ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 OCTOBER 2021

WIDE, STRONG TIN RESULTS CONTINUE FROM 3KEL-DORADILLA

- Drilling at the 3KEL Target has intercepted additional wide, strong, primary zone tin-copper mineralisation with new results including:

  3KRCD007: **42m @ 0.41% Sn from 37m including; 7m @ 1.31% Sn & 0.22% Cu from 63m**

  3KRC009: **14m @ 0.46% Sn from 106m including; 7m @ 0.77% Sn from 108m**

- Strong primary mineralisation remains open for **+2km** strike and down dip at depth
- Recent results highlight strong continuity of high-grade mineralisation
- Diamond drilling rig is mobilising to follow-up these latest results
- Tin price maintaining record highs at +AUD$50,000/tonne

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

Additional results from the RC and diamond drilling at 3KEL completed by SKY in August 2021 has confirmed further wide, strong, tin-copper mineralisation and established strong continuity over 2km long strike length in the primary zone.

Highlight new results include:

3KRCD007: **42m @ 0.41% Sn from 37m including, 7m @ 1.31% Sn & 0.22% Cu from 63m**

3KRC009: **14m @ 0.46% Sn from 106m including, 7m @ 0.77% Sn from 108m and, 11m @ 0.26% Sn from 90m**

These results complement the previously announced results from this recent drilling program and the December 2019 results from SKY which included:

3KRC002:	**6m @ 1.11% Sn & 1.48% Cu from 105m**
3KRCD010:	**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**

The consistency of the width and high-grades of the mineralisation intercepted in the recent exploration program demonstrates the strong continuity of the tin-copper mineralisation at the 3KEL Target.

The 3KEL Target remains open along strike for over 2km and remains open at depth for the entire 2km strike. Recent drilling has intercepted primary mineralisation to a depth of 120m. The shallow drilling conducted to date demonstrates the depth and strike continuity of the 3KEL Target from the oxide mineralisation to the underlying primary mineralisation. Deeper drilling planned in the next exploration program will aim to continue to extend the depth and strike of the 3KEL Target which is open in all directions (**Figure 1**).

A diamond drilling rig is being mobilised, subject to establishing a permanent drilling water supply, to continue exploring the large strike and further depth extents of this expanding 3KEL Target. Drilling is expected to commence on or around the 12th November.

SKY Exploration Manager Oliver Davies commented "*SKY is greatly encouraged by the consistent nature of the wide, high-grade intercepts at the 3KEL Target. Further drilling is planned to proceed in the coming weeks to expand the large tin-copper target at 3KEL which shows potential to be a very significant tin-copper system.* "

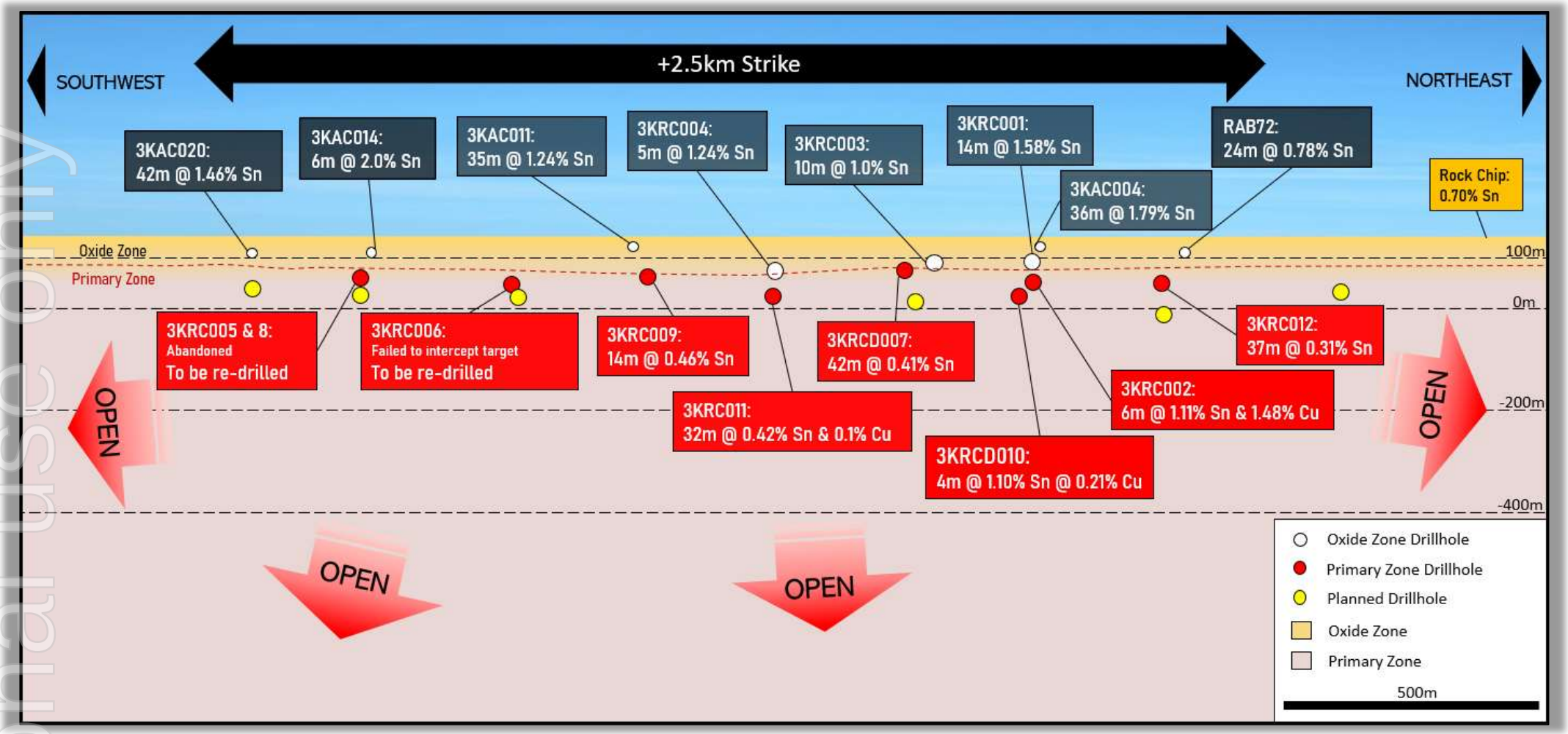

***Figure 1**: Schematic Long Section of the 3KEL Target. Holes 3KRC005 and 3KRC008 were drilled from the same pad and both holes were abandoned before reaching the target depth.*

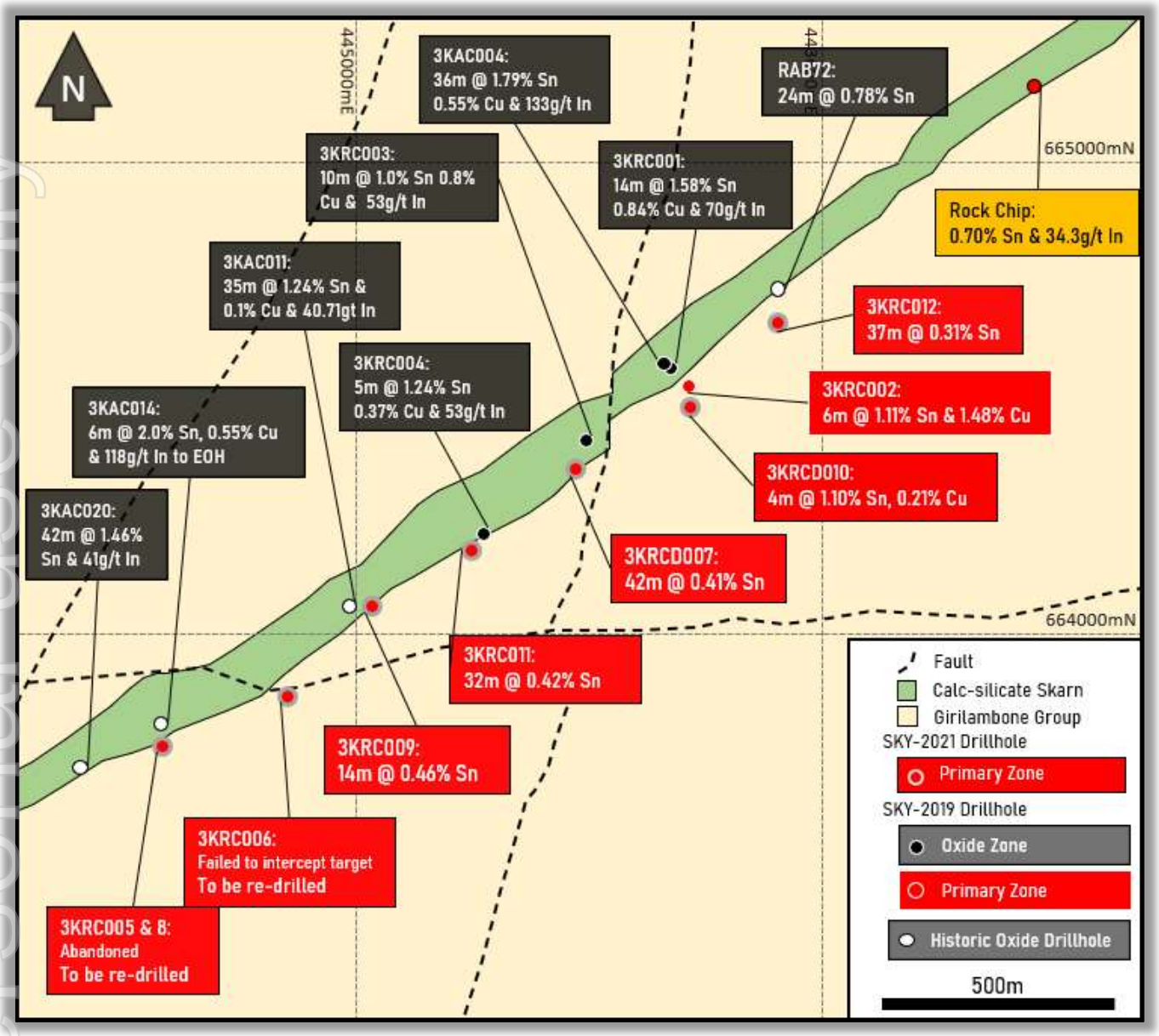

***Figure 2**: Plan View of the 3KEL Target with drillhole and rock chip locations overlying geological mapping.*

COMMENTARY

These recent results further complement the extremely encouraging and significant results previously released from the latest drilling program at the 3KEL Target (SKY:ASX Announcement 22 September 2021). Drilling has focused on the +2.5km strike of the 3KEL Target within the larger +14km DMK line at the Doradilla Project to discover high-grade tin-copper mineralisation. Previous metallurgical test work indicates +90% copper recoveries but poor tin recoveries in the oxide zone, however, initial discussions with smelting groups indicates that the underlying malayaite-hosted primary tin mineralisation is amenable to processing and smelting. SKY's latest drilling program has effectively extended the previously well-defined oxide tin-copper resource at 3KEL into the underlying primary zone. This has proven very successful with SKY intercepting consistent, wide, and high-grade tin-copper mineralisation in all holes which have intercepted the primary zone at 3KEL.

The current round of drilling has included some of the deepest holes ever drilled into the 3KEL Target, however, the mineralisation is still open at depth and along strike. SKY's future drilling program will aim to continue to extend the strike and depth of the 3KEL Target to grow the size of the known mineralisation. The latest results to be returned demonstrate the consistency and continuity of the primary tin-copper mineralisation.

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. The RC pre-collar intercepted the mineralisation in the oxide zone which was higher than anticipated. The mineralisation extended from the base of the oxide zone and into the primary zone, where the highest grades of tin mineralisation were discovered. The diamond tail was completed to cover the full width of the calc-silicate unit which hosts the tin-copper mineralisation to ensure that all zones with potential for skarn mineralisation were tested. A diamond hole is planned to follow up this wide, high-grade tin intercept at depth in the next drilling program (**Figure 3**).

3KRCD007: **42m @ 0.41% Sn from 37m Including,**
7m @ 1.31% Sn & 0.22% Cu from 63m

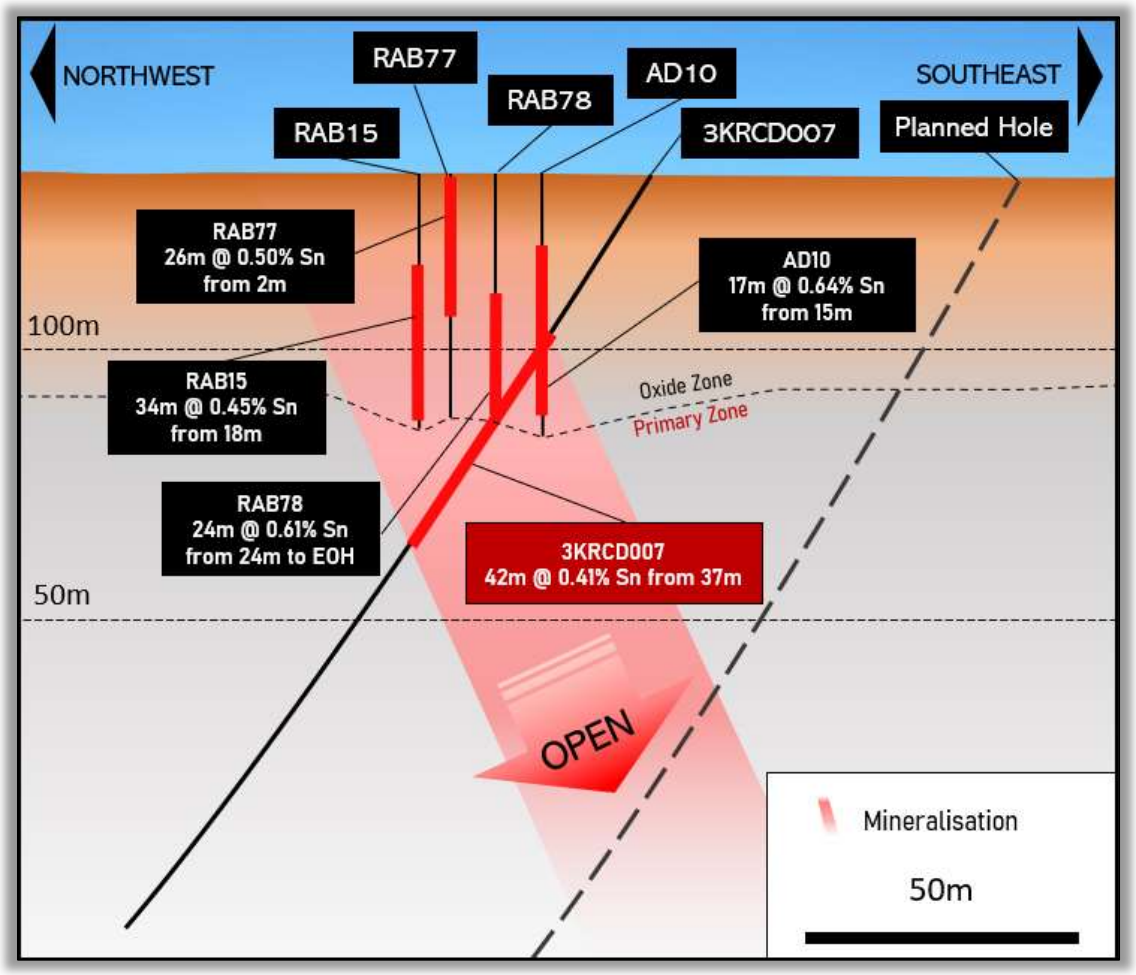

Figure 3: Cross section of drillhole 3KRCD007 with a 50m wide window looking northeast.

3KRC009 was targeted using the magnetics survey flown by SKY in 2020 and successfully intercepted the DMK skarn with strong mineralisation from approximately 90m in the primary zone. High-grade primary tin mineralisation was intercepted from 90m-101m above a 5m zone of low-grade interburden before entering a lower zone of high-grade tin mineralisation from 106m-120m.

3KRC009: **14m @ 0.46% Sn from 106m including,**
7m @ 0.77% Sn from 108m and,
11m @ 0.26% Sn from 90m

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	
3KRCD007	6649356	444459	132.8	-60	323.8	204.6	RC pre-collar with diamond tail
3KRC008	6648756	443579	135.7	-60	323.8	66	Abandoned
3KRC009	6649051	444026	134.6	-60	323.8	156	
3KRCD010	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	
3KRCD007	37	79	42	0.41	-	0.1	39.22	-	Oxide and Primary Mineralisation
including	**63**	**70**	**7**	**1.31**	**0.22**	**0.15**	**101.1**	**4.22**	Primary Mineralisation
3KRC009	90	101	11	0.26	0.06	-	12.92	-	Primary Mineralisation
and	106	120	14	0.46	-	-	22.15	-	Primary Mineralisation
including	**108**	**115**	**7**	**0.77**	**-**	**-**	**33.39**	**-**	Primary Mineralisation

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 tin, gold, and copper 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 / TIRRANA 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 Condobolin 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 4: SKY Location Map

SKY METALS

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	• *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.*	Drill core sampling is by sawn half core HQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.3m to 2.0m. All diamond drill core and RC samples were submitted to ALS Orange for preparation and assaying.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	For RC drilling, assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 50 samples. 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.
	• *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.*	Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice. 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. 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.
Drilling techniques	• *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)*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 110mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer. 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. Core orientation was completed where possible for the HQ drill core.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	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. 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.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	Diamond drilling utilising triple tube drilling and short drilling runs employed to maximise core recovery.
	• *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*	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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken by NBH and their joint venture partners when the holes were originally drilled. Data collected includes: • 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.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography*	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. Half core (HQ) & ¾ core (PQ) samples are retained in trays for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	All core was geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	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.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry*	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.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique*	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.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples*	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.
	• *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.*	RC drilling - duplicate samples are collected of re-split intervals. Duplicates generally show excellent repeatability. 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.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	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). Sn and W assays were generated by lithium borate fusion XRF (method ME-MS85) – considered appropriate for these elements.
	• *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.
	• *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	• *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.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Twinned holes have been used by past explorers to validate the results achieved and have confirmed these historic results.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	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. 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.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	Assay data is not adjusted.
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.*	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 (± 0.1m) to accurately locate them.
	• *Specification of the grid system used*	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55E, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	• *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 (± 0.1m) to accurately locate them.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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
	• *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.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type*	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.
	• *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	• *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	• *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	• *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.
	• *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	• *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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	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	• *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:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level–elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *hole length*	See body of announcement.
	• *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.*	Not applicable as drill hole information is included.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	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.
	• *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.*	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.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	No metal equivalences quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results-* - *if the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *if it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	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	• *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, SKY ASX announcement 22 September 2021.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of announcement, and SKY ASX announcement 9 March 2020, SKY ASX announcement 22 September 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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	• *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.
	• *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, SKY ASX announcement 22 September 2021.