South Korea Exploration Update

Southern Gold Limited (ASX: SAU) (Southern Gold or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activity in South Korea.

Key highlights

- Assay results returned from Deokon Main Mine drillholes DKDD014 and DKDD015, drilled in February-early April.
- Elevated silver and gold grades returned from the hanging wall intersected by DKDD015, including 1.1m @ 5.83 g/t Au and 27.6 g/t Ag, 1m @ 1.3 g/t Au and 5.5 g/t Ag, and 1m @ 0.2 g/t Au and 49.2 g/t Ag.
- Target fault structures were intersected by both drillholes, however mineralised shoot extensions of the Main Deokon Mine vein within the structure were not encountered.
- Strong silica-pyrite alteration and network veining highlight the extent and silver-rich nature of the Deokon epithermal system and good potential remains to discover mineralised shoot extensions as well as parallel zones in the hanging wall.
- Assays pending for DKDD016 drilled at the Bonanza Zone at Golden Surprise Trend for 202.5m.
- First drillhole GSDD001 completed at Goseong Cu-Au project for 151.4m with assays pending.
- Drilling commenced this week on the second Goseong hole GSDD002 targeting the Bupo co-incident geophysical and geochemical anomaly.
- Fieldwork actively progressing on lithium and rare earth element (REE) projects with carbonatite outcrop found at Jangnam Project; assays have been expedited.

Deokon Au-Ag Project

Southern Gold has received assays from drillholes DKDD014 (EOH 187.4m) and DKDD015 (EOH 331.4m) drilled in March and April to test SW and SE shoot extensions of the Main Deokon Mine[1] (Figure 1). Both drillholes intersected the targeted main fault structure that hosts the Deokon Main Mine vein, marked by a sharp lithological change to a distinct bedded volcaniclastic unit in the footwall, however mineralised quartz lode extensions of the mine vein were not encountered in drilling.

Elevated silver and gold grades were returned in the hanging wall intercepts of DKDD015, including 1.1m @ 5.83 g/t Au and 27.6 g/t Ag, 1m @ 1.3 g/t Au and 5.5 g/t Ag, and 1m @ 0.2 g/t Au and 49.2 g/t Ag (Table 1, Figure 2), together with strong silica-illite-pyrite alteration and network veining downhole.

These results highlight the extent and silver-rich nature of the Deokon epithermal system, and the geologic potential for Au-Ag mineralisation to be discovered along strike in the hanging wall, and in quartz lode shoots along the main structure. Detailed interpretation and review of drill core and assay results are in progress. Assays are also pending for DKDD016 drilled for 202.5 m at the Bonanza Zone at Golden Surprise Trend 2km east of the Deokon Main Mine.

[1] 20230503 - Southern Gold commences drilling at Goseong Cu-Au Project following drilling completion at Deokon Project. Competent Person: Scott Randall

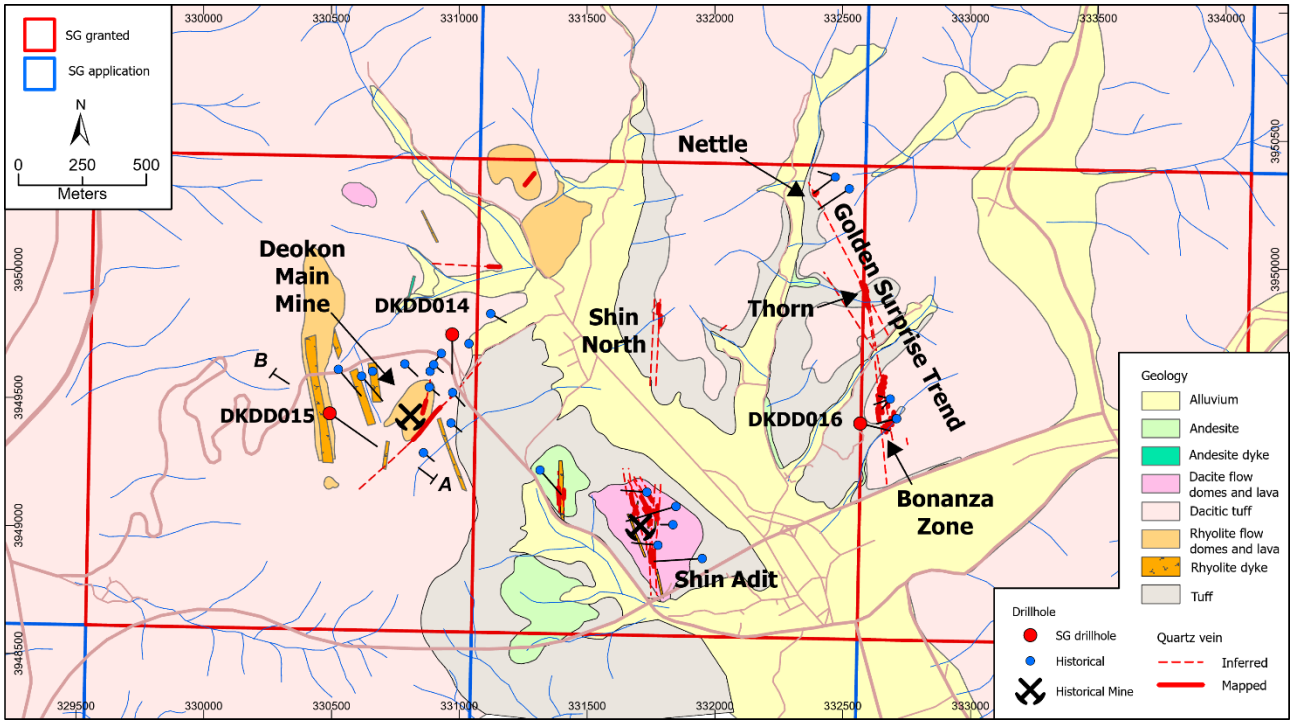

Figure 1: Location map of Deokon drilling conducted Feb-April 2023. Cross section A-B shown in figure 2.

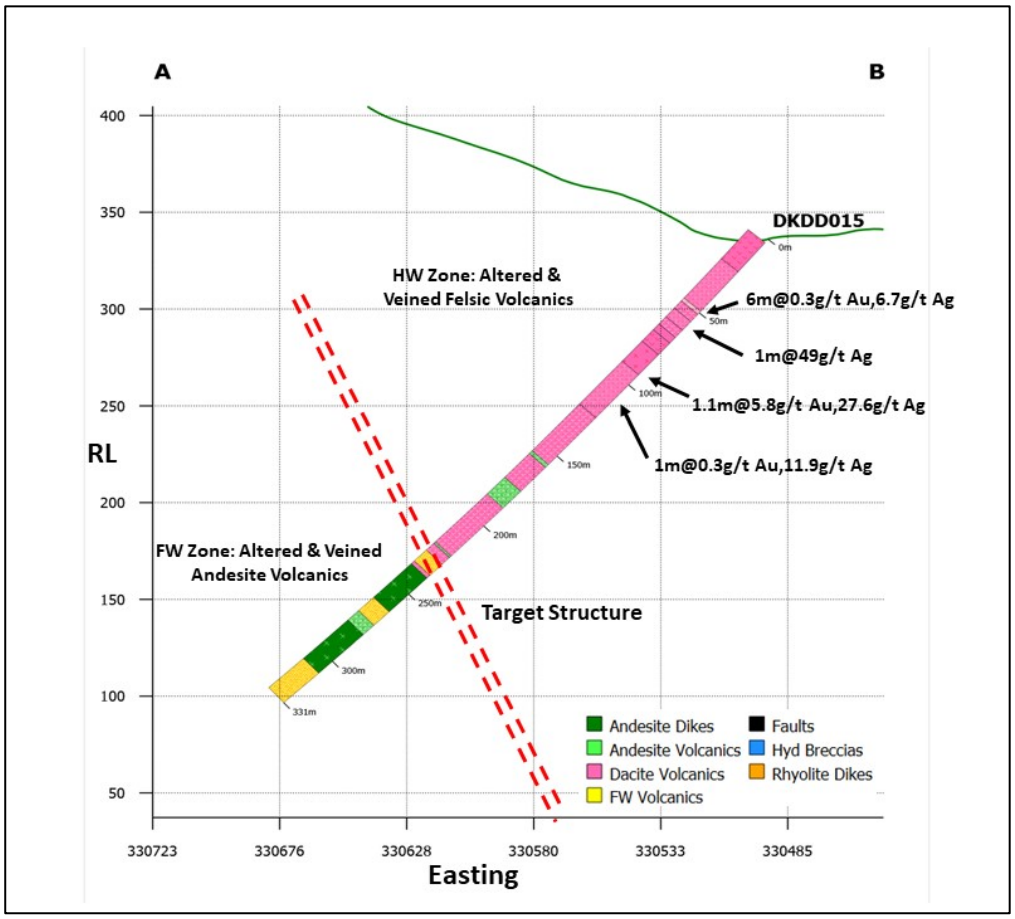

Figure 2: Cross-section Deokon drill hole DKDDH015

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DKDD015	45	51	6.0	0.3	6.7
including	45	46	1.0	1.3	5.6
DKDD015	58	59	1.0	0.2	49.2
DKDD015	99	100.1	1.1	5.8	27.6
DKDD015	106	107	1.0	0.3	11.9

Table 1: Elevated intercepts from Deokon diamond drilling[2].

Goseong Cu-Au Project

SAU completed the first drillhole at Goseong for 151.4m last week, targeting the historical Goseong Mine (Figure 3). GSDD001 successfully intercepted the planned target, comprising a 10m wide breccia zone within andesitic volcanics. Logging and sampling are underway with assays anticipated to be returned in mid-June.

Drilling commenced this week on a second Goseong hole, GSDD002, targeting the Bupo co-incident geophysical and geochemical anomaly[3]. Updates on drilling progress will be provided next month.

Figure 3: Drilling diamond drillhole GSDD001, Goseong Mine target, May 10th.

[2] Weighted average Au and Ag grades determined using a lower cut-off grade of 5 g/t Ag and maximum internal dilution of 3m. No lower cut-off was applied for Au. Downhole widths are reported, true width is unknown.

[3] 20230503 - Southern Gold commences drilling at Goseong Cu-Au Project following drilling completion at Deokon Project.

Lithium and Rare Earth Element (REE) Exploration

Fieldwork continues to advance at SAU's critical minerals projects following the lodging of exploration licences earlier this year for REEs[4] and lithium[5]. Stream sediment sampling, mapping, and rock chip sampling are progressing at high priority projects, including at Samguen Li project, located 2km from historical Boam Lithium Mine, and at Chungju and Jangnam REE projects, located adjacent to unmined REE deposits held by third parties.

Fieldwork at Jangnam this month has found carbonatite outcrop, and samples have been sent for REE analysis at ALS Laboratories. The assays have been expedited, with results anticipated to be returned in the next 3-4 weeks.

Authorised for release by the Board of Southern Gold Limited.

Further Information

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Southern Gold Limited: Company Profile

Southern Gold Ltd is a successful mineral explorer listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (under ASX ticker "SAU"). Southern Gold owns 100% of a substantial portfolio of high-grade gold-silver, Li and REE projects in South Korea. Backed by a first-class technical team, Southern Gold's aim is to find world-class precious and critical metals deposits in a jurisdiction that has seen very little modern exploration.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Scott Randall (MAusIMM). Mr Randall is an employee of Southern Gold Limited and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Randall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Randall consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

Some statements in this release regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. These mayinclude, without limitation:

- Estimates of future cash flows, the sensitivity of cash flows to metal prices and foreign exchange rate movements.
- Estimates of future metal production; and
- Estimates of the resource base and statements regarding future exploration results.

Such forward looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions, and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. Such statements are expressed in good faith and believed tohave a reasonable basis. However, the estimates are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties thatcould cause actual results to differ materially from estimated results.

All reasonable efforts have been made to provide accurate information, but the Company does not undertake anyobligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstancesafter the date of this presentation or ASX release, except as maybe required under applicable laws. Recipients should make their own enquiries in relation to any investment decisions from a licensed investment advisor.

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[4] 20232704 - Southern Gold Develops New Lithium Exploration Portfolio in South Korea.

[5]20230803 - Southern Gold applied for Exploration Licences adjacent to REE deposits in South Korea – fieldwork underway.

Appendix 1: Drillhole Collar information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Length	Notes
DKDD014	330982	3949747	265	188	60	187.5	
DKDD015	330492	394943	336	133	50	331.4	
DKDD016	332455	3949944	138	98	50	202.5	Assays pending
GSDD001	431520	3870470	239	50	50	175.4	Assays pending

Table 2: Drillhole collar information**.**

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Results reported in the body of this ASX Release are core samples taken from diamond drilling at Deokon, within tenements granted to Southern Gold. In sampling the drill core, the entire hole was sampled and sent for assaying.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, structure, and also geotechnically logged. In sampling the drill core the entire hole was sampled with intervals selected between 30cm and 1.2m with sample intervals typically being 1m unless a shorter or longer interval was geologically appropriate.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Determination of intervals that may contain mineralisation was achieved by geological logging of samples by an experienced SAU geologist, with structural measurements taken where possible.
	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.	HQ3 size (61.1mm diameter) diamond drill core was obtained for logging and sampling.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	HQ3 triple tube Diamond drilling was completed to obtain drill core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core was measured and the recovery was calculated for each drill run.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Industry-standard barrel configuration was utilised. No sample bias is expected where recoveries are good.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample bias is expected where recoveries are good. All samples reported have sufficient recovery unless otherwise stated.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage, but samples have been logged with sufficient detail to use for this function.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological logging was quantitative in nature with respect to measurements of where various features exist. Core photography of all drill core was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Structural logging was quantitative in nature. Selective sample line photography has been done. .
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire drill core of all holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Sampling was completed by cutting the core in half along a line drawn by the geologist typically 5cm from the core orientation line. Half core was sampled by the geologist once cut.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All SAU drill core were sent to SGS laboratory in South Korea for sample preparation. SGS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified laboratory. Samples were dried and crushed to 75% passing 2mm, split to 1,000g, then pulverised to 85% passing 150 microns. Pulp samples are then split using a micro-riffle splitter to produce 500g of pulp reject, 250g of pulp duplicate for every sample, and 250g of sample for shipment to Intertek Laboratories in Indonesia. Samples are received, weighed wet then dried at 60 degrees till dry and weighed as a dry weight and sieved to 80 mesh. The sample is then sieved to 200 mesh with a gravel wash and air spray between samples. 90% of the sample should pass 200 mesh and then 250g of pulp duplicate, and 250g of sample sent for shipment to Intertek Laboratories in Indonesia. The nature of the laboratory preparation techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The crushing stage unit is a Rocklabs Smart Boyd-RSD Crusher capable of over 5kg primary sample in one load, with rotating sample divider (RSD) ensuring single pass crushing, producing representative coarse sample split sent to grinding, typically up to 1,000g. Coarse rejects are retained for each sample. Coarse crush split duplicates were taken every 16 samples. The grinding stage unit is an Essa LM2 and utilises a large grinding bowl (1,600g) ensuring single pass grinding of the coarse split. The full 1kg of pulp material was sent to ALS Laos for micro-riffle splitting enabling a parent pulp sample, a daughter pulp sample, and two reject pulp samples to be produced (typically each 250g) in one grind. Pulp rejects are retained for each sample. These procedures are considered appropriate to maximise representivity of samples, for first pass exploration. Samples are weighed wet and dry then sieved with 90% passing at 200 mesh.
	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.	Coarse Blanks were used to make sure that sampling was representative through the whole process. Sample size is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought with half core sampled.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, and consideration reporting is for early-stage Exploration Results.
Quality of assay data	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	Pulp samples (typically 200-400g) prepared by SGS in South Korea are sent through registered airfreight (e.g., DHL) to Intertek laboratory in Indonesia for Au analysis and for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	multielement analysis. Intertek is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. Gold was analysed on a 50g charge using fire assay fusion with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. Detection limit range is 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. Silver was analysed as part of the multi-element aqua-regia digest ICP-AES, with an upper detection limit 100g/t Ag. Samples returning a result above detection were re-analysed to ore-grade with an upper detection limit of 1500g/t Ag. A 35 multi-element suite was analysed on a 0.5g pulp sample split using aqua regia digest with an inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish. The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. The nature and quality of the laboratory assay sampling techniques for SAU samples are considered "industry standard" and appropriate.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	For drill samples, QA/QC procedures implemented include: one field duplicate, one laboratory prepared pulp duplicate, one Certified Reference Material (CRM) standard, and one blank sample for every 16 regular samples, making a batch of 20. Sample dispatches aggregated three lots of these 20 samples making up to 60 samples per dispatch. 60 samples are run in the same fire assay, thus 3 lots of each QAQC samples were exposed in every fire assay run of 60 samples. Analysis of the QA/QC results suggests suitable accuracy (CRMs within 1SD) and precision (coarse duplicate and pulp duplicate showing low variance and good correlation) are being obtained with no contamination between samples (blanks below 3X detection).
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Assay data has been verified by the database manager responsible for importing laboratory results into the database. Significant drill sample results in this in this ASX Release have been verified by the Chief Geologist (Competent Person).
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed as the program is at an early stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary SAU data is recorded preferentially into proprietary data capture software or otherwise into digital spreadsheets or hand-written documents. All original hardcopy logs and sample reference sheets are kept for reference. Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission. Data is stored in an SQL database managed through proprietary software. The database is backed up as part of the Company server backup protocol.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is imported into the Company database from original lab files via automated queries, thus minimising error in tagging samples with results. No adjustments are made to the assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill collar XYZ locations are surveyed before rehabilitation with a DGPS producing levels of accuracy +/- 10mm. These holes have not been surveyed yet and the collars quoted are from a handheld Garmin GPS device with accuracy of +/- 3m. GPS location data for the drone survey were taken every 1/1,000 second.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (WGS84), Zone 52 Northern Hemisphere.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	South Korean Government 5m contour data is available and deemed suitable for topographic control on early-stage exploration campaigns.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling is considered early-stage exploration drilling despite the historical nature of the target and drillholes were designed to intercept the target extensions approximately 100m either side of the historical workings.
	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.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated in this ASX Release
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Holes are generally designed to be as perpendicular as possible across targets. In cases where this was not possible, true widths have been stated.
	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.	No sample bias is expected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	From the point of sample generation to laboratory, samples (and reject returns) are under the full security and Chain of Custody of the Company. This is done by the following procedures: Drill core is stored at site by the drillers in a locked shed or cage and samples are transported to the Company's core shed facilities under the direct supervision of a Company representative. Samples are logged at the Company's core shed facilities and processed for dispatch by Company representatives under guidance of the Competent Person. Bagged samples are secured by tags and delivered by a Company representative to a courier service to deliver to the sample preparation laboratory. The preparation laboratory sends pulp samples directly to the assay laboratory for analysis via door-to-door courier service. All rejects are returned under courier service and stored in the Company's secure lock-up long-term core storage facility.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external or independent reviews have been undertaken. Southern Gold's sampling procedure conforms to industry standard practice and each assay program is reviewed internally for any discrepancies.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	SAU holds a suite of licences and licence applications in South Korea. The Deokon granted tenements Jeonju 70, Jeonju 80, and Jeonju 60 are held by Korea Metal Resources Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Southern Gold. Drilling reported in this release was within Exploration license Jeonju 80. Five exploration licences are granted at Goseong; Chungmu 35 and Samcheonpo 2, 3, 12, and 13. Additional tenements at Goseong, Chungju and Jangnam are exploration licence applications. There are no native title interests in Korea. It is a generally accepted requirement that mineral title holders gain the consent of local landowners and residents before undertaking any major exploration activity, such as drilling
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The Deokon Jeonju 80 licence is in its second 3-year term with expiry in July 2025 before progressing to a mining licence/extraction right. Following the submission of a Mineral Deposit Report for a licence application, it is reviewed by the Mine Registration Office (MRO) which determines if the application meets specified criteria for approval and if so, grants an Exploration Right. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Deokon Project has historically had small-scale mining and adits excavated by the Deokon Mining Company from 1958 to 1980. An unknown party held the license and sporadically operated the mine from 1997 to ~2010. Historical records are not extensive and considered unreliable. The Korean government agency KORES and its predecessor KMPC conducted diamond drilling at Deokon from 1977 to 1979 with a final round in 1982. 14 holes were drilled at the Main Adit and 2 holes at the Shin Adit. In 1981, the KMPC conducted a self-potential (SP) geophysical survey with original data not located. KMPC conducted an underground sampling program along the drives in 1983. KORES and KMPC reported scout diamond drilling in 1977 and 1982 in Annual drilling reports over parts of the Goseong Project area. KORES reported a program of underground sampling, geological mapping, a Self-Potential (SP) geophysical survey and geochemical surveys over parts of the Goseong Project area in 2016.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration at Deokon is targeting primarily epithermal precious metal (Au, Ag) mineralisation. Exploration at Goseong is targeting primarily epithermal precious metal (Au, Ag), and porphyry-style Cu-Mo-Au, intrusive hosted Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation in Cretaceous volcanic rocks of the Korean Peninsula. The Kyemyungsan Formation covers SAU's Chungju REE project and the westernmost REE mineralised zone of the Eorae San deposit extends into one of SAU's exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		license application blocks. The REE mineralisation at Eorae San is hosted in a magnetite-bearing, metamorphic and metavolcanic layer of the Kyemyungsan Formation of the sedimentary Okcheon Group. The Jangnam REE project is adjacent to the Hongcheon REE (ferro-)carbonatite deposit, which intruded the Precambrian Gyeonggi Gneiss Complex, along the Hongcheon Fault. The Jangnam project covers the same geology and fault system as the Hongcheon deposit.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See Table 1 in the body of report for significant intercepts and Table 2, Appendix 1, for drill collar details.
	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.	No information has been excluded from this release.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	Reported intercepts are weighted average Au and Ag grades determined using a lower cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t Ag and maximum internal dilution of 3.0m. No lower cut-off was applied for Au. Results below the lower Ag cut-off grade are not considered material and are not reported in this release.
	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.	Reported intercepts are weighted average Au and Ag grades determined using a lower cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t Ag and maximum internal dilution of 3.0m. No lower cut-off was applied for Au. Results below the lower Ag cut-off grade are not considered material and are not reported in this release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this ASX Release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The intercepts are interpreted to be true widths since the whole hole was sampled and only minor veins were intercepted over the recorded intervals
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation is shown in figure 2 and is largely perpendicular to the drillholes.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Results reported here are downhole widths as true widths are not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	Appropriate maps and tables of the drilling results are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	included in the body of this announcement – plan of drilling Figure 1, cross section of drillhole DKDD015 figure 2.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	All material Exploration Results have been reported in a balanced manner.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	To the best of our knowledge, no meaningful and material exploration data has been omitted from this ASX release.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The Deokon diamond drill program that is outlined in this report is an early phase program to test for extensions to the historically mined mineralisation. Additional targets are being developed as results are interpreted, and any follow-up program is subject to these results. The drilling at Goseong project area is a phase 1 program to test for extensions to historically mined mineralisation. Additional targets are being developed as results are interpreted, and any follow-up program is subject to these results. The Li and REE projects are early-stage exploration programs with early-stage reconnaissance mapping, and rock and stream sampling. Further work programs including generation of drill targets, will be designed for these projects once the results of the reconnaissance phase work is completed and results interpreted.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The drilling was designed to test for extensions to the Deokon Main Vein (Figure 1) and at this stage no further extensions are being considered until all data is returned and interpreted.