

22 SEPTEMBER

ASX: SKY

MAJOR TIN-COPPER SYSTEM CONFIRMED AT 3KEL-DORADILLA

- ◆ Drilling at the 3KEL Target, Doradilla has discovered wide, high-grade, primary zone tin-copper mineralisation over 1km with results including:

3KRC011: 32m @ 0.42% Sn from 66m Including;
9m @ 0.99% Sn & 0.31% Cu from 81m

3KRC012: 37m @ 0.31% Sn from 91m including;
1m @ 4.23% Sn & 0.20% Cu from 121m

3KRCD010: 4m @ 1.10% Sn & 0.21% Cu from 135m

- ◆ High-grade primary mineralisation is open for +2km strike and down dip at depth.
- ◆ Diamond drilling rig to be mobilised to follow-up these results.
- ◆ Tin price at record highs, now at **3.8x** copper price.



Figure 1: 20-year 3M tin price (AUD/tonne) (source: LME).

The Board of Sky Metals Limited ('SKY' or 'The Company') is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the 3KEL Tin-Copper Target at the Doradilla Tin-Polymetallic project in NSW.

DORADILLA PROJECT: TIN- COPPER (EL 6258, SKY 100%)

3KEL TARGET – RC AND DIAMOND DRILLING

Results from RC and diamond drilling at 3KEL completed by SKY in August 2021 has confirmed broad, high-grade tin-copper mineralisation over 2km long strike length in the primary zone, beneath an oxide tin-copper resource previously defined by past explorers.

Highlight results include:

- 3KRC010: 4m @ 1.10% Sn & 0.21% Cu from 135m**
- 3KRC011: 32m @ 0.42% Sn & 0.1% Cu from 66m Including,
9m @ 0.99% Sn & 0.31% Cu from 81m**
- 3KRC012: 37m @ 0.31% Sn from 91m including,
1m @ 4.23% Sn & 0.20% Cu from 121m**

These results complement December 2019 results from SKY drilling into the 3KEL primary zone, which included:

- 3KRC002: 6m @ 1.11% Sn & 1.48% Cu from 105m**

Prior to SKY, few drillholes had been completed into the primary zone with most historic drilling in the oxide zone, however all historic drillholes into the primary zone recorded potential economic intervals of >0.5% Sn (**Figure 2**).

The primary mineralisation remains open along strike for at least **2.5km**, evidenced by SKY's detailed magnetics data and rock chips collected assaying over 0.5% Sn (**Figure 3**). The target also remains open down dip for the entire +2km strike of the 3KEL target with predominately only shallow drilling to target near-surface oxide mineralisation completed in the past.

A diamond drilling rig is being mobilised to continue exploring the large strike and further depth extents of this exceptional 3KEL Target.

SKY Exploration Manager Oliver Davies commented "*SKY considers these results very significant and indicate a very large primary tin-copper system over at least 2km of strike. With very limited drilling, and mineralisation open along strike and depth, the 3KEL system has potential to evolve into a very large tin-copper deposit. The tin market has also tightened dramatically over the last 12 months as a result of increased demand from the electronics sector and dwindling supply*"

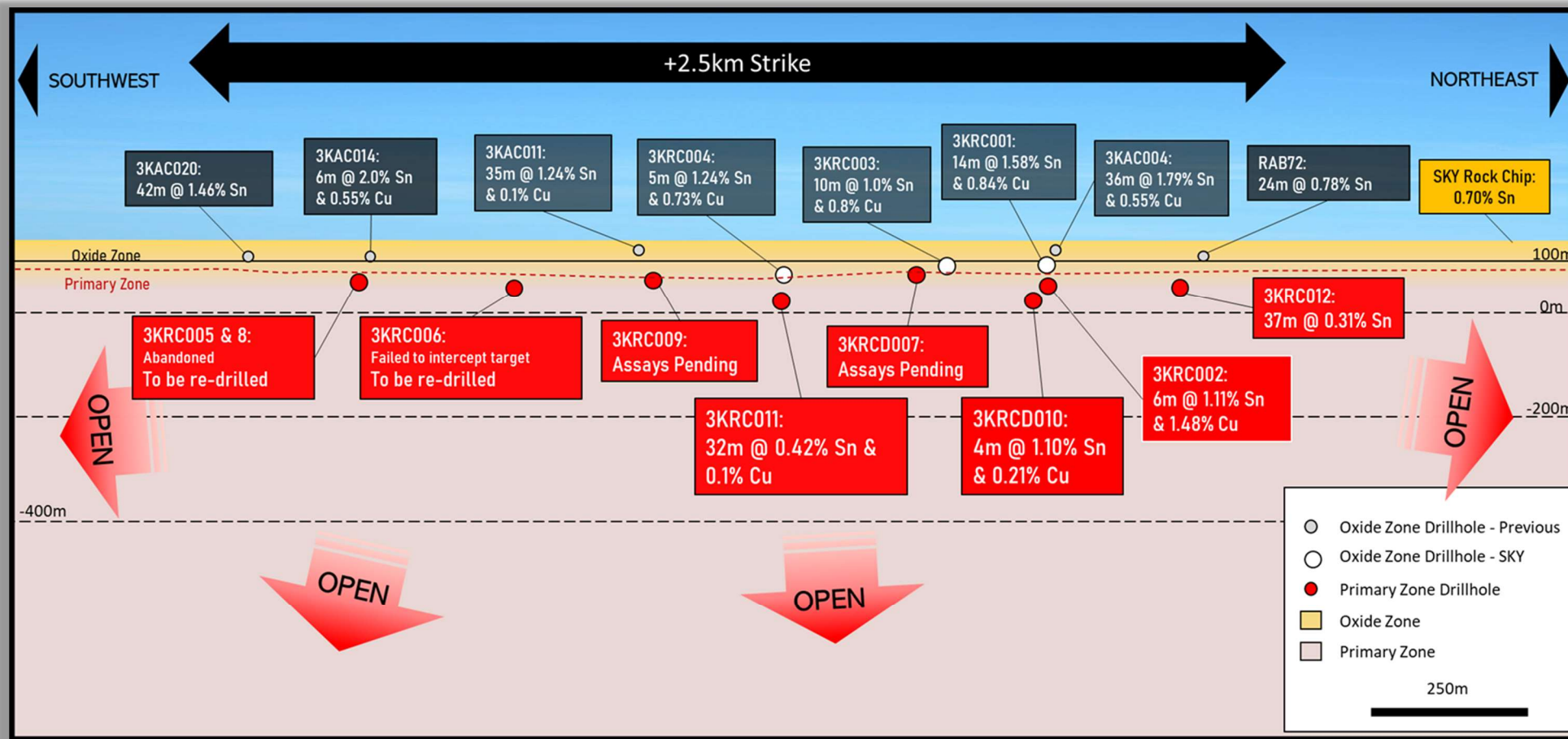


Figure 2: Schematic Long Section of the 3KEL Target.

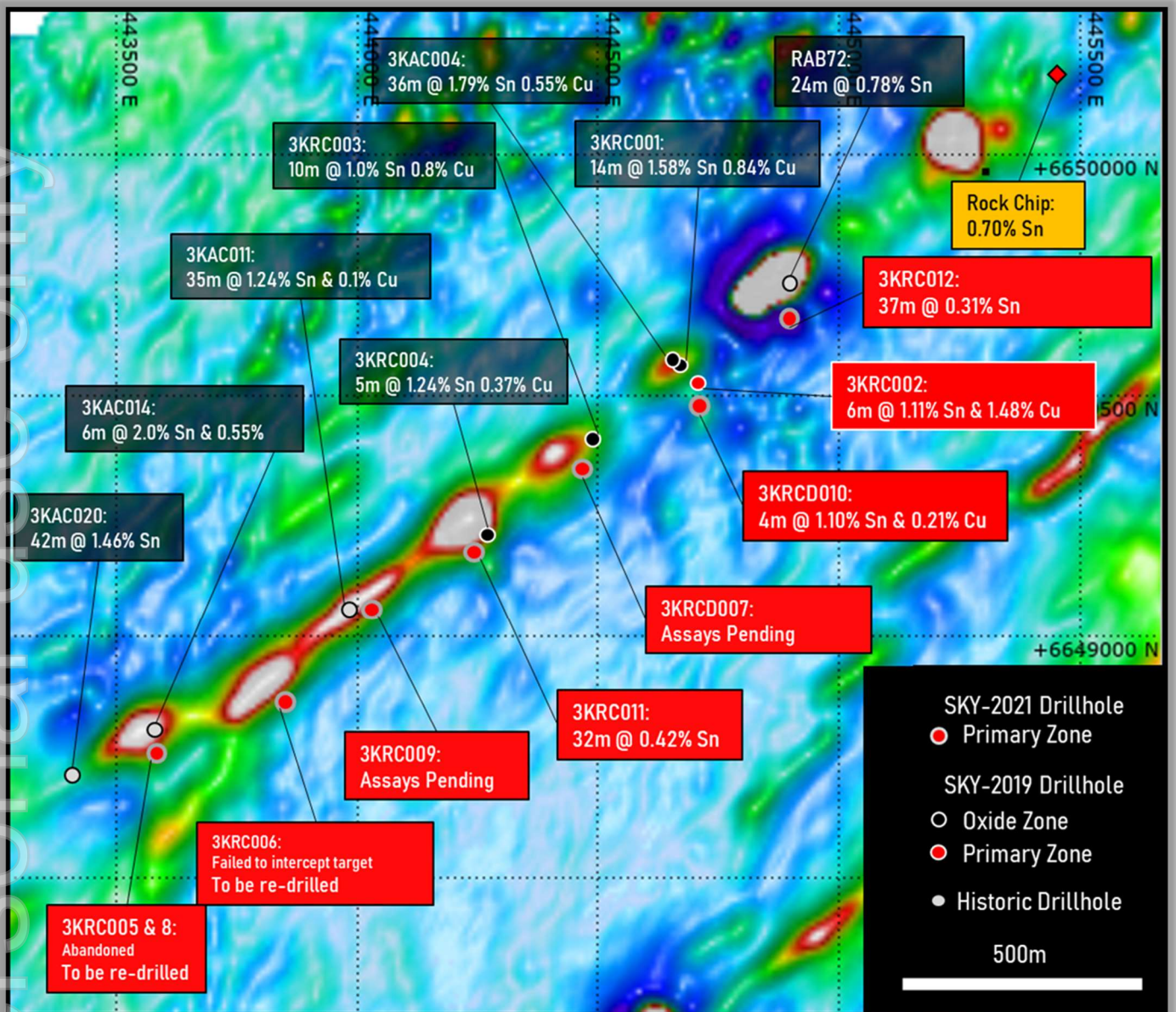


Figure 3: Plan View of the 3KEL Target with drillhole and rock chip locations overlying the first vertical derivative magnetics.

COMMENTARY

The 3KEL tin deposit represents the north-eastern 2.5km strike of the larger +14km long DMK tin skarn. The oxide zone at 3KEL, together with the neighbouring Midway deposit, represent a significant oxide tin deposit, which was the subject of a JORC 2008 mineral resource estimate (AMI:ASX Announcement 3 March 2008).

Previous drilling into the primary zone beneath the oxide tin deposit at 3KEL was extremely limited, with SKY's maiden drilling in 2019 recognising high grade, primary tin-copper mineralisation in hole 3KRC002:

3KRC002: 6m @ 1.11% Sn & 1.48% Cu from 105m

In 2020, SKY completed a detailed regional magnetics survey flown at 40m line spacing over the entire DMK line including the 3KEL Target. This has provided a strong targeting tool for SKY to design the most recent drilling programme to intercept primary mineralisation at the 3KEL Target.

Drillholes **3KRC005** and **3KRC008** were both drilled to intercept primary mineralisation on the southwestern zone of the 3KEL target. Both holes were abandoned due to poor drilling conditions before reaching the planned target depth and before intercepting the DMK skarn calc-silicate which hosts the mineralisation at 3KEL. These holes will be re-drilled using the diamond drilling rig in the imminent follow up campaign.

3KRC006 was targeted using the magnetics, however, preliminary assays and logging of this hole indicate it was terminated before reaching the target.

3KRCD007 was drilled as an RC pre-collar for a diamond tail to enable retrieval of diamond core to assist in characterising the primary mineralisation.

Samples from the diamond drill core and the RC pre-collar from **3KRCD007** have been submitted to the assay lab for analysis – assays are pending, due to be received in the coming weeks.

3KRC009 was targeted using the magnetics survey and successfully intercepted the DMK skarn with strong mineralisation intercepted from approximately 90m – Assays are pending.

3KRCD010 was drilled as an RC pre-collar with a diamond tail and was designed to intercept and characterise the mineralisation from 3KRC002 which was successfully achieved (**Figure 4**), with the hole recording a high-grade interval, which remains open at depth.

3KRCD010: 4m @ 1.10% Sn & 0.21% Cu from 135m

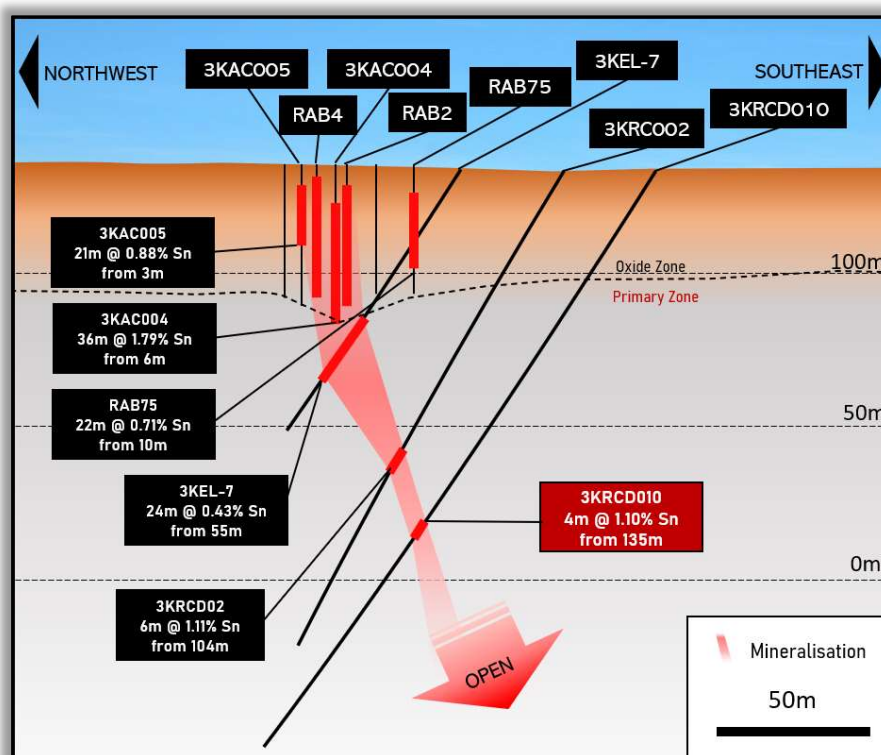


Figure 4: Cross section of drillhole 3KRCD010 with a 50m wide window looking northeast.

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3KRC011 was designed using the magnetics data to target a broad magnetic high. This hole successfully intercepted the DMK skarn with strong alteration and mineralisation present within the target from 66m (**Figure 5**).

3KRC011: **32m @ 0.42% Sn & 0.1% Cu from 66m Including,**
9m @ 0.99% Sn & 0.31% Cu from 81m

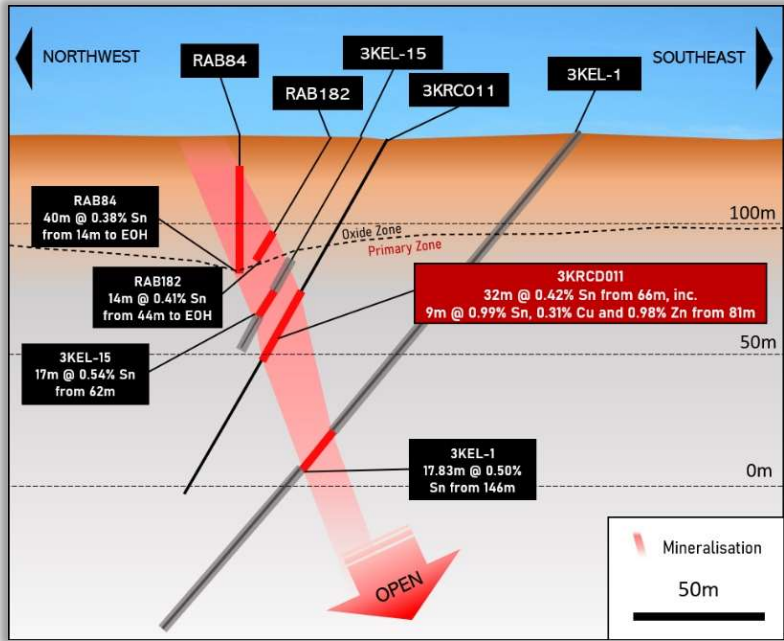


Figure 5: Cross section of drillhole 3KRC011 with a 50m wide window looking northeast. Grey zones mark where historic assays have not been recorded by past explorers.

3KRC012 was designed to intercept a broad magnetic high and successfully intercepted strong alteration and mineralisation over several intervals with three lodges containing tin mineralisation beginning from 44m down to 128m with EOH at 138m (**Figure 6**).

3KRC012: **37m @ 0.31% Sn from 91m including,**
1m @ 4.23% Sn and 0.20% Cu from 121m

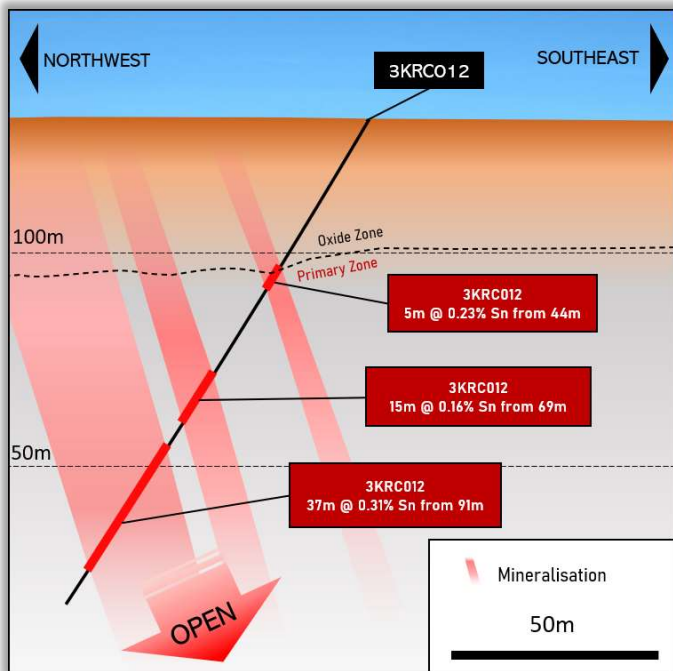


Figure 6: Cross section of drillhole 3KRC012 with a 50m wide window looking northeast.

3KEL TARGET – METALLURGY

Previous, limited primary zone drilling at 3KEL has identified the tin mineralisation represented as malayaite (calcium-tin silicate) and copper as bornite (copper sulphide). This mineralogy was visually confirmed in SKY's August 2021 drilling (see Figure 7, below)

SKY has held initial metallurgical discussions with a large tin smelting group indicating the malayaite-hosted tin in the primary mineralisation at the 3KEL Target is amenable to processing and smelting.

This is considered encouraging as previous metallurgical studies on the 3KEL oxide zone indicated +90% copper recovery by acid leaching, but poor tin recoveries. SKY has now commenced a scoping review of the amenability of 3KEL primary zone to metallurgical extraction, including the application of XRF and optical ore sorting.



Figure 7: Bornite (copper sulphide) with malayaite (calcium-tin-silicate) fluorescing under UV light in 3KRCDD10. Drillcore is 61.1mm wide for scale.

TIN PRICE

In August 2021, the LME tin price reach all time highs, on a combination of robust demand for solders in the electronics sector, and critical supply shortages. LME and Shanghai Futures Exchange stockpiles have each reached all time lows, with tin stocks falling below 2,000 tonnes, or less than 2 days of average global consumption. Reuters reports end users paying up to a US\$4,000/tonne premium over LME pricing to secure supply. The tin market is forecast to remain in supply deficit until at least 2025 (*source: Macquarie Bank*)

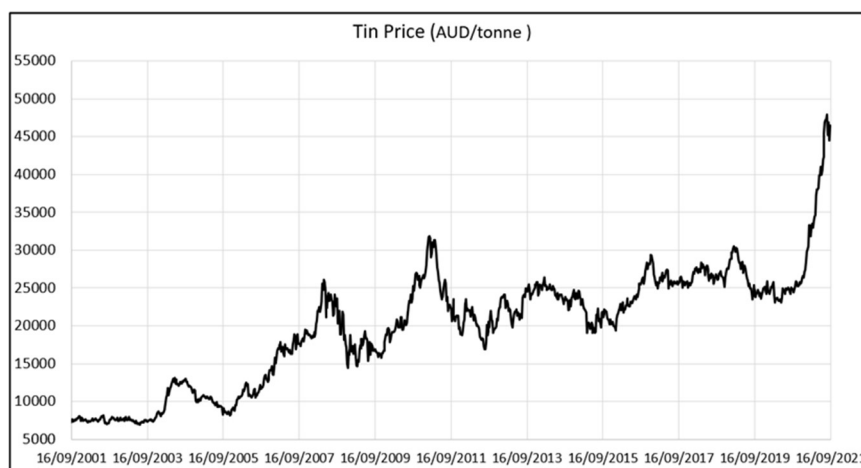


Table 1 – Doradilla Tin-Copper-Indium Project, 3KEL Target. Collar summary for drill holes.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)	Comments
3KRC005	6648746	443576	135.6	-60	323.8	72	Abandoned
3KRC006	6648872	443847	135.1	-60	323.8	156	
3KRC007	6649356	444459	132.8	-60	323.8	204.6	RC pre-collar with diamond tail; Assays Pending
3KRC008	6648756	443579	135.7	-60	323.8	66	Abandoned
3KRC009	6649051	444026	134.6	-60	323.8	156	Assays Pending
3KRC010	6649464	444698	132.7	-60	323.8	222.7	RC pre-collar with diamond tail
3KRC011	66491893	444238	131.9	-60	323.8	156	
3KRC012	6649663	444898	131.9	-60	323.8	138	

Table 2: Doradilla Tin-Copper-Indium Project, 3KEL Target. Significant drillhole intersections.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Sn	Cu	Zn	In	Ag	Comment
	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	
3KRC011	66	98	32	0.42	0.1	0.57	45.97	1.39	
including	81	90	9	0.99	0.31	0.98	94.01	2.85	
3KRC012	40	45	5	0.23	-	-	-	-	
and	69	84	15	0.16	-	-	22.48	-	
and	91	128	37	0.31	-	-	16.26	-	
including	121	122	1	4.23	0.20	-	42.4	-	
3KRC010	135	139	4	1.10	0.21	-	91.46	4.85	

Table 3: Doradilla Tin-Copper-Indium Project, 3KEL Target. Rock chip assays and comments

Sample ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Sn	Cu	Zn	In	Ag	Comment
			ppm	ppm	ppm	g/t	g/t	
GC20210804-1	445399	6650179	108	86.4	251	0.642	0.45	Float-ferruginous brecciated sediments from patch of scree on LHS of base line.
GC20210804-2	445399	6650179	167	103	399	1.055	0.28	Gossanous sediment with peacock tarnish.
GC20210804-3	445389	6650174	105	145	362	0.846	0.46	Ferruginous sediment with iridescent Mn-ox, fracture coating.
GC20210804-4	445419	6650132	7040	99.9	249	34.3	0.14	Gossanous sediment- small gossanous spots after sulphide with iridescent Mn-oxide coating.
GC20210804-5	445431	6650142	63	344	2920	29.2	0.2	Vuggy ironstone, possible gossan with secondary Fe-ox, some iridescent Mn-oxides.
GC20210804-6	445459	66501137	2890	196.5	1310	30.7	0.22	Subcrop Fe & Mn-oxide with iridescent coating.

This report has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

ABOUT SKY (ASX: SKY)

SKY is an ASX listed public company focused on the exploration and development of high value mineral resources in Australia. SKY's project portfolio offers exposure to the gold, copper, and tin markets in the world class mining jurisdiction of NSW.

GOLD PROJECTS

CULLARIN / KANGIARA PROJECTS (EL7954; EL8400 & EL8573, HRR FARM-IN)

Under the HRR farm-in, SKY has now earned an 80% interest in the projects via the expenditure of \$2M prior to the formation of a joint venture (ASX: 9 October 2019). Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous drilling at the Cullarin Project include 148.4m @ 0.97 g/t Au (WL31) including 14.6m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 16.2m, & 142.1m @ 0.89 g/t Au (WL28) including 12m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 25.9m. The Cullarin Project contains equivalent host stratigraphy to the McPhillamys deposit with a similar geochemical, geophysical & alteration signature. SKY's maiden drill program was very successful including core hole HUD002 which returned 93m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 56m.

CALEDONIAN / TIRRAWA PROJECTS (EL8920, EL9048, EL9120 100% SKY)

Highlight, 'McPhillamys-style' gold results from previous exploration include 36m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 0m to EOH in drillhole LM2 and 81m @ 0.87g/t Au in a costean on EL8920 at the Caledonian Project. The distribution of multiple historic drill intersections indicates a potentially large gold zone with discrete high-grade zones, e.g. 6m @ 8g /t Au recorded from lode at historic Caledonian Mines (GSNSW). A strong, robust soil gold anomaly (600 x 100m @ +0.1ppm) occurs and most drillholes (depth ~25m) terminate in the mineralised zone.

COPPER GOLD PROJECTS

GALWADGERE (EL6320, 100% SKY)

The Galwadgere project is located ~15km south-east of Wellington in central NSW. High grade copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected by previous explorers (e.g. 47m @ 0.90% Cu & 1.58g/t Au) and the mineralisation is open along strike and at depth.

IRON DUKE (EL6064, BALMAIN OPTION; EL9191 100% SKY)

The Iron Duke project is located ~10km south-east of Tottenham in central NSW. High grade copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected by previous explorers (e.g. 13m @ 1.56% Cu & 4.48g/t Au) and the mineralisation is open down dip to and to the south.

TIN PROJECTS

TALLEBUNG PROJECT (EL6699, 100% SKY)

The Tallebung Project is located ~70km north-west of Condbolin in central NSW. The project encompasses the historic Tallebung Tin Mining Field at the northern extent of the Wagga Tin Belt within the central Lachlan Orogen and is considered prospective for lode and porphyry-style tin - tungsten mineralisation.

DORADILLA PROJECT (EL6258, 100% SKY)

The Doradilla Project is located ~ 30km south of Bourke in north-western NSW and represents a large and strategic tin project with excellent potential for associated polymetallic mineralisation (tin, tungsten, copper, bismuth, indium, nickel, cobalt, gold).

NEW ENGLAND PROJECT (EL9200 & 9210, 100% SKY)

SKY has been granted two exploration licences in the New England Orogen covering areas of significant historical tin production - Emmaville & Gilgai. These areas were selected as they were considered to have considerable potential to host hardrock tin resource and limited modern day exploration has been conducted.



Figure 7: SKY Location Map

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rimas Kairaitis, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rimas Kairaitis is a Director of Sky Metals Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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'. Mr Kairaitis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

DISCLAIMER

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Sky Metals Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Sky Metals Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.



JORC CODE, 2012 - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – DORADILLA PROJECT

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<p>Drill core sampling is by sawn half core HQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.3m to 2.0m.</p> <p>All diamond drill core and RC samples were submitted to ALS Orange for preparation and assaying.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>For RC drilling, assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 50 samples.</p> <p>Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 30 samples for diamond drill core. All sample lab received weights show consistency with core recovery and interval length.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice.</p> <p>RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling. Where mineralisation has not been logged, 5m composites have been made by using a riffle splitter to combine equal amounts of samples from each 1m calico.</p> <p>Diamond drilling - core samples were taken at nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.3-2m. Core samples are cut in half, dried, crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc) 	<p>Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 110mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer.</p> <p>Diamond Drilling completed by drilling an RC hole pre-collar, when the mineralisation is reached then HQ coring begins from the base of the RC pre-collar.</p> <p>Core orientation was completed where possible for the HQ drill core.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assaying core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed 	<p>RC drilling - high capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination.</p> <p>Diamond drill core recovery recorded against intervals drilled as part of geotechnical logging to determine recovery. Recoveries are generally greater than 95% once in fresh rock.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples 	<p>Diamond drilling utilising triple tube drilling and short drilling runs employed to maximise core recovery.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Where samples recoveries are less than 95% there is no relationship observed between grade and sample recovery. Relationships between sample recovery and grade are not considered significant where recoveries exceeded 95% in fresh rock.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken by NBH and their joint venture partners when the holes were originally drilled. Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and extent of lithologies. Relationship between lithologies. Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. Location, extent, and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography 	<p>Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. Half core (HQ) & ¼ core (PQ) samples are retained in trays for future reference.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged 	<p>All core was geologically and geotechnically logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken 	<p>Diamond drilling - core was sawn with half core (HQ) or quarter core (PQ) submitted for assay. Sampling was consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry 	<p>RC drilling - the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling. Where 5m composites have been made, a riffle splitter is used to split equal amounts of each metre into the 5m composite.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique 	<p>Core samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples 	<p>SKY: Certified Reference Material (CRM) and blanks were inserted at least every 50 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the drill core results. The results of the standards were to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side were re-assayed. ALS conducted internal check samples every 20 for multielement assay.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC drilling - duplicate samples are collected of re-split intervals. Duplicates generally show excellent repeatability.</p> <p>No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples were cut in ½ for HQ and ¼ for PQ generally in down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.3-2.0m. This is considered representative of the in-situ material. The sample was crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. This was considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled 	<p>Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate</p>	

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total 	<p>Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Forty-eight elements Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested by four-acid digest then analysed by ICPMS (method ME-MS61).</p> <p>Sn and W assays were generated by lithium borate fusion XRF (method ME-MS85) – considered appropriate for these elements.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc 	Not applicable as no geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established 	Certified reference material or blanks were inserted at least every 50 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials were used to cover high grade, medium grade, low grade, and trace ranges of elements, with a primary focus on Sn and Cu.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	Drill data is compiled and collated and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary. The intersection calculations were viewed by >1 geological personnel.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	Twinned holes have been used by past explorers to validate the results achieved and have confirmed these historic results.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<p>Drill Hole Data including: meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility was collected and stored as physical and electronic copies or entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet was combined into a master excel spreadsheet as the drill hole database.</p> <p>Assay data was provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data was validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Hard copies of the assay certificates were stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices, and hole planning documents.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data 	Assay data is not adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor or on a local imperial or metric grid. Conversion of the local grid co-ordinates has been undertaken by previous exploration companies. SKY has used DGPS surveying of drillholes ($\pm 0.1m$) to accurately locate them.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used 	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55E, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control 	Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor or on a local imperial or metric grid. SKY has used DGPS surveying of drillholes ($\pm 0.1m$) to accurately locate them.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results 	At this early exploration stage, the data spacing is variable as the focus is on geological mapping and identifying new zones of mineralisation.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Not Applicable as no JORC-2012 resource estimate has been completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied 	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type 	Drilling was orientated to cross the mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material 	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known. The structural controls on mineralisation is considered well understood and consistent.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security 	Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Sky Metals who commissioned the drilling and transport samples from the drilling rig to assay laboratory. All samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped into larger tied polyweave bags, or placed in a stillage box and transported to ALS in Orange by SKY personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system and all assays are reported via email. Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time (minimum 3 years). The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 	The Company does not routinely have external consultants verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – DORADILLA PROJECT (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 	The Doradilla Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 6258 The tenement is 100% owned by Stannum Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Big Sky Metals Pty Ltd and Sky Metals Ltd.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	The conditions of the license for the Doradilla Project require the prior written consent from NSW Minister for Planning (Minister) before any change in effective control of the licence holder or foreign acquisition of substantial control of the licence holder. No impediments known.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	The Doradilla Project area has an extensive exploration history, with the tenement area subject to extensive past exploration within 22 previous exploration licences. The main DMK line skarn zone was discovered by North Broken Hill Ltd in 1972. Between 1972 and 1984 several companies, (North Broken Hill Ltd, Renison Ltd, Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd, Metals Exploration Ltd, and Preussag Australia Pty

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Ltd), drilled multiple diamond, percussion and auger drill holes on the prospect, defining a stratigraphically persistent, low grade, tin-bearing calc-silicate skarn. Significant exploration efforts were also completed by Shell Minerals, Cleveland Tin, Aberfoyle, Eastmet and Metals Exploration. More recent exploration was completed by Goldminco Corporation and YTC Resources (now Aurelia Metals), who completed aircore drilling programmes on 3KEL, the Doradilla deposit, as well as aircore and diamond core holes across a number of ultramafic serpentinite bodies, exploring for Avebury-style related nickel mineralisation.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i> 	The bedrock geology of EL6258 comprises units of low to moderate metamorphic grade phyllite, schist, slate, siltstone, and conglomerate that have been previously interpreted to be part of the Ordovician Girilambone Group. The mineralisation at Doradilla is mainly skarn/replacement tin/tungsten mineralisation hosted with the DMK Line. The DMK Line is a belt of calc-silicate skarns after limestone and marl that is up to 100m thick. This unit is considered to be a conformable part of the Devonian stratigraphy. Other calc silicates have been located at Doradilla Trig, Wednesday Shaft and Northern Shaft. Post-dating deformation and regional metamorphism is the emplacement of a large fractioned A-type granite batholith with an evolved suite of quartz porphyry dykes (the Midway Granite), interpreted to be the source of mineralising fluids at Doradilla. Recent dating has demonstrated a Triassic age for these intrusions. Mineralisation appears to be related to emplacement of this batholith.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> - <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level–elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> - <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> - <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> - <i>hole length</i> • <i>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.</i> 	See body of announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated</i> 	Where reported, drilling results from the Doradilla Project have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% Sn have been used to calculate intercepts. No high cut-off has been applied.
		Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
		No metal equivalences quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results-</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>if the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> - <i>if it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	Orientated drill core used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Lode orientation of the 3KEL mineralisation is well constrained by previous drilling and outcrop.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	See body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples—size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	Further work is imminent to continue exploring the tenement. See body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	See body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020.