20 May 2020

ADDENDUM TO MARCH 2020 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Anova Metals Limited (**ASX: AWV**) (**Anova** or the **Company**) refers to its March 2020 Quarterly Activities Report announced to ASX on 24 April 2020.

The Company advises that the historical exploration results reported for Mac Ridge East and Golden Dome target areas at the Company's flagship Big Springs Project fall outside the existing JORC 2012 global resource of 1.03moz Au (16mt @ 2.0g/t Au) announced on 26 June 2014. Drill hole intercepts for Beadles Creek to South Sammy (Beadles Creek South) are within the Beadles Creek JORC 2012 Inferred resources, which demonstrates high potential for resource extension along strike. These areas represent promising greenfield and brownfields targets to expand the existing resource base.

For completeness, the JORC Table 1 and drill hole information for the historical exploration results at Beadles Creek South, Mac Ridge East and Golden Dome are included as appendices. This information should be read in conjunction with the Quarterly Activities Report announced to ASX on 24 April 2020.

This announcement is authorised by Dr Wang.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Result for the Big Springs Project is based on information compiled by Dr. Geoffrey Xue and Mr Andrew McDonald. Dr. Xue is a full time employee of Anova and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McDonald is a consultant to Anova and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McDonald is a shareholder of Anova. Dr. Xue and Mr McDonald have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Xue and Mr McDonald consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Big Springs Project is based on information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes, Principal Consultant Geologist – Trepanier Pty Ltd. Mr Barnes is a shareholder of Anova. Mr Barnes is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Barnes consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

This announcement contains reference to a Mineral Resource estimate, which have been cross referenced to a previous market announcement made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of estimate of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 – EXPLORATION RESULT DETAILS

Drill hole locations:

Hole_ID	Company	Year	NAT_Grid_ID	x (ft)	y (ft)	z (ft)	Dip	NAT_ Azimuth	Project Area
GW05-207C	Gateway Gold Inc	2005	NAD83_NevadaE_FT	551841	28728708	7666	-80	138	Beadles Creek South
SQ-10	Independence Mining	1992	NAD83_NevadaE_FT	551843	28728473	7735	-90	0	Beadles Creek South
SQ-11	Independence Mining	1992	NAD83_NevadaE_FT	551714	28728236	7738	-90	280	Beadles Creek South
SQ-12	Independence Mining	1992	NAD83_NevadaE_FT	551858	28728614	7700	-90	350	Beadles Creek South
SQ-14	Independence Mining	1992	NAD83_NevadaE_FT	551638	28728456	7655	-60	151	Beadles Creek South
GD05-08C	Gateway Gold Inc	2005	NAD27_NevadaE_FT	397168	2457668	7985	-71	221	Golden Dome
GD06-20C	Gateway Gold Inc	2006	NAD27_NevadaE_FT	397289	2455550	7843	-70	263	Golden Dome
MR07-1	Gateway Gold Inc	2007	NAD83_NevadaE_FT	557994	28722581	8150	-90	0	Mac Ridge East
MR07-3	Gateway Gold Inc	2007	NAD83_NevadaE_FT	557984	28722665	8171	-90	0	Mac Ridge East

Drill hole interval summary (Intersections >1.0 ppm gold):

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_ppm
GW05-207C	134.7	145.4	10.7	3.4
GW05-207C	210.9	218.5	7.6	3.2
SQ-10	144.8	146.3	1.5	3.3
SQ-10	152.4	153.9	1.5	5.5
SQ-10	170.7	173.7	3.0	2.6
SQ-11	187.5	193.5	6.1	2.6
SQ-11	204.2	207.3	3.0	2.3
SQ-11	102.1	103.6	1.5	6.9
SQ-12	157.0	176.8	19.8	3.1
SQ-14	184.4	189.0	4.6	5.7
GD05-08C	517.6	525.2	7.6	1.3
GD06-20C	39.6	45.7	6.1	2.8
MR07-1	1.5	9.1	7.6	3.5
MR07-3	9.1	18.3	9.1	2.7

Trenching interval summary:

SAMPLE	Trench	NAD83_Ft_E	NAD83_Ft_N	AU_PPM	Project Area
PS06-66	Trench 1	557974	28722562	2.35	Mac Ridge East
PS06-65	Trench 1	557979	28722564	0.26	Mac Ridge East
PS06-57	Trench 1	557984	28722565	2.16	Mac Ridge East
PS06-56	Trench 1	557987	28722565	1.43	Mac Ridge East
PS06-55	Trench 1	557992	28722567	1.82	Mac Ridge East
PS06-54	Trench 1	557997	28722567	1.16	Mac Ridge East
PS06-53	Trench 1	558002	28722570	2.04	Mac Ridge East
PS06-52	Trench 1	558007	28722572	2.81	Mac Ridge East
PS06-51	Trench 1	558012	28722574	2.28	Mac Ridge East
PS06-50	Trench 1	558017	28722576	2.79	Mac Ridge East
PS06-49	Trench 1	558021	28722576	4.10	Mac Ridge East
PS06-67	Trench 1	558026	28722578	2.70	Mac Ridge East
PS06-68	Trench 1	558031	28722578	0.69	Mac Ridge East
	65	**feet**	**@**	**2.04**	
LMT3 000-005	Trench 2	557999	28722480	2.64	Mac Ridge East
LMT3 005-010	Trench 2	558003	28722480	2.43	Mac Ridge East
LMT3 010-015	Trench 2	558007	28722480	1.60	Mac Ridge East
LMT3 015-020	Trench 2	558011	28722480	0.79	Mac Ridge East
JB06-111	Trench 2	558014	28722482	1.81	Mac Ridge East
LMT3 020-025	Trench 2	558015	28722481	1.41	Mac Ridge East
	30	**feet**	**@**	**1.78**	
M1-14	Trench 3	557993	28722598	1.13	Mac Ridge East
M1-13	Trench 3	557996	28722598	1.25	Mac Ridge East
D23336	Trench 3	557998	28722599	5.76	Mac Ridge East
	15	**feet**	**@**	**2.71**	
LMT2 20-25	Trench 4	557287	28723078	1.18	Mac Ridge East
LMT2 25-30	Trench 4	557293	28723078	0.78	Mac Ridge East
	10	**feet**	**@**	**0.98**	

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Supporting tables.

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration results for the Big Springs gold deposit in Nevada.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• Independence Mining Company Inc ("IMC") drilled 2,098 holes between 1982 and 1993 primarily on a nominal 50ft by 50ft (15.2m) spacing, decreasing to about 100ft (30.5m) by 50ft in places. Gateway Gold Corp ("Gateway") drilled 312 holes between 2003 and 2008 as either infill to these grids, or as extensional drilling, or as greenfields exploration drilling (Mac Ridge East). A total of 35 holes were completed at Golden Dome. • Gateway completed four hand-dug trenches at Mac Ridge East in 2006. • Anova completed 39 RC holes and 7 HQ sized diamond core holes in late 2014 at Big Springs. • Anova completed 17 HQ sized diamond core holes in late 2016 at Big Springs. • Anova completed 10 HQ diamond core holes in 2017 (assays for three further holes are pending) at Big Springs. • Samples were routinely collected at 5 foot (1.52m) intervals for Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes (DDH).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Gold occurs as very fine inclusions within finely disseminated sulphide mineralisation resulting in a moderate nugget effect. The sampling intervals are considered sufficiently small to yield statistically valid results given the nature of mineralisation encountered. Based on statistical analysis of field duplicates, there is no evidence to suggest samples are not representative.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Sampling procedures followed by all historic operators were in line with industry standards at the time (personal communication with senior staff and drilling companies in charge of previous work) – as are Anova's current procedures. • All RC samples collected by Anova to date were split at the rig using either a riffle or cone splitter to produce between 3 and 5kg of sample for shipment to the laboratory. • Diamond core was HQ size, and cut in half over mineralised intervals, using either a core-splitter or core-saw. • All samples were analysed. • For trenches at Lower Mac Ridge, chip samples were collected at five-foot intervals along the entire length of each trench.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond	• Anova's Big Springs database includes 2,410 historic drill holes (289,000 metres). IMC drilled both RC and diamond core. Gateway drilled 312 holes of which 141 were RC and 171 were HQ

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	diamond core. The majority of the IMC holes were drilled vertically while the more recent Gateway holes were inclined as in-fill or extension to the deposits. • The Golden Dome database contains 35 holes drilled by Gateway for 13,784m. A total of 15 holes were diamond core with or without RC pre-collars (10,785m) and the remainder RC. • Anova completed 39 RC holes and 7 HQ sized diamond core holes in late 2014 at Big Springs. The RC holes were drilled using a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. The diamond holes used HQ triple tube. • Anova completed 17 HQ sized diamond core holes in 2016 using HQ triple tube at Big Springs. • Anova completed 10 HQ sized diamond core holes in 2017 using HQ triple tube at Big Springs.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Core recovery data are available for 160 of the Big Springs Gateway holes. Nearly 90% of these data have recoveries above 80%. Core recovery is described as "good to excellent" by previous workers. • Core recovery data are available for 13 Golden Dome Big Springs holes. Core recoveries averaged 94%. • Core recovery data is available for all the Anova holes. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and recorded where significantly reduced. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. Although some sample loss is recorded in unmineralised overburden (glacial moraine), very little sample loss has been noted in bedrock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For the historic component of the database, it has not been possible to check sample recoveries and sampling methods. However, for Gateway and Anova drill holes, recovery data has been recorded, and field duplicates submitted and analysed.
	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.	• It was not possible, given the historical nature of the bulk of the database to make these types of assessments on the historic data.
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.	• Detailed lithological logs exist for the vast majority of the holes in the databases. Where these only exist in hard copy, they have been scanned and stored digitally. There is an ongoing work program where additional information from these logs that is not currently in the digital database (minerals, geotechnical, structural data) is being collated and included for future resource estimation and study work. • All Anova drillholes have been geologically and geotechnically (core) logged in detail. Dedicated geotechnical holes, as well as exploration holes drilled in key geotechnical zones previously

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		identified were surveyed with optical/acoustic televiewer by a local contractor.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure (DDH only), weathering and colour. Core photographs also exist for some of the Gateway holes and for all the recent Anova holes. • Base lithological descriptions were recorded for approximately half of the trench samples at Mac Ridge East. No photographs of the trenches have been located.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Lithological data exists for 2,149 of the 2,410 historic holes in the Big Springs database (90%). These drill holes were logged in full. • Lithological data exists for all holes in the Golden Dome database. These drill holes were logged in full. • All the recent Anova holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Diamond core was cut in half on site using a mechanical splitter or a diamond saw. Some quarter core has been sampled to perform check assaying by previous workers. • Historic RC samples were generally wet and split at the rig using a rotary device which was standard industry practice in Nevada at the time. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at that time. • Anova RC samples were generally dry and split at the rig using a riffle splitter. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at that time. • Anova diamond core was cut in half at their selected analytical laboratory (American Assay Labs in Reno, NV) using a diamond saw. Some quarter core has been sampled to perform check assaying by previous workers. Anova Metals core holes have coarse crush duplicates at regular sample frequency. • No information is available for Mac Ridge East trench samples.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Field QC procedures for Gateway drill holes and the recent Anova holes involved the use of certified reference material assay standards and blanks; as well as rig, reject and assay duplicates. • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available.
	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.	• For all Gateway drill holes, in the case of RC samples, rig duplicates were collected at regular intervals. Diamond core was “duplicated” historically every 60 to 70 core samples by submitting the remaining half core for analysis. Personal communication with senior staff

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		supervising the IMC drilling indicates that industry best practice was employed at the time. • Anova's duplicates were created for every 20th sample during the coarse crushing sample preparation process. • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, which is fine grained disseminated gold with minimal nugget effect. • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Historical assaying was undertaken at the following laboratories: Monitor Geochemical Laboratory, American Assay Laboratories, ALS Chemex Laboratory and Cone Geochemical. Most of the samples were assayed for Au by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy after roasting and acid digestion. Selected samples were analysed by Fire Assay, or by cyanide leach on either roasted or un-roasted pulps. These techniques are designed to report total gold. Gateway samples were submitted to ALS Chemex for Au by Fire Assay/atomic absorption (FA/AA). All samples in excess of 5g/t Au were re-assayed by Fire Assay with gravimetric finish (FA/Grav). In addition all samples were analysed for a suite of 34 elements with either an aqua regia or 4 acid digest and ICP/AES finish. • Anova's recent samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for Au by Fire Assay/atomic absorption (FA/AA). All samples in excess of 10g/t Au were re-assayed by Fire Assay with gravimetric finish (FA/Grav). • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available. Records indicate however that Gateway routinely submitted surface samples to ALS Chemex for Au by FA and multi element suite using 4 acid digest with ICP/MS finish.
	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.	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Hard copy logs of historical drilling show that umpire laboratory checks were undertaken to check the Monitor Geochemical Laboratory results. Previous workers have verified historical assay data by re-assaying of IMC diamond holes. • The Gateway drilling contains QC samples including field duplicates, coarse crush laboratory duplicates and laboratory pulp splits, certified reference materials and blanks. • The Anova drilling contains QC samples including coarse crush laboratory duplicates (every 20th sample) and laboratory pulp splits, plus certified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reference materials (every 50th sample) and blanks (every 50th sample). • No specific information for trench sampling at Mac Ridge East is available.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	• Independent consultant reports have been viewed that verify significant historic intersections in diamond core. • Twinned holes have been drilled along with drill holes fanned about a central collar. Visual inspections have been completed with original and twin holes showing comparable results. • Anova holes have infill between nearby historic holes and produced comparable assay results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary data was sourced from an existing digital database and compiled into an industry standard drillhole database management software (DataShed™). Records have been made of all updates that have been made in cases of erroneous data. The database is in the process of being enhanced with additional data sourced from both digital and hard copy logs. Data verification has been ongoing with historical assays and surveys being checked back against hard copy logs. All Gateway and Anova assays were sourced directly from original electronic laboratory files.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.
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.	• Collar surveys have been used from the supplied database. Where discrepancies occurred, these coordinates were edited only after checking against hard copy logs. This process will continue as part of the database enrichment. Downhole survey records have been checked against digital and hardcopy survey logs and where necessary additional surveys have been added to the database. All edits have been documented. All holes have been checked spatially in 3D and all obvious errors addressed. • All Anova drillhole positions were staked using total station DGPS by a professional surveyor.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The historic grid system uses the NAD 27 Datum, and the Nevada East State Plane projection in feet. Recent surveying has been completed in both Nevada East State Plane projection in feet using NAD83 datum plus UTMN Zone 11 using NAD83 datum. The database contains coordinates for all three projections.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic surface was sourced from digitized scanned pit maps from mine closure. Comparisons against current surface imagery were made and appear very accurate. DGPS readings were also made during site visits as an approximate check. A cm-scale accuracy drone-derived topographical survey was completed in 2016 by Reno-based ABOVENV, INC. Previous topographical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surveys compared well with the more recent survey.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The nominal drillhole spacing at Big Springs is approximately 50ft by 50ft (15m), is down to 40ft by 40ft in the Measured resource zones at 601 - and increases in places. Correspondingly, as the drillhole spacing increases and confidence in geological and mineralisation continuity decreases, the resource classification changes from Measured to Indicated to Inferred. Gateway and Anova holes have been drilled as infill to these grids as confirmation of mineralisation. • Golden Dome drilling does not have a consistent pattern. Numerous drill holes were drilled from some locations. Typical spacing between drill sites range from 150 to 300m.
	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.	• The mineralised domains at Big Springs have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classification applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	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.	• At Big Springs 2,125 out of the historic 2,410 holes were drilled vertically (88%). The remainder were drilled at angles of between 85^0 and 30^0 and azimuths of between 0^0 and 350^0. The orientation of the mineralisation is variable and no bias has been detected. • All but 3 of Anova's 2014 holes were drilled vertically into shallow dipping mineralised zones at the proposed 601 pit location. • Anova's 2016 and 2017 holes were drilled to intersect mineralised zones as close to perpendicular as possible. The orientations of mineralised zones were determined from previous angled drilling and no bias has been identified. • Insufficient data exists to evaluate Golden Dome in this regard.
	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 orientation-based sampling has been identified to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Gateway and Anova samples are stored at the Doheny Ranch located east of the Big Springs property. All samples were sorted here before being sent by a dedicated truck to either ALS Chemex or American Assay Laboratories in Elko. After analysis, all samples were returned and archived and coarse sample rejects discarded. Core is stored in wooden, plastic or wax-coated cardboard boxes and racked for reference, as are chip trays. There is no information regarding security of samples for work previous to Gateway's tenure at the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Gateway completed checks of historic assays with favourable comparisons. Anova has checked 5% of the collar and assay data in the supplied digital database against hard copy logs and found no material 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	• The Big Springs project tenements, comprising a total of 710 unpatented Lode Mining Claims (14,149 acres or 5,726 ha) are all owned by Anova. A Net Smelter Return of up to 3% is payable on some Claims to various parties. There are no known adverse surface rights.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• There are no known impediments. All liabilities with respect to the decommissioning of the open pit mines are the responsibility of AngloGold Ashanti N.A Inc.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Independence Mining Company Inc (IMC) drilled 2,098 holes between 1982 and 1993. These holes were both, reverse circulation (or "RC") and diamond core. There was also detailed blast hole drilling and sampling in the open pits. • Gateway drilled 312 holes between 2003 and 2008 of which 141 were RC and 171 were diamond core. The majority of the holes were drilled as in-fill or extension to the IMC drilling grids and as exploration holes at Mac Ridge East. • Gateway drilled 35 RC and Diamond holes at Golden Dome between 2004 and 2007.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Project's disseminated, sediment-hosted gold deposits have been classified by several authors as typical Carlin-type deposits. The Big Springs deposits are hosted predominantly within the flaser bedded siltstone of the Overlap Assemblage, which is Mississippian to Permian in age (30Ma to 360Ma), with structure and host stratigraphy being the primary controls on gold mineralisation. Mineralisation at North Sammy is typically hosted within black, highly carbonaceous siltstone and calcareous sandy siltstone. These units are generally located between the Argillic thrust of the footwall and the Schoonover thrust in the hangingwall. Individual high-grade ore shoots at North Sammy generally plunge moderately to the NNW and are controlled by intersections of E-W-striking faults with the NE-SW-striking Argillic thrust. The South Sammy Creek deposit is more complex with a series of controlling structures, in particular the Briens fault along the western margin. On the eastern side of the Briens fault, the thick, tabular South Sammy ore deposit forms a largely continuous zone that is semi-concordant with the permeable and brittle host rocks of the Overlap Assemblage. • The Mac Ridge East Prospect is believed to be located in the Hanson Creek formation – the main host to gold mineralization at Jerritt Canyon.
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, including	• The historic Big Springs drillhole database comprises over 2,000 historical drillholes completed between 1982 and 2008, while the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth plus hole length. 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.	Golden Dome database contains 35 historical drillholes completed between 2004 and 2007. Every attempt has been made to validate this drilling, and it has been compiled into an industry standard, relational database. The inclusion of every drillhole collar in the historical data compilation does not contribute any additional information to this report, as it does not constitute new exploration drilling which Anova was responsible for undertaking. •
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 1.0 ppm Au lower cut off has been applied, with only intersections >1.0 g/t considered significant. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Modelled ore zones at Big Springs have been intersected in multiple orientations by the different generations and types of drilling (e.g. RC vs. diamond core) and as such, there is high confidence in both the geological and mineralised zone. • All but 3 of Anova 's 2014 holes were drilled vertically into shallow dipping (10° to 20°) mineralised zones at the proposed 601 pit location. • Anova's 2016 holes were drilled to intersect mineralised zones as close to perpendicular as possible. • Anova's 2017 holes were drilled to intersect mineralised zones as close to perpendicular as possible. The orientations of mineralised zones were determined from previous angled drilling and no bias has been identified. All 2017 intersections are reported as downhole intersections. • The geometry and extent of mineralisation at Golden Dome is yet to be established.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See figures and plan map of the drilling provided in the text of the announcement.
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.	• The Big Springs database includes over 2,000 intersections used for resource estimation within the interpreted ore zones, while the Golden Dome database contains a further 35 holes. • All of Anova's drilling results received to date are reported.
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological	• All meaningful & material exploration data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further work planned includes extensional drilling, field mapping, surface sampling and/or exploration drilling.

Appendix 3: Mineral Resources Estimate – Big Springs Project (ASX announcement 26 June 2014)

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Combined		
Project	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**	**kT**	**Grade**	**Koz**
Big Springs (JORC 2012)												
North Sammy	346	7.0	77.9	615	3.1	62.2	498	2.8	44.1	1,458	3.9	184.1
North Sammy Contact				443	2.3	32.4	864	1.4	39.3	1,307	1.7	71.8
South Sammy	295	4.0	38.2	3,586	2.1	239.9	3,721	1.3	159	7,602	1.8	437.2
Beadles Creek				119	2.2	8.2	2,583	2.3	193.5	2,702	2.3	201.7
Mac Ridge							1,887	1.3	81.1	1,887	1.3	81.1
Dorsey Creek							278	1.4	12.9	278	1.4	12.9
Briens Fault							799	1.6	40.5	799	1.6	40.5
Big Springs Total	**641**	**5.6**	**116.1**	**4,762**	**2.2**	**343.3**	**10,630**	**1.7**	**570.4**	**16,032**	**2.0**	**1,029.9**

Note: Cut-off grade of 0.87g/t Au applied which represents the weighted average of domains estimated with 1.0 g/t and 0.8 g/t cut-off grades.

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