ASX Announcement 2 June 2021

# Latest Gold Intercepts from Drilling at Sihayo-2 and Sihorbo (Hutabargot Julu)

**Highlights:**

- **Exploration drilling continues on Sihayo-2 near mine gold-jasperoid target and Sihorbo (Hutabargot Julu) epithermal high-grade vein target**
- **13 of 20 planned holes completed at Sihayo-2 and 6 of 10 holes completed at Sihorbo (Hutabargot Julu)**
- **Assays received for an additional hole at Sihayo-2 – encouraging gold intercepts in thick jasperoid returned in SH2DD024:**
  - **8.4 m @ 2.56 g/t Au from 47 m, and**
  - **9.8 m @ 1.77 g/t from 77 m**
- **Continues to support potential for additional low-strip ratio gold mineralisation located close to the proposed Sihayo plant site**
- **Assays received for the first 2 of 6 holes completed on the Sihorbo vein target at Hutabargot Julu – multiple moderate-grade gold-silver intercepts in narrow veins returned:**
  - **1.2 m @ 1.64 g/t Au & 29.6 g/t Ag from 32 m, and**
    **0.6 m @ 2.73 g/t Au & 50.1 g/t Ag from 144.7 m depth in HUTDD082**
  - **4 m @ 2.12 g/t Au & 3.8 g/t Ag from 31 m, including**
    **1 m @ 5.73 g/t Au & 6 g/t Ag from 32 m depth in HUTDD083**
- **Drilling is ongoing on both targets with additional results expected in the coming weeks**

Sihayo Gold Limited (**ASX:SIH** – "**Sihayo**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the latest encouraging gold intercepts returned in assay results received from exploration drilling in progress at Sihayo-2 and Sihorbo targets located in the northern block of the PT Sorikmas Mining Contract of Work, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Sihayo's Executive Chairman, Colin Moorhead commented on the exploration results:

*"The latest drill results from Sihayo-2 provide further encouragement for the potential for additional near surface gold mineralisation to support the Company's Sihayo Starter Project. The intercepts from Sihorbo demonstrate that it is a fertile structure with potential to host bonanza grade shoots. We look forward to receiving further results."*

**Sihayo-2 – Sihayo Near-mine Exploration**

The Sihayo-2 exploration program aims to provide additional shallow gold resources within trucking distance of the Sihayo-1 and Sambung gold deposits, for which a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) was completed in June 2020 (see SIH:ASX announcement dated 23 June 2020). The prime exploration targets occur within the Sihayo gold belt which is comprised of two subparallel mineralised trends encompassing Sihayo-1/2 – Sambung – Hutabargot Julu and Sihayo-3/4/5. (Figure 1).

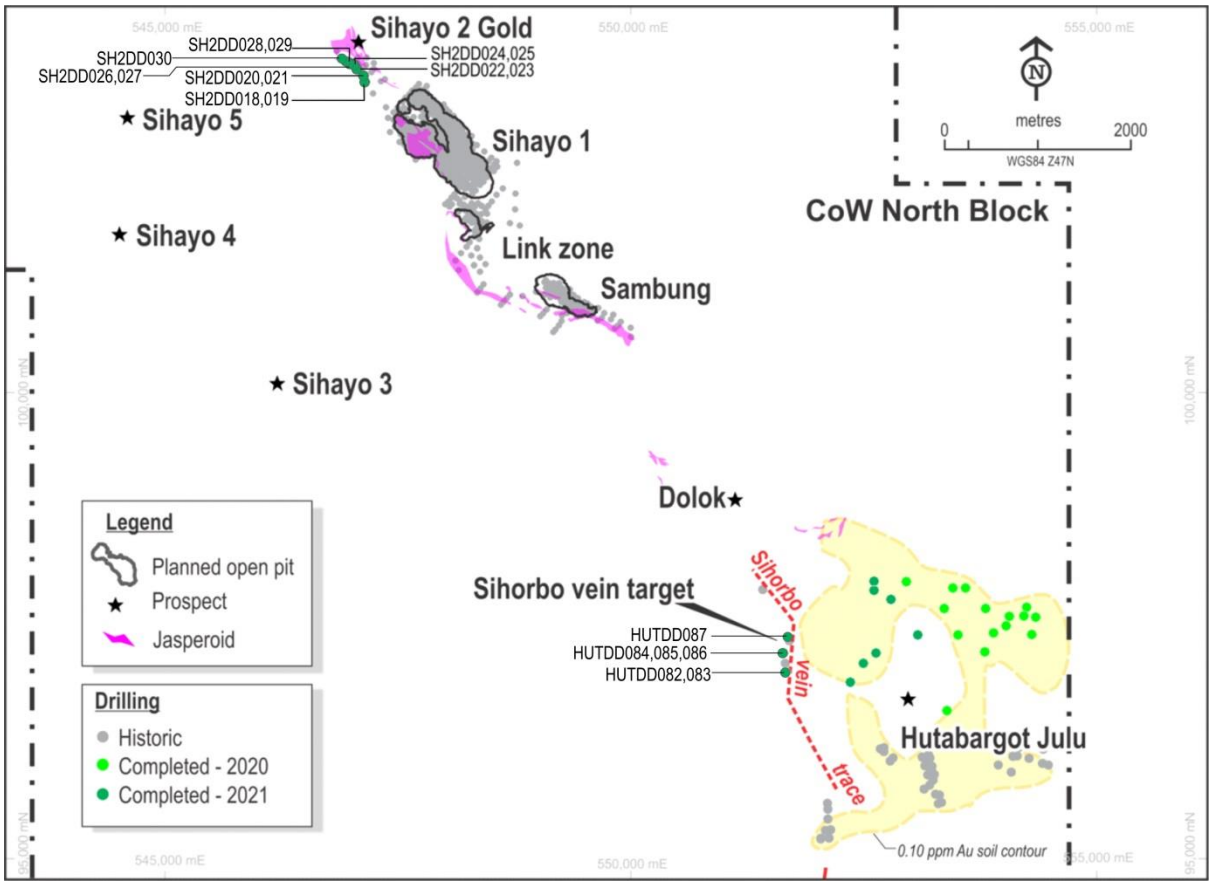


**Figure 1: Location Plan of Sihayo-2 & Sihorbo Prospects in the Sihayo Gold Belt**

The Sihayo-2 prospect lies on the open northwest strike projection and between 500-1,000 m distance from the Sihayo-1 gold deposit as shown in Figure 2. It contains a strong concentration of jasperoid[1] boulders and outcrops located along a narrow NW-SE oriented ridgeline and down the eastern slope into a deeply eroded valley, which is coincident with the proposed Northern waste dump location. The area is further highlighted by untested gold soil and coincident IP chargeability anomalies generated in historic exploration work programs.

[1] Jasperoid is an alteration product derived from the dissolution of decalcification of a host limestone and replacement of this rock by microcrystalline quartz or chalcedony, containing varying proportions of sulphide mineralisation, residual clays and carbonaceous material.

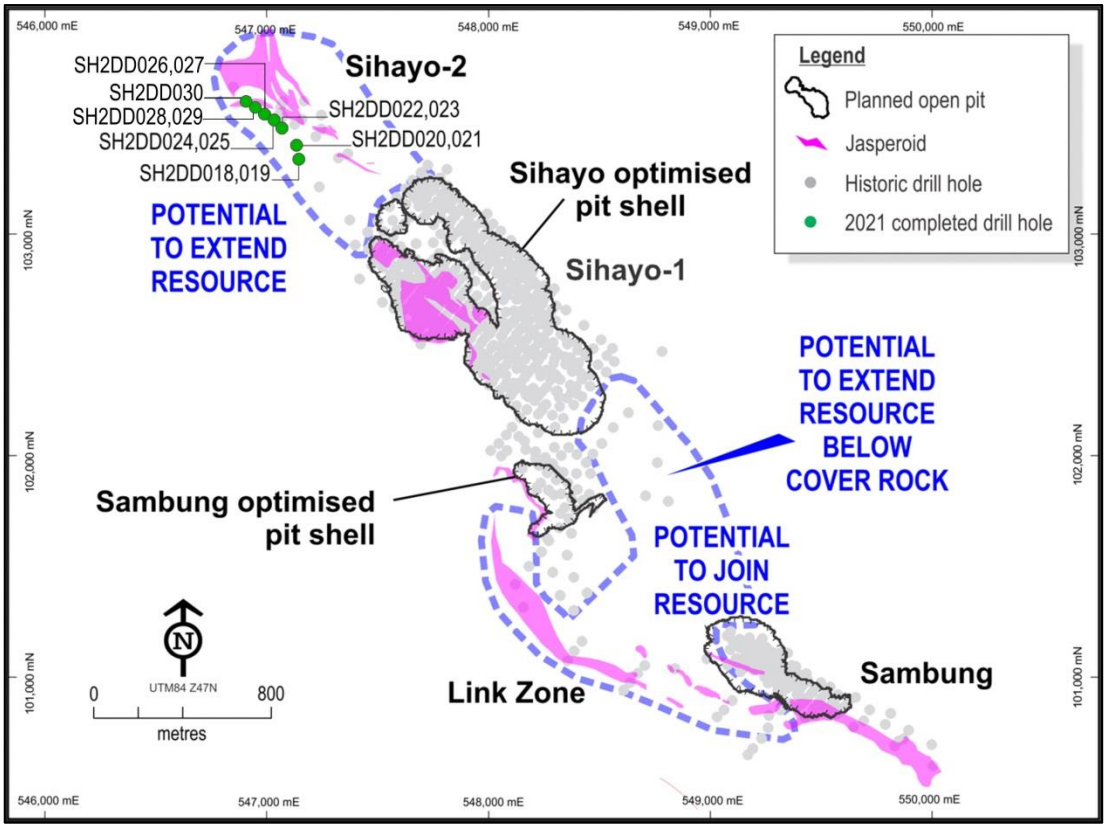


**Figure 2: Location Plan of Sihayo-2 in the Sihayo Starter Project**

Drilling at Sihayo-2 commenced in mid-March 2021. This 2,000 metre program comprising 20 holes is progressing satisfactorily with the first stage of drilling expected to take another 1-2 months to complete.

Thirteen holes, **SH2DD018** to **SH2DD030**, of this program have been completed (*See* Appendix 1 for complete drill hole details). The first four holes (SH2DD018-21) located on two sections located at the southern end of the prospect did not intersect mineralised jasperoid. The fifth hole, **SH2DD022**, returned highly encouraging gold intercepts including 24.8m at 1.09 g/t Au from 52m and 8m at 1.32 g/t Au from 96m depth in mineralised jasperoid horizons. These were recently reported (*See* SIH:ASX announcement dated 19 May 2021).

The latest results were received from hole **SH2DD024**, located some 50m along strike NW from SH2DD022. **SH2DD024** was drilled at an incline of $60^0$ northeast and returned the following significant gold intercepts (*Refer to* Table 1):

- 8.4 m at 2.56 g/t Au from 47 m (Estimated true-width of about 5 m)
- 9.8 m at 1.77 g/t Au from 77 m (Estimated true-width of about 6 m)

These encouraging gold intercepts were returned in partly oxidised, weakly sulphidic, stratabound black jasperoid and cave-fill sediments hosted in a shallow NE-dipping dark grey sandy limestone unit. The mineralised jasperoid is anomalous in arsenic, antimony and thallium, which are indicator elements for the sedimentary-rock hosted disseminated gold mineralisation contained in the nearby Sihayo-1 and Sambung deposits.

SH2DD025, drilled vertical on the same section and collar as SH2DD024, intersected unmineralised calcareous volcaniclastic rocks. This hole was not sampled and assayed. The barren rocks intersected in this hole are interpreted to be separated from the mineralised jasperoid target located to the east by a fault trending near-parallel to the ridgeline (Figure 3).

SH2DD024 is located near the same section and up-dip from historic hole SH2DD015 (*Refer* to Figure 4). SH2DD015 was previously reported to intersect 17m at 1.47 g/t Au from 2m downhole in the same jasperoid-limestone package (*Refer to* Appendix 2, Section 2 Historic Exploration Results).

Drillholes SH2DD026 and SH2DD028, located on the next two consecutive 50 m spaced sections located NW along the ridgeline, have also intersected the jasperoid target. These encourging results continue to support the potential for additional low-strip ratio gold mineralisation located close to the proposed Sihayo plant site. Assay results for holes SH2DD026, SH2DD028, and following holes are expected to be received in the coming weeks.

**Table 1: Sihayo-2 Prospect – Significant gold intercepts**

| Hole ID | From | To | Interval | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SH2DD024** | 47.00 | 55.40 | 8.40 | 2.56 |
| | Including | | | |
| | 48.00 | 52.00 | 4.00 | 4.15 |
| | 58.60 | 60.00 | 1.40 | 0.54 |
| | 71.00 | 72.00 | 1.00 | 0.62 |
| | 77.00 | 86.60 | 9.80 | 1.77 |
| | Including | | | |
| | 83.00 | 86.00 | 3.00 | 2.46 |
| | 87.70 | 88.50 | 0.80 | 0.36 |
| | 94.00 | 96.00 | 2.00 | 0.37 |

1) Length-weighted gold intercepts reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off (no top-cut)
2) Less than or equal to 4 m internal dilution allowed in reported intercepts
3) NSR – No significant results

## Sihorbo – Hutabargot Julu Prospect

Concurrent with the program at Sihayo-2, the Company is drilling the Sihorbo high-grade vein target located on the western side of the Hutabargot Julu Prospect (Figures 1 and 5).

This is a targeted drilling program that follows on from the first phase of reconnaissance drilling completed at Hutabargot Julu in March 2021. A total of 4,806.45 m of diamond coring in 25 inclined holes was completed in the initial reconnaissance program. This program produced multiple gold-silver intercepts in 21 of 25 holes, confirming the potential for both bulk-tonnage stockwork epithermal gold-silver mineralisation and more discrete higher-grade gold-silver vein targets in this large prospect area (Refer SIH:ASX announcement dated 19 April 2021).

Limited previous drilling conducted on the Sihorbo vein by the Company in 2013 produced two high-grade gold intercepts: 5.3 m at 17.1 g/t Au & 19 g/t Ag from 56.2 m in HUTDD046 and 1.15 m at 204 g/t Au & 55 g/t Ag from 83.4 m in HUTDD047, and a further mineralised intercept of 4.4 m at 1.0 g/t Au & 2.5 g/t Ag in HUTDD053 (Refer SIH:ASX announcement dated 23 September 2020).

Local artisanal gold miners have partly exploited the vein at discontinuous intervals along a 400m strike-length segment. The depths of these workings are expected to be relatively shallow (less than 50 m vertical depth) based on information obtained from the local miners. Drill holes were generally planned to drill below the workings to avoid cavities. Only one hole (HUTDD085) intersected a mine cavity in the current program and this was redrilled at a steeper angle (HUTDD086) to avoid the cavity.

Initial grab samples of vein material from muck piles collected in previous months have returned high-grade gold and silver results of up to 175 g/t gold & 105 g/t silver. (*Refer* SIH:ASX announcement dated 19 April 2021).

A long section of the planned drilling program is presented in Figure 6. It shows the targeted pierce-point intersections along the vein. This drilling program is designed to test the Sihorbo vein target to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 200m and along the 400m strike-length of the vein segment, which is still open to the north and south.

The Company has completed 6 holes in the 2,200 metre/10 hole drilling program using a man-portable drill rig. Results were recently received for the first two holes, **HUTDD082** and **HUTDD083**, located at the southern end of the vein segment.

Both holes returned multiple gold-silver intercepts in narrow <1-5 m wide zones of quartz-chalcedony-carbonate-sulphide veined, silica-clay-pyrite altered breccias and quartz diorite (<5-10% volume of <1-5 cm wide veins). These holes test the southern end of the Sihorbo vein segment where there are less dense workings and where the vein structure may have narrowed. Significant gold-silver intercepts are summarised in Table 2 below.

The other holes completed on the program (results awaited) tested the Sihorbo vein structure over some 400-m strike length. These holes intersected a low-volume of narrow veins in altered breccias and quartz diorite (<5-10% volume of <1-20 cm wide veins) on the Sihorbo target. Assay results for SH2DD084 and the following holes are expected to be received in the coming weeks.

**Table 2: Hutabargot Julu Prospect – Sihorbo – Significant gold intercepts**

| Hole ID | From | To | Interval | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HUTDD082** | 32.00 | 33.20 | 1.20 | 1.64 | 29.6 |
| | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | 0.44 | 1.5 |
| | 39.70 | 40.30 | 0.60 | 0.37 | 9.5 |
| | 144.70 | 145.30 | 0.60 | 2.73 | 50.1 |
| | 150.00 | 150.70 | 0.70 | 1.59 | 20.0 |
| | 163.00 | 164.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 2.8 |
| | 165.00 | 165.50 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 9.9 |
| **HUTDD083** | 31.00 | 35.00 | 4.00 | 2.12 | 3.8 |
| | including | | | | |
| | 32.00 | 33.00 | 1.00 | 5.73 | 6.0 |
| | 87.70 | 88.35 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 2.9 |
| | 89.00 | 90.60 | 1.60 | 1.49 | 2.8 |

1) Length-weighted gold intercepts reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off (no top-cut)
2) Less than or equal to 4 m internal dilution allowed in reported intercepts
3) NSR – No significant results

## Penatapan – Hutabargot Julu Prospect

It is intended to commence additional scout drilling on the Penatapan gold target following completion of the current drilling program at Sihorbo. The Penatapan target was identified from active artisanal mining actiivities and the results of previous scout drilling reported at Hutabargot Julu, specifically[2]:

- 9 m at 8.36 g/t Au & 9.3 g/t Ag from 8 m in HUTDD074;
- 8 m at 0.53 g/t Au & 3.5 g/t Ag from 34 m in HUTDD077; and
- 7 m at 1.6 g/t Au & 15.7 g/t Ag from 58 m in HUTDD080.

[2] Refer SIH:ASX announcements dated 16 March 2021 and 12 April 2021

Grab samples of banded and brecciated epithermal quartz-chalcedony-adularia-carbonate-sulphide vein material taken from muck piles at local mine workings across Penatapan returned gold grades of up to 76 g/t Au and 515 g/t Ag (Refer Figure 4 and SIH:ASX announcement dated 19 April 2021).

This target has the potential to host bulk-tonnage stockwork gold-silver mineralisation and bonanza grade fissure veins. The Toka Tindung epithermal vein field in North Sulawesi may serve as an analogue for the gold-silver target at Penatapan.

Concurrent with the drilling programs at Sihayo-2 and Sihorbo, a program of geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling has commenced to support the optimisation and design work for the Sihayo Starter Project.

**For further information, please contact:**

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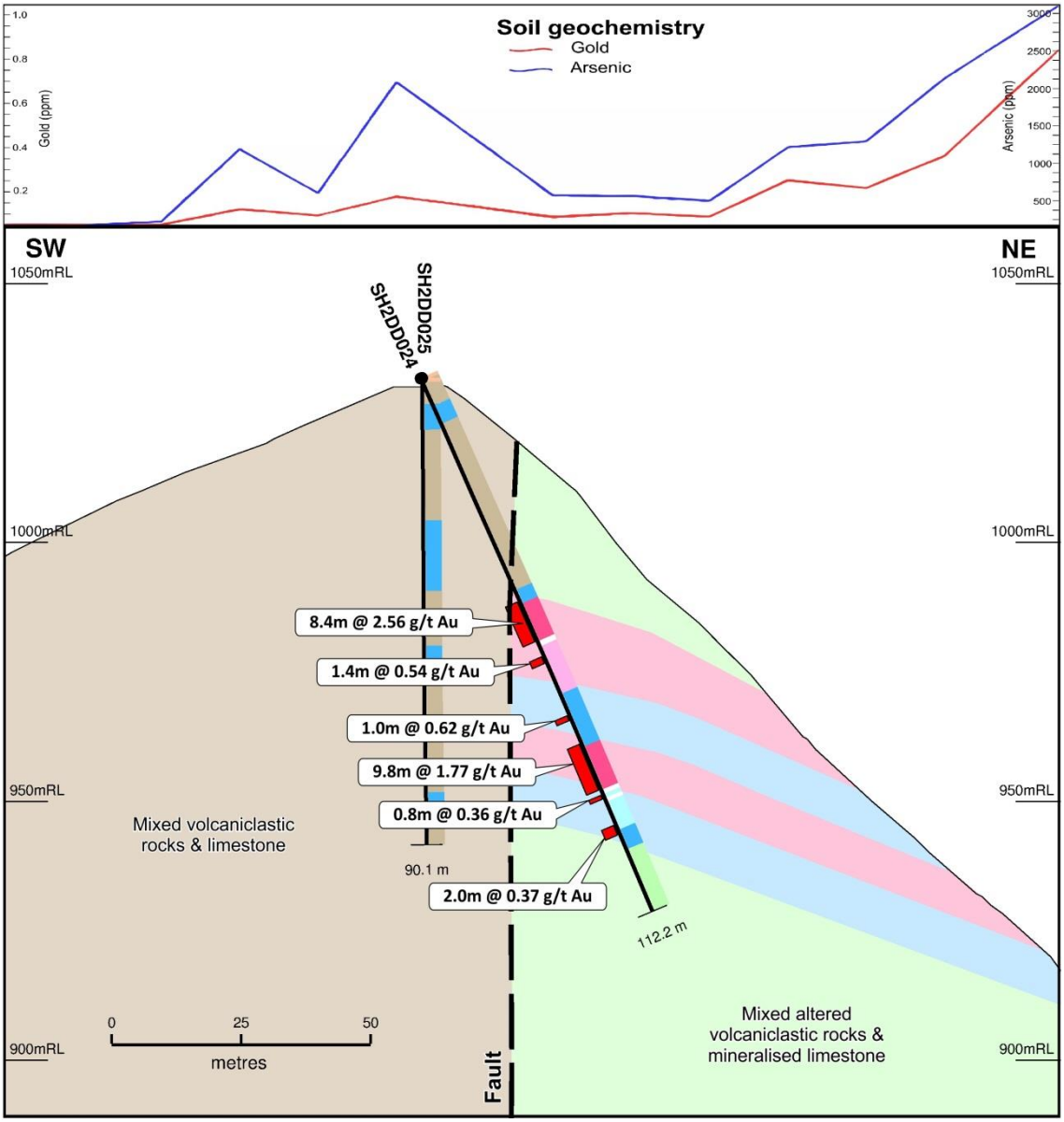


**Lithology**

- Saprolite
- Jasperoid
- Cave-fill sediments with mixed jasperoid-limestone
- Cave-fill sediments with limestone
- Cavity
- Propylitic-altered pumiceous crystal-lithic volcanic sandstone
- Argillic-altered pumiceous crystal-lithic volcanic sandstone
- Calcite-veined grey limestone-wackestone

**SIHAYO-2 Prospect**
**Section 53,550N**
**SH2DD024 & SH2DD025**
**Geology & Gold Intercepts**
**(Looking NW)**

**Figure 3: Sihayo-2 Prospect**
**Section 53,550E – Drill hole SH2DD024 – Lithology & Au Intercepts**

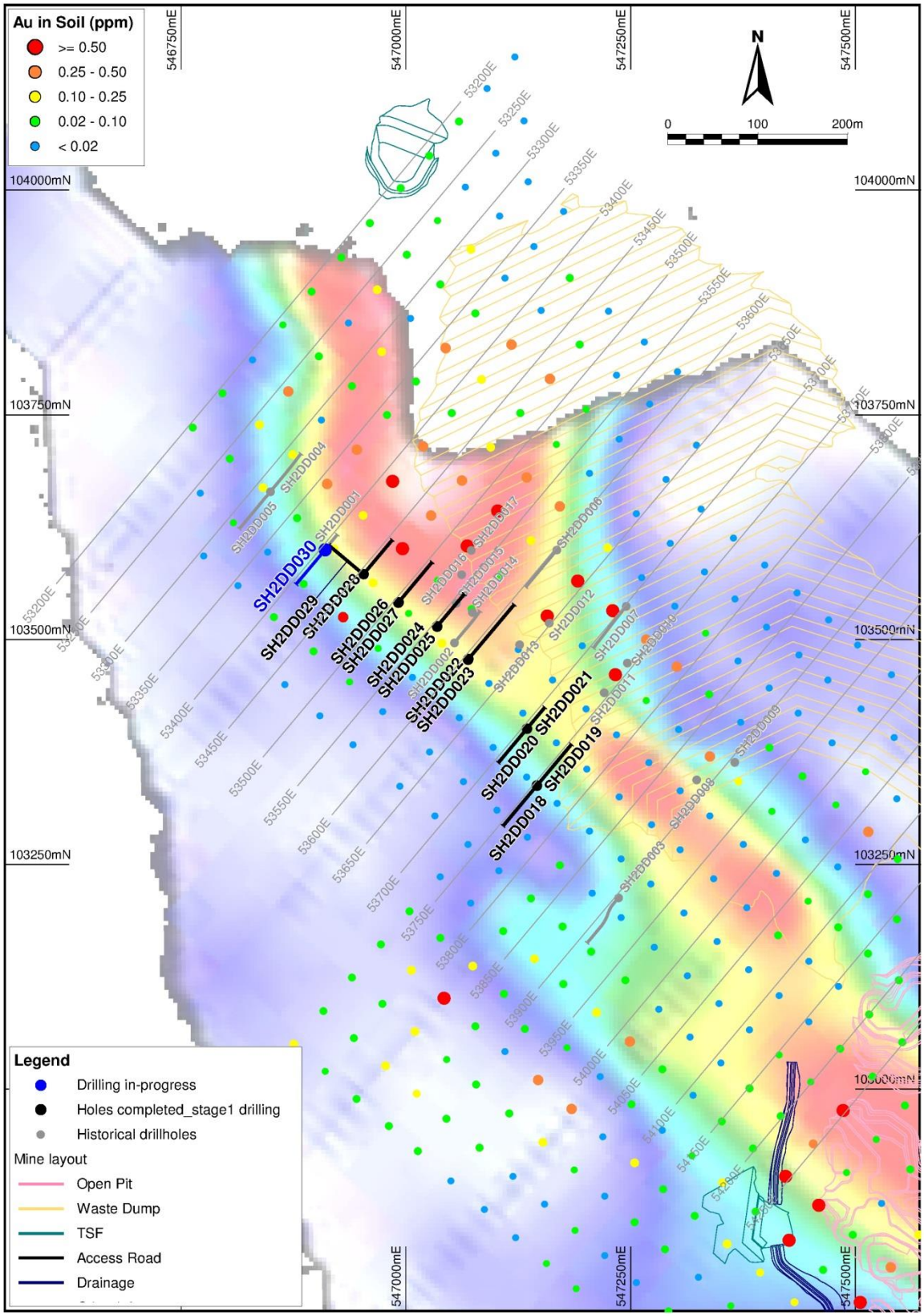


**Figure 4: Sihayo-2 Prospect**
**Drill hole locations on historic gold-soil & IP-Chargeability response**

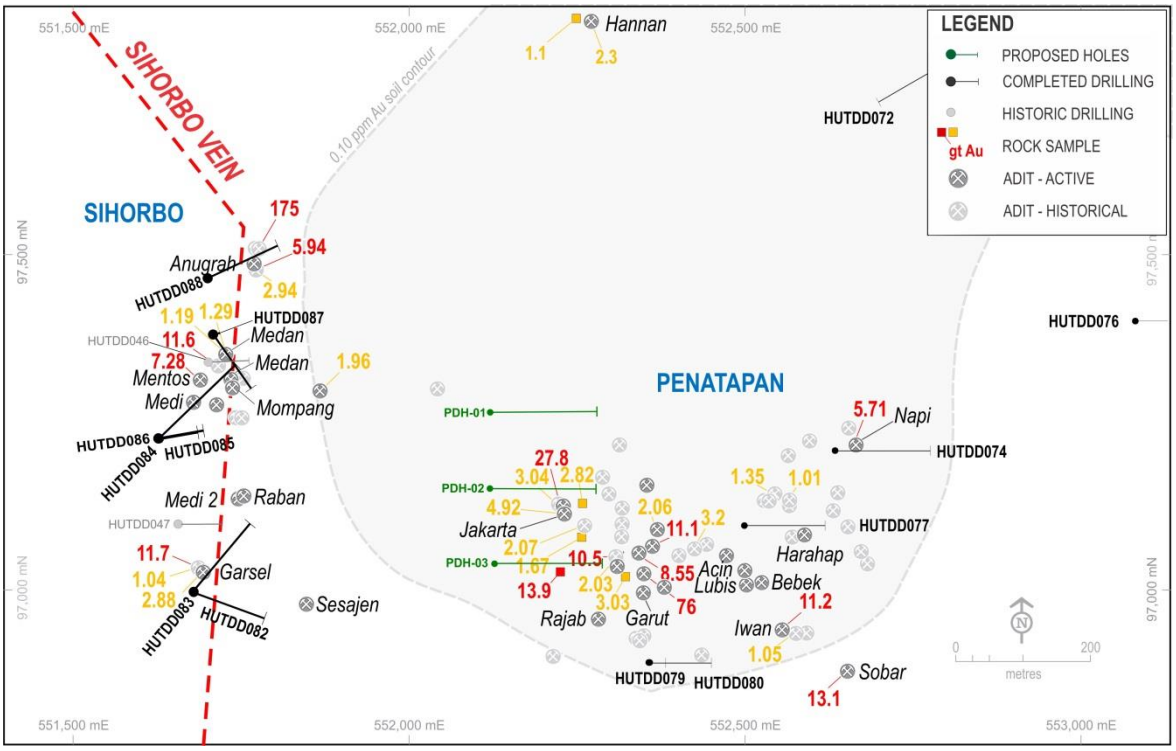


**Figure 5: Sihorbo Prospect – Drill hole location plan**
**Showing surface gold results in mine muck samples**

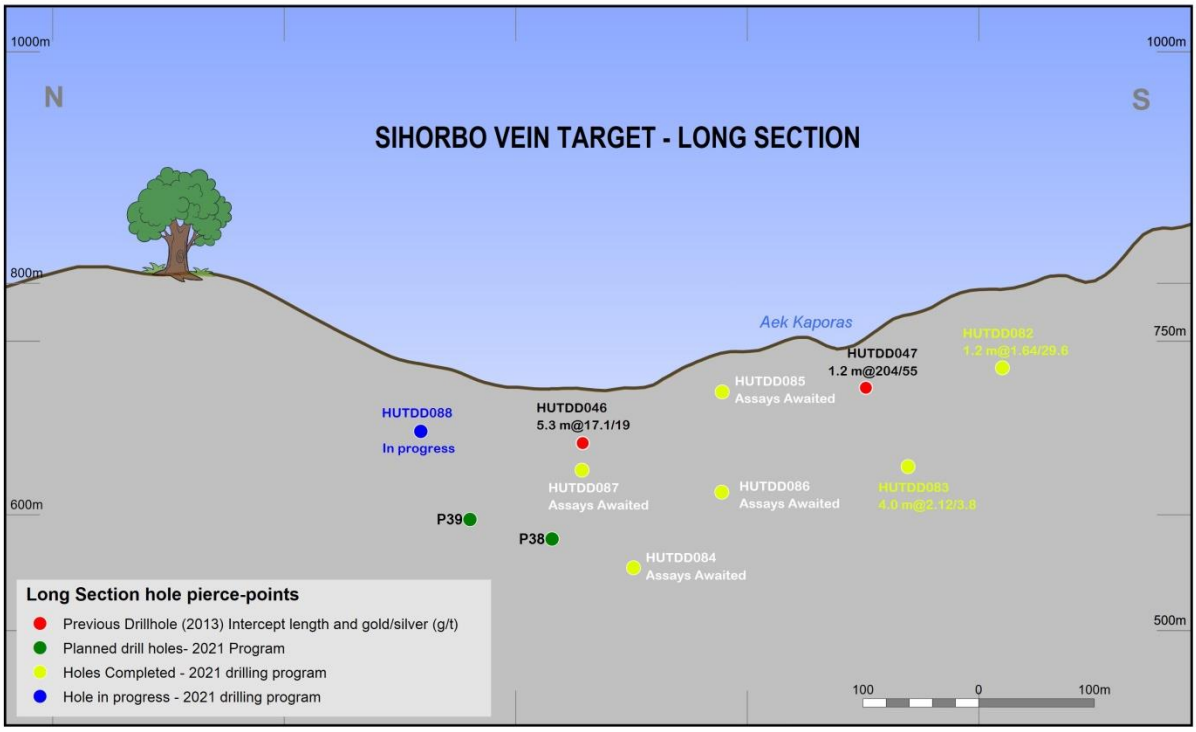


**Figure 6: Sihorbo Prospect – Long Section**
**Showing hole pierce-points & downhole gold-silver intercepts**

# Competent Person's Statement

## Exploration Results

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Bradley Wake (BSc Hons. (Applied Geology)), who is a contract employee of the Company. Mr Wake does not hold any shares in the company, either directly or indirectly.

Mr Wake is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG ID: 3339) and 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr Wake consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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## Appendix 1: Sihayo-2 – Drill Collar Details & Intercepts

| Hole ID | mE | mN | RL | Dip/Az (°) | Depth(m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SH2DD018 | 547146 | 103337 | 1,064 | -60/220 | 117.10 |
| SH2DD019 | 547146 | 103338 | 1,064 | -60/040 | 120.00 |
| SH2DD020 | 547135 | 103401 | 1,055 | -60/220 | 99.00 |
| SH2DD021 | 547135 | 103402 | 1,055 | -70/040 | 90.50 |
| SH2SS022 | 547069 | 103478 | 1,036 | -55/040 | 138.40 |
| SH2SS023 | 547069 | 103477 | 1,036 | -90/- | 131.00 |
| SH2SS024 | 547035 | 103514 | 1,032 | -65/040 | 112.20 |
| SH2SS025 | 547035 | 103515 | 1,032 | -90/- | 90.10 |
| SH2SS026 | 546992 | 103541 | 1,022 | -60/040 | 117.30 |
| SH2SS027 | 546992 | 103542 | 1,022 | -90/- | 86.40 |
| SH2SS028 | 546952 | 103572 | 1,011 | -60/040 | 100.00 |
| SH2SS029 | 546951 | 103572 | 1,011 | -60/310 | 100.00 |
| SH2SS030 | 547103 | 103441 | 1,045 | -60/220 | 100.00 |

Collar Coordinates (WGS84 / UTM Zone 47N Grid)

| Hole ID | From | To | Interval | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SH2DD024** | 47.00 | 55.40 | 8.40 | 2.56 |
| | Including | | | |
| | 48.00 | 52.00 | 4.00 | 4.15 |
| | 58.60 | 60.00 | 1.40 | 0.54 |
| | 71.00 | 72.00 | 1.00 | 0.62 |
| | 77.00 | 86.60 | 9.80 | 1.77 |
| | Including | | | |
| | 83.00 | 86.00 | 3.00 | 2.46 |
| | 87.70 | 88.50 | 0.80 | 0.36 |
| | 94.00 | 96.00 | 2.00 | 0.37 |
| SH2DD025 | Not assayed | | | |
| SH2DD026 | Assays awaited | | | |
| SH2DD027 | Assays awaited | | | |
| SH2DD028 | Assays awaited | | | |
| SH2DD029 | Assays awaited | | | |
| SH2DD030 | Assays awaited | | | |

1) Length-weighted gold intercepts reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off (no top-cut)
2) Less than or equal to 4 m internal dilution allowed in reported intercepts
3) NSR – No significant results

## Appendix 2: Hutabargot Julu – Sihorbo – Drill Collar Details & Intercepts

| Hole ID | mE | mN | RL | Dip/Az (°) | Depth(m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HUTDD082 | 551,677 | 96,997 | 798 | -47/ | 167.20 |
| HUTDD083 | 551,677 | 96,996 | 798 | -60/ | 267.00 |
| HUTDD084 | 551,627 | 97,226 | 781 | -60/ | 318.50 |
| HUTDD085 | 551,627 | 97,225 | 781 | -53/ | 97.50 |
| HUTDD086 | 551,626 | 97,225 | 781 | -70/ | 180.50 |
| HUTDD087 | 551,708 | 97,381 | 713 | -55/ | 171.70 |

Collar Coordinates (WGS84 / UTM Zone 47N Grid)

| Hole ID | From | To | Interval | Au (g/t) | Ag (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HUTDD082** | 32.00 | 33.20 | 1.20 | 1.64 | 29.6 |
| | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | 0.44 | 1.5 |
| | 39.70 | 40.30 | 0.60 | 0.37 | 9.5 |
| | 144.70 | 145.30 | 0.60 | 2.73 | 50.1 |
| | 150.00 | 150.70 | 0.70 | 1.59 | 20.0 |
| | 163.00 | 164.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 2.8 |
| | 165.00 | 165.50 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 9.9 |
| **HUTDD083** | 31.00 | 35.00 | 4.00 | 2.12 | 3.8 |
| | Including | | | | |
| | 32.00 | 33.00 | 1.00 | 5.73 | 6.0 |
| | 87.70 | 88.35 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 2.9 |
| | 89.00 | 90.60 | 1.60 | 1.49 | 2.8 |
| HUTDD084 | Assays awaited | | | | |
| HUTDD085 | Assays awaited | | | | |
| HUTDD086 | Assays awaited | | | | |
| HUTDD087 | Assays awaited | | | | |

1) Length-weighted gold intercepts reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off (no top-cut)
2) Less than or equal to 4 m internal dilution allowed in reported intercepts
3) NSR – No significant results

## Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 1 Reporting of Current Results

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sampling Techniques** | • Samples were collected by diamond drilling using PQ3 and HQ3 diameter coring sizes.<br>• Drilling and the transportation of core in sealed boxes from drill site to the Site Core Shed was fully supervised by the Company's project geologists and geotechnicians. The core was logged and marked up by the project geologists for cutting and sampling. The core was cut using a petrol-driven core saws and sampled by trained geotechnicians under the full supervision of the project geologists at the Site Core Shed.<br>• Selected holes from the program were sampled and assayed:<br>i) **All mineralised holes**: Half-core is split for sampling over continuous 0.5 to 2 metre intervals down the entire length or down selected mineralised sections of the drill hole.<br>ii) **Selected unmineralised holes**: Quarter-core is split for sampling nominal 2-metre intervals down the entire length of the drill hole.<br>• Core recovery was recorded for every sample interval. Where possible, all core was oriented and cut along the orientation mark retaining down-hole arrows.<br>• Core samples are bagged in numbered calico bags that are each inner-lined with a plastic bag and sample ticket and sealed with heavy duty cable ties. Groups of 5-6 samples are bagged in hessian sacks and sealed with a numbered securty tag. The sacks are clearly labelled and transported to the laboratory by road transport under the escort of the Company's security personnel.<br>• Industry standard QAQC protocols are followed and include the insertion of OREAS Standards, blanks, duplicate quarter- core samples at the Site Core Shed; Boyd crush samples were sub-split for duplicate sanples at the laboratory.<br>• Sample preparation is carried out by PT Intertek Utama Services at their sample preparation facility in Medan, North Sumatra, located about 10-hours by road from the project site. Sample preparation includes weighing, drying at $60^{0}$C, then crushing of the entire core sample to 95% passing minus-2mm and then a 1.5kg split for pulverising to 95% passing minus-75 microns. The pulp samples are air-freighted to Jakarta for geochemical assaying.<br>• This announcement:<br>**Sihayo-2** Total of 81 core samples collected from SH2DD024.<br>**Hutabargot Julu (Sihorbo)** Total of 311 core samples collected from HUTDD082 & HUTDD083. |
| **Drilling techniques** | • The drilling method is wire-line triple-tube diamond drilling at using PQ3 and HQ3 using two man-portable diamond drill rigs at each prospect (Sihayo-2 ID350G; Sihorbo ID500I) that are owned and operated by PT Indodrill Indonesia of Bogor, Indonesia.<br>• Drilling activities are operated on two 12-hour shifts per day, 7 days per week.<br>• The drill holes are surveyed at 25m down-hole intervals using a Digital ProShot downhole camera.<br>• Drill core is oriented on each drill run in competent ground conditions using an orientation spear in PQ drill intervals and a Coretell ORIshot down-hole orientation tool in HQ deill intervals. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • Core recoveries averaged over 95% for the entire program and generally exceeded 90% within the mineralised zones.<br>• Ground conditions are highly variable and locally poor due to a number of factors: 1) Presence of unconsolidated fault structures related to movements along fault arrays within the active Trans Sumatra Fault Zone, 2) contrast in rock strength associated with variations in decalcification and silicification of carbonate host rocks, 3) occurrence karst caves/cavity features filled with unconsolidated cave-fill sediments, and 4) occasional local mine cavities. Core recovery |

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| | is maximised by the careful control of water/mud injection pressure, use specialised drilling muds, and shorter drill runs in poorly consolidated or highly broken ground.<br>• Core recoveries (and losses) are directly measured from the inner tube splits after of each drill-run at the drill site by trained core handling technicians (“core checkers”). The core checker is on-site during the entire 12-hour shift. The core checker takes a photograph of the core from each drill run on the inner tube splits and ensures that the core is properly assembled (reconnected) and the orientation line is properly marked along the core on the inner tube splits before it is tranferred into core trays.<br>• Drill runs and core losses are marked-up by the driller on core blocks placed in the core box after each drill run. The positions of any obvious sections of core loss (eg. cavities) are noted in the core boxes. The drill intervals, operational activities and core recoveries are recorded on Daily Shift Drilling Reports for each drilling shift. These are checked, validated and approved at the Site Office and the data are entered in an Excel database.<br>• The drilling contractor maintains appropriate mud mixtures and a high-standard of operational procedure to maximise core recovery. Maximum drill runs are 1.5 metres in length and are shortened if necessary to optimise sample recovery in broken ground conditions.<br>• The drill rigs are checked daily by the project geologists to ensure that maximised core recoveries, high safety and operating procedures are maintained by the drilling contractor and support personnel.<br>• There is no evidence of a grade bias due to variations in core recovery in the results reported. |
| **Logging** | • All of the drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged. Mineralised and selected unmineralised holes are marked-up for geochemical sampling and assaying.<br>• Logging and sample mark-up are done by the project geologists and trained geotechnicians. Drill logs record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, rock strength and hardness, weathering condition, RQD and other structural defects.<br>• A standardised project nomenclature is used for logging and codes or abbreviations. Logging data is captured on paper logging sheets and/or entered into computerised logging sheets.<br>• The majority of geological and geotechnical logging is qualitative in nature except for oriented core measurements (α and β), RQD and fracture frequency.<br>• All the drill core trays are digitally photographed in both wet and dry condition, before and after the core splitting and sampling. A photographic record of the core trays is kept on file in the Company’s project database.<br>• Bulk density is measured from 10-cm long blocks of whole core taken at systematic 5-m intervals down the entire hole using the wax-sealed sample submersion/water displacement method.<br>• Logging is of a suitable standard for detailed geological analysis and later resource modeling.<br>• Re-evaluation of the drill logs is done on receipt of the final assay results for on-going interpretation and assessment of the results. |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • Core is manually split/cut using petrol-driven core saws and diamond-impregnated core saw blades. Continuous half-core is collected over nominal 0.5 to 2 metre sample intervals that were originally logged and marked up by the project geologists in the core boxes. Selective quarter-core is collected over nominal 2-metre sample intervals in unmineralised zones.<br>• Samples are methodically marked-up, labeled, cut and sampled at the Site Core Shed under the full supervision of the project geologists.<br>• The remaining half-cores are stored in the core boxes at the Site Core Shed as a physical archive of the drilling |

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| | program.<br>• Quarter-core sample duplicate testing for grade variations within core is carried out at a frequency of 1 in every 30 core samples. The quarter-core duplicate assay results show a generally low variation in grade distribution between the duplicate sample pairs.<br>• Boyd crush sample duplicates testing for assaying repeatability are prepared by PT Intertek Utama Services at their sample preparation facility in Medan. Two duplicate 1-1.5 kg samples are split from core crushed to 95% passing minus-2 mm from the Boyd crusher at a frequency of 1 in every 15 samples. The Boyd crush duplicate assay results show low variation and a high degree of repeatability between the duplicate pairs.<br>• The nominal 0.5-1.5 m long PQ3/HQ3 half-core samples and 2-m long PQ3/HQ3 quarter-core samples provide large sample weights varying between from 4 to 6-kg. These relatively large sample weights and the partial sample preparation protocols are considered to be representative and appropriate to the style of gold being investigated.<br>• QA/QC procedures implemented by the Company and results reported by Intertek as part of their own internal QAQC procedures are considered sufficient to highlight any need for revision of the sample preparation procedures in the forward drilling program. Results to-date support that the sample-preparation technique is robust and appropriate to the determination of the metal grade of the rocks being investigated. |
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | • PT Intertek Utama Services (Jakarta/Medan) is the primary sample preparation and assaying laboratory and PT Geoservices (Bandung) will conduct independent umpire gold checks at a later stage in the program. Both laboratories operate to international standards and procedures and participate in Geostatistical Round Robin interlaboratory test surveys.<br>• All samples are prepared at the Intertek sample preparation facilty in Medan, North Sumatra. Core samples are weighed and dried at $60^0$C. The entire sample is crushed to P95 (95%) passing minus-2mm and 1.5kg is split off and pulverized to P95 (95%) passing minus-75 microns.<br>• Sample pulps prepared at the facility in Medan are air freighted to Intertek's analytical laboratory in Jakarta. The samples are routinely assayed for gold by 50g-charge Pb-collection Fire Assay with AAS finish (FA51/AAS) and 46 multielements by four-acid digest and a combination of ICP/OES (Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Zn) and ICP/MS (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Cs, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, Li, Mo, Nb, Pb, Rb, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Y, Zr) determinations (4A/OM10).<br>• In addition, the jasperoid intersections are tested for a more comprehensive set of analyses to investigate the geometallurgical properties of the mineralised material. This includes assaying for gold & silver by 200-g accelerated cyanide (LeachWELL) with AAS finish (LW200/AA) and Au-tail analysis by FA (TR200/AA), mercury by Cold Vapour AAS determination (HG1/CV), and several different sulphur and carbon analyses for soluble and insoluble components (sulphates, organic carbon) (CSA03 – determination of Total Carbon & Sulphur by CS analyser, CSA104 – SCIS determination of carbonate-extract for soluble sulphate, C71/CSA – determination of Carbon non-carbonate or Carbon graphitic ).<br>• The nature of the large core size (PQ3/HQ3/NQ3), the total and partial preparation procedures (total crush to P95 -2mm, 1.5kg split pulverized to P95 -75 micron), and the multiple analytical methods used to assay for gold (FA, CN) and its associated elements (silver, sulphur, carbon & multielements) are considered appropriate for evaluating the potential geometallurgical characteristics of jasperoid- gold mineralization.<br>• The Company routinely inserts OREAS Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks at a rate of 1 in every 10-12 core samples (~10%) of the sample sequence to evaluate the lab's sample preparation procedures, analytical quality |

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| | and/or biases. Intertek also conducts and reports its own internal laboratory QAQC checks which are reviewed as part of the QAQC analysis. The results relating to this announcement fall well within acceptable tolerances of accuracy and precision. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format and hard-copy final certificates. Digital data are stored on a dedicated database server and back-up database server. Hard-copy certificates are stored in Jakarta Office.<br>• Results are received and validated by the Company's Database Manager against QAQC protocols before loading into the assay database.<br>• Results and gold intersections are reported by the Company's Competent Person and Database Manager; these are verified by alternative senior company personnel.<br>• No adjustments or calibrations are applied to any of the assay results.<br>• External umpire assaying to check for repeatability and precision of the gold and multielement results will be done by PT Geoservices in Jakarta at the end of the current program. |
| **Location of data points** | • Drill hole collars are initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPSMAP 66s. The drill collars with be accurately surveyed by Total Station and tied to bench marks at the end of the drilling program. The Garmin GPSMAP 66s has an accuracy of ±3-5m which is considered sufficient at this stage of exploration.<br>• The Grid System used is WGS84/ UTM Zone 47 North.<br>• The drill hole paths are surveyed with a Digital Proshot camera at 25-metre down-hole intervals. Drill hole paths are tracked using Micromine software and data is plotted daily from Micromine software. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • The drilling program is conducted on approximately 50-m spaced lines/sections oriented near-perpendicular to the strike-projection of the gold-jasperoid target.<br>• No sample compositing is applied to the samples. |
| **Orientation of data in relation to geological structure** | • Previous geological mapping at Sihayo-2 and geological modelling of the near-by Sihayo-1 gold deposit, to which the Sihayo-2 prospect is connected, indicate that the host stratigraphic package and associated controlling structures related to the Trans-Sumatran Fault Zone are NW-SE striking. The gold-jasperoid target is interpreted to be stratabound by the host Permian limestone-volcaniclastic rock package. This host rock package is interpreted to have a moderate-dip to the northeast.<br>• The drilling program was designed in plan and section to test the up-dip projection of mineralised jasperoid intersected in historic scout drilling programs of 2004 and 2009. The hole(s) intersects the gold jasperoid target at a low to moderate angle to the dip of the interpreted mineralised stratabound zone; there is sufficient geological data and confidence to estimate the true-width of the mineralised intercept(s) reported in this announcement.<br>• Structural data acquired rom oriented drill core in the drilling program generally supports the interpreted mineralised trends. No significant sample bias is believed to influence or exaggerate the results reported in this announcement. There is sufficient data to estimate the true-width of the mineralised down-hole intercepts.<br>• The drilling program has provided new geological and structural information that will be used to refine the geologic model for targeting in future drilling programs. |
| **Sample Security** | • A detailed Chain-of-Custody protocol has been established to ensure the safe and secure transportation of samples from the remote project site to PT Intertek Utama Services sample preparation laboratory in Medan, North Sumatra. |

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| | • All core samples are separately double-bagged; consisting of an inner plastic bag with an individual sample ID ticket stub (cable-tied) and an outer calico bag marked with the sample ID in permanent marker pen (cable tied).<br>• The samples are packed into double-lined hessian (polyweave) sacks which are individually sealed with cable-ties and a unique numbered security tag.<br>• The poly weave sacks are man-portered by local labour accompanied by the Company's security personnel from the Project Camp Site to the Batang Gadis River staging point (about 8-km distance). The samples are met by the Company's logistics personnel with a lockable box truck.<br>• The hessian sacks are checked, weighed and then directly loaded into the truck, which is locked and sealed with a numbered security tag for transport and delivery direct to PT Intertek Utama Services in Medan, North Sumatra, accompanied by Company security personnel. The sample preparation laboratory is located about 10-hours by road from the project area.<br>• On delivery to PT Intertek Utama Services in Medan, the laboratory manager confirms that the truck and hessian sack security seals are intact, weighs the hessian sacks, and immediately reports to the Exploration Manager for permission to proceed with the sample preparation.<br>• PT Intertek Utama Services ensures the safe and secure transportation of pulp samples prepared at its sample prep facility in Medan, which are dispatched by them to its assaying laboratory in Jakarta, via DHL air courier. The pulp samples are packaged and securely wrapped in standard-sized Intertek-signatured boxes that are sealed with Intertek-signatured packaging tape. The pulp samples are accompanied by Intertek dispatch/security forms to ensure the acknowledgement of receipt and intergrity of the samples (i.e. sample registration is completed and confirmed at both ends). |
| **Audits or reviews** | • The results of this drilling program will be audited and reviewed by an independent geological consultant, Mr Rob Spiers, representing Spiers Geological Consultants (SGC, Pty. Ltd.).<br>• The database is internally checked by the Company's senior project geologists and Database Manager. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Historic Exploration Results

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

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| **Mineral tenement and land tenure status** | The mineral tenement is a 7th Generation Contract of Work (CoW) granted in February 1998 to PT Sorikmas Mining, an Indonesian joint venture company owned by Aberfoyle Pungkut Investments Pte Ltd (75%) and PT Aneka Tambang Tbk ('Antam')(25%). Sihayo Gold Limited (formerly Oropa Limited) acquired all of the shares of Aberfoyle Pungkut Investments Pte Ltd in April 2004 and is currently managing the project in a joint venture 75% Sihayo Limited : 25% PT Aneka Tambang (Antam).<br><br>The original CoW area covered 201,600 hectares and this was reduced to the current 66,200 hectares after two mandatory partial relinquishments; 1) to 151,000 ha in Feb 1999, and 2) to 66,200 ha in Nov 2000. As a consequence of these two partial relinquishments, the current CoW is subdivided into two separate blocks. The tenement is currently under the Operation/Production phase of the CoW. There is no future requirement for area relinquishment. Tenure on the CoW is until 2049 with an option to extend for two additional 10-year periods.<br><br>The CoW area is deemed to be highly prospective for mineralisation. In addition to the Sihayo project, there are over twenty (20) identified prospects of replacement-style sediment-hosted gold, epithermal gold-silver veins, stockworks & breccias, gold-base metal skarns, copper-gold porphyry mineralisation across the CoW area.<br><br>Sihayo-1 and Sambung, comprising the 'Sihayo Starter Project', are the most advanced gold targets within the CoW and each contains drill-delineated gold resources. Sihayo-1 and Sambung are sediment-hosted gold deposits. Evaluations of these two gold deposits are well-advanced and the feasibility stage for mine development. They contain a combined estimated Mineral Resource of about 24,000,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t for 1,500,000 ounces of contained gold. The bulk of this resource is in the Sihayo-1 gold deposit.<br><br>The Company is committed to advancing these regional prospects including **Sihayo-2**, a near-mine exploration target located off the NW edge of the Sihayo gold resource. Sihayo-2 is a shallow sediment-hosted gold target having potential for an additional, low strip ratio, jasperoid-hosted oxide-gold resource located within trucking distance of the proposed Sihayo plant site.<br><br>**Sihayo-2** is located the North block of the the CoW, within 1-km of the Sihayo-1 Starter Pit. It lies on the open northwest strike-projection of the Sihayo gold resource and within the same prospective package of Permian mixed limestone and volcaniclastic rocks (Figure 2.2.1). It ranges in elevation from about 1,100m down to 850m across the prospect and is about 100-200m lower in elevation than Sihayo-1.<br><br>**Sihayo-2** is located within heavily forested and partly cleared rugged terrain of the Barisan Mountains, in the Siabu subdistrict of Mandailing Natal regency, North Sumatra. The prospect is serviced from the main Sihayo exploration camp located about 2-km to the southeast and is accessible via foot track from the camp. The nearest villages are located within 8-km of the camp on the Batang Gadis river plain of the Panyabungan graben-valley, immediately the east of the northern block CoW boundary. |

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| | Access to Sihayo-2 is via walking tracks. The camp is located about 8-km walking distance from a vehicle drop-off point at Hutagodang village on the Batang Gadis River. The vehicle drop-off point is located about 10-km from the Company's administration office at Bukit Malintang and is accessible via a largely unsealed government road. Panyabungan, the closest regional town to the CoW North block, has a population of just under 100,000 people.<br><br>The Hutabargot Julu gold-silver prospect is located in partly forested, rugged terrain in the North block of the CoW, within the Barisan Mountains of North Sumatra. The prospect is located in Hutabargot sub-district of the Mandailing Natal regency. An exploration camp has been constructed at Tor Sigompul located on the eastern side of Hutabargot Julu prospect; this camp is servicing the drilling activities and providing strorage for drill core. The nearest villages are located within 2-km of the camp on the Batang Gadis river plain of the Panyabungan graben-valley, immediately the east of the northern block CoW boundary.<br><br>Access to Tor Sigompul Camp is via a walking track. The camp is located about 1.5-km walking distance from a vehicle drop-off point. The vehicle drop-off point is reached via an unsealed road from Hutabargot Julu village (about 1 km) and then about 9-km by sealed road to the PT Sorikmas Mining office located on the western edge of Panyabungan township. Travel time from Panyabungan office to Tor Sigompul camp is less than 1-hour.<br><br>Panyabungan, the closest major town to the CoW North block, has a population of just under 100,000 people. Panyabungan is located about 140-km SE from Ferdinand Lumban Tobing airport and about 165-km from the regional city and port of Sibolga. Both the airport and Sibolga are connected to Panyabungan by a major sealed road and can be reached in 3.5 hours and 4.5 hours by vehicle, respectively. There are are daily flights to/from Ferdinand Lumban Tobing airport to Jakarta and Medan. Hutabargot Julu prospect lies within a protected forest designated area but much of it contains a mixture of primary and secondary forest, rubber plantation and areas of fruit and vegetable cultivation under informal landholdings.<br><br>Much of the PT Sorikmas Mining CoW, including Sihayo-2 prospect, is covered by state-owned protected forest that is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Company requires an *Ijin Pinjam-Pakai Kawasan Hutan (IPPKH)*, translated as a Borrow-Use forestry area permit, from the the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, to access and use a forestry area for any purpose that is outside of forestry activities, including mineral exploration and mining activities. The PT Sorikmas Mining CoW contains caveats that allow the company to conduct open-cut gold mining in protected forest.<br>The Company holds a valid 485 ha *IPPKH (Operasi)* permit that contains the Sihayo mine development area and on the 4th September 2020, was granted a 13,800 ha *IPPKH (Eksplorasi)* permit that surrounds the operating permit and allows the Company to conduct exploration activities including drilling on prospects located along the Sihayo Gold Belt in the North Block of the CoW, which includes **Hutabargot Julu** and **Sihayo near-mine prospects**. The 13,800 ha *IPPKH (Eksplorasi)* permit is valid for 2-years and can be extended. |
| Exploration done by other parties | Exploration commenced on the PT Sorikmas Mining CoW in 1995, originally under a domestic investment Kuasa Pertambangan (KP) title held by Antam with work managed by PT Aberfoyle Indonesia, a subsidiary of Aberfoyle Limited (Australia). Work continued under a pre-CoW permit (SIPP) from Feb1997 to Jan 1998, and then under the joint venture company, PT Sorikmas Mining, , when the CoW was signed in February 1998. Exploration carried out over this initial 3 year period included regional drainage geochemical sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys and investigations on some of the historic Dutch mine workings in the district. Scout drilling was done by Aberfoyle on the |

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| | Mandagang porphyry target in 1996 and produced some broad low grade Cu-Mo-Au intercepts. The regional work highlighted numerous gold and multielement anomalies across the CoW and subsequent prospecting produced multiple discoveries and targets, representing a broad spectrum of porphyry-related mineralisation styles, including:<br><br>• Carbonate-hosted jasperoid gold at Sihayo, Sambung, Link Zone, Sihayo-2, Donok and Sihayo-3 prospects;<br><br>• Epithermal gold-silver veins and disseminated mineralisation at Hutabargot Julu (Dutch working), Dolok, Tambang Hitam, Tarutung, Babisik, Nalan Jae, Nalan Julu, and Rotap prospects;<br><br>• Porphyry-style copper ± gold-molybdenum mineralisation at Rura Balncing, Singalancar, Sihayo-2 Copper, Mandagang, Tambang Tinggi, Namilas and Siandop prospects;<br><br>• Polymetallic skarn at Pagar Gunung, Huta Pungket (Dutch working), and Tambang Ubi (Dutch working) prospects;<br><br>• Metamorphic-hosted gold veins at Sihayo-4 and Sihayo-5 prospects.<br><br>Aberfoyle was taken over by Western Metals Ltd in late 1998. Western Metals farmed out part of their beneficial interest in the CoW to Pacmin Mining Corp in 1999. Pacmin funded and managed an detailed prospect-scale work at Sihayo and on some neigbouring prospects during 1999 until early 2000. This work included grid-based soil geochemical surveys, ground IP-Resistivity surveys, detailed geological mapping, trenching on various prospects and the first scout drilling program on the Sihayo gold discovery.<br><br>The CoW was placed into temporary suspension from November 2000 to February 2003 due to depressed gold prices, lack of funding and changes to the forestry regulations and status that restricted access to the CoW area.<br>PacMin was taken over by Sons of Gwalia (Australia) in late 2001. Oropa Limited entered into an agreement to purchase the 75% beneficial interest in the CoW held by SoG/Western Metals in late 2002. Oropa exercised its option to purchase the 75% beneficial interest in the CoW held by SoG/Western Metals in early 2004. Oropa changed its name to Sihayo Gold Limited in late 2009.<br><br>Exploration resumed on the CoW in early 2003, fully funded by Oropa/Sihayo. This work included detailed prospect-scale exploration such as grid-based soil geochemical surveys, ground IP-Resistivity and magnetics surveys, detailed geological mapping, trenching and drilling campaigns in the North Block (Sihayo, Sihayo-2, Link Zone, Sambung & Hutabargot) and South Block (Tambang Tinggi, Tambang Ubi & Tambang Hitam) that steadily increased from 2003 to 2013. An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown over the CoW in 2011.<br><br>A total of 86,499 metres of diamond drilling in 824 holes was drilled on the CoW up to 2013 including a total of 59,469 m in 547 holes on Sihayo, 12,475 m in 165 holes on Sambung, 1,571 m in 17 holes at **Sihayo-2** and 6,979.5 in 57 holes at **Hutabargot Julu**. Significant results reported from previous drilling at Hutabargot Julu are summarised under '*Other substantive exploration data*'. |

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| | Another hiatus in exploration activity occurred from 2013 to early-2019 due to lack of funding.<br><br>New investment was injected into Sihayo Gold Limited in 2018 and the Company recommenced ground work at Sihayo in 2019 with an infill drilling program in support of a new resource estimate on Sihayo and Sambung gold deposits. A total of 7,338 m in 74 holes of infill drilling was completed at Sihayo in 2019 (*See* ASX:SIH Quarterly reports released in January 2020, April 2020, and ASX release by Sihayo (ASX:SIH) on 23 June 2020).<br><br>Another significant capital raising was achieved in August 2020, the proceeds of which are being used to fund exploration at Hutabargot Julu and elsewhere, early project works on the Sihayo Starter Project and working capital *See* ASX:SIH Quarterly reports released on 20 August 2020).<br><br>Resource estimates have only been announced on the **Sihayo and Sambung gold deposits**, located about 1- and 3-km SE of Sihayo-2, respectively (*See* ASX:SIH Quarterly reports released in January 2020, April 2020, and ASX release by Sihayo (ASX:SIH) on 23 June 2020). There have been no previous resource etsimates relating to the Sihayo-2 prospect. |
| **Geology** | **Regional Setting**<br>The CoW is located at the western end of the 7,000 km long Sunda-Banda magmatic arc. Sumatra lies on the south-western margin of the Sundaland promontory at the edge of the Eurasian plate. The promontory basement is composed of accreted and fault-transposed continental plate and magmatic arc terranes that were derived from Gondwana during the Late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic.<br><br>The CoW straddles a NW-SE trending collisional boundary separating two basement segments; namely the Late Palaeozoic West Sumatra terrane (eastern segment) and Mesozoic Woyla terrane (western segment). The West Sumatra segment is composed of intermediate-felsic volcanosedimentary rocks and associated shallow marine carbonate rocks. The Woyla segment is an accretionary complex composed of deep to shallow marine sedimentary rocks and associated mafic volcanic rocks. The collisional contact between these two terranes, referred to as the Medial Sumatra Tectonic Line, is stitched by Mesozoic granitic intrusions. Extension on these basement rocks during the early Palaeogene produced local rift basins that were filled by fluvio-lacustrine, coal-bearing siliciclastic-volcanosedimentary rocks. These rocks have been uplifted, structurally inverted and partly eroded by the development and formation of the Trans Sumatran Fault Zone (TSFZ), commencing in the Miocene. The evolution of the TSFZ was accompanied by Palaeogene magmatism (diorite/andesite – tonalite/dacite intrusions & volcanics) and associated hydrothermal activity and mineralisation within the CoW and surrounding region. Younger volcanic tephras erupted from nearby Quaternary volcanoes (Eg. Sorikmarapi, Toba) mantle the landscape in parts of the CoW.<br><br>**Sihayo Gold Belt**<br>Straddles the Angkola fault segment and associated fault strands (western margin) of the Barumun-Angkola dextral transtensional jog in the NW-SE trending Trans Sumatran Fault Zone (TSFZ) and is immediately adjacent to a major dilational pull apart basin (Panyabungan Graben: ~100km long, ~12km wide and ~1km deep) that is controlled by the Trans Sumatran Fault Zone (TSFZ). The TSFZ and associated deep seated dilatational structures that control the pull-apart basin |

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| | are interpreted to be major structural controls on the alignment and evolution of Tertiary magmatism and mineralisation within the CoW.<br><br>The Sihayo Gold Belt is one of three parallel/near-parallel prospect-aligned mineral belts recognised across the CoW area. It is a +15 km long NW-SW trending corridor of Permian calcareous volcano-sedimentary rocks, Tertiary siliciclastic-volcaniclastic rocks and associated intrusions. These rocks are highly prospective for 'Carlin-style' sediment-hosted gold, epithermal gold-silver, and porphyry-related gold and copper mineralisation. It is host to the Sihayo-Sambung gold resources and near-mine prospects of **Sihayo-2**,-3, -4, -5, Bandar Lasiak, Sihayo-Sambung Link Zone, Hutabargot Julu and Dolok.<br><br>**Sihayo-2 Local Geology**<br>The prospect lies along the open NW-strike projection of the Sihayo gold deposit. It contains a strong concentration of residual mineralised jasperoid boulders and outcrops located along a narrow NW-SE oriented ridgeline and down a deeply eroded valley, located between about 500 to 1,000 m distance from Sihayo. Although partly eroded, this ridgeline has potential for a small shallow oxide-transition gold resource and additional potential for gold resources beneath untested soil anomalies over limestone to the north and south of this ridgeline.<br><br>Primary gold mineralisation is hosted in stacked stratabound lenses of hydrothermally altered ('jasperoid' or sulphidic microcrystalline silicification and argillic/clay-sulphide alteration), microbrecciated silty-sandy ("dirty") limestone and calcareous carbonaceous mudstone-siltstone, and in pods of similarly altered cavity-fill sediments within karstified fossiliferous limestone/marble. These rocks occur at the top of a Permian mixed volcaniclastic rock-limestone unit that has been openly folded and strongly faulted. The Permian rock unit is unconformably overlain by a package of Tertiary fluvio-lacustrine carbonaceous siliciclastic sedimentary "cap" rocks (sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, lignite, conglomerate, and agglomerate) that are sometimes mineralised at the basal unconformity.<br><br>**Hutabargot Julu Local Geology**<br>Hutabargot Julu prospect area (~9 $km^2$) is situated at the southern end of the Sihayo Gold Belt and adjacent to Dolok. It comprises the river catchments of Air Kaporas, Air Latong, Air Lambau (Air Kabau), and the middle section of Air Simalagi (A.Bargot) and tributaries Air Sarahan and Air Cupak, Elevations in the area range from approximately 250 metres to 800 metres from east to west across the prospect.<br><br>The prospect area is situated immediately to the west of the Panyabungan graben floor and is underlain by Tertiary age(?) andesitic to dacitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks intruded by several small porphyritic dacite plugs and quartz-diorite stocks. These rocks fill a graben that has been uplifted (inverted) during the evolution of the Trans Sumatran Fault Zone. Permian limestones and volcaniclastic rocks intruded by Mesozoic granitoids are intrepreted to form the basement to this Tertiary graben; these basement rocks are exposed at higher elevations at nearby Dolok prospect on the northern edge of Hutabargot Julu. Younger tephra deposits derived from nearby Sorik Marapi volcano cover parts of the prospect.<br><br>Previous mapping over Hutabargot Julu (2010-2013) highlighted that the Tertiary volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks are extensively silica-clay-sulphide altered and host widespread veining within a 3-km by 3.5 km area. Numerous veins occur in |

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| | arrays mapped in creeks and from local mine workings across the prospect. The veins show a generally NNW- to NNE-strike orientation and are reported to be moderate to steeply dipping. Strike-lengths appear to very from several 10's m to several kms. The veins show pinch-and-swell geometries along strike and down-dip, most veins attaining maximum widths of 1-2m.<br>The veins are described as low- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal quartz-chalcedony-adularia(?)-carbonate-sulphide classification and feature a variety textures (chalcedonic to saccharoidal and crystalline; massive to banded and brecciated) and fill characteristics that vary across the prospect and over a vertical range of exposure of greater than 500-m. The large footprint of the near-surface alteration zone enclosing the vein-systems has not yet been characterised by systematic spectral analyses. |
| **Drill hole Information** | • Appendix 1 provides details of drill hole collar coordinates, hole dip & azimuth, final depths and intercepts for holes completed to-date in drilling program. |
| **Data aggregation methods** | • Length-weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 0.3 g/t gold cut-off with up to 4-m of consecutive internal dilution allowed. No high-cuts were applied.<br>• No minerals equivalent values are used in the reporting of the gold and silver intercepts. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | • The results reported in this announcement provide preliminary data in the evaluation of a large prospect. However, there is sufficient data available to to estimate the true-widths of the reported mineralised zones. The results of this initial drilling program will be fully assessed and used to target specific areas within the prospect for follow-up drill testing.<br>• Structural data acquired from oriented core in the drilling program generally support the broad structural trends inferred from previous drilling and suface geological mapping. There is no significant sample bias believed to influence or exaggerate the results reported in this announcement, there is sufficient data to support or infer the true-width of the mineralised down-hole intercepts reported.<br>• Data and interpretations derived from this latest drilling program will significantly refine the the geologic model for future drill hole targeting. |
| **Diagrams** | **Sihayo-2**<br>• Drill hole location plans showing the locations of current drill hole and previous scout holes drilled by the company in 2004 and 2009 are presented in this announcement (Figure 1-2).<br>• A drill section showing the distribution and gold & silver assay results and the position of significantly mineralised intercepts is presented in this announcement (Figure 3).<br>**Sihorbo (Hutabargot Julu)**<br>• Drill hole location plans showing the locations of current drill hole and previous scout holes drilled by the company in 2011-12 are presented in this announcement (Figures 1 & 4).<br>• A long section showing the distribution and gold & silver assay results and the position of significantly mineralised intercepts is presented in this announcement (Figure 5). |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| **Balanced reporting** | • This is the second release of new drilling results from the current drilling program and the results for the first three holes (SH2DD018 – SH2DD021) of planned 2,000m in 20 hole program.<br>• This is the first release of drilling assay results from the current drilling program on the Sihorbo high-grade vein target at Hutabargot Julu. Results from the 2020-21 Stage 1 scout drilling program at Hutabragot have been reported in multiple announcements over the past 8-months. |
| **Other substantive historic exploration data** | **Sihayo-2**<br><br>**PT Sorikmas Mining (1998-2013):** Gold mineralisation in jasperoid boulders and outcrops were discovered at **Sihayo-2 prospect** in 1998 during a regional drainage, prospecting and mapping survey of the CoW. Work completed over the prospect up until the shut-down of activities in late 2013 included:<br><br>- Geological mapping;<br><br>- 1998-99 Grid-based gold-multielement soil geochemical sampling (gold, silver, arsenic, antimony) on a 50m x 50m grid over the entire prospect (273 samples); highlighted a gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly over about a 12-ha area defined by 49 samples averaging about 300 ppb Au (max. 2.62 ppm Au), 1500 ppm arsenic (max. 6310 ppm As) & 325 ppm antimony (max.1370 ppm Sb) over about 700-m strike length along the western ridge-line<br><br>- 1998-99 Trenching and rock geochemical sampling (Total 204 samples) comprising about 435 metres of trenching in undefined number of trenches across the soil anomaly; highlighted significant gold-arsenic-antimony anomalies in trench-rock samples averaging about 0.93 ppm gold (max. 5.05 g/t Au), 1358 ppm arsenic (max. 13,900 ppm As) & 617 ppm Sb (max. 7,170 ppm Sb) in 147 samples.<br><br>- A ground dipole-dipole IP-Resistivty & magnetics survey (part of a larger survey over Sihayo);<br><br>- Scout diamond drilling:1,571-m in 17 (SH2DD001 – SHDD017).<br><br>- **Historic drilling results were previously released in the following quarterly/annual reports to the ASX:** Gold assyed by 50g Fire Assay. Intercepts calculated at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and maximum of 2 metres of consecutive internal waste<br><br>*- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 30th June 2004*<br>*Sihayo Gold Limited – 2004 Annual Report*<br>SH2DD001: 14.7 m at 0.66 g/t from 21.3 m<br>SH2DD002: 13.35 m at 1.3 g/t from 68.8 m<br><br>*- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 30th September 2009*<br>*Sihayo Gold Limited – 2009 Annual Report*<br>SH2DD010: 6.0 m at 1.15 g/t from 45 m<br>SH2DD013: 6.0 m at 1.15 g/t from 21 m<br>SH2DD015: 14.0 m at 1.7 g/t from 3 m |

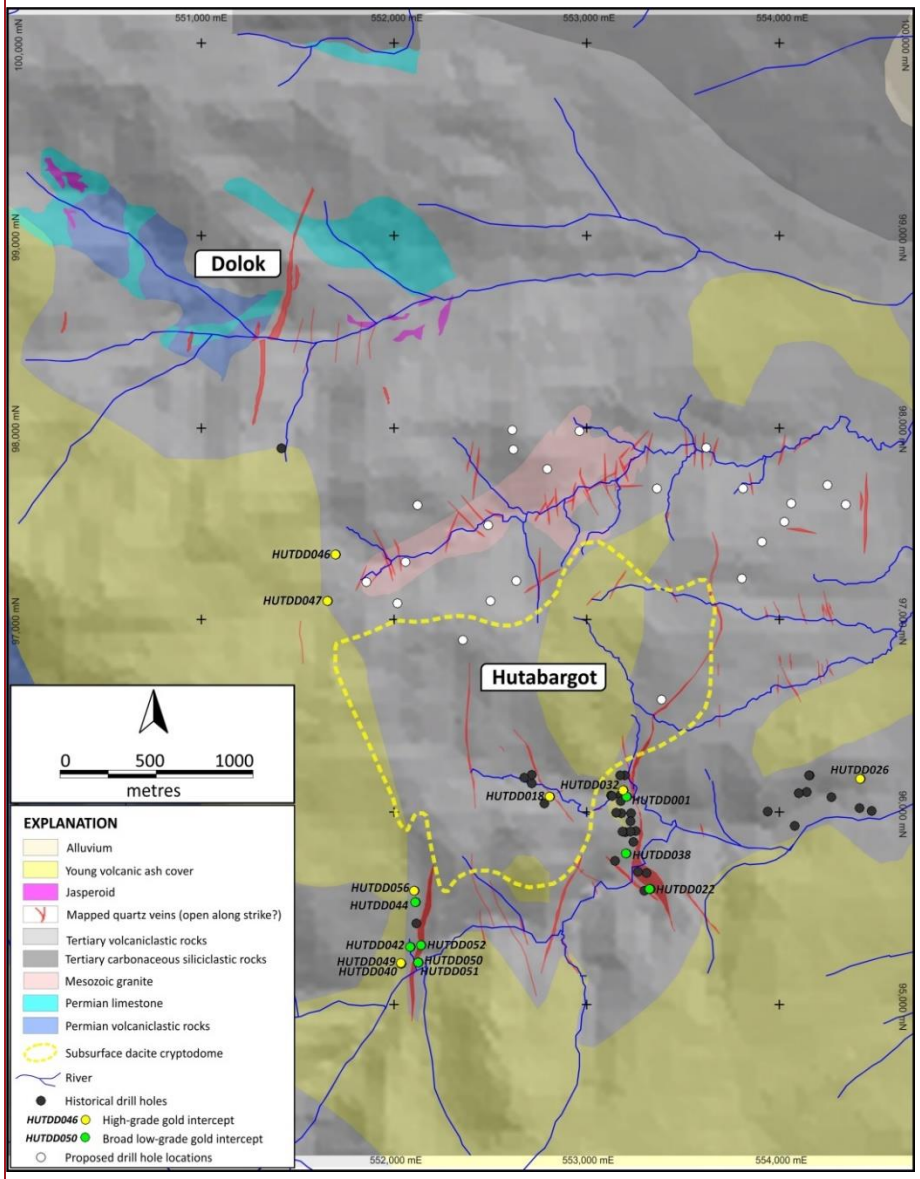
| Criteria | Commentary |
| --- | --- |
| | All significant gold intercepts from the 2004 drilling (SH2DD001-SH2DD007) and 2009 drilling (SH2DD008-SH2DD017) have been recalculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and maximum of 4 metres of consecutive internal waste, and are reported in the following table: |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|

| Hole ID | Collar Coordinates WGS84/UTM_z47N | | | Dip/Az | EOH Depth (m) | Mineralised Intercepts | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mE | mN | mRL | | | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) |
| SH2DD001 | 546910.32 | 103600.68 | 1014.41 | -80/040 | 136.50 | 20.60 | 36.00 | 15.40 | 0.66 |
| | | | | | | 58.65 | 59.40 | 0.75 | 0.33 |
| SH2DD002 | 547053.94 | 103496.18 | 1030.54 | -71/040 | 141.50 | 68.80 | 82.15 | 13.35 | 1.31 |
| SH2DD004 | 546849.11 | 103664.17 | 1012.13 | -65/040 | 138.10 | 0.50 | 3.90 | 3.40 | 0.54 |
| SH2DD005 | 546849.11 | 103664.17 | 1012.13 | -65/220 | 141.80 | 1.00 | 3.90 | 2.90 | 0.36 |
| | | | | | | 5.50 | 5.95 | 0.45 | 0.39 |
| | | | | | | 9.90 | 10.50 | 0.60 | 0.91 |
| SH2DD006 | 547167.90 | 103599.58 | 893.69 | -60/220 | 113.00 | 18.10 | 18.50 | 0.40 | 0.42 |
| SH2DD007 | 547245.03 | 103537.05 | 931.85 | -60/220 | 124.80 | 34.90 | 35.80 | 0.90 | 0.58 |
| SH2DD008 | 547323.34 | 103343.78 | 1042.30 | -90/- | 68.40 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 0.72 |
| | | | | | | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 0.56 |
| SH2DD009 | 547365.53 | 103363.13 | 1019.87 | -90/- | 68.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.37 |
| | | | | | | 36.00 | 38.00 | 2.00 | 1.47 |
| SH2DD010 | 547246.19 | 103473.94 | 985.55 | -90/- | 76.75 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.02 |
| | | | | | | 21.00 | 22.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 |
| | | | | | | 30.00 | 31.00 | 1.00 | 0.44 |
| | | | | | | 37.00 | 48.00 | 11.00 | 0.92 |
| | | | | | | 50.00 | 51.00 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| SH2DD011 | 547220.30 | 103440.77 | 1010.10 | -90/- | 75.65 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 0.52 |
| | | | | | | 13.00 | 14.00 | 1.00 | 0.33 |
| | | | | | | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 0.31 |
| | | | | | | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.31 |
| | | | | | | 24.00 | 25.00 | 1.00 | 0.62 |
| | | | | | | 41.50 | 47.50 | 6.00 | 1.21 |
| | | | | | | 53.50 | 54.50 | 1.00 | 0.39 |
| SH2DD012 | 547159.15 | 103518.15 | 985.97 | -90/- | 50.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.31 |
| | | | | | | 17.50 | 18.50 | 1.00 | 0.32 |
| SH2DD013 | 547126.48 | 103494.07 | 1007.67 | -90/- | 81.00 | 16.00 | 26.00 | 10.00 | 0.77 |
| | | | | | | 49.00 | 51.00 | 2.00 | 0.51 |
| | | | | | | 58.00 | 59.00 | 1.00 | 0.71 |
| SH2DD014 | 547073.86 | 103530.13 | 1001.96 | -90/- | 38.75 | 7.00 | 17.00 | 10.00 | 0.82 |
| | | | | | | 21.00 | 27.00 | 6.00 | 0.32 |
| | | | | | | 30.00 | 33.15 | 3.15 | 0.42 |
| SH2DD015 | 547055.99 | 103540.40 | 1005.93 | -90/- | 65.05 | 2.00 | 19.00 | 17.00 | 1.47 |
| | | | | | | 28.00 | 29.00 | 1.00 | 1.62 |
| | | | | | | 33.10 | 34.30 | 1.20 | 0.38 |
| | | | | | | 42.00 | 48.35 | 6.35 | 0.36 |
| | | | | | | 50.65 | 52.00 | 1.35 | 0.77 |
| SH2DD016 | 547062.07 | 103572.13 | 976.72 | -90/- | 55.00 | 9.00 | 24.00 | 15.00 | 0.66 |
| | | | | | | 36.00 | 37.00 | 1.00 | 0.48 |
| SH2DD017 | 547072.66 | 103599.12 | 950.80 | -90/- | 40.00 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 0.70 |
| | | | | | | 13.00 | 16.00 | 3.00 | 0.32 |
| | | | | | | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.54 |

| Criteria | Commentary |
| --- | --- |
| | **Historic results previously released to the ASX in the following reports:**<br>- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 31st December 2011<br>- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 30th June 2012<br>- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 31st December 2012<br>- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 31st March 2013<br><br>**Hutabargot Julu**<br><br>**Historic Dutch Exploration** (Jones, 2002): Dutch interests from 1910-1914 identified six mineralised vein systems in the southern and western areas of the Hutabargot Julu prospect. Two of these veins systems were investigated in some detail; surface and underground mapping over a length of 600m described extensive zones of silicification and brecciation 2m to 30m wide with a banded quartz-vein core of 0.2 metres – 3 metres width. Assays of the quartz core were reported as generally in the range 3-8 g/t Au and 5-100 g/t Ag with locally high values (maxima 34 g/t Au and 2,675 g/t Ag).<br><br>**PT Anatam Barisan Mining** (Jones, 2002): Parts of the PT Sorikmas Mining CoW area were previously held under an earlier CoW held by PT Antam Barisan Mining, a joint-venture between PT Aneka Tambang and CSR Billiton from the mid-1980's until 1992. They did mapping, ridge-and-spur soil sampling, trenching and drilled two shallow diamond holes at Hutabargot Julu. The soil sampling outlined an 350 x 600m zone of gold-arsenic anomalism and continuous-chip sampling from trenching returned up to 12 metres @ 3.7 g/t Au and 14 metres @ 2.8 g/t Au. No data was available on the drilling results. |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|




**PT Sorikmas Mining (1998-2013):** Exploration work completed by PT Sorikmas Mining up until the shut-down of activities in late 2013 included:

- Regional drainage geochemical survey (prospect highlighted by a 398 ppb Au BLEG anomaly);
- Airborne magnetics & radiometrics survey over the entire CoW;
- Geological mapping and rock sampling;
- Grid-based gold-multielement soil geochemical sampling (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony) on a 100m x 25m grid over the entire prospect;
- A ground dipole-dipole IP-Resistivty survey;
- Scout diamond drilling: 6,979-m in 57 holes, mainly in the southern part and westnrn side of the Hutabargot Julu prospect.

**Figure (Left):** Hutabargot Julu Prospect

Showing simplified geology, previously mapped veins. Location of 2010-2013 exploration drill holes (black) and proposed drill holes in the 2020 program.

Holes reported in the following tables of historic drill intercepts are shown on this figure (black; Hole ID's labelled).

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|

**Significant higher grade gold-silver intercepts from 2010-2013 drilling programs:**

| Hole ID | Collar Coordinates WGS84/UTM_z47N | | | Collar Dip/Az | Depth (m) | Mineralised Intercepts | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mE | mN | mRL | | | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) |
| HUTDD018 | 552814 | 96083 | 489 | -60/90 | 68.4 | 47.00 | 52.00 | 5.00 | 35.67 | 198 |
| HUTDD026 | 554427 | 96174 | 317 | -50/90 | 265 | 54.30 | 60.20 | 5.90 | 4.12 | 6 |
| HUTDD032 | 553194 | 96114 | 416 | -70/90 | 100 | 42.40 | 48.90 | 6.50 | 4.64 | 4 |
| HUTDD038 | 553209 | 95788 | 387 | -70/90 | 136.2 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 1.00 | 7.15 | 10 |
| HUTDD040 | 552042 | 95215 | 480 | -50/90 | 140.5 | 55.40 | 59.10 | 3.70 | 15.45 | 23 |
| HUTDD046 | 551700 | 97340 | 707 | -50/90 | 96.2 | 56.20 | 61.50 | 5.30 | 17.06 | 19 |
| HUTDD047 | 551660 | 97097 | 774 | -50/90 | 93.5 | 83.40 | 84.55 | 1.15 | 204.00 | 55 |
| HUTDD049 | 552042 | 95216 | 480 | -50/90 | 112.7 | 56.45 | 64.00 | 7.55 | 6.02 | 13 |
| HUTDD056 | 551418 | 97890 | 730 | -50/55 | 105 | 80.00 | 85.00 | 5.00 | 2.91 | 357 |

**Significant broad low-grade grade gold-silver intercepts from 2010-2013 drilling programs:**

| Hole ID | Collar Coordinates WGS84/UTM_z47N | | | Depth (m) | Depth (m) | Mineralised Intercepts | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mE | mN | mRL | | | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) |
| HUTDD001 | 553212 | 96082 | 400 | -70/90 | 80.15 | 13.00 | 23.00 | 10.00 | 1.56 | 2 |
| HUTDD022 | 553334 | 95603 | 413 | -90/0 | 74 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 1.58 | 5 |
| HUTDD038 | 553209 | 95788 | 387 | -70/90 | 136.2 | 112.50 | 122.20 | 9.70 | 1.67 | 2 |
| HUTDD042 | 552090 | 95301 | 483 | -50/90 | 115.7 | 51.00 | 62.10 | 11.10 | 1.80 | 30 |
| HUTDD044 | 552117 | 95532 | 557 | -50/90 | 81.2 | 34.40 | 47.30 | 12.90 | 1.47 | 267 |
| HUTDD045 | 552117 | 95532 | 557 | -80/90 | 84.9 | 46.95 | 63.75 | 16.80 | 1.43 | 237 |
| HUTDD050 | 552130 | 95221 | 491 | -55/310 | 100.7 | 2.60 | 20.20 | 17.60 | 1.38 | 27 |
| HUTDD051 | 552130 | 95221 | 491 | -90/310 | 59.3 | 1.80 | 39.00 | 37.20 | 1.93 | 21 |
| HUTDD052 | 552146 | 95309 | 520 | -90/0 | 110 | 24.20 | 53.00 | 28.80 | 1.56 | 86 |

- Intercepts reported as length-weighted average gold intercepts at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off with up to 2-m of consecutive internal dilution allowed; some of the longer reported intercepts may include several 2-m intervals of internal dilution but no single internal waste interval exceeds 2m. No high-cuts were applied.

**Historic results previously released to the ASX in the following reports:**

- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 31st December 2011
- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 30th June 2012
- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 31st December 2012
- Sihayo Gold Limited – Quarterly Report for the 3 months ending 31st March 2013