong chargeability 'bullseye' and coincident wide resistivity feature immediately beneath anomalous copper in soil response. Bullseye IP chargeability anomaly is >9mV/V and up to >30mV/V). The resistivity anomaly extends to >1000 Ohm.m

Outcropping Gold Mineralisation and Alteration

The host rocks have been interpretated as Late Ordovician – Early Silurian Tucklan Formation of the Rockley - Gulgong Volcanic Belt, within the Macquarie Arc. The Tucklan Formation is considered to be synchronous with Phase 4 volcanism in the Macquarie Arc which is associated in time and space with the largest porphyry Au-Cu deposits in NSW. The Tucklan gold target is just ~45km to the NE of Alkane's recent Boda Au-Cu alkalic porphyry discovery.

First pass rock chip sampling on the margins of the gold and pathfinder soil anomaly undertaken at Tucklan in May 2020 confirmed the presence of strongly anomalous gold and pathfinder elements such as As-W-Tl-Ba-K-S ±Ag-Cu-Mo (see ASX Announcement 02/06/2020). Significant gold rock chip results in pervasively altered volcanic rocks include **1.11g/t Au, 0.25g/t Au, 0.14g/t Au, 0.48g/t Au, 0.27g/t Au**. The gold rich rock chip samples are associated with widespread disseminated pyrite in pervasive silica-**adularia**-white mica-jarosite-kaolinite-gypsum-pyrite altered, polymict breccias or volcaniclastic sandstones, with pyrite veining and localised quartz ± sulphide stockwork veining (Figure 5).

Large volumes of altered and mineralised rock of this nature could be expected to produce an IP response similar to that observed in the recent survey.

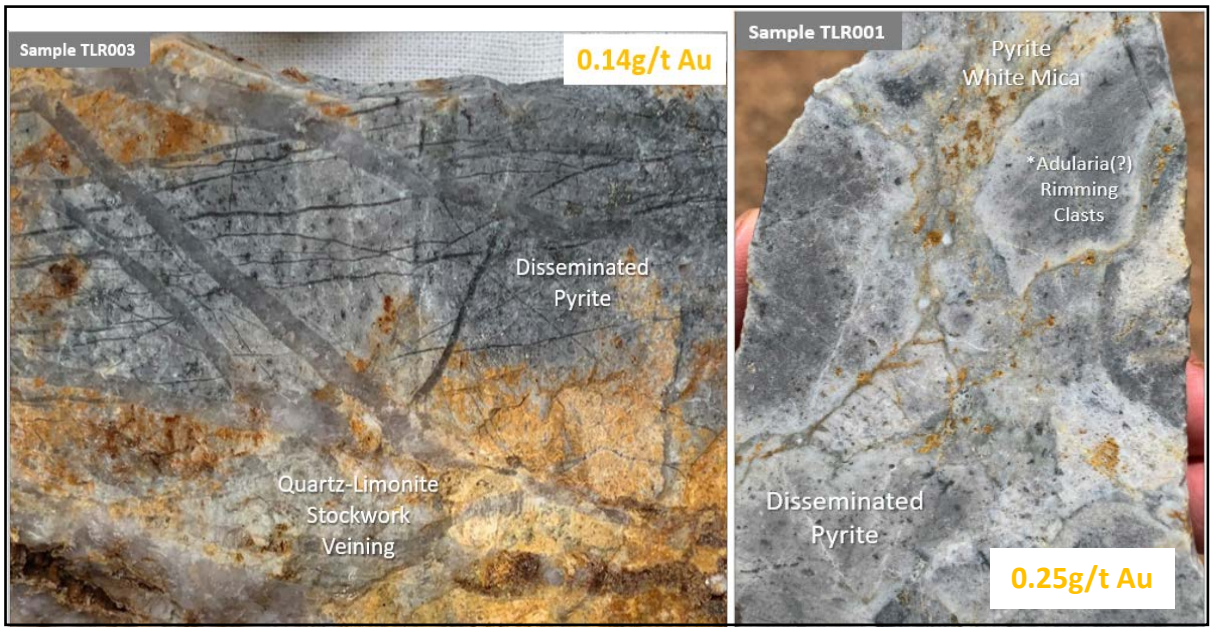

Figure 5: Examples of disseminated pyrite in pervasively altered silica+k-feldspar+white mica+pyrite+jarosite ±kaolinite polymict breccia. Photo A shows quartz-limonite (after pyrite) stockwork veining.

Glen Athol Copper-Gold Porphyry Prospect

A single IP traverse across the Glen Athol bullseye magnetic high anomaly has defined a coincident 1.4km wide IP chargeability high anomaly (>9mV/V, up to 30mV/V) and IP resistivity high anomaly. The geophysical anomaly is concealed below shallow (<50m thick) regolith. The single line has four (4) distinct areas of interest.

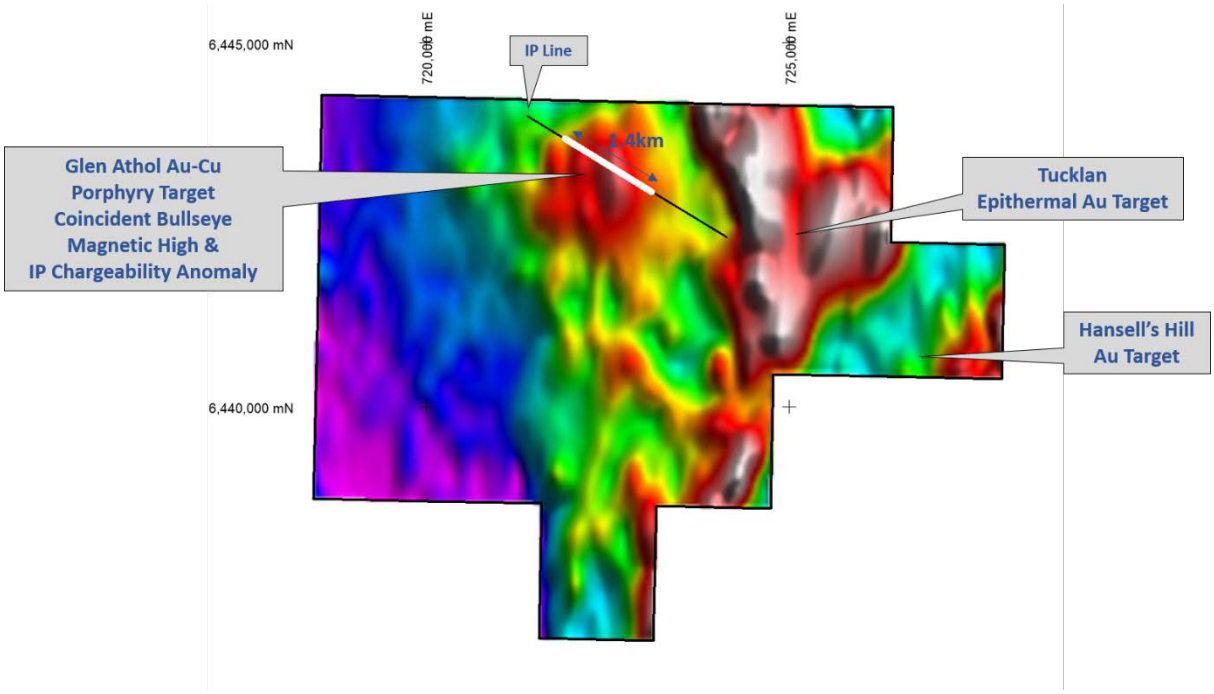

Figure 6: location of the Glen Athol porphyry target with completed IP line, showing the location of the 1.4km IP anomaly, on a regional Magnetic RTP image.

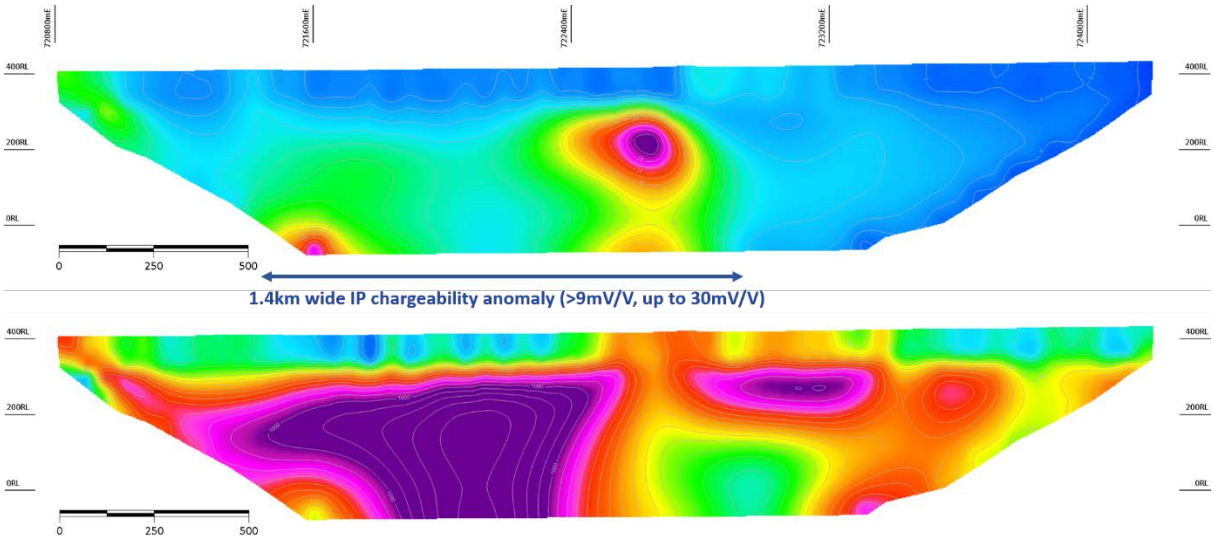

Figure 7: IP Chargeability & Resistivity Cross Sections from Glen Athol. Note the very strong chargeability 'bullseye' and coincident wide resistivity feature flanking the chargeability high. Bullseye IP chargeability anomaly is >9mV/V and up to >30mV/V). The resistivity anomaly extends to >1000 Ohm.m

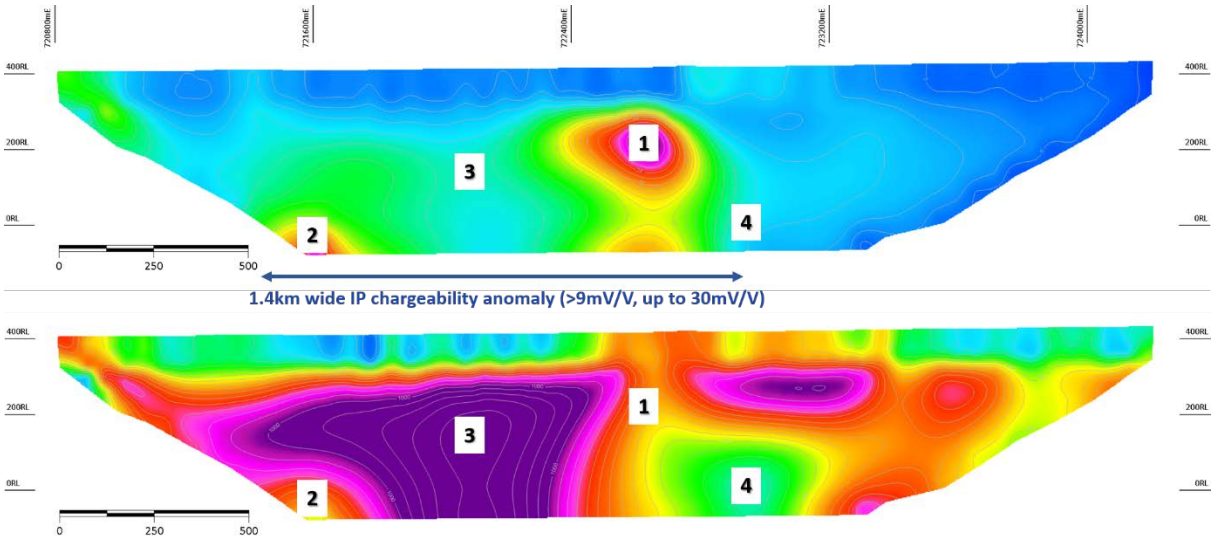

Figure 8: IP Chargeability & Resistivity Cross Sections from Glen Athol. Four (4) areas of interest have been identified for future follow-up. Bullseye IP chargeability anomaly is >9mV/V and up to >30mV/V). The resistivity anomaly extends to >1000 Ohm.m

Highest priority target (1) is the Eastern IP chargeability anomaly (>15mV/V, up to 30mV/V) which continues to the bottom of the IP inversion model & is coincident with the bullseye magnetic high anomaly and major structural 'break' in the IP resistivity model.

Western (2) IP chargeability anomaly (>15mV/V, up to 25mV/V) which continues to the bottom of the IP inversion model & is coincident with the bullseye magnetic high anomaly.

Central (3) IP chargeability anomaly (>9mV/V) coincident with the centre of the bullseye magnetic high anomaly and IP resistivity high.

IP conductivity anomaly (4) with a resistivity high halo, flanking the eastern margin of the coincident magnetic high / IP chargeability feature.

The Glen Athol magnetic & IP geophysical anomaly is consistent with the geophysical signature of East Lachlan type Au-Cu porphyry deposits, including the 'concealed' high grade Cadia-Ridgeway Au-Cu porphyry deposit.

The emerging Glen Athol Au-Cu porphyry target remains undrilled and is hosted in highly prospective Macquarie Arc geology as defined by the NSW geological survey. No surface geochemistry has been collected for this prospect as yet.

Future Work Program – Drilling and further IP

Planning for drilling the Tucklan Epithermal prospect is well underway, and the Company expects to update investors in the near term in this respect.

In addition, extension soil sampling grids, along strike to the south-east have been completed submitted, with results pending, and re-processing of publicly available aeromagnetic data including 3D inversion modelling is also in train.

At the Glen Athol porphyry target, geological reconnaissance & rock chip sampling of possible basement windows above the geophysical target is planned along with systematic 100m x 100m soil geochemistry to identify geochemical pathfinders and alteration signatures indicative of porphyry deposits in NSW. The next step would be to drill test the coincident IP chargeability / magnetic high

anomaly to confirm a fertile Au-Cu porphyry system and the presence of disseminated sulphides associated with porphyry style hydrothermal alteration.

Further extension IP surveys have been designed for both Tucklan epithermal and Glen Athol. Fender Geophysics are secured to complete this work.

Lachlan Fold Belt Exploration Program – Other Projects

Big Hill Prospects (Star Plateau tenure)

Follow up exploration at Big Hill and Razorback is continuing with:

- Dipole-Dipole IP surveying to locate chargeability features (pyrite halos) coincident with the multidisciplinary surface anomalism is prepared and awaiting the contractor. Inversion modelling will then be completed.
- Ongoing infill geochemical sampling of the recently identified eastern extension to the Big Hill soil anomaly and geological mapping (ASX announcement dated 27 August, 2020)
- Preparations for drill testing of identified high order IP anomalies at Razorback and Big Hill.

Ringaroo Prospect (Star Plateau tenure)

- Inversion modelling and interpretation of the Dipole Dipole IP survey completed in September is ongoing and expected to be completed shorty.

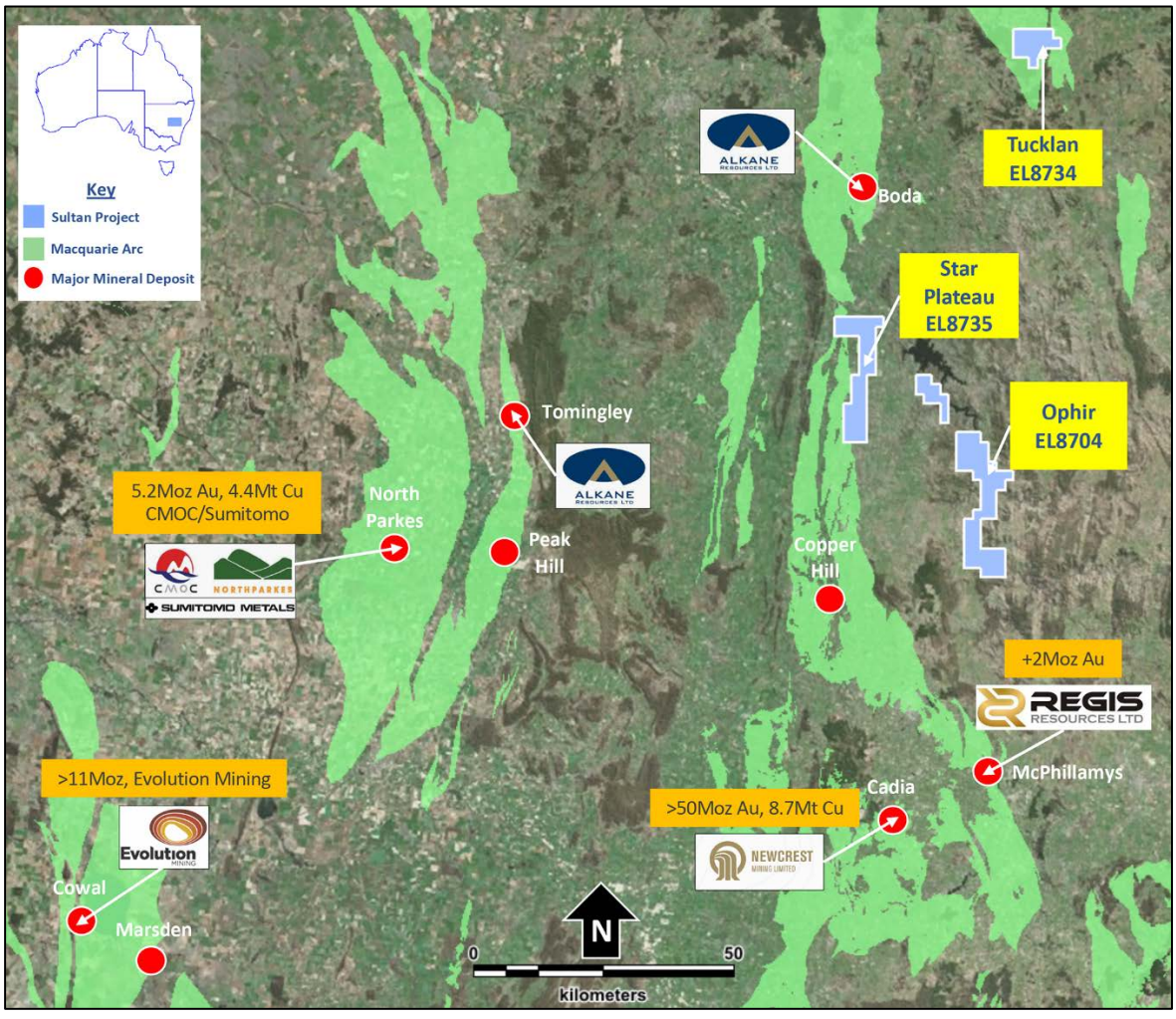

Figure 9: Location Map – Sultan Tenements (light blue) over the prospective Macquarie Arc sequence

This announcement is authorised by Steve Groves, Managing Director

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on historical exploration information compiled by Mr Steven Groves, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Sultan Resources Limited. Mr Groves has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Sultan Resources

Sultan Resources is an Australian focused exploration company with a portfolio of quality assets in emerging discovery terranes currently targeted by successful explorers such as Newcrest Mining, Alkane Resources, Gold Road Resources, and Sandfire Resources. Sultan's tenement portfolio includes prospective targets for porphyry Au-Cu, structurally-hosted gold, Nickel, Cobalt and base metals and include tenements located in the highly prospective Lachlan Fold Belt of Central NSW as well as projects located within the southern terrane region of the Yilgarn Craton in south and south eastern Western Australia. Sultan's board and management strategy is for a methodical approach to exploration across the prospects in order to discover gold and base metals that may be delineated via modern exploration techniques and exploited for the benefit of the company and its shareholders.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – Colossus Metals

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & 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 & 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.*	Rock sampling program • Rock chip samples were taken in the during field inspection of the Tucklan gold target • Rock samples were collected from surface outcrop and float • Outcrop samples are resistant portions of the local geology and are considered to be in situ. Float samples are interpreted to have been sourced from local area.. • Samples weighing up to several kilograms were collected soil sampling program • All soil sample points were located using a hand-held GPS with +/-5m accuracy utilising MGA zone 55 (GDA94) coordinate system. Surface organic matter was removed from the sample site using a hand pick and shovel and a 25cm x 25cm x 25cm deep hole was dug using a mattock, with a sample of primarily B soil horizon collected. The soil sample was screened using a 3mm mesh aluminium sieve and a 200-250 gram sub sample of -3mm fraction was retained in a labelled soil geochemical bag for analysis. Soil sample IDs and locations are stored digitally in a register which also notes sample content and conditions. External certified reference material / standards, blanks and duplicates are submitted every 50th, 51st and 52nd sample respectively for QAQC purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• N/A
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Rock sampling program • A short geological description was taken at each sample point • The description is qualitative and includes lithology, alteration and mineralisation
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & 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.*	Rock and soil sampling program • The sample preparation for both rock and soils follows industry best practise involving oven drying, crushing and pulverisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & 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 & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.*	• Rock samples are analysed for 48 elements including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Be, 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 using method ME-MS61 (four acid ICP-MS). Gold will be analysed separately using ALS method Au-AA22, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm. • Soil Samples were analysed for 53 elements including Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr using method AuME-ST44. • External certified reference material / standards, blanks and duplicates are submitted every 50th, 51st and 52nd sample respectively for QAQC purposes.
Verification of sampling & 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 & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All data are verified by at least two experienced Colossus Metals geologists. • Data are stored in a digital database and interrogated using the ioGas™ geochemical software suite.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample point. Accuracy of +/- 5m is considered reasonable • MGA94, Zone 55 • Elevation were in AHD (MGA94, Zone 55)
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Soil samples from the are collected across a grid spaced at • Tucklan 100m x 100m sample spacing • These spacings are considered reasonable to provide sufficient geochemical coverage over the target types sought.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.*	• N/A
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All geochemical samples are selected by geologists in the field delivered directly to the lab by Colossus,
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• Not applicable

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & 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 licences referred to in this document are part of an acquisition by Sultan Resources for 100% of the assets of Colossus Metals. The licences include EL8734, EL8704 and EL8735, which together cover a total area of approximately 326 km2 within the Lachlan Fold Belt of central NSW. All licences are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration over EL8734 has been limited. Work reported was generally generative in nature and at a reconnaissance level.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation.*	The Project lies 45km northeast of the Boda Cu-Au porphyry discovery within the Late Ordovician – Early Silurian Tucklan Formation, Rockley - Gulgong Volcanic Belt, Macquarie Arc. The Tucklan Formation is considered to be synchronous with Phase 4 volcanism in the Macquarie Arc which is associated in time and space with the largest porphyry Au-Cu deposits. It is associated with historical gold workings that include numerous prospecting pits, plus a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		shallow shaft and adit. These form part of the overlooked & extensive Tucklan gold field. The Lachlan Orogen is approximately 700 km wide and 1000 km long and has disputed complex evolutionary history. The Macquarie Arc is part of the eastern sub-province of the Lachlan Orogen and is the host to numerous porphyry Au–Cu deposits. It consists mainly of subduction-related Ordovician intermediate and mafic volcanic, volcaniclastic and associated intrusive rocks and was accreted to Gondwana in the Early Silurian, and underwent rifting and burial in the Middle to Late Silurian. It consists of four structural belts, namely, the western (Junee-Narromine), the central (Molong), the eastern (Rockley-Gulgong) Belt, and southern (Kiandra) volcanic belts. These belts have most likely been formed by rifting and dismemberment of a single arc, which developed along the boundary between the Australian and proto-Pacific plates during the Ordovician and was subsequently dismembered during the Silurian. An entirely intra-oceanic setting is postulated for the Macquarie Arc (Crawford et al., 2007), with four phases of arc-type magmatism, the earliest in the Early Ordovician, and culminating in the Late Ordovician to Early Silurian. The four phases of volcanism in the Macquarie Arc relate to distinct groups of porphyritic intrusions that vary from monzodiorite-diorite through monzonite-granodiorite compositions and correspond with porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver mineralisation Lithology Based on the work discussed in this document, the rocks at Tucklan are classified to be of trachy-andesite to alkali basaltic volcano-sedimentary origin.
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:* o *Easting & northing of the drill hole collar*	N/a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip & azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length & interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated & 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.*	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known & 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').*	• N/A
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps & sections (with scales)&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 & appropriate sectional views.*	• See maps and figures accompanying this ASX release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reference has been made to anomalous levels of geochemical pathfinder elements in the document. This interpretation has been determined by experienced Colossus Metals' geologists using the ioGas™ geochemical software. It is impractical to present every result for all 53 elements across the sample population in this document. A map showing the distribution of anomalous Cu has been included for reference.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size&method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Induced Polarisation (IP) survey method is often used to determine the location of disseminated sulphides. Rocks containing sulphide minerals can be more readily charged than barren ground. An external current is applied, and charge separation can occur on sulphide grain boundaries. When the transmitted current is switched off the decay of the current can be measured. • The IP survey was completed by Fender Geophysics. The oversight of the survey and auditing (QAQC) and processing of data acquired was conducted by Alan Ortel, an experienced geophysict. • The IP survey array used was Dipole-Dipole with a 100m receiver dipole size and a 100m transmitter dipole size. The transmitter dipole was moved at 100m intervals, achieving a 100m station spacing. All seven (7) lines are orientated North-South and spaced at 200m intervals. The transmitter used is a GDD-Tx4, 5kVA transmitter system and the receiver used in a GDD-Rx32. The survey was collected with a frequency of 0.25Hz. • The transmitter and receiver electrode positions are located to hand-held GPS accuracy, generally +-3m (UTM projection GDA94 Zone 55). • Other Geophysical data including publicly available magnetic and radiometric surveys have been referred to in interpreting the Tucklan Gold Target. All data are available from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment MinView website: https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au
Further work	• *The nature & 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 & future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The focus on future work will be to ultimately generate targets for drilling. Work to enable this will include further soil sampling programs coupled with IP geophysics to locate bodies of disseminated sulphides beneath the surface. If sufficient encouragement is gained from this work, then deeper RC or diamond drilling is anticipated.