



SHREE MINERALS LTD

ASX Announcement
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High priority exploration targets identified at the Turondale Project in the East Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

ASX Code SHH

ACN 130 618 683

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- **Review of previous exploration data identifies high priority targets**
- **Previous soil and stream sampling returned very anomalous results with up to 2.6g/t Au, 3,700ppm copper and 5,000ppm lead⁴**
- **Volcano-sedimentary sequence within the project considered very prospective**
- **Structures containing high-grade gold prospects interpreted to strike into Shree's tenement**

Shree Minerals Ltd ("Shree" or the "Company") has completed an initial desktop review of historical reports relating to Shree's tenement application (ELA6044) in the East Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales (Figure 1). The Turondale Project covers an area of 129.9 km² and is located 15km north of Bathurst. It is prospective for orogenic, porphyry and skarn related gold mineralisation.

Commencement of exploration fieldwork is awaiting granting of the exploration licence, expected over coming few months.

The East Lachlan Fold Belt has a long history of mineral production including gold (80 Mozs), copper (13 Mt), lead, zinc, silver and tin. It contains several large operating copper and gold mines including Evolution Mining's Lake Cowal Gold Mine, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Cadia Mine and Alkane Resources Tomingley Gold Mine (Figure 1). Also located within the East Lachlan Fold Belt is Alkane Resources' 2019 Boda discovery with a reported drill intersection of 502 metres at 0.2% copper and 0.48 g/t gold from 211 metres¹.

Within the East Lachlan region, the volcano-sedimentary rock sequence has been intruded by various intrusive rocks creating a highly prospective environment for mineralisation. These deposits display a range of different gold mineralisation styles, including orogenic, porphyry, skarn and volcanogenic massive sulphide.

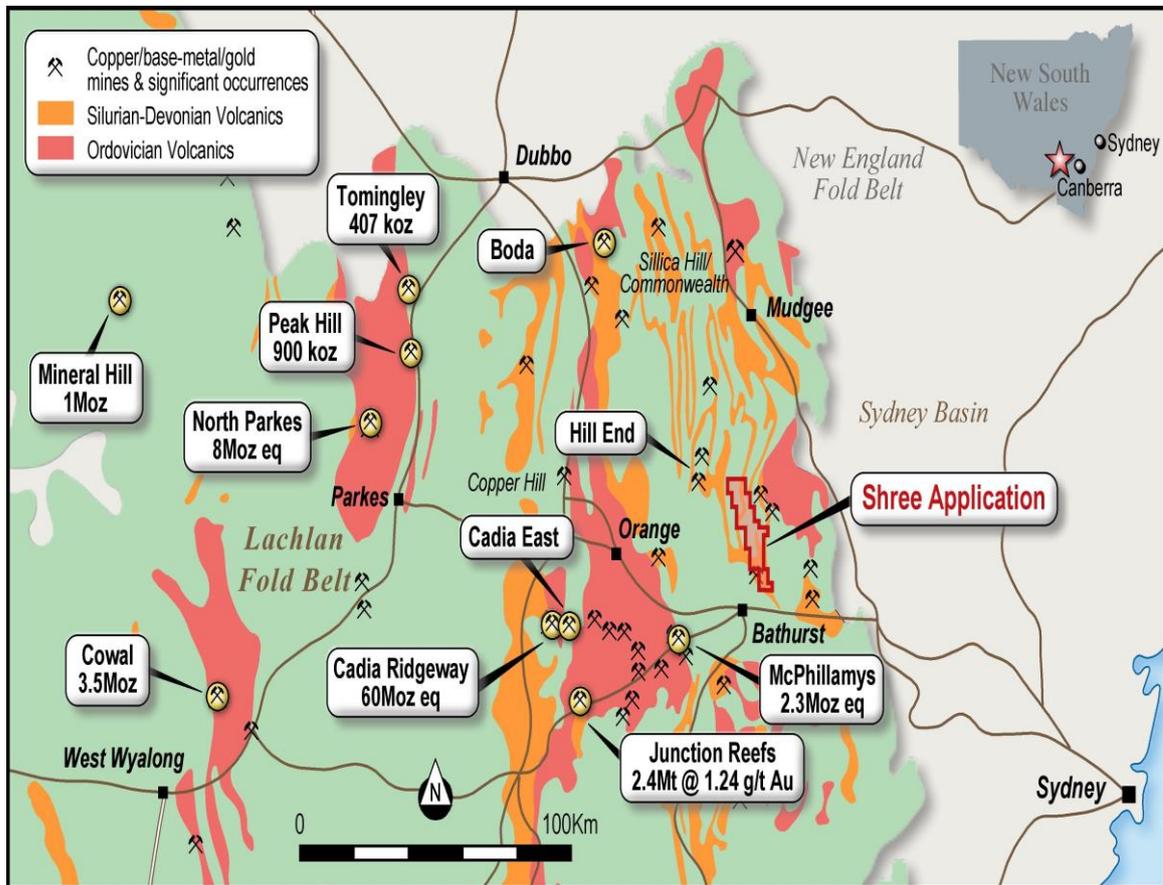


Figure 1. Regional location of Shree's tenement application within the East Lachlan Fold Belt.

While there are similar mineralisation types across northern Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the west coasts of North and South America, the East Lachlan is different in age and chemistry, making it globally unique and very prospective

The project (ELA6044) covers a folded sequence of Devonian aged sediments and lesser volcanic rocks. The project has potential for shallow high-grade gold via orogenic vein systems. It has a similar litho-structural setting to the Hill End Goldfield located 15km to the northwest where Peak Minerals Pty Ltd (formerly Hill End Gold) has reported a Mineral Resource of 4.68Mt at 3.3g/t Au (501,552oz contained gold)², located in Figure 1. The project's geology bears many similarities in terms of host-rocks, structural-style and mineralisation-style to other turbidite-hosted gold deposits, including Fosterville in the Bendigo-Ballarat zone, central Victoria.

There are nine gold occurrences within Shree's tenement application area that are aligned in a north-northeast direction parallel to the regional strike and folding. The occurrences comprise of shafts, shallow workings and areas of alluvial mining that have had no modern exploration applied to them (Figure 2).

Exploration Targeting

Strike Extensions of identified Quartz Gold Reefs

Shree's ELA is bounded by tenements EL8942 and EL8940 held by Krakatoa Resources Ltd and Alkane Resources Ltd, respectively, illustrated in Figure 2. Krakatoa's EL8942 contains two separate north-trending reef systems, the Quartz Ridge and Box Ridge, comprising shafts, adits and drifts that strike over 1.6km and 2.4km respectively.

The "Quartz Ridge" Group of prospects ("Quartz Ridge", "Battery" and "Dead Horse") are auriferous quartz vein shoots within a simple discordant quartz fissure system trending north-northeast with a strike of over 1400m. The principal quartz zone pinches and swells along strike and down dip (0.2m to 3.0m width). The Quartz Ridge reef has demonstrated high-grade gold anomalism up to 1,535g/t

Au in rock chips and shallow gold targets up to 10m @ 1.64g/t Au in drilling from surface to end of hole³.

Similarly, the Box Hill trend is defined by a 2.4 km long gold reef system that has returned rock chip samples of up to 60g/t Au³. The structures containing these reefs have been interpreted to strike approximately north-south using the aeromagnetic imagery (Figure 2).

Both the Quartz Ridge structural trend and the Box Ridge structural trend are interpreted to strike southwards and extend into Shree's application area. This extension is parallel to regional fold axes and faulting. The interpretation is supported by structures highlighted in the aerial magnetic imagery and the north-south trending shaded stratigraphy, illustrated in the composite image of Figure 2.

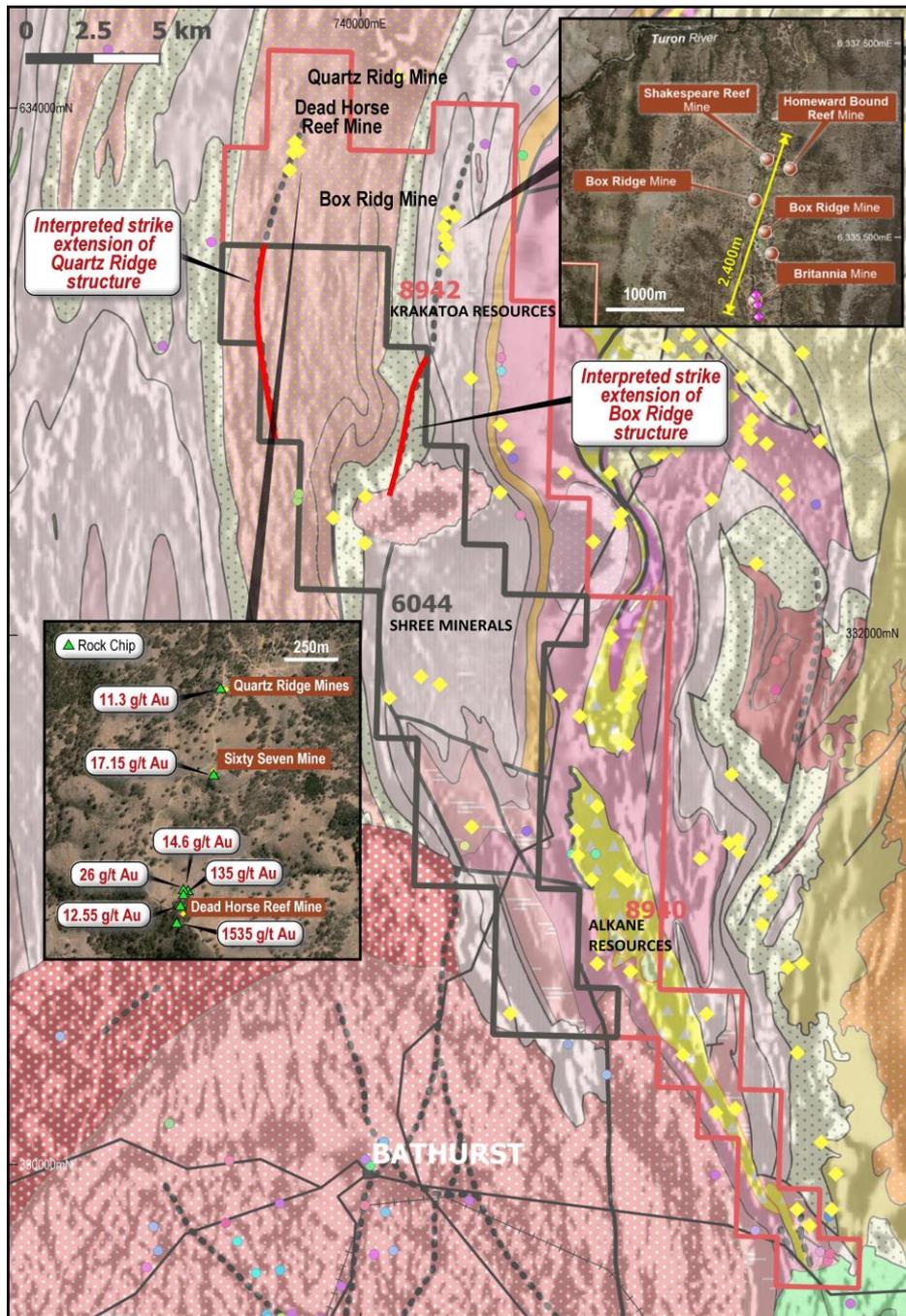


Figure 2. Composite image showing both the shaded geology and aeromagnetic structure. Both the Quartz Ridge and Box Ridge reefs structures can be interpreted from the magnetics to strike southwards into Shree's ELA6044. The geology also suggests the volcano-sedimentary sequence is continuous into ELA6044. Also shown are gold occurrences (yellow diamonds).

Open file reporting of stream sediment anomalies

In 1972, Nickel Mines Ltd. conducted aerial and ground surveys for gold mineralisation within their EL197⁴. They selected 48 targets throughout the licenced area, one of which is illustrated in Figure 3. Nickel Mines collected 288 soil and stream-sediment samples from creeks and gullies draining the area indicated. Highly anomalous gold and copper, silver and lead values were reported in an area with historic workings. Figure 3 illustrates the gold results from this program and the location of the anomalous river catchment area. The more anomalous assays are listed in Table 1. **Gold values from the soil and stream-sediment sampling are up to 2.6g/t gold, 3700ppm copper and 5000ppm lead.** These results are considered very encouraging despite the poorly documented reporting used by Nickel Mines.

Old gold workings at Cheshire Creek and Winburndale Rivulet add support to the anomalous catchment area.

Nickel Mines planned further work in the area, but no follow up exploration programs were conducted.

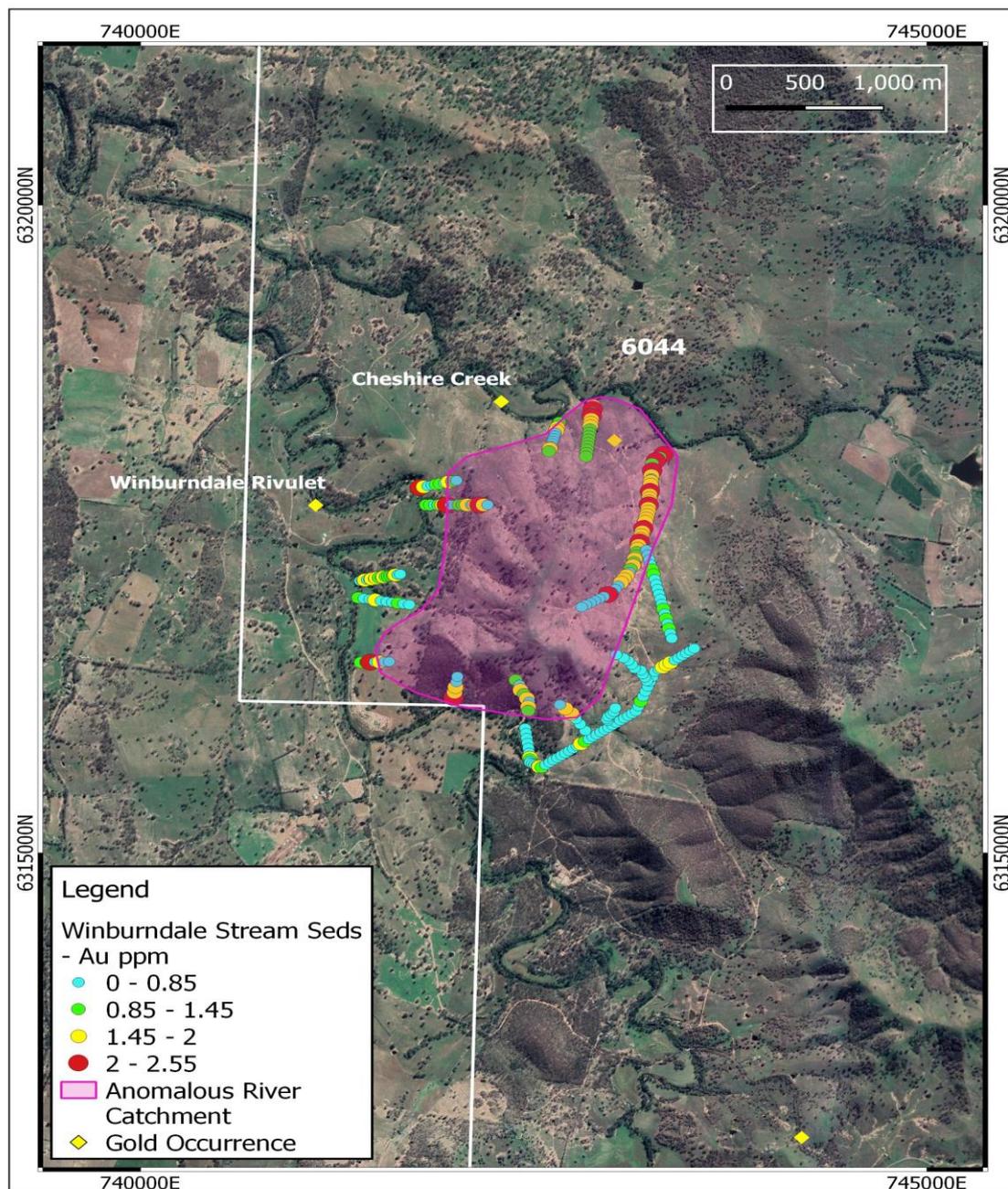


Figure 3. Open File soil and stream-sediment geochemistry (Nickel Mines Ltd., 1972) collected within Shree's ELA6044. An anomalous river catchment area has been outlined.

Table 1. Anomalous base metal and gold assays from Nickel Mines' stream sediment sampling program. The more exceptional results are highlighted.

Sample No	MGA_East	MGA_North	Au_ppm (g/t)	Cu_ppm	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm
S272	741990	6316200	2.55	na	na	na
S106	743324	6318076	2.55	na	na	na
S5	741460	6316472	2.55	na	na	na
S117	742656	6318300	1.42	310	30.9	5000
S23	741575	6317136	1.42	1110	5.4	920
S215	742800	6315842	1.98	175	1.42	100
S210	742925	6315932	0.85	200	1.42	345
S162	743260	6317150	1.42	447	1.42	65
S159	743287	6317036	0.85	332	2.55	980
S198	743220	6316327	0.85	3700	1.42	77
S194	743141	6316424	0.85	660	0	77
S205	743050	6316022	0.85	630	1.42	400

na No assay recorded.

Next Steps.

Shree will continue to compile previous exploration data, geological mapping and geophysical surveys to identify new targets. Following granting of the exploration licence Shree plans to commence fieldwork on the highest priority targets identified by the literature review, interpretation and target generation study.

The southern strike extensions of both the Quartz Ridge and the Box Ridge prospects represent priority targets for Shree Minerals. Initial field work will comprise reconnaissance geological mapping and stream sediment sampling. The tenement is well drained by many streams and tributaries so the exploration program may include regional geochemical stream-sediment sampling to provide systematic coverage of the tenement.

Another priority target area is located near the historic workings at Cheshire Creek and Winburndale where highly encouraging geochemical results were reported by Nickel Mines Ltd. Additional stream-sediment sampling, soil sampling and geological mapping is planned.

The application for the Turondale Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt is in line with Shree's strategy to acquire ground in highly prospective mineral fields. Shree will continue to acquire additional tenements as opportunities arise.

References

- ¹Alkane Resources (ASX: ALK) announcement 9th September 2019: Discovery of significant copper-gold porphyry mineralisation at Boda Prospect.
- ²Peak Minerals Pty Ltd (ASX: PUA) announcement 29 May 2020: Hargraves Mineral Resource Estimate Update.
- ³Krakatoa Resources Ltd (ASX: KTA). Investor Presentation 13 July 2020.
- ⁴Nickel Mines Ltd. 1972. Final report on MEL197. Dept. Mines NSW Report. Unpublished. DIGS Report No. GS1972/128.

Cautionary Statement

- The Exploration Results for the Turondale Project have been reported by former owners;
- The source and date of the Exploration Results reported by the former owners have been referenced in the body of this announcement where Exploration Results have been reported;
- The historical Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historical Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012;
- That nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical Exploration Results; but
- Shree has not independently validated the historical Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results
- A summary of the work programs on which the Exploration Results quoted in this announcement are included in Table 1 and 2;
- There are no more recent Exploration Results or data relevant to the understanding of the Exploration Results;
- An assessment of the additional exploration or evaluation work that is required to report the Exploration Results in accordance with JORC Code 2012 will be undertaken following acquisition & will be funded by the Company.

Competent Person Statement

The review of historical exploration activities and results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Michael Busbridge, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists. He is a consultant to Shree Minerals Ltd. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits 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 (the JORC Code).

Michael Busbridge has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Where the Company refers to the Mineral Resources in this report (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Sanjay Loyalka
Executive Director

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various parts of the Turondale Project application has been periodically explored over the last fifty years. The exploration programs were cursory and never systematic. Due consideration was not given to the regolith and its effect on dispersion of metals. Some results are generated from rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling and drilling. The scope of most of this work is at a reconnaissance nature and the reader should consider this when reading the document. The samples are considered to effectively represent the soil at the point of collection. However, the reports from Nickel Mines Ltd did not provide any details on how the samples were collected. Details if sieving was employed, whether samples were concentrated in any way, nature of the sample site, sample weights, wet or dry samples, are not provided. Samples from Nickel Mines were delivered to Assay Laboratories of Railway Parade, Burwood in NSW. Analysis details (digestion, pulverizing, measurement) were not provided.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no record of any drilling in the area covered by ELA6044.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no record of any drilling in the area covered by ELA6044.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of soils and stream sediment was not reported. Soil color, details of the sample site, sample weights, GPS location was not recorded. Sample locations were provided by hand

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>drawn maps showing locations relative to creek lines and landmarks in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS coordinates of these sample locations have been located using the georeferenced aerial imagery of the area, using a GIS framework and then GPS coordinates approximated and recorded by Shree Minerals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and preparation details (digestion, pulverizing, reading) were not provided. • QAQC details are not provided. • Sample details and weights were not provided.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples from Nickel Mines were delivered to Assay Laboratories of Railway Parade, Burwood in NSW. • It is not known if Assay Laboratories was a reputable laboratory. • Analysis details (digestion, pulverizing, reading) were not provided. • N/A • QAQC details are not provided.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAQC details are not provided. • N/A • It is expected that, due to the nature of data collection procedures in the 1970s, sample data was recorded by hand into a paper notebook and then transferred to a filing system in the office. Assay results were posted, or telex transmitted from Assay Laboratories to Nickel Mines. • No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations were provided by hand drawn maps showing locations relative to creek lines and landmarks in the area. • GPS coordinates of these sample locations have been located by Shree Minerals using the georeferenced aerial imagery of the area in a GIS framework with the GPS coordinates then recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample location accuracy is +/-20m. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 55 (GDA94). • Topographic control is maintained by the use of topographic maps and aerial imagery.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing is suitable for the exploration stage, which is at the reconnaissance level. • The work completed by Nickel Mines was appropriate for the exploration stage. • N/A as no resource estimate is made. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No bias introduced. • N/A
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical reports did not document the chain of security to ensure sample integrity.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this stage of exploration, no external audit or review has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The licence application ELA6044 has been accepted by the NSW Division of Resources and Geoscience. • Upon grant, Shree will hold 100% interest and all rights in the Turondale Project.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various parts of the Turondale Project application has been periodically explored over the last fifty years. The exploration programs were cursory and never systematic. • The work by Nickel Mines has been the most detailed within the area of ELA6044.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of the tenement have been explored at various times by Centius Gold Ltd and Cluff Resources. No records of drilling have been seen by Shree Minerals.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Turondale application is situated in the Hill End Trough. The various geological domains are comprised of Devonian and Silurian sediments, intercalated with felsic volcanics, minor limestone, which rest on Ordovician rocks. Three Carboniferous granites intrude the tenement. They parallel and lie approximately 12 km north of the 35km wide Lachlan Transverse Zone. Several mineral deposit styles are present in the Hill End Trough. These include orogenic gold vein systems, statabound base metal mineralization associated with Silurian felsic volcanism, lead zinc iron skarns, intrusive molybdenum and tungsten mineralization related to Carboniferous fractionated granites.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no record of any drilling in the area covered by ELA6044.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weightings or manipulation of the data have been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pertinent maps for this stage of the project are included in the release. Coordinates are in MGA94Zone 55.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report has relied on the information in the public domain released by previous explorers, and neighbouring companies such as Krakatoa Resources and Alkane Resources.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical data for the project area are available in the public domain. Thorough compilation and interpretation of the historical data sets is necessary.
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). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data acquisition and compilation into a digital data base is currently on going. The pertinent maps for this stage of the project are included in the release. They show initial target areas generated from publicly released information Planned further work is included under the section 'Next Steps' in the announcement. On ground exploration will commence upon granting of the tenement by the NSW Mines Dept, due in coming months.