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ASX/TSX-V: JRV
OTC:JRVMF FRA:IHS

Jervois Mining 2019 Drill Programme, Uganda

HIGHLIGHTS

- 17 diamond drill holes (totaling 1,905 metres) completed at Kilembe to test high-grade Cu-Au anomalies. Partial results received with Phase 1 drilling highlights of:
  - 9.90m @ 1.37 grams per tonne gold ("g/t Au") from 29m – hole 19DDHS001
    Including 0.45m @ 9.98 g/t Au; 0.1 percent copper ("% Cu") from 34.05m
    Including 1.90m @ 3.59 g/t Au from 37.0m
  - 2.0m @ 723 grams per tonne silver ("g/t Ag"); 0.15% Cu from 127m – hole 19DDHS003
  - 13.5m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 32.5m – hole 19DDHS005
  - 1.8m @ 2.92 g/t Au from 50.7m – hole 19DDHS005
    Including 0.8m @ 6.26 g/t Au; 0.36% Cu from 50.7m
  - 1.0m @ 0.65 g/t Au; 1.66% Cu from 38.2m – hole 19DDHS012
  - 2.0m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 54.0m – hole 19DDHS012

- Groundwork at Kilembe extends mineralization at surface to over 6.0km strike length, with only 1.5km tested. New rock chip highlights include: 41.0 g/t Au; 20.5 g/t Au; 10.3 g/t Au and 9.8 g/t Au

- Drilling completed at Bujagali, which targeted a large <20km Cu–Co geochemical anomaly

- 10 diamond holes drilled at Waragi (totaling 1,740 metres). Early Phase 2 results include:
  - 1.0m @ 0.20% cobalt ("% Co") from 13.4m – hole 19DDHW010
  - 1.5m @ 0.23% Co from 13.5m – hole 19DDHW011

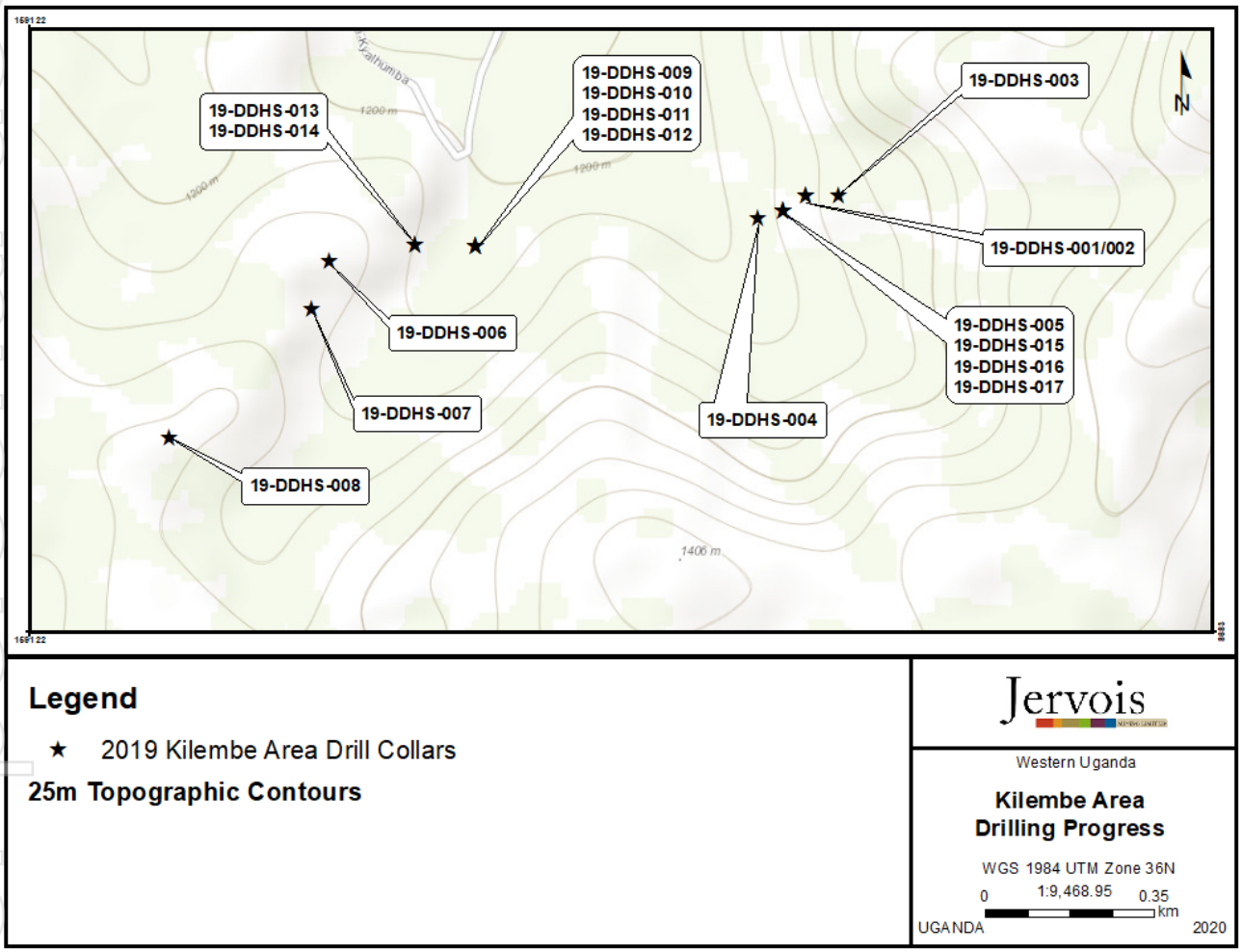
- Latest results continue to expand the prospective areas and improve understanding of mineralization at Ugandan properties

- Drilling has resumed at Kilembe following the year end pause; carryover expenditure from the Q4 budget is continuing with receipt of these drill results meaning 1H 2020 Ugandan field plans and budgets are being modified in light of these early but positive signs

Jervois Mining Limited (the "Company" or "Jervois") (ASX:JRV) (TSX-V: JRV) (OTC:JRVMF) (FRA:IHS) is pleased to provide an update on drill programmes at its Kilembe and Bujagali area properties in central and western Uganda, following partial receipt of confirmed assays from 2019 exploration.

Drilling at the Kilembe Area Properties targeted surficial Au-Cu mineralization detected through earlier geochemical programmes. In total, 1,905 metres of diamond drilling was completed in 17 holes drilled at the Kilembe Area Properties. The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1 and the drilling result highlights are in Table 1. Kilembe drilling has recommenced after the year end period and basis the early but positive results is expected to continue across 1H 2020.

Figure 1: Phase 1 – Kilembe Area Drilling



Further groundwork at the Kilembe Area Properties, including ground geophysics; soil and rock chip sampling, and prospecting have extended the strike length of mineralization at surface to over 6.0km, of which only 1.5km has been tested. Newly discovered rock chip sample highlights include: 41 g/t Au; 20.5 g/t Au; 10.3 g/t Au and 9.8 g/t Au. The surface rock chip samples are summarized in Table 2 and are shown on Figure 2.

Exploration planned during Q1 2020 within the Kilembe Area properties includes ground geophysics and further drilling. These initial results are currently being used to prepare field plans for 1H 2020.

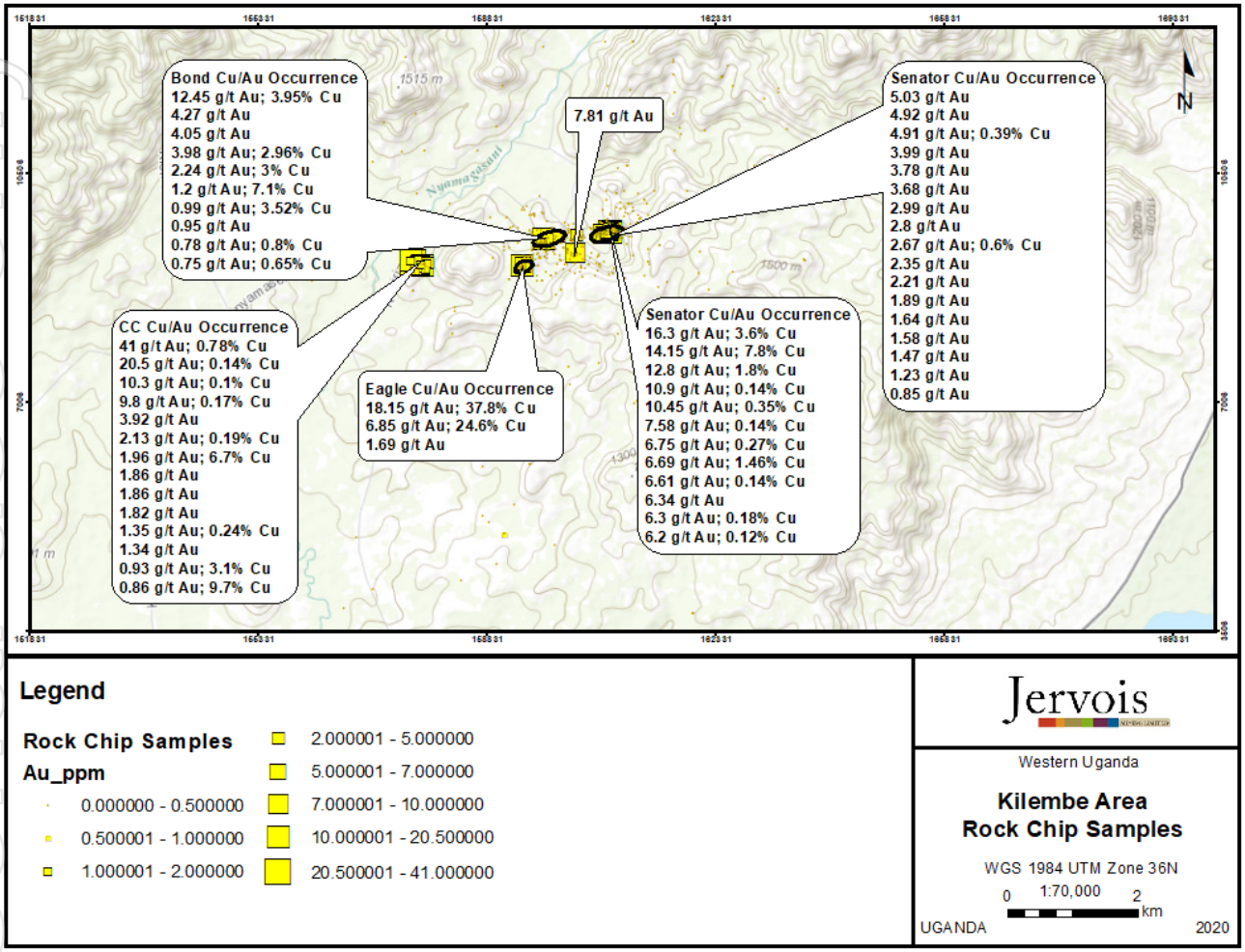
Table 1: Kilembe Area Drilling Highlights, Au > 0.3 g/t, Ag > 10 g/t; Cu > 0.1%*

Hole ID	Location UTM WGS 1984	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From	Depth To	Intercept	Au g/t; Ag g/t; Cu %*
19DDHS001	828690_X/9587_Y	-65	320	29m	38.9m	9.90m	1.37 g/t Au
			Including	34.05m	35.0m	0.95m	4.98 g/t Au
			Including	34.05m	34.47m	0.45m	9.98 g/t Au 0.1% Cu
			Including	37.0m	38.9m	1.90m	3.59 g/t Au
			Including	37.0m	37.90m	0.90m	5.74 g/t Au
19DDHS002	828690_X/9587_Y	-45	320	No Significant Results			
19DDHS003	828758_X/9587_Y	-65	320	127.0m	129.0m	2.0m	723 g/t Ag 0.15%Cu
19DDHS004	828591_X/9539_Y	-45	320	62.1m	63.1m	1.0m	1.68 g/t Au 0.14%Cu
19DDHS005	828644_X/9557_Y	-45	320	32.5m	46.0m	13.5m	0.52 g/t Au
			Including	33.5m	34.0m	0.50m	2.04 g/t Au 0.22%Cu
			Including	36.0m	37.0m	1.0m	1.74 g/t Au
			Including	40.5m	41.5m	1.0m	0.58 g/t Au 0.12%Cu
			Including	41.5m	42.5m	1.0m	1.55 g/t Au
				50.7m	52.5m	1.8m	2.92 g/t Au
			Including	50.7m	51.5m	0.80m	6.26 g/t Au** 0.36%Cu
19DDHS006	827701_X/9450_Y	-65	320	No Significant Results			
19DDHS007	827665_X/9351_Y	-45	320	No Significant Results			
19DDHS008	827369_X/9085_Y	-45	320	No Significant Results			
19DDHS009	828005_X/9482_Y	-45	320	49.0m	52.0m	3.0m	0.35 g/t Au 0.33% Cu
			Including	49.7m	52.0m	2.3m	0.43 g/t Au 0.4%Cu
			Including	49.7m	50.4m	0.70m	0.79 g/t Au 0.80%Cu
				66.0m	68.0m	2.0m	0.34 g/t Au
19DDHS010	828005_X/9482_Y	-65	320	59.0m	60.0m	1.0m	0.11%Cu
				66.0m	67.0m	1.0m	0.45%Cu
19DDHS011	828005_X/9482_Y	-45	300	44.0m	46.0m	2.0m	0.32 g/t Au
				71.0m	72.0m	1.0m	0.38 g/t Au
				106.0m	108.0m	2.0m	0.39 g/t Au
19DDHS012	828005_X/9482_Y	-45	340	38.2m	39.2m	1.0m	0.65 g/t Au 1.66%Cu
				54.0m	56.0m	2.0m	1.49 g/t Au
19DDHS013-017	Results Pending						

* As this is an initial drilling programme true widths are currently unknown.

**Sample was analyzed by screen fire assay due to the presence of coarse visible gold.

Figure 2: Kilembe Area – Rock Chip Sample Highlights*



*Rock chip samples are by their nature selective and are not necessarily indicative of the general geology or the grade within the Property.

Table 2: Kilembe Area Drilling – Rock Chip Sample Highlights Au>0.75g/t*

Sample Number	Type of Sample	Exploration Licence	Cu-Au Occurrence	Rock Type	g/t Au	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %
Y752268	Rock Chip	EL1722	CC	Gneiss	41	0.6	337	7,780	0.78
Y752266	Rock Chip	EL1723	CC	Gneiss	20.5	0.6	31	1,390	0.14
X569923	Rock Chip	EL1736	Eagle	Gneiss	18.15	47	24	378,000	37.8
X564729	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	16.3	0.7	20	36,300	3.63
X564730	Duplicate	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	14.15	1.2	66	77,900	7.8
X569913	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	12.8	0.6	130	17,950	1.8
X569941	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	12.45	20	2	39,500	3.95
A0300332	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	10.9	0.4	8	1,420	0.14
X564638	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	10.45	0.6	157	3,500	0.35
Y752257	Rock Chip	EL1724	CC	Gneiss	10.3	0.7	64	1,050	0.1
Y752254	Rock Chip	EL1725	CC	Gneiss	9.8	0.3	22	1,650	0.17
A0300275	Rock Chip	EL1736	No Occur	Gneiss	7.81	0	37	77	
A0306906	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	7.58	0.6	10	1,440	0.14
X564734	Rock Chip	EL1736	Eagle	Gneiss	6.85	23.7	35	246,000	24.6
X569914	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	6.75	0.6	18	2,750	0.27
X569912	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	6.69	0.5	62	14,550	1.46
X564637	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	6.61	0.5	19	1,450	0.14
X569936	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	6.34	0.3	14	925	0.09
A0306902	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	6.3	0.7	35	1,840	0.18
X569927	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	6.2	0.4	33	1,260	0.12
X569934	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	5.03	0	10	378	
A0306907	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	4.92	0.9	10	244	
X569937	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	4.91	0.3	10	3,900	0.39
A0300026	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	4.27	0	4	54	
A0300234	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	4.05	0.4	2	911	0.09
X569918	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	3.99	0	12	297	
A0300270	Duplicate	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	3.98	5.9	3	28,600	2.86
Y752262	Rock Chip	EL1726	CC	Gneiss	3.92	2.5	41	628	
X569931	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	3.78	0.5	18	586	
X569924	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	3.68	0.2	25	281	
A0306909	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	2.99	0	4	273	
A0300333	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	2.8	0.2	4	255	
X564728	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	2.67	0.2	39	5,950	0.6
X569919	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	2.35	0	26	137	
A0300303	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	2.24	6.1	5	30,000	3
X569933	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	2.21	0.3	3	250	
Y752258	Rock Chip	EL1727	CC	Gneiss	2.13	0.2	78	1,850	0.19
Y753038	Rock Chip	EL1728	CC	Gneiss	1.96	1.7	15	67,100	6.7
X569921	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	1.89	0	5	107	
Y752253	Rock Chip	EL1729	CC	Gneiss	1.86	0	4	23	
Y752265	Rock Chip	EL1730	CC	Gneiss	1.86	0	1	319	
Y752261	Rock Chip	EL1731	CC	Gneiss	1.82	0	13	268	
X564642	Rock Chip	EL1736	Eagle	Gneiss	1.69	0	13	137	
X569935	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	1.64	0.3	3	224	
A0306908	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	1.58	0.4	7	58	
A0306910	Duplicate	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	1.47	0	4	280	
Y752267	Rock Chip	EL1732	CC	Gneiss	1.35	0	201	2,410	0.24
Y752255	Rock Chip	EL1733	CC	Gneiss	1.34	0	60	427	
A0300331	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	1.23	0	8	67	
A0300268	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	1.2	13.8	2	70,700	7.1
A0300269	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	0.99	5.2	4	35,200	3.52
A0300307	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	0.95	0.3	7	299	
Y753040	Rock Chip	EL1734	CC	Gneiss	0.93	1	11	30,900	3.1
Y752263	Rock Chip	EL1735	CC	Gneiss	0.86	2.4	53	96,500	9.7
X569923	Rock Chip	EL1736	Senator	Gneiss	0.85	0	108	744	
A0300301	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	0.78	0.7	21	8,030	0.8
A0300302	Rock Chip	EL1736	Bond	Gneiss	0.75	1.2	10	6,480	0.65

Drilling at Bujagali targeted the Waragi anomalies detected through earlier geochemical and geophysical (IP) programmes, with 1,740 metres of diamond drilling completed: 10 additional holes were drilled at the Waragi area. The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 3. Target mineralization was intercepted though not with the consistency of width and grade necessary to support a potentially economic resource. Highlights are included in Table 3:

Figure 3: Phase 2 - Bujagali Drilling

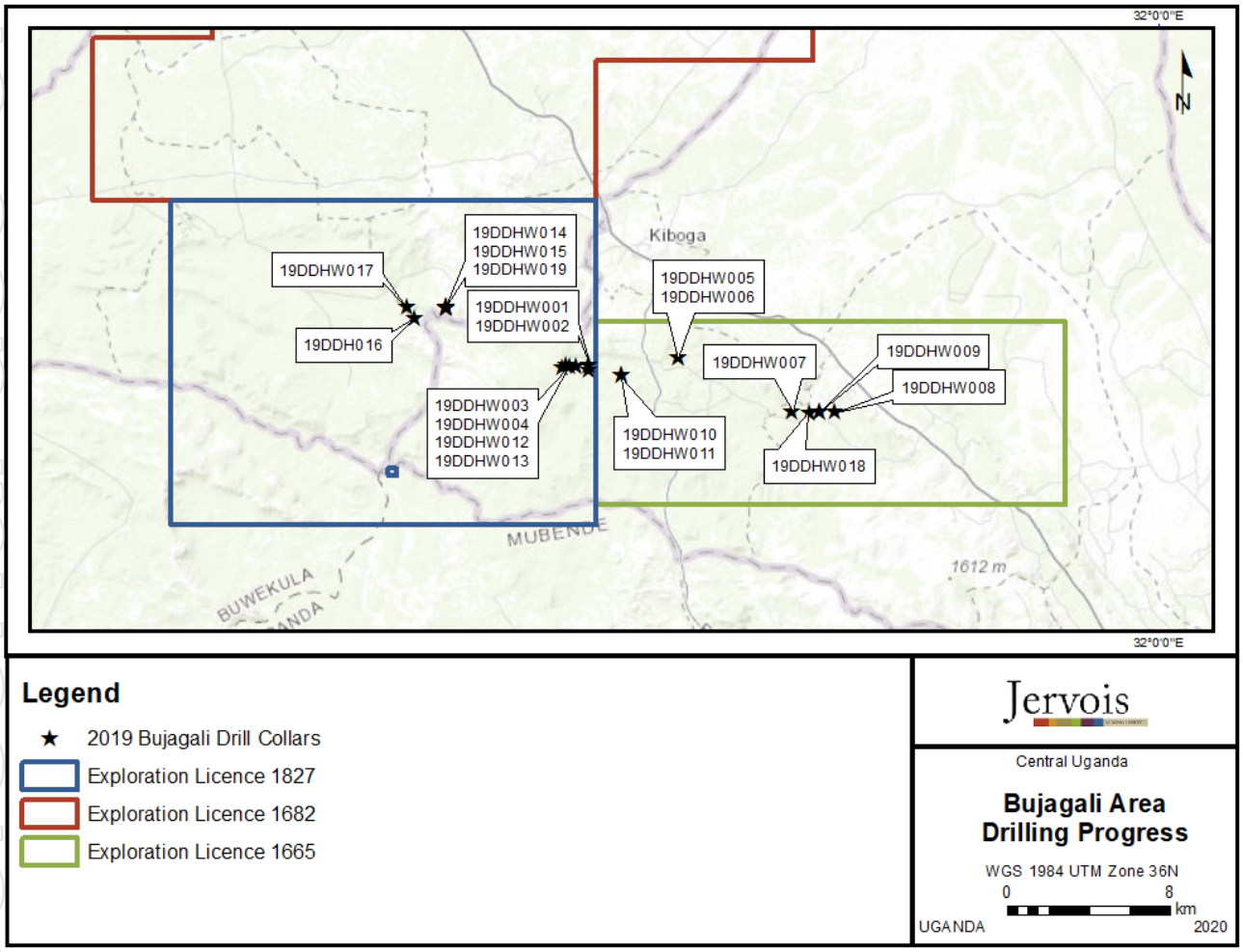


Table 3: Bujagali Drilling Highlights, Co > 0.15%, Cu > 0.1%*

Hole ID	Location UTM WGS 1984	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From	Depth To	Intercept	Cu % / Co %
19DDHW010	362284_X/95073_Y	-65	360	13.4m	14.4m	1.0m	0.20% Co
19DDHW011	362284_X/95073_Y	-45	360	13.5m	15.0m	1.5m	0.23%Co
19DDHW012	360000_X/95550_Y	-65	360	No Significant Results			
19DDHW013	359530_X/95575_Y	-65	360	No Significant Results			
19DDHW014	353610_X/98440_Y	-90	360	No Significant Results			
19DDHW015-019				Results Pending			

*As this is an initial drilling programme true widths are currently unknown.

These latest drilling results and high grade rock chips provide further encouragement to continue with the current exploration pace on Jervois' Ugandan projects for both copper-cobalt and copper-gold. The highly anomalous results achieved to date continue to expand the prospective areas and improve the understanding of the mineralization present. The Company will provide further information from the ongoing exploration as the results are received.

Quality Assurance

All rock and soil samples are sent to ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd, an independent and fully accredited laboratory in South Africa for analysis for gold multi-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy. Jervois also has a regimented Quality Assurance, Quality Control program where at least 10% duplicates and blanks are inserted into each sample shipment.

On behalf of Jervois Mining Limited,
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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Exploration is based on information compiled by David Selfe who is full time employee of the company and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Dean Besserer, P.Geol. who is the GM Exploration for the company and a member of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta. Both David Selfe and Dean Besserer have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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'. David Selfe and Dean Besserer consent to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclosure required for TSX-V Regulations

Qualified Person's Statement

The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by Dean Besserer, P.Geol., the GM Exploration for the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

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This news release may contain certain "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities laws. When used in this news release, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "target, "plan", "forecast", "may", "schedule" and other similar words or expressions identify forward-looking statements or information. These forward-looking statements or information may relate to exploration work to be undertaken in Uganda, the reliability of third-party information, and certain other factors or information. Such statements represent the Company's current views with respect to future events and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social risks, contingencies and uncertainties. Many factors, both known and unknown, could cause results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results, performance or achievements that are or may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements or information to reflect changes in assumptions or changes in circumstances or any other events affections such statements and information other than as required by applicable laws, rules and regulations.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	Sampling to date includes 2,401 diamond drill samples (from 27 diamond core drill holes); 21,646 soil samples; 3,173 rock samples, 26 Heavy Mineral Concentrates; 25 stream silt samples; 1,258 trench samples (rock); and, 379 trench samples (soil). All drill core was generally sampled on 1m intervals, contingent on geology and core recovery: Core was collected directly from the core barrel into core boxes, and Core samples were split in half, with the top half of the core analysed and other half retained as reference core in the tray. Core trays were clearly labelled with the hole number, tray number and metre intervals marked. Bottom-of-hole orientation line was marked prior to geological logging and sampling. Soil samples (B Horizon) are collected using a pick and spade to dig small pits which are filled back in after the sample is collected. The samples are collected in 4x6' kraft bags and closed/sealed with a zip tie. All sample information is recorded on hand-held devices utilizing the Fulcrum App. ALS Sample tag books are utilized for sample identifiers which are scanned and/or entered manually. The sample identifier is written on the bag and a tag is placed in the bag. Sample and site photos are recorded at every site. Devices are downloaded daily are all information is stored to the cloud. Rock samples (typically grab samples) are collected using a rock hammer. The samples are selective and are not necessarily indicative of mineralization. The samples are collected in 12x20 plastic ore bags and closed/sealed with a zip tie. All sample information is recorded on hand-held devices utilizing the Fulcrum App. ALS Sample tag books are utilized for sample identifiers which are scanned and/or entered manually. The sample identifier is written on the bag and a tag is placed in the bag. Sample and site photos are recorded at every site. Devices are downloaded daily are all information is stored to the cloud.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples were cut along the orientation line before being correctly placed back into the tray. The half-core was sampled, ensuring that the same side is consistently sampled, and placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number. Orientation lines are determined using a Reflex ACTIII orientation tool. Downhole measurements are recorded using a Reflex EZ-Gyro Kit at multiple intervals down each hole and always at the end of every hole. Field sampling followed Jervois protocols including industry standard quality control procedures. All samples were sent to ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd., an independent and fully accredited laboratory in South Africa ("ALS") for analysis for gold multi-element Induction Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy ("ICP"). Jervois also has a regimented Quality Assurance, Quality Control ("QA/QC") programme where at least 10% duplicates and blanks are inserted into each sample shipment. Sample representativity is ensured by: Diamond Core: For all drilling core was halved for sub-sampling with a diamond saw. Sample intervals range from 0.1 to 2 m in length, with majority of samples assayed over 1 m intervals. Rock grab samples are by their nature selective and are not necessarily indicative of the general geology of the property. Handheld XRF instruments were used to spot check rock grab and/or drill core for mineralization, however those results were not relied on. All sample results reported on are from ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd. Some Drill holes were lined with PVC piping and in most holes, downhole Electromagnetics were completed after drilling was complete. All of the drilling was diamond drill core (HQ/NQ). Typically, drill core was sampled on nominal 1m half core samples. All sample analyses were completed at ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	and/or ALS Chemex Vancouver, Canada. ALS is a global independent laboratory which is ISO accredited. Samples are received at the laboratory: Bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed and pulverized (-180 mesh soils; -75microns rocks) then riffle split; all samples are analyzed for 35 elements using ICP-AES and gold using 30 gram fire assay for soils and 50 gram Fire assay for rocks, both with an AA finish. Any samples with over-limits specific to base metals or gold are re-analyzed. Samples with visible gold were check analysed by using a screen fire-assay method.
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 tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	HQ casing/coring within saprolite yet the majority of the core was NQ Holes were generally angled from 45 to 90 degrees at varying azimuths. Reflex Orientation tool was used for structural orientations, and depths varied from 8.85m to 418.8m.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	All holes are teched and all intervals are measured for recovery and RQD's are calculated. Recovery % recorded in the geotechnical records as equivalent to the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run. Excellent recoveries were obtained from Diamond drilling. There is no bias noted between sample recovery and grade. Excellent recoveries were obtained from Diamond drilling.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,	Diamond drilling: Drill core is photographed and logged prior to sampling; Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail appropriate to support mineral resource estimation and mining studies. Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively; full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	percentage estimates on veining and sulphides. In total, 9,135m of diamond drill core have been completed. All drill holes are logged in their entirety.
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. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Core was half-cut lengthwise using a diamond saw along the orientation line. The half-core was sampled, generally on metre intervals. Samples are received at the laboratory: Bar codes are scanned and logged; samples are weighed and dried; samples are crushed and pulverized (-75microns rocks) then riffle split; all samples are analyzed for 35 elements using ICP-AES and gold using 50 gram Fire assay with an AA finish. Any samples with over-limits specific to base metals or gold are re-analyzed. For core sampling the same side is consistently sampled, half-core with the bottom of hole line is retained in the tray. The assay sub- sample is placed into sample bags labelled with the assigned sample number. One in 20 samples is duplicated where the core is quartered and a quarter cut sample is analysed as a duplicate. The remaining quarter samples is retained in the tray. Sample sizes of 2-3 kg are appropriate for the grain size of material. The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled.
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. • 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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks,	The ICP-AES and Fire Assay (50 gram) are considered total and are high quality. Jervois has a regimented Quality Control protocol which has consisted of systematic submission of blanks and duplicates in addition to those conducted at the laboratory. Precision levels for all blank and duplicate samples fell within acceptable ranges.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Since no economic intersections have been reported, independent verification has not yet been necessary. No holes have been twinned. Data is collected using a customized version of the Fulcrum app. The data is backed up systematically on and off site as well as on the cloud. As well, data is recorded using a master Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet and all location and assay data are compiled in a Microsoft Office Access database. All data below detection limit have been entered as zero. Samples received damaged at the laboratory, or with insufficient sample weight for analysis had the interval or location left blank, but in general were re-sampled and/or re-collected (specific to soils and rock grab samples).
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All collars were surveyed by trained surveyors using a Leica Differential GPS. Down-hole surveys were routinely carried out on all holes using a Reflex EZ-Gyro Kit. Trenches and surface samples were recorded using handheld GPS. All datum is collected and recorded in UTM WGS 1984. The 3D location of the individual samples is considered to be adequately established, consistent with accepted industry standards. Locations are shown on maps provided. Cross sections and a complete table of results are only reported when target mineralization was intercepted with the consistency of width and grade necessary to support a potentially economic resource
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	To date, due to the exploratory nature of the drilling, the spacing is highly variable. Similarly, rock grab sample spacing is random. Soil samples are collected in grids designed at varying spacings from >350m to 25m spaced samples. To date all exploration is exploratory and data spacing would not be considered sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples intervals are reported as weighted average grade.
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. • 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.	Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the host rocks. Drill holes were inclined between 45° and 90° to optimize intercepts of mineralisation with respect to thickness and distribution. Drilling with angled and vertical holes in most instances provides a representative sample across the stratigraphy.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All individual samples are bagged and sealed with a zip tie. Then individual samples are bagged in poly woven sacks and sealed with coded security seals. The laboratory reports all the security seals numbers to Jervois and any problems with the samples. To date, no sample shipments have had reported problems and/or a breach in security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Jervois protocols consist of a regimented internal QA/QC which match or exceed global industry standards. Thus far, due to the exploratory nature of the programme, no audits or external reviews have been conducted.