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Quarterly Activities Report

Highlights

1. Corporate restructuring well advanced with appointment of key management personnel and recapitalisation of the company with a successful two tranche capital raising.
    a. Announcement of a significant capital raising to raise up to $38.8 million (before costs)
    b. Cash at the end of the quarter was $12.8 million following completion of the Tranche 1 Placement
    c. Following completion of the Entitlement Offer and Tranche 2 Placement, the company will be debt free and have approximately $20 million cash
    d. Board and management refresh with the appointment of Colin Moorhead as Executive Chairman and Roderick Crowther as Chief Financial Officer

2. The Sihayo Starter Project progressed well with commencement of construction early works and advancement of engineering and permitting activities
    a. Project permitting continuing, targeting submission of the Republic of Indonesia Feasibility Study during November
    b. Commenced early works for the Sihayo Starter Project, including development of site access, initial land acquisitions, detailed TSF design and further development of community relations
    c. Additional work underway to optimise the project design and develop an operational readiness plan

3. Exploration recommenced with two rigs now in operation at Hutabargot Julu and reprocessing of regional data sets well advanced
    a. Forestry permit (IPPKH) granted allowing exploration activities in the Sihayo Gold Belt to commence, including the highly prospective Hutabargot area
    b. The primary exploration activities for the quarter included preparations for the Hutabargot drilling program, including construction of the exploration camp, engagement of workforce and mobilisation of drill rigs
    c. Historical regional geophysics across the CoW have been reprocessed, to be used for the next phase of target generation

Sihayo Gold Limited

ASX code: SIH

3,383,915,769 shares
AUD 2.4 cents per share
AUD 81.2 m market cap
AUD 12.8m cash

Board of Directors

Mr Colin Moorhead
Executive Chairman

Mr Misha Collins
Non-executive Director

Mr Gavin Caudle
Non-executive Director

Management

Mr Roderick Crowther
Chief Financial Officer

Mr Danny Nolan
Executive Director, Company Secretary

Registered office

c/ McCullough Robertson
11/66 Eagle Street
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Fourth Quarter Overview

Thursday, 29 October 2020 - The Company is pleased to report on its activities for the three months to 30 September 2020.

Health, Safety & Environment

Project personnel continued on a work-from-home roster in the first two months of the quarter, aligned with the directives of the Government of Indonesia and in the interests of the welfare of employees in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic and the increasing incidences of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

The Company resumed field activities on the Sihayo project on 1 September 2020 after the easing of travel and work restrictions by the Government of Indonesia. The return to site and resumption of field work by FIFO and local personnel were done in compliance with government regulations and under the Company's safety protocols, which included mandatory COVID-19 testing prior to travel and quarantining at the project prior to recommencing work. The Company has implemented a strict regime of COVID-19 workplace protocols and established standard operating procedures to help prevent the occurrence and transmission of the COVID-19 virus in the workplace.

The quarter passed without incident contributing to a Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) of 0 over calendar year 2020.

Community

Community support initiatives in response to COVID-19 continued during the quarter. These included the distribution of masks, sanitizers and food to communities within the general area of the Sihayo project, and coordination with Mandailing Natal Health Office regarding the socialisation of the regional COVID-19 prevention plan.

Socialisation of the Company's proposed exploration and development activities to the local community and government stakeholders continued during the quarter. The Company has strong support for its exploration and development activities from the local community and government and it continues to build on its social license to operate in the district.

Forestry Permitting

The PT Sorikmas Mining CoW largely covers state-owned 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.

An Exploration IPPKH permit for 13,217 hectares of forest covering the Sihayo gold belt was granted to the Company on 4 September 2020. This new IPPKH permit surrounds the Company's 485 hectare Operations IPPKH permit that contains the Sihayo Gold Project mine development area. The new Exploration IPPKH permit is valid for 2-years and allows the Company to undertake detailed exploration activities, including drilling at Hutabargot Julu and the Sihayo near-mine prospects.

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Exploration Potential

The 66,200 ha PT Sorikmas Mining Contract of Work (CoW) tenement, subdivided into two blocks, is located within the Barisan Mountains in North Sumatra and within the same highly prospective mineral belt that hosts the large Martabe gold-silver deposit located about 80 km northwest of the project area.

The PT Sorikmas Mining CoW contains numerous (+20) early to advanced stage gold, silver and base metal prospects that were defined through reconnaissance-style exploration campaigns between 1995 and 2002 (Figure 1). Detailed follow-up exploration conducted between 2002 and 2013 was largely focussed the Sihayo, Sambung, Hutabargot, Dolok, Tambang Tinggi, Tambang Ubi and Tambang Hitam prospects; including the estimation of gold resources on the Sihayo and Sambung jasperoid-hosted gold deposits (*See* https://www.sihayogold.com/site/investor-centre/asx-announcements SIH:ASX announcement dated 23 June 2020). The CoW remains vastly under-explored and offers excellent potential for major new mineral discoveries.

The CoW straddles a NW-SE trending collisional boundary separating two basement segments, the Late Palaeozoic West Sumatra terrane (eastern segment) and Mesozoic Woyla terrane (western segment). The West Sumatra segment is composed of intermediate-felsic volcano-sedimentary 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 is stitched by Mesozoic granitic intrusions. Tertiary rift basin volcano-sedimentary rocks disconformably overlie the basement rocks in parts of the CoW. Tephras derived from nearby Quaternary volcanoes cover parts of the CoW.

The CoW lies along the Angkola segment of a large bifurcation (jog) in the dextral-transcurrent Trans-Sumatran Fault Zone (TSFZ). The TSFZ has been the main control on seismicity, pull-apart basin development, sedimentation, uplift and erosion, volcanism, geothermal activity and associated mineralisation in this region since the mid-Tertiary. The multiple prospects identified within the CoW are aligned on several parallel mineral belts that follow fault strands extending this large dextral jog within the TSFZ.

The tenement is highly prospective for a spectrum of gold, silver and base metal mineralisation styles that are thought to be associated with telescoped porphyry-related magmatic-hydrothermal systems (Sillitoe, 2010). The multiple prospects identified with the CoW include jasperoid-hosted disseminated gold in carbonate rocks, intermediate-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver-base metal veins and stockworks, porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold stockworks and associated polymetallic skarns. The main mineralisation controls involve the interplay of regional fault structures, magmatic intrusions and associated geothermal activity in favourable carbonate and volcanosedimentary host rocks.

Exploration

The Company has developed an exploration strategy as an outcome from the exploration database consolidation and review completed in the previous quarter.

Hutabargot Julu Project – Advanced gold-silver target

The Hutabargot Julu target is an extensive largely untested 3.5 km x 3.0 km gold-multi element soil geochemical anomaly. It is located approximately 6 km southeast of the proposed Sihayo Starter Project site (Figure 2). Previous mapping over the prospect showed extensive areas of hydrothermal alteration in volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Local artisanal mining has exploited epithermal gold-silver veins located on the western and southern edges of the target over the past seven years. Previous scout drilling on these veins in 2011-2013 returned signicant gold-silver intercepts (Appendix 1). Hutabargot Julu is considered to be potentially prospective for a large-scale disseminated epithermal gold-silver deposit and locally, high-grade gold-silver veins.

Field preparations for a 5,500 metre scout drilling program commenced during September with drilling commencing in mid-October. Currently two rigs are in operation with one hole completed and two in progress (Figure 3). Samples from the first hole are being processed in the sample preparation lab in Medan and will be assayed at Intertek's Jakarta lab in early November.

Sihayo Starter Project – Near mine exploration

There is potential to discover additional sediment-hosted gold resources within a 5 km radius of the Sihayo and Sambung deposits. The prime exploration targets were identified from historical work along two mineralised trends, Sihayo-Hutabargot and Sihayo 3-4-5, which comprise the Sihayo gold belt. The initial focus for near-mine exploration is on the 800-metre long "Link Zone" between the Sihayo and Sambung gold resources (Figure 4). The Link Zone runs along the same ridgeline connecting Sihayo to Sambung and is underlain by the strike projection of prospective Permian limestone-volcaniclastic rock unit that hosts both jasperoid-gold deposits.

Recent mapping and encouraging gold results reported from surface sampling in the previous quarter confirmed the presence of large mneralised jasperoid boulders in soil. Previous shallow drill testing has confirmed the occurrence of mineralised jasperoids in the subsurface (*See* SIH/ASX 20 June 2020 Quarterly Report).

The Company plans to conduct step out drilling to test targets along strike and within trucking distance of the open pits defined in the Sihayo DFS, with the aim of identifying additional shallow oxide ore sources for the project. This program will follow the completion of the scout drilling program now in progress on Hutabargot Julu prospect.

Target Generation Project – Greenfields discovery program

The company has also commenced a greenfields discovery program to assess the potential for porphyry copper and epithermal precious metal deposits in the broader CoW. Our team has compiled all historical regional geology, geochemical and geophysical data sets and is in the process of integrating and interpreting these to generate specific targets for follow up work. To aid and accelerate this initiative Intrepid Geophysics has been engaged to reprocess and model available airborne magnetic and radiometric data. Their work commenced late in the quarter. An example of the magnetics image processing in progress is shown in Figure 5.

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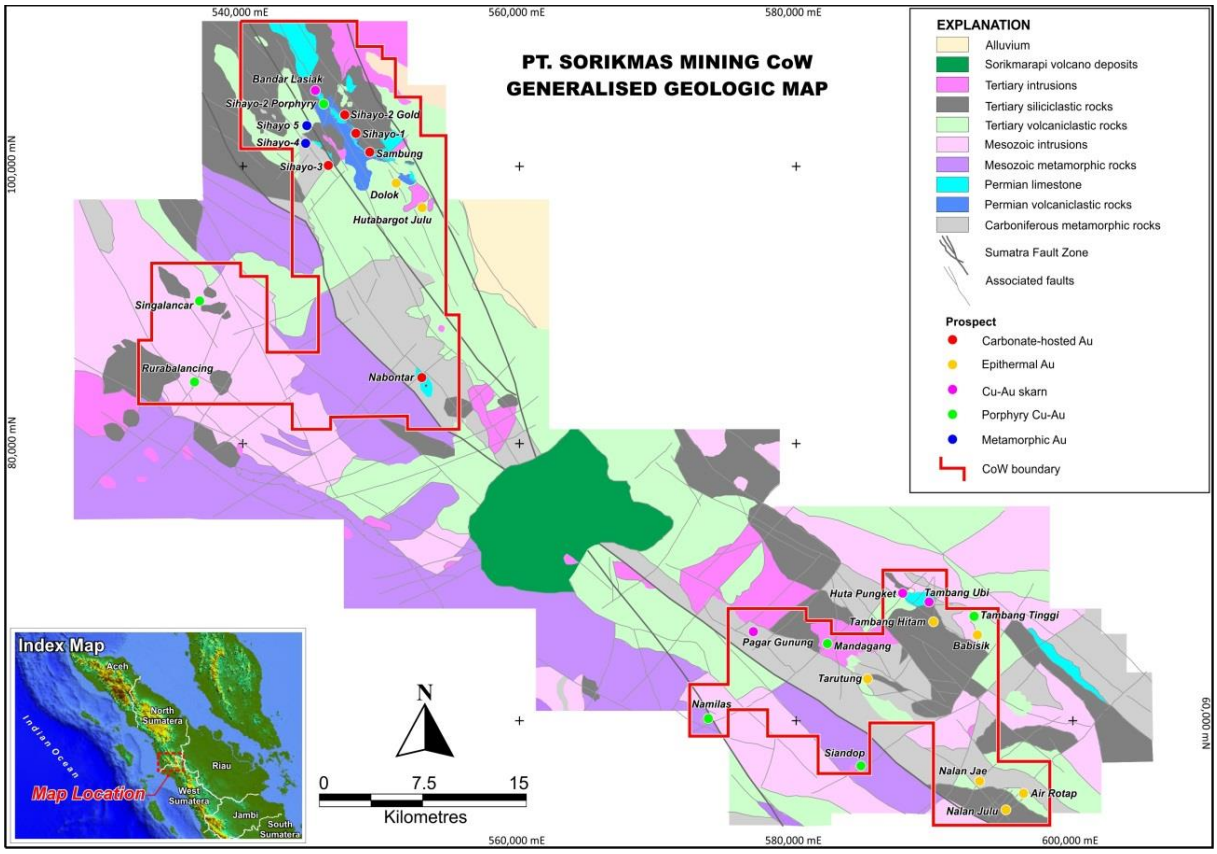


Figure 1. PT Sorikmas Mining CoW – Regional Geology & Prospect Locations

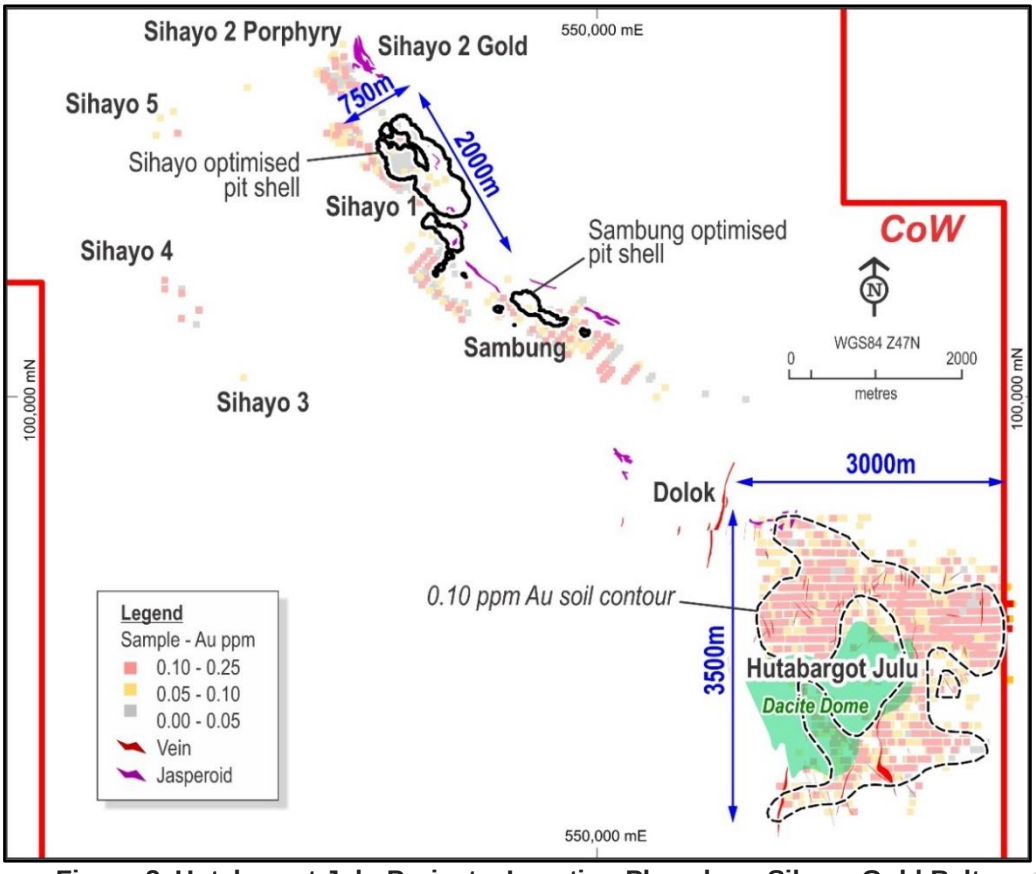


Figure 2. Hutabargot Julu Project – Location Plan along Sihayo Gold Belt

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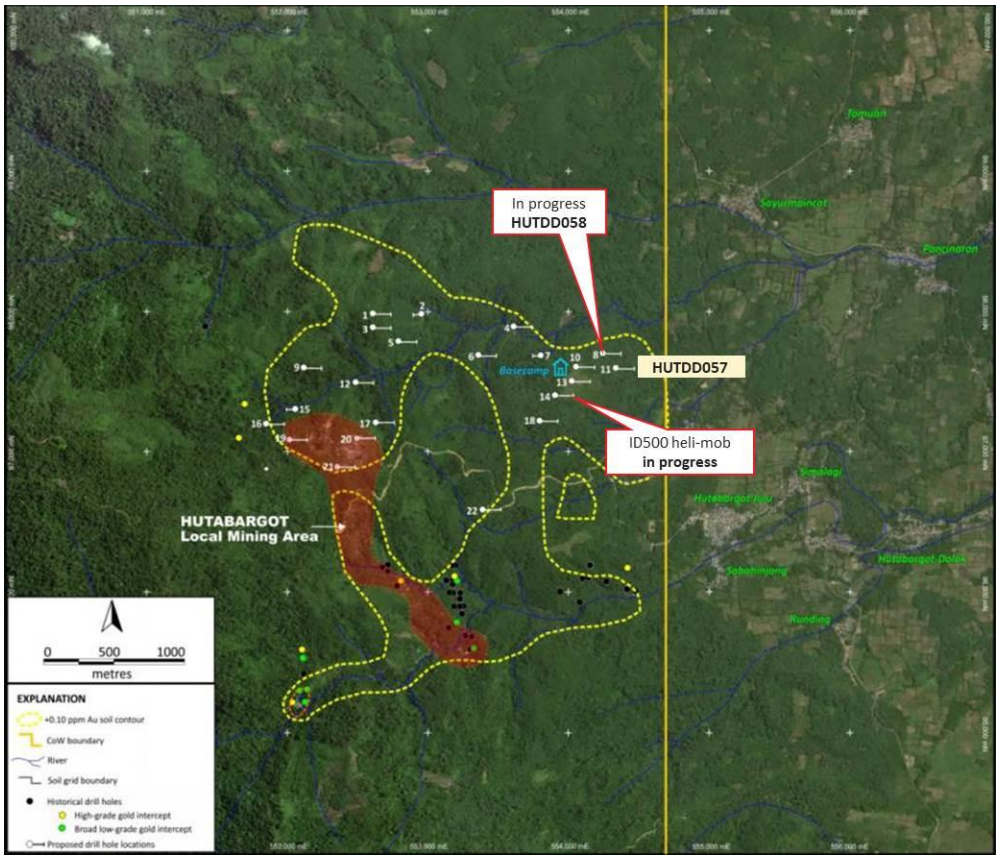


Figure 3. Hutabargot Julu Project – Planned Drill Hole Locations (White hole collar traces)

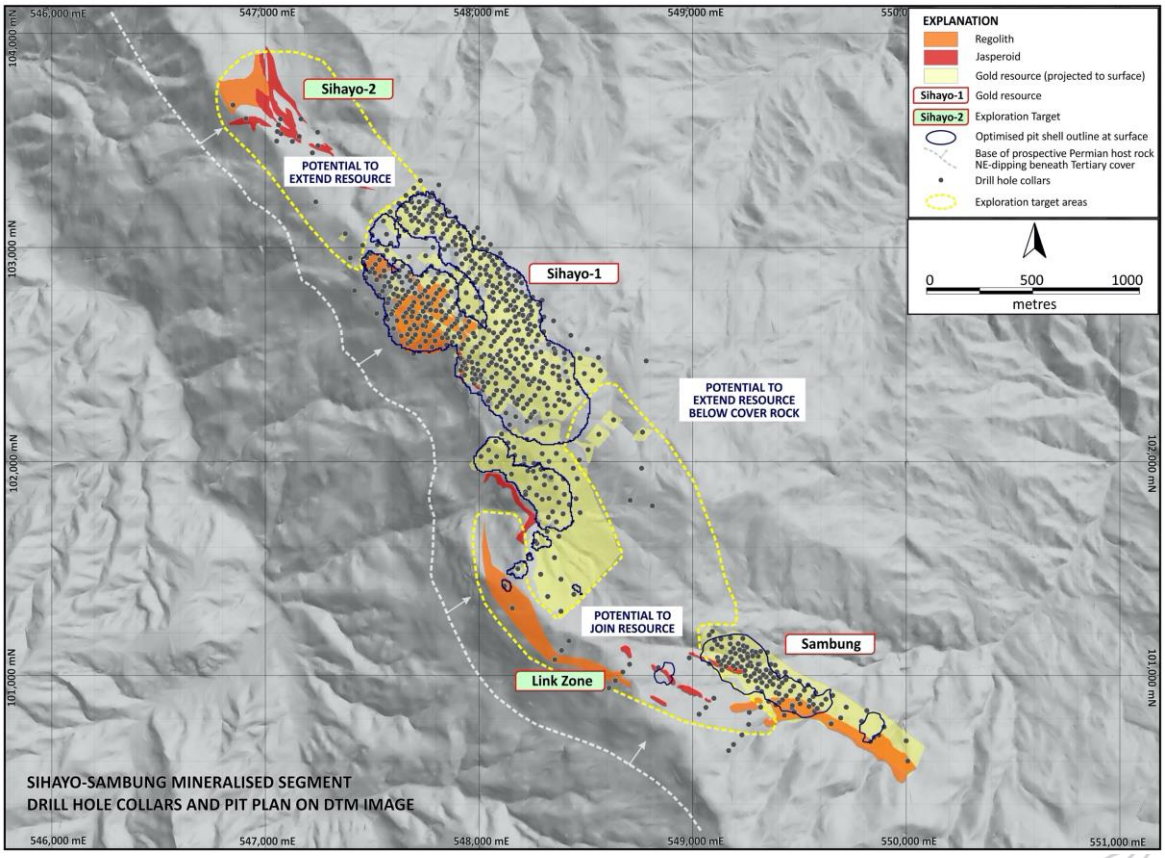


Figure 4. Sihayo Project – Near-mine Exploration Targets

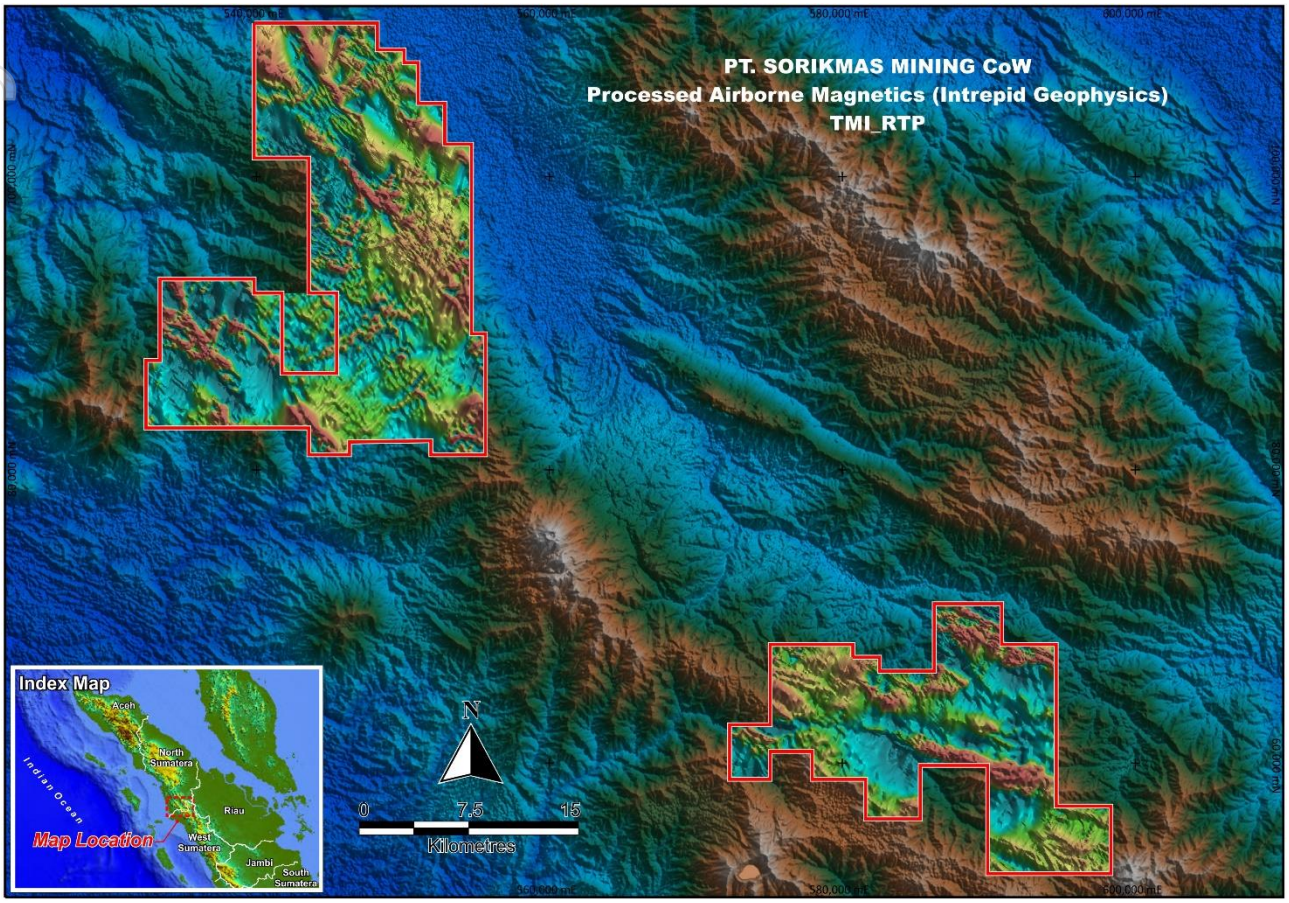


Figure 5. PT Sorikmas Mining CoW – Processed Airborne Magnetics – Total Magnetic Intensity, Reduced to Pole



Figure 6. Hutabargot Julu Project – Pre-Drilling Safety Meeting at Exploration Camp

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Figure 7. Hutabargot Julu Project – Spudding the first hole collar (HUTDD057)

Sihayo Starter Project

Project Early Works

The Company completed a Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) for the Sihayo Starter Project in June 2020. The DFS confirmed the project's viability, with a projected mine life of eight years producing approximately 635 koz recovered gold. Completion of the DFS has provided a clear forward work plan for the Sihayo Starter Project which focuses on the commencement of critical path items for the project, including early capital works, permitting and obtaining project finance for the development of the project. The capital raising announced on during the September quarter has provided the company with sufficient capital to pursue these critical path items.

The early works for the project include the establishment of site access, detailed TSF design, land acquisitions, environmental baseline works and engagement with relevant government and community groups. Appointment of local contractors for initial road widening works has commenced, along with the appointment of bridge design consultants for the construction of the Batang Gadis bridge required for site access.

The company has progressed permitting for the project, with the focus during the quarter being on the Republic of Indonesia Feasibility Study (**RoIFS**) approval. Submission of the company's

application is expected in the December quarter. An updated AMDAL (environmental impact assessment) application process will commence following submission of the RoIFS.



Figure 8. Sihayo Starter Project Early Works – Heavy equipment mobilization



Figure 9. Sihayo Starter Project Early Works – Widening of existing access

Project Optimisation Works

The DFS identified a number of opportunities to optimise the Sihayo Starter Project. These include optimisation of waste dump designs, optimisation of the mill feed schedule to account for the different ore types, processing optimisation as well as development of an operational readiness plan. Forward work plans for these optimisation studies were developed during the September quarter.

Corporate and Finance

Management Changes

During the quarter the company announced the appointment of Mr Colin Moorhead as Executive Chairman and Mr Roderick Crowther as Chief Financial Officer.

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Mr Moorhead has substantial gold project exploration and development experience, including the construction and operation of the Tujuh Bukit gold project during his tenue as CEO of PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk.

Mr Crowther has significant corporate finance experience in the mining sector through a variety of roles in investment banking, private equity and corporate business development.

During the quarter Mr Stuart Gula resigned from the Board of Directors and Mr George Lloyd resigned as Chief Executive Officer.

Financing

On 20 August 2020, the Company announced a major recapitalisation through an equity raising of up to A$38.8 million at $0.025 per share. The capital raising comprised of an unconditional placement of $14.3 million to institutional and sophisticated investors (**Tranche 1 Placement**), a non-renounceable entitlement offer on the basis of one new share for every three shares held (**Entitlement Offer**) and a $5.4 million conditional placement subject to Sihayo shareholder approval and Foreign Investment Review Board (**FIRB**) approval (**Tranche 2 Placement**). Shareholder approval for the Tranche 2 is being sought at the company's Annual General Meeting scheduled for 30 November 2020.

The capital raised will be used to retire all existing debt at the company, fund the initial 22-hole drill program at Hutabargot, fund early works at the Sihayo Starter Project and provide general working capital. Following completion of the Tranche 2 Placement, the company will be debt free with approximately $20 million of cash on hand.

During the current quarter the company has commenced initial discussions with financiers regarding funding options for full development of the Sihayo Starter Project.

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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.

Disclaimer

This announcement may or may not contain certain "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, which address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "targeting", "expect", and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "can", "should", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements, including those with respect to permitting and development timetables, mineral grades, metallurgical recoveries, potential production reflect the current internal projections, expectations or beliefs of the Company based on information currently available to the Company. Statements in this document that are forward-looking and involve numerous risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results are based on the Company's current beliefs and assumptions regarding a large number of factors affecting its business. Actual results may differ materially from expected results. There can be no assurance that (i) the Company has correctly measured or identified all of the factors affecting its business or the extent of their likely impact, (ii) the publicly available information with respect to these factors on which the Company's analysis is based is complete or accurate, (iii) the Company's analysis is correct or (iv) the Company's strategy, which is based in part on this analysis, will be successful. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise any such forward-looking statements.

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report

Section 2 Reporting of Historic Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
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%). 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. The current CoW is subdivided into two blocks however, through subsequent relinquishment the CoW currently covers an area of 66,200 hectares and is divided into two separated blocks. Tenure is until 2049 with potential to extend for two additional 10-year periods. The tenement is currently under the Operation/Production phase of the CoW. There is no future requirement for area relinquishment. 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). 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 is in the process of being constructed at Tor Sigompul located on the eastern side of Hutabargot Julu prospect; this camp will service the drillig activities over the next 6-months and beyond. The nearest villages are located within 2-km of the camp on the Batang Gadis river plain immediately the east of the northern block CoW boundary. 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. 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 prospects lies within protected forest but contains a mix of primary forest, local rubber plantations and areas of fruit and vegetable cultivation under informal landholdings. Much of the PT Sorikmas Mining CoW, including Hutabargot Julu prospect, is covered by state-owned 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

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Criteria	Commentary
	activities. The PT Sorikmas Mining CoW contains caveats that allow the company to conduct open-cut gold mining in protected forest. The Company holds a valid 485 ha *IPPKH (Operasi)* permit that contains the Sihayo mine development area and was recently granted, on the 4th September 2020, 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 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: • Carbonate-hosted jasperoid gold at Sihayo, Sambung, Link Zone, Sihayo-2, Donok and Sihayo-3 prospects; • Epithermal gold-silver veins and disseminated mineralisation at Hutabargot Julu (Dutch working), Dolok, Tambang Hitam, Tarutung, Babisik, Nalan Jae, Nalan Julu, and Rotap prospects; • Porphyry-style copper ± gold-molybdenum mineralisation at Rura Balncing, Singalancar, Sihayo-2 Copper, Mandagang, Tambang Tinggi, Namilas and Siandop prospects; • Polymetallic skarn at Pagar Gunung, Huta Pungket (Dutch working), and Tambang Ubi (Dutch working) prospects; • Metamorphic-hosted gold veins at Sihayo-4 and Sihayo-5 prospects. 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. 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. 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

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Criteria	Commentary
	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. 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. 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, 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*'. Historic resource estimates have only been previously announced on the **Sihayo gold deposit**, located about 5-km NW of Hutabargot Julu (*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 Hutabargot Julu prospect. Another hiatus in exploration activity occurred from 2013 to early-2019 due to lack of funding. 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 and Definitive Feasibility Study on developing the 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.
Geology	**Regional Setting** 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. 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

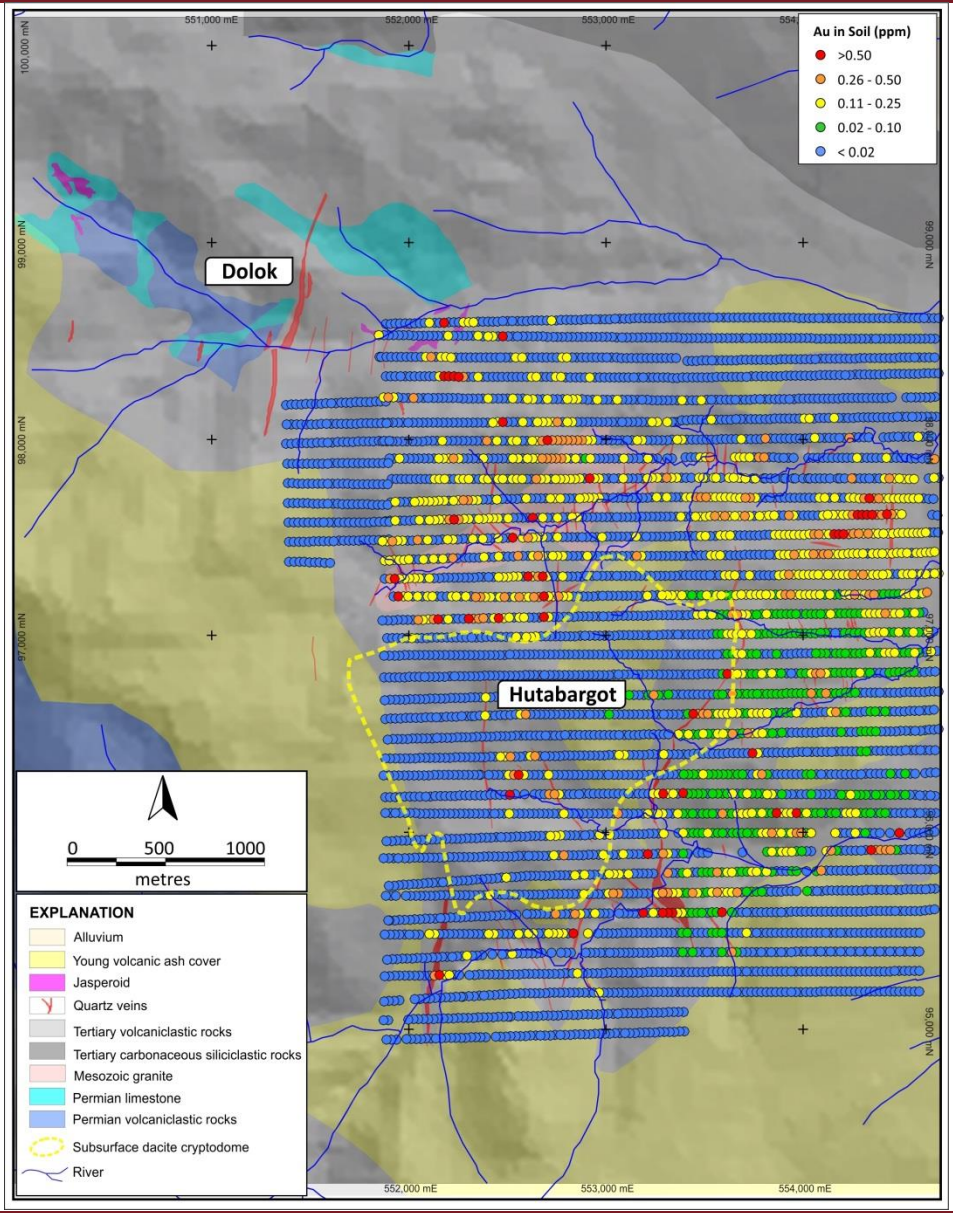
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Criteria	Commentary
	CoW and surrounding region. Younger volcanic tephras erupted from nearby Quaternary volcanoes (Eg. Sorikmarapi, Toba) mantle the landscape in parts of the CoW. **Sihayo Gold Belt** Straddles the Angkola fault segment and associated 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 are interpreted to be major structural controls on the alignment and evolution of Tertiary magmatism and mineralisation within the CoW. 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. **Hutabargot Julu Local Geology** 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. The prospect area is situated immediately to the west of the Panyabungan graben floor and 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. 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 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 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. 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-

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Criteria	Commentary
	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	There are no new drilling results relating to this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	There are no new drilling results relating to this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	There are no new drilling results relating to this announcement.
Diagrams	There are no new drilling results relating to this announcement.
Balanced reporting	There are no new drilling results relating to this announcement.
Other substantive historic exploration data	**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). **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. **PT Sorikmas Mining** (1998-2013) Exploration work completed by PT Sorikmas Mining up until the shut-down of activities in late 2013 included:

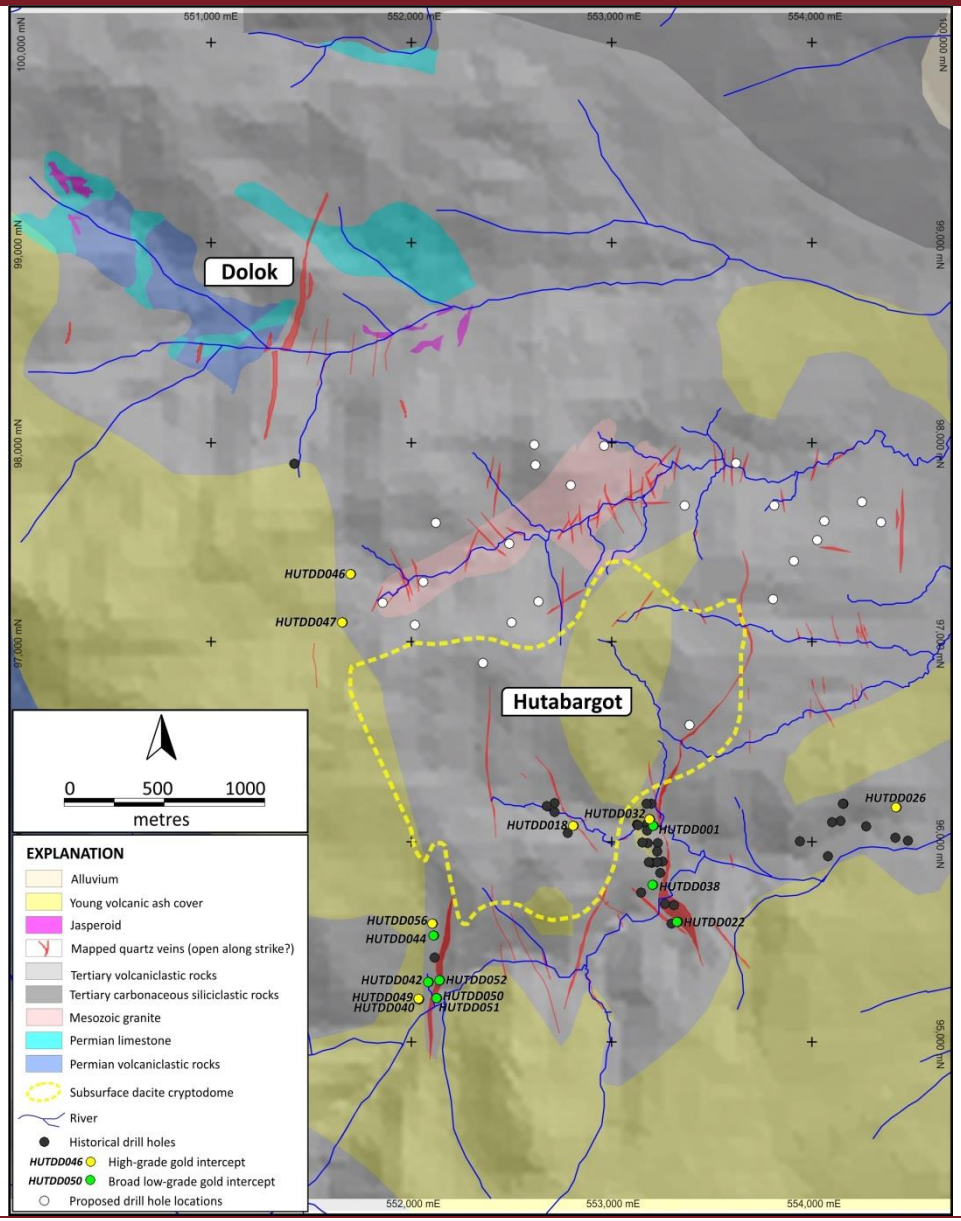
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Criteria	Commentary
	 • Regional drainage geochemical survey (prospect highlighted by a 398 ppb Au BLEG anomaly); • Airborne magnetics & radiometrics survey over the entire CoW; • Geological mapping and rock sampling; • Grid-based gold-multielement 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 wesetrn side of the Hutabargot Julu prospect. **Figure (Left):** Hutabargot Julu Prospect Showing the distribution of gold assay results in historic soil sampling.

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Criteria	Commentary
	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).

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Criteria	Commentary
	

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

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Criteria	Commentary

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 lpw-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

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