

# Southern Cross Gold Drills 3.9 m at 124.6 g/t Gold with Individual Assays up to 2,110 g/t Gold

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## Systematic Infill Strategy Delivers Results at Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project

Vancouver, June 16, 2025 - [Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd.](#) (TSXV: SXGC) (ASX: SX2) (OTC Pink: MWSNF) (FSE: MV3) ("SXGC", "SX2" or the "Company") announces results from three diamond drill holes from the Rising Sun and Apollo prospects, at the 100%-owned Sunday Creek gold-antimony project in Victoria (Figures 1 to 3).

The holes demonstrate the power of systematic infill drilling to both reproduce high-grade zones and discover additional mineralization.

### Four Key Points

1. Exceptional High-Grade Intercepts:
  1. SDDSC162: 3.9 m @ 124.9 g/t AuEq (124.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 705.9 m in a 28 m down-dip expansion of a high-grade zone at Rising Sun - 10th best interval to date at Sunday Creek
  2. Individual assays up to 2,110 g/t Au with 7th best gold assay to date
  3. SDDSC164: Fourth +100 g/t sample within 180 m of surface at Apollo prospect
2. Successful Infill Strategy Delivering Results:
  1. Two infill holes successfully reproduced high-grade zones and continue to validate geological model
  2. Additional vein sets discovered during infill drilling beyond original targets
3. New Near-Surface Discovery:
  1. 60 m zone of the prospective near-surface undrilled host discovered east of Golden Orb Fault
  2. Adjacent to historic Gladys Mine vein set (104 m strike - longest on project)
4. High-Grade Antimony Confirmed:
  1. High-grade antimony-gold combinations: 87.1 g/t Au with 21.6% Sb and 62.3 g/t Au with 20.1% Sb
  2. Strategic critical metal amid ongoing Chinese export restrictions

Michael Hudson, President & CEO, states: "These results continue to demonstrate the success of our combined systematic infill and expansion drilling strategy. We're not only hitting exceptional grades where our geological model predicts - like the 3.9 m @ 124.6 g/t gold in hole SDDSC162 - but we're consistently discovering additional vein sets beyond our original targets. This validates our geological understanding while proving more mineralization when we infill gaps.

"Additionally, we've discovered up 60 m of new near-surface prospective ground adjacent to the historic

Gladys Mine which had the longest strike length of a mineralized vein set mined on this field at 104 m. This gives us cost-effective drilling targets in an area with proven historical production, while our high antimony results enhance strategic value. With a treasury of A\$170m and the commencement of a drill program surpassing 200 km, we are positioned for accelerated expansion and derisking."

## FOR THOSE WHO LIKE THE DETAILS

### Key Take Aways

- SDDSC162 (Rising Sun): drilled 3.9 m @ 124.9 g/t AuEq, which was located 28 m down-dip from SDDSC144 (3.6 m @ 18.2 g/t AuEq), and 41 m down-dip from SDDSC082 (2.6 m @ 50.9 g/t AuEq) (Figure 3). In total the hole intersected eight known vein sets with three high-grade cores, plus four entirely new vein sets, highlighting how infill drilling continues to discover additional mineralization beyond original interpretations. Highlights included:
  - 2.1 m @ 16.5 g/t AuEq (12.6 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 578.4 m, including:
    - 0.5 m @ 66.6 g/t AuEq (51.9 g/t Au, 6.1% Sb) from 580.0 m
  - 0.4 m @ 499.8 g/t AuEq (499.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 655.8 m
  - 3.9 m @ 124.9 g/t AuEq (124.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 705.9 m including:
    - 3.1 m @ 155.4 g/t AuEq (155.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 706.6 m
    - Seventh highest individual assay: 2,110 g/t Au over 0.1 m
- SDDSC164 (Apollo) intersected seven mineralized vein sets with two high-grade cores, plus one entirely new vein set, including:
  - 3.5 m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 2.8% Sb) from 223.6 m, including:
    - 0.9 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq (15.4 g/t Au, 10.0% Sb) from 223.6 m
  - 0.3 m @ 110.3 g/t AuEq (62.3 g/t Au, 20.1% Sb) from 243.5 m
  - 14.4 m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (3.9 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 252.9 m, including:
    - 2.8 m @ 14.9 g/t AuEq (10.7 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 258.9 m
    - 2.6 m @ 9.0 g/t AuEq (4.9 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 262.9 m
  - Additionally, SDDSC164 delivered antimony grades up to 21.6% Sb, all from shallow depths of 217 m to 243m, demonstrating significant strategic metal value alongside gold mineralization, including:
    - 0.1 m @ 138.7 g/t AuEq (87.1 g/t Au, 21.6% Sb) from 217.9 m
    - 0.9 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq (15.4 g/t Au, 10.0% Sb) from 223.6 m
    - 0.3 m @ 110.3 g/t AuEq (62.3 g/t Au, 20.1% Sb) from 243.5 m
- Predictable Geological Model
  - SDDSC159 confirmed a 60 m of new prospective ground discovered adjacent to the historic Gladys Mine

- Operational Momentum
  - Twenty holes being processed, eight actively drilling
  - 200 km drill program planned through Q1 2027

#### Drill hole Discussion

Results from three diamond drill holes SDDSC159, SDDSC164, and SDDSC162 from the Rising Sun and Apollo prospects demonstrate the effectiveness of the Company's systematic infill drilling approach.

#### Rising Sun Area

SDDSC162 delivered exceptional results with the tenth best interval drilled at Sunday Creek, intercepting 3.9 m @ 124.9 g/t AuEq (124.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 705.9 m, including higher grades with individual assays up to 2,110 g/t Au (Figures 1 to 3).

This hole was strategically drilled 28 m down-dip from SDDSC144 (3.6 m @ 18.2 g/t AuEq), and 41 m down-dip from SDDSC082 (2.6 m @ 50.9 g/t AuEq), with all intercepts exhibiting clear geologically similar features and consistent structural orientations in the RS17 Vein set, demonstrating the predictability of the geological model (Figure 4).

The drillhole intersected eight known vein sets with three high-grade cores, plus four entirely new vein sets, highlighting how infill drilling continues to discover additional mineralization beyond original interpretations.

Extended highlights include:

- 2.1 m @ 16.5 g/t AuEq (12.6 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 578.4 m, including:
  - 0.5 m @ 66.6 g/t AuEq (51.9 g/t Au, 6.1% Sb) from 580.0 m
- 0.2 m @ 39.8 g/t AuEq (25.3 g/t Au, 6.1% Sb) from 593.0 m
- 2.5 m @ 5.8 g/t AuEq (5.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 603.1 m, including:
  - 0.1 m @ 82.3 g/t AuEq (81.9 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 604.0 m
- 7.0 m @ 4.0 g/t AuEq (3.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 607.7 m, including:
  - 1.9 m @ 11.0 g/t AuEq (10.9 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 608.9 m
- 0.3 m @ 19.7 g/t AuEq (19.0 g/t Au, 0.3% Sb) from 617.9 m
- 4.7 m @ 5.3 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 628.8 m, including:
  - 0.1 m @ 228.0 g/t AuEq (228.0 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 632.9 m
- 0.4 m @ 499.8 g/t AuEq (499.7 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 655.8 m
- 0.3 m @ 110.6 g/t AuEq (108.0 g/t Au, 1.1% Sb) from 672.9 m
- 10.2 m @ 3.4 g/t AuEq (3.3 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 686.3 m, including:
  - 1.2 m @ 18.6 g/t AuEq (18.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 695.4 m



- 0.4 m @ 29.6 g/t AuEq (29.5 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 698.6 m, including:
  - 0.2 m @ 46.2 g/t AuEq (46.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 698.8 m
- 3.9 m @ 124.9 g/t AuEq (124.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 705.9 m, including:
  - 3.1 m @ 155.4 g/t AuEq (155.1 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 706.6 m
- 0.1 m @ 48.3 g/t AuEq (48.2 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 723.8 m
- 3.5 m @ 2.0 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 0.2% Sb) from 743.3 m
- 2.3 m @ 5.4 g/t AuEq (5.4 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 775.1 m, including:
  - 0.5 m @ 19.6 g/t AuEq (19.6 g/t Au, 0.0% Sb) from 776.1 m
- 1.0 m @ 7.8 g/t AuEq (7.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 798.3 m

#### Apollo Area

SDDSC164 confirmed the infill strategy by intersecting seven mineralized vein sets with two high-grade cores, plus one entirely new vein set. The hole demonstrated consistent mineralization along strike with a 42 m along-strike extension of the A30 vein set.

High-grade gold intercepts include 0.2 m @ 111 g/t Au from 259.3 m (170 m vertically below surface), representing the fourth +100 g/t Au sample interval within 180 m of surface at Apollo.

Extended highlights include:

- 1.9 m @ 16.5 g/t AuEq (14.4 g/t Au, 0.9% Sb) from 198.0 m
- 0.5 m @ 14.1 g/t AuEq (7.1 g/t Au, 2.9% Sb) from 207.3 m, including:
  - 0.8 m @ 10.7 g/t AuEq (5.5 g/t Au, 2.2% Sb) from 207.3 m
- 4.5 m @ 1.5 g/t AuEq (0.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 210.8 m, including:
  - 0.1 m @ 138.7 g/t AuEq (87.1 g/t Au, 21.6% Sb) from 217.9 m
- 0.6 m @ 29.5 g/t AuEq (19.4 g/t Au, 4.2% Sb) from 217.9 m
- 3.5 m @ 11.7 g/t AuEq (5.1 g/t Au, 2.8% Sb) from 223.6 m, including:
  - 0.9 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq (15.4 g/t Au, 10.0% Sb) from 223.6 m
- 0.3 m @ 110.3 g/t AuEq (62.3 g/t Au, 20.1% Sb) from 243.5 m
- 14.4 m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq (3.9 g/t Au, 0.8% Sb) from 252.9 m, including:
  - 2.8 m @ 14.9 g/t AuEq (10.7 g/t Au, 1.8% Sb) from 258.9 m
  - 2.6 m @ 9.0 g/t AuEq (4.9 g/t Au, 1.7% Sb) from 262.9 m
- 3.6 m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq (1.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Sb) from 278.2 m
- 3.1 m @ 2.8 g/t AuEq (1.8 g/t Au, 0.4% Sb) from 292.1 m



High-grade antimony results include three individual high-grade assays:

- 0.1 m @ 138.7 g/t AuEq (87.1 g/t Au, 21.6% Sb) from 217.9 m
- 0.9 m @ 39.3 g/t AuEq (15.4 g/t Au, 10.0% Sb) from 223.6 m
- 0.3 m @ 110.3 g/t AuEq (62.3 g/t Au, 20.1% Sb) from 243.5 m

SDDSC159 drilled as geological control hole to test the near surface fault offset of the dyke and altered sediment proximal to the Golden Orb fault successfully confirmed the fault offset position and discovered up 60 m of prospective dyke and altered sediment to the east of the Golden Orb Fault (Figures 1 and 5).

This discovery is adjacent to the historic Gladys Mine, which had the longest vein set mined on the project at 104 m, suggesting significant potential for near-surface mineralization in this newly identified area. Highlights included 0.8 m @ 2.9 g/t AuEq (2.8 g/t Au) from 86.7 m.

#### Pending Results and Update

The drilling program continues to advance with twenty holes (SDDSC160, 160W1, 160W2, 163, 163A 165-180, 168W1, 169A, 169AW1 and 178) currently being processed and analysed. Eight additional holes (SDDSC170A, 174A, 175, 176, 177, 178w1, 180, 183) are actively being drilled (Figure 2).

The drilling strategy employs a systematic approach to intersect both the dyke host structure ("ladder rails") and associated mineralized vein sets ("ladder rungs") at optimal angles, continuing to expand the project's mineralized footprint while improving geological understanding of the system.

#### About Sunday Creek

The Sunday Creek epizonal-style gold project is located 60 km north of Melbourne within 16,900 hectares ("Ha") of granted exploration tenements. SXGC is also the freehold landholder of 1,054.51 Ha that forms the key portion in and around the main drilled area at the Sunday Creek Project.

Cumulatively, 176 drill holes for 84,151.0 m have been reported from Sunday Creek since late 2020. Five holes for 929 m have been drilled for geotechnical purposes. An additional 14 holes for 832.0 m from Sunday Creek were abandoned due to deviation or hole conditions. Fourteen drillholes for 2,383 m have been reported regionally outside of the main Sunday Creek drill area. A total of 64 historic drill holes for 5,599 m were completed from the late 1960s to 2008. The project now contains a total of sixty-six (66) >100 g/t AuEq x m and seventy-three (73) >50 to 100 g/t AuEq x m drill holes by applying a 2 m @ 1 g/t AuEq lower cut.

Our systematic drill program is strategically targeting these significant high-grade vein formations. Initially these have been defined over 1,500 m strike of the host from Christina to Apollo prospects, of which approximately 620 m have been more intensively drill tested (Rising Sun to Apollo). At least 77 'rungs' have been defined to date, defined by high-grade intercepts (20 g/t to >7,330 g/t Au) along with lower grade edges. Ongoing step-out drilling is aiming to uncover the potential extent of this mineralized system (Figures 1 to 3).

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

#### Further Information

Further discussion and analysis of the Sunday Creek project is available through the interactive Vrifly 3D

animations, presentations and videos all available on the SXGC website. These data, along with an interview on these results with Michael Hudson, President & CEO, can be viewed at [www.southerncrossgold.com](http://www.southerncrossgold.com).

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

Figures 1 to 7 show project location, plan, longitudinal views and analysis of drill results reported here and Tables 1 to 3 provide collar and assay data. The true thickness of the mineralized intervals reported is approximately 50% to 75% of the sampled thickness for other reported holes. Lower grades were cut at 1.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum width of 2 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum of 1 m width.

### Critical Metal Epizonal Gold-Antimony Deposits

Sunday Creek (Figure 6 and 7) is an epizonal gold-antimony deposit formed in the late Devonian (like Fosterfield, Costerfield and Redcastle), 60 million years later than mesozonal gold systems formed in Victoria (for example Ballarat and Bendigo). Epizonal deposits are a form of orogenic gold deposit classified according to their depth of formation: epizonal (<6 km), mesozonal (6-12 km) and hypozonal (>12 km).

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

Antimony represents approximately 21% to 24% in situ recoverable value of Sunday Creek at an AuEq of 2.39 ratio.

In August 2024, the Chinese government announced it would place export limits from September 15, 2024 on antimony and antimony products. This puts pressure on Western defence supply chains and negatively affects the supply of the metal and pushes up pricing given China's dominance of the supply of the metal in the global markets. This is positive for SXGC as we are likely to have one of the very few large and high-quality projects of antimony in the western world that can feed western demand into the future.

### Antimony Exempt from Executive Order on Reciprocal Tariffs

Southern Cross Gold Consolidated notes that antimony ores and concentrates (HTSUS code 26171000) are exempt from the April 2, 2025 US Executive Order on Reciprocal Tariffs. The exemption covers antimony ores and concentrates as well as unwrought antimony, antimony powders, antimony waste and scrap, and articles of antimony (HTSUS codes 81101000, 81102000, and 81109000).

### About Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd. (TSXV: SXGC) (ASX: SX2)

Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd. (TSXV: SXGC) (ASX: SX2) controls the Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project located 60 km north of Melbourne, Australia. Sunday Creek has emerged as one of the Western world's most significant gold and antimony discoveries, with exceptional drilling results including 66 intersections exceeding 100 g/t AuEq x m from just 84 km of drilling. The mineralization follows a "Golden Ladder" structure over 12 km of strike length, with confirmed continuity from surface to 1,100 m depth.

Sunday Creek's strategic value is enhanced by its dual-metal profile, with antimony contributing



approximately 20 % of the in-situ value alongside gold. This has gained increased significance following China's export restrictions on antimony, a critical metal for defense and semiconductor applications. Southern Cross' inclusion in the US Defense Industrial Base Consortium (DIBC) and Australia's AUKUS-related legislative changes position it as a potential key Western antimony supplier. Importantly, Sunday Creek can be developed primarily based on gold economics, which reduces antimony-related risks while maintaining strategic supply potential.

Technical fundamentals further strengthen the investment case, with preliminary metallurgical work showing non-refractory mineralization suitable for conventional processing and gold recoveries of 93-98% through gravity and flotation.

With a strong cash position, over 1,000 Ha of strategic freehold land ownership, and a large 60 km drill program planned through Q3 2025, SXGC is well-positioned to advance this globally significant gold-antimony discovery in a tier-one jurisdiction.

#### NI 43-101 Technical Background and Qualified Person

Michael Hudson, President and CEO and Managing Director of SXGC, and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr Kenneth Bush, Exploration Manager of SXGC and a RPGeo (10315) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, are the Qualified Persons as defined by the NI 43-101. They have prepared, reviewed, verified and approved the technical contents of this release.

Analytical samples are transported to the Bendigo facility of On Site Laboratory Services ("On Site") which operates under both an ISO 9001 and NATA quality systems. Samples were prepared and analyzed for gold using the fire assay technique (PE01S method; 25 g charge), followed by measuring the gold in solution with flame AAS equipment. Samples for multi-element analysis (BM011 and over-range methods as required) use aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis. The QA/QC program of Southern Cross Gold consists of the systematic insertion of certified standards of known gold and antimony content, blanks within interpreted mineralized rock and quarter core duplicates. In addition, On Site inserts blanks and standards into the analytical process.

SXGC considers that both gold and antimony that are included in the gold equivalent calculation ("AuEq") have reasonable potential to be recovered at Sunday Creek, given current geochemical understanding, historic production statistics and geologically analogous mining operations. Historically, ore from Sunday Creek was treated onsite or shipped to the Costerfield mine, located 54 km to the northwest of the project, for processing during WW1. The Costerfield mine corridor, now owned by Mandalay Resources Ltd contains two million ounces of equivalent gold (Mandalay Q3 2021 Results), and in 2020 was the sixth highest-grade global underground mine and a top 5 global producer of antimony.

SXGC considers that it is appropriate to adopt the same gold equivalent variables as Mandalay Resources Ltd in its 2024 End of Year Mineral Reserves and Resources Press Release, dated February 20, 2025. The gold equivalence formula used by Mandalay Resources was calculated using Costerfield's 2024 production costs, using a gold price of US\$2,500 per ounce, an antimony price of US\$19,000 per tonne and 2024 total year metal recoveries of 91% for gold and 92% for antimony, and is as follows:

$$\text{AuEq} = \text{Au (g/t)} + 2.39 \times \text{Sb (\%)}$$

Based on the latest Costerfield calculation and given the similar geological styles and historic toll treatment of Sunday Creek mineralization at Costerfield, SXGC considers that a  $\text{AuEq} = \text{Au (g/t)} + 2.39 \times \text{Sb (\%)}$  is appropriate to use for the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralization at Sunday Creek.

#### JORC Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Mr Kenneth Bush and Mr Michael Hudson. Mr Bush is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geologist and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Hudson is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Bush and Mr Hudson each have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bush is Exploration Manager and Mr Hudson is President, CEO and Managing Director of Southern Cross Gold Consolidated Ltd. and both consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 11 December 2024 which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Steven Tambanis. The report is included in the Company's prospectus dated 11 December 2024 and is available at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au) under code "SX2". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information related to exploration results included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Persons' findings in relation to the report have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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

- Ends -

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

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#### Forward-Looking Statement

This news release contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions and accordingly, actual results and future events could differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. You are hence cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of present or historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include words or expressions such as "proposed", "will", "subject to", "near future", "in the event", "would", "expect", "prepared to" and other similar words or expressions. Factors that could cause future results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include general business, economic, competitive, political, social uncertainties; the state of capital markets, unforeseen events, developments, or factors causing any of the expectations, assumptions, and other factors ultimately being inaccurate or irrelevant; and other risks described in the Company's documents filed with Canadian or Australian securities regulatory authorities (under code SX2). You can find further information with respect to these and other risks in filings made by the Company with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada or Australia (under code SX2), as applicable, and available for the Company in Canada at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca) or in Australia at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au) (under code SX2). Documents are also available at [www.southerncrossgold.com](http://www.southerncrossgold.com). The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable law.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) or the Australian Securities Exchange accepts responsibility for the

adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Figure 1: Sunday Creek plan view showing selected results from holes SDDSC159, SDDSC164, and SDDSC162 reported here (dark blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected prior reported drill holes.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

[https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650\\_f35de854844a2877\\_003full.jpg](https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650_f35de854844a2877_003full.jpg)

Figure 2: Sunday Creek plan view showing selected drillhole traces from holes SDDSC159, SDDSC164, and SDDSC162 reported here (black trace), with prior reported drill holes (grey trace) and currently drilling and assays pending hole traces (dark blue).

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

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Figure 3: Sunday Creek longitudinal section across A-B in the plane of the dyke breccia/alterd sediment host looking towards the north (striking 236 degrees) showing mineralized veins sets. Showing holes SDDSC159, SDDSC164, and SDDSC162 reported here (dark blue highlighted box, black trace), with selected intersections and prior reported drill holes. The vertical extents of the vein sets are limited by proximity to drill hole pierce points.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

[https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650\\_f35de854844a2877\\_005full.jpg](https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650_f35de854844a2877_005full.jpg)

Figure 4: Inclined long section (20 metres influence) across C-D in the plane of vein set RS17. Section strike 170 degrees.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

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Figure 5: Plan view showing SDDSC159 geological control hole confirming fault offset and new 60m prospective zone adjacent to the historic Gladys mine.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

[https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650\\_f35de854844a2877\\_023full.jpg](https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650_f35de854844a2877_023full.jpg)

Figure 6: Sunday Creek regional plan view showing soil sampling, structural framework, regional historic epizonal gold mining areas and broad regional areas tested by 12 holes for 2,383 m drill program. The regional drill areas are at Tonstal, Consols and Leviathan located 4,000-7,500 m along strike from the main drill area at Golden Dyke- Apollo.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

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Figure 7: Location of the Sunday Creek project, along with the 100% owned Redcastle Gold-Antimony Project

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[https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650\\_f35de854844a2877\\_025full.jpg](https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/11541/255650_f35de854844a2877_025full.jpg)

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

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Prospect	East GDA94 Z55	North GDA94 Z55	Elevation	Azimuth GDA94 Z55	Dip
This Release							
SDDSC159	145.2	Apollo	330875.1	5867762	308.2	59.5	-29
SDDSC162	1049.5	Rising Sun	330339.8	5867861	276.8	74.1	-59.6
SDDSC164	336.7	Apollo	330874.7	5867761	308.1	76.7	-40.2
Currently being processed and analysed							
SDDSC160	725.1	Christina	330753	5867733	307	270.5	-45.5
SDDSC160W1	784.2	Christina	330753	5867731	307	270.9	-43.2
SDDSC160W2	1081.2	Christina	330753	5867731	307	270.5	-45.5
SDDSC163	200.4	Apollo	331616	5867952	347	261.8	-51.6
SDDSC163A	1058.1	Apollo	331616	5867952	347	258.3	-57.6
SDDSC165	101.4	Christina	330217	5867666	269	348.3	-42.3
SDDSC166	619.9	Christina	330218	5867666	269	260.8	-35.4
SDDSC167	404.8	Christina	331833	5868090	348	214.2	-41.8
SDDSC168	712.2	Golden Dyke	330946	5868008	314	251.6	-50.2
SDDSC168W1	892.5	Golden Dyke	330946	5868008	314	252.4	-50.2
SDDSC169	68.6	Rising Sun	330339	5867860	276	76.3	-56
SDDSC169A	355.3	Rising Sun	330339	5867860	276	74.7	-55.6
SDDSC169AW1	731.4	Rising Sun	330339	5867860	276	74.2	-55.6
SDDSC170	305.2	Apollo	331616	5867952	347	267.5	-51.9
SDDSC170A	1039.2	Apollo	331616	5867952	347	260.3	-56.5
SDDSC171	632.2	Golden Dyke	330773	5867894	295	255.5	-48.6
SDDSC172	698.6	Christina	330218	5867666	269	264.1	-45.8
SDDSC173	787.4	Golden Dyke	330753	5867733	307	268.9	-38.2
SDDSC174	445.3	Apollo	331603	5867941	346	262.3	-46.7
SDDSC174A	In progress plan 950	Apollo	331603	5867941	346	261.1	-44.7
SDDSC175	In progress plan 430 m	Christina	330218	5867666	269	64.2	-33.2
SDDSC176	In progress plan 880 m	Golden Dyke	330951	5868007	314	252.4	-55.4
SDDSC177	In progress plan 655 m	Golden Dyke	330774.6	5867891	293	257.4	-53.4
SDDSC178	353.3	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	277	78	-45.3
SDDSC178W1	In progress plan 720 m	Rising Sun	330338.7	5867860	277	78.7	-45.3
SDDSC179	In progress plan 400 m	Apollo	331464.7	5867865	333	262.8	-41.2
SDDSC180	In progress plan 1100 m	Christina	330752.3	5867733	346	272.3	-45.5
SDDSC183	In progress plan 350 m	Regional	329715.7	5867445	299.7	340	-40

Table 2: Table of mineralized drill hole intersections reported from SDDSC159, SDDSC162, and SDDSC164 with two cutoff criteria. Lower grades cut at 1.0 g/t AuEq lower cutoff over a maximum of 2 m with higher grades cut at 5.0 g/t AuEq cutoff over a maximum of 1 m. Significant intersections and interval depths are rounded to one decimal place.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb %	AuEq g/t
SDDSC159	86.7	87.5	0.8	2.8	0.0	2.9
SDDSC162	540.1	541.7	1.6	1.3	0.0	1.4
SDDSC162	578.4	580.5	2.1	12.6	1.7	16.5
Including	580	580.5	0.5	51.9	6.1	66.6
SDDSC162	593	593.2	0.2	25.3	6.1	39.8
SDDSC162	603.1	605.6	2.5	5.6	0.1	5.8
Including	604	604.1	0.1	81.9	0.2	82.3
SDDSC162	607.7	614.7	7.0	3.9	0.0	4.0
Including	608.9	610.8	1.9	10.9	0.0	11.0
SDDSC162	617.9	618.2	0.3	19.0	0.3	19.7
SDDSC162	628.8	633.5	4.7	5.1	0.1	5.3
Including	632.9	633	0.1	228.0	0.0	228.0
SDDSC162	646.4	648.5	2.1	0.7	0.2	1.1
SDDSC162	655.8	656.2	0.4	499.7	0.0	499.8
SDDSC162	672.9	673.2	0.3	108.0	1.1	110.6
SDDSC162	686.3	696.5	10.2	3.3	0.1	3.4

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq g/t
Including	695.4	696.6	1.2	18.5	0.1	18.6
SDDSC162	698.6	699	0.4	29.5	0.0	29.6
Including	698.8	699	0.2	46.2	0.0	46.2
SDDSC162	701.1	703.1	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.7
SDDSC162	705.9	709.8	3.9	124.6	0.1	124.9
Including	706.6	709.8	3.1	155.1	0.1	155.4
SDDSC162	723.8	723.9	0.1	48.2	0.0	48.3
SDDSC162	743.3	746.8	3.5	1.6	0.2	2.0
SDDSC162	775.06	777.36	2.3	5.4	0.0	5.4
Including	776.12	776.62	0.5	19.6	0.0	19.6
SDDSC162	798.3	799.3	1.0	7.6	0.1	7.8
SDDSC164	184.5	188.3	3.8	0.9	0.1	1.0
SDDSC164	198	199.9	1.9	14.4	0.9	16.5
Including	207.3	207.8	0.5	7.1	2.9	14.1
SDDSC164	207.3	208.1	0.8	5.5	2.2	10.7
SDDSC164	210.8	215.3	4.5	0.5	0.4	1.5
Including	217.9	218	0.1	87.1	21.6	138.7
SDDSC164	217.9	218.5	0.6	19.4	4.2	29.5
Including	223.6	224.5	0.9	15.4	10.0	39.3
SDDSC164	223.6	227.1	3.5	5.1	2.8	11.7
SDDSC164	234.9	235.8	0.9	1.4	0.5	2.6
SDDSC164	243.5	243.8	0.3	62.3	20.1	110.3
SDDSC164	252.9	267.3	14.4	3.9	0.8	5.9
Including	258.9	261.7	2.8	10.7	1.8	14.9
Including	262.9	265.5	2.6	4.9	1.7	9.0
SDDSC164	278.2	281.8	3.6	1.2	0.1	1.4
SDDSC164	292.1	295.2	3.1	1.8	0.4	2.8
SDDSC164	329.4	331.7	2.3	1.8	0.0	1.8

Table 3: All individual assays reported from SDDSC159, SDDSC162 and SDDSC164 reported here >0.1g/t AuEq. Individual assay and sample intervals are reported to two decimal places.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC159	86.65	86.88	0.23	4.61	0.03	4.68
SDDSC159	86.88	87.40	0.52	2.04	0.01	2.07
SDDSC159	96.50	96.93	0.43	1.44	0.00	1.45
SDDSC159	101.05	101.34	0.29	1.12	0.00	1.13
SDDSC162	540.10	540.21	0.11	3.95	0.01	3.98
SDDSC162	540.68	541.67	0.99	1.33	0.02	1.38
SDDSC162	555.77	555.95	0.18	5.83	0.00	5.84
SDDSC162	567.65	567.96	0.31	1.21	0.01	1.23
SDDSC162	578.35	578.50	0.15	1.36	2.01	6.16
SDDSC162	579.13	579.58	0.45	0.78	0.22	1.31
SDDSC162	579.58	579.95	0.37	3.62	0.40	4.58
SDDSC162	579.95	580.41	0.46	51.9	6.13	66.55
SDDSC162	587.31	587.41	0.10	11.8	0.00	11.81
SDDSC162	592.95	593.12	0.17	25.3	6.07	39.81
SDDSC162	603.07	603.40	0.33	1.35	0.06	1.50
SDDSC162	604.02	604.15	0.13	81.9	0.17	82.31
SDDSC162	604.15	604.68	0.53	0.85	0.08	1.04
SDDSC162	604.68	605.04	0.36	3.56	0.23	4.11
SDDSC162	605.04	605.27	0.23	1.7	0.05	1.81
SDDSC162	605.27	605.52	0.25	1.55	0.05	1.68
SDDSC162	607.73	608.24	0.51	2.01	0.01	2.03
SDDSC162	608.24	608.92	0.68	4.43	0.03	4.49
SDDSC162	608.92	609.26	0.34	6.19	0.02	6.23
SDDSC162	609.26	609.40	0.14	17.1	0.02	17.15

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC162	609.64	610.38	0.74	1.23	0.04	1.32
SDDSC162	610.38	610.79	0.41	36.2	0.05	36.33
SDDSC162	612.50	612.98	0.48	1.59	0.02	1.63
SDDSC162	612.98	613.15	0.17	1.03	0.39	1.96
SDDSC162	614.30	614.74	0.44	0.83	0.23	1.38
SDDSC162	617.93	618.18	0.25	19	0.29	19.69
SDDSC162	621.41	621.51	0.10	1.18	0.02	1.23
SDDSC162	623.13	623.25	0.12	1.95	0.14	2.28
SDDSC162	623.50	623.96	0.46	1.45	0.19	1.90
SDDSC162	628.75	628.91	0.16	1.02	0.32	1.78
SDDSC162	630.92	631.02	0.10	0.58	0.60	2.01
SDDSC162	632.94	633.04	0.10	228	0.01	228.03
SDDSC162	633.38	633.48	0.10	0.88	0.45	1.96
SDDSC162	646.37	647.28	0.91	1.09	0.34	1.90
SDDSC162	648.16	648.48	0.32	0.97	0.03	1.04
SDDSC162	655.82	655.99	0.17	721	0.01	721.03
SDDSC162	655.99	656.25	0.26	355	0.05	355.12
SDDSC162	658.68	658.85	0.17	2.4	0.01	2.42
SDDSC162	672.94	673.20	0.26	108	1.10	110.63
SDDSC162	680.51	680.78	0.27	1.69	0.03	1.75
SDDSC162	684.02	684.22	0.20	2.43	0.06	2.56
SDDSC162	686.31	686.53	0.22	4.27	0.14	4.60
SDDSC162	687.84	688.03	0.19	11.4	0.07	11.56
SDDSC162	688.82	689.15	0.33	0.98	0.13	1.29
SDDSC162	689.32	689.81	0.49	1.35	0.16	1.73
SDDSC162	689.81	690.09	0.28	1.82	0.05	1.93
SDDSC162	690.79	691.43	0.64	1.64	0.02	1.69
SDDSC162	691.43	691.96	0.53	6.18	0.09	6.40
SDDSC162	692.82	693.24	0.42	0.9	0.18	1.33
SDDSC162	694.50	695.13	0.63	1.02	0.02	1.06
SDDSC162	695.40	695.94	0.54	7.24	0.02	7.29
SDDSC162	696.45	696.55	0.10	171	0.07	171.16
SDDSC162	698.63	698.77	0.14	2.15	0.01	2.18
SDDSC162	698.77	699.00	0.23	46.2	0.01	46.23
SDDSC162	701.14	701.50	0.36	1.84	0.01	1.87
SDDSC162	701.50	702.22	0.72	2.98	0.02	3.03
SDDSC162	702.87	703.11	0.24	1.43	0.08	1.61
SDDSC162	705.85	706.53	0.68	2.65	0.01	2.68
SDDSC162	706.53	706.63	0.10	1.1	0.25	1.70
SDDSC162	706.63	706.76	0.13	166	1.02	168.44
SDDSC162	706.76	707.11	0.35	1.36	0.02	1.41
SDDSC162	707.11	707.21	0.10	2110	1.57	2643.75
SDDSC162	707.21	708.02	0.81	11	0.02	11.05
SDDSC162	708.20	708.47	0.27	6.32	0.02	6.37
SDDSC162	708.47	708.64	0.17	433	0.04	425.08
SDDSC162	708.64	708.90	0.26	15.1	0.04	15.20
SDDSC162	708.90	709.01	0.11	1.5	0.02	1.54
SDDSC162	709.01	709.12	0.11	0.98	0.01	1.01
SDDSC162	709.12	709.38	0.26	6.57	0.02	6.62
SDDSC162	709.38	709.66	0.28	534	0.03	510.08
SDDSC162	709.66	709.76	0.10	126	0.01	126.03
SDDSC162	719.53	719.63	0.10	5.57	0.44	6.62
SDDSC162	721.80	721.90	0.10	0.61	0.48	1.76
SDDSC162	723.83	723.93	0.10	48.2	0.02	48.25
SDDSC162	731.37	731.51	0.14	3.36	0.01	3.38
SDDSC162	743.26	743.78	0.52	4.03	0.24	4.60
SDDSC162	743.78	744.16	0.38	1.68	0.05	1.80

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC162	744.16	744.49	0.33	1.41	0.17	1.82
SDDSC162	745.48	745.62	0.14	5.38	0.39	6.31
SDDSC162	745.62	745.96	0.34	0.57	0.34	1.38
SDDSC162	745.96	746.12	0.16	1.19	1.02	3.63
SDDSC162	746.12	746.61	0.49	1.5	0.13	1.81
SDDSC162	746.61	746.73	0.12	2.34	0.01	2.37
SDDSC162	752.14	752.25	0.11	0.95	0.21	1.45
SDDSC162	754.05	754.15	0.10	5.2	0.01	5.23
SDDSC162	766.69	767.01	0.32	1.07	0.09	1.28
SDDSC162	767.14	767.33	0.19	3.22	0.05	3.34
SDDSC162	775.06	776.12	1.06	1.3	0.06	1.45
SDDSC162	776.12	776.64	0.52	19.6	0.01	19.63
SDDSC162	776.64	777.36	0.72	1.04	0.01	1.06
SDDSC162	798.28	798.86	0.58	5.47	0.16	5.85
SDDSC162	798.86	798.99	0.13	1.27	0.04	1.35
SDDSC162	798.99	799.30	0.31	14.2	0.03	14.27
SDDSC162	816.09	816.54	0.45	1.68	0.03	1.76
SDDSC162	816.54	816.84	0.30	0.64	0.49	1.81
SDDSC162	820.09	820.67	0.58	0.93	0.05	1.05
SDDSC162	820.67	821.09	0.42	1.19	0.08	1.39
SDDSC162	830.05	830.16	0.11	9.6	0.26	10.22
SDDSC162	830.16	830.32	0.16	2.05	0.69	3.70
SDDSC162	834.09	834.56	0.47	1.06	0.01	1.07
SDDSC162	834.56	834.80	0.24	1.53	0.01	1.55
SDDSC162	848.31	848.53	0.22	1.23	0.01	1.25
SDDSC164	121.95	122.13	0.18	1.05	0.01	1.07
SDDSC164	184.50	184.60	0.10	2.73	0.25	3.33
SDDSC164	186.46	186.70	0.24	6.23	0.56	7.57
SDDSC164	186.70	186.95	0.25	3.7	0.05	3.82
SDDSC164	187.82	188.29	0.47	1.19	0.05	1.30
SDDSC164	198.04	198.35	0.31	39.9	0.81	41.84
SDDSC164	198.35	198.52	0.17	1.47	0.03	1.53
SDDSC164	198.52	198.86	0.34	6.76	0.45	7.84
SDDSC164	199.13	199.93	0.80	15.2	1.60	19.02
SDDSC164	207.25	207.79	0.54	7.14	2.93	14.14
SDDSC164	207.79	208.04	0.25	2	0.52	3.24
SDDSC164	210.83	211.31	0.48	1.24	0.21	1.74
SDDSC164	211.45	211.97	0.52	0.37	2.41	6.13
SDDSC164	212.89	212.99	0.10	0.38	2.08	5.35
SDDSC164	213.30	213.77	0.47	2.2	0.03	2.26
SDDSC164	215.21	215.31	0.10	0.04	1.82	4.39
SDDSC164	217.85	217.97	0.12	87.1	21.60	138.72
SDDSC164	217.97	218.48	0.51	3.48	0.12	3.77
SDDSC164	223.59	223.69	0.10	12.1	29.00	81.41
SDDSC164	223.69	224.37	0.68	5.02	7.16	22.13
SDDSC164	224.37	224.53	0.16	61.7	10.20	86.08
SDDSC164	225.05	225.61	0.56	3.41	0.11	3.67
SDDSC164	226.69	227.05	0.36	0.72	0.13	1.03
SDDSC164	234.93	235.72	0.79	1.27	0.06	1.41
SDDSC164	235.72	235.82	0.10	2.63	3.98	12.14
SDDSC164	243.45	243.78	0.33	62.3	20.10	110.34
SDDSC164	252.91	254.08	1.17	2.77	0.16	3.15
SDDSC164	254.29	254.57	0.28	1.61	0.03	1.68
SDDSC164	256.24	256.35	0.11	0.51	11.10	27.04
SDDSC164	256.35	257.28	0.93	1.25	0.31	1.99
SDDSC164	257.83	258.57	0.74	2	0.38	2.91
SDDSC164	258.86	259.11	0.25	8.72	0.28	9.39

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Sb%	AuEq (g/t)
SDDSC164	259.33	259.50	0.17	111	1.24	113.96
SDDSC164	260.39	260.55	0.16	26.9	14.10	60.60
SDDSC164	260.55	260.81	0.26	3.82	0.56	5.16
SDDSC164	260.81	260.91	0.10	1.79	6.52	17.37
SDDSC164	260.91	261.21	0.30	1.23	1.87	5.70
SDDSC164	261.21	261.36	0.15	7.27	2.39	12.98
SDDSC164	261.36	261.54	0.18	2.05	0.09	2.27
SDDSC164	261.54	261.66	0.12	11.9	5.21	24.35
SDDSC164	261.66	262.20	0.54	2.15	0.06	2.29
SDDSC164	262.20	262.55	0.35	1.37	0.03	1.44
SDDSC164	262.55	262.94	0.39	3.54	0.41	4.52
SDDSC164	262.94	263.15	0.21	15.6	7.17	32.74
SDDSC164	263.15	263.90	0.75	1.2	0.06	1.34
SDDSC164	263.90	264.18	0.28	13.3	3.17	20.88
SDDSC164	264.66	265.20	0.54	1.98	0.18	2.41
SDDSC164	265.20	265.58	0.38	10	5.04	22.05
SDDSC164	265.58	266.31	0.73	2.48	0.04	2.59
SDDSC164	266.67	266.77	0.10	4.08	3.43	12.28
SDDSC164	267.19	267.29	0.10	2.51	1.41	5.88
SDDSC164	269.55	269.65	0.10	1.34	0.04	1.44
SDDSC164	269.65	269.82	0.17	1.14	0.07	1.30
SDDSC164	270.21	270.60	0.39	0.72	0.33	1.51
SDDSC164	275.35	275.67	0.32	1.52	0.00	1.53
SDDSC164	278.24	279.50	1.26	1.01	0.00	1.02
SDDSC164	279.86	281.06	1.20	1.09	0.01	1.12
SDDSC164	281.06	281.24	0.18	4.89	1.46	8.38
SDDSC164	281.24	281.41	0.17	1.93	0.01	1.95
SDDSC164	281.75	281.88	0.13	3.07	0.08	3.26
SDDSC164	289.78	289.88	0.10	2.69	0.47	3.81
SDDSC164	292.10	292.84	0.74	0.79	0.59	2.20
SDDSC164	292.84	293.55	0.71	0.95	0.08	1.15
SDDSC164	293.55	293.87	0.32	5.96	1.74	10.12
SDDSC164	293.87	294.70	0.83	1.93	0.28	2.60
SDDSC164	294.70	295.21	0.51	1.75	0.04	1.85
SDDSC164	301.02	301.17	0.15	1.1	0.01	1.12
SDDSC164	302.78	303.02	0.24	1.33	0.00	1.34
SDDSC164	329.35	329.59	0.24	1.64	0.00	1.64
SDDSC164	329.59	330.32	0.73	1.4	0.00	1.41
SDDSC164	330.32	331.00	0.68	1.73	0.00	1.74
SDDSC164	331.00	331.65	0.65	2.39	0.00	2.39
SDDSC164	332.89	333.10	0.21	1.71	0.00	1.72

JORC Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data



Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Sampling techniques

- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random ch standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals und sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples meaning of sampling.
- Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample repre any measurement tools or systems used.
- Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Mater
- In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this v circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodi nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.

Drilling techniques

- Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, r and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc

Drill sample recovery

- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample rec
- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure re
- Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.

Logging

- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining stu
- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core
- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation

- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core
- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and
- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of
- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages
- Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the
- for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.
- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and the technique is considered partial or total.
- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, determining the analysis including instrument make and model, applied and their derivation, etc.
- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) established.

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Verification of sampling and assaying

- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or qualified persons.
- The use of twinned holes.
- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification (including but not limited to electronic) protocols.
- Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

Location of data points

- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (core and surface), old workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
- Specification of the grid system used.
- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

Data spacing and distribution

- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
- Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Resource classification applied.
- Whether sample compositing has been applied.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure

- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling results where this is known, considering the deposit type.
- If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of the mineralisation has been considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be discussed.

Sample security

- The measures taken to ensure sample security.

Audits or reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements with parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>● The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known interests, licences to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results of the following</li> <li>● information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>● elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>● dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>● down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>● hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is immaterial to the understanding of the report, the Competent Person must explain why this is the case.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and minimum values, truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Materialized.</li> <li>● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and long lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and the results of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</li> <li>● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be stated.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>● If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, it should be reported.</li> <li>● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be no indication of effect (e.g. 'down hole effect').</li> <li>● length, true width not known').</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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, plan views, cross-sections, collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, reporting should still be done, and both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading impression of the Exploration Results.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; rock sample analysis; method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and other engineering data; characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Further work

- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions and large-scale step-out drilling).
- Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the mineral interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

Notes:

\*Samples selected for metallurgical test work

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