

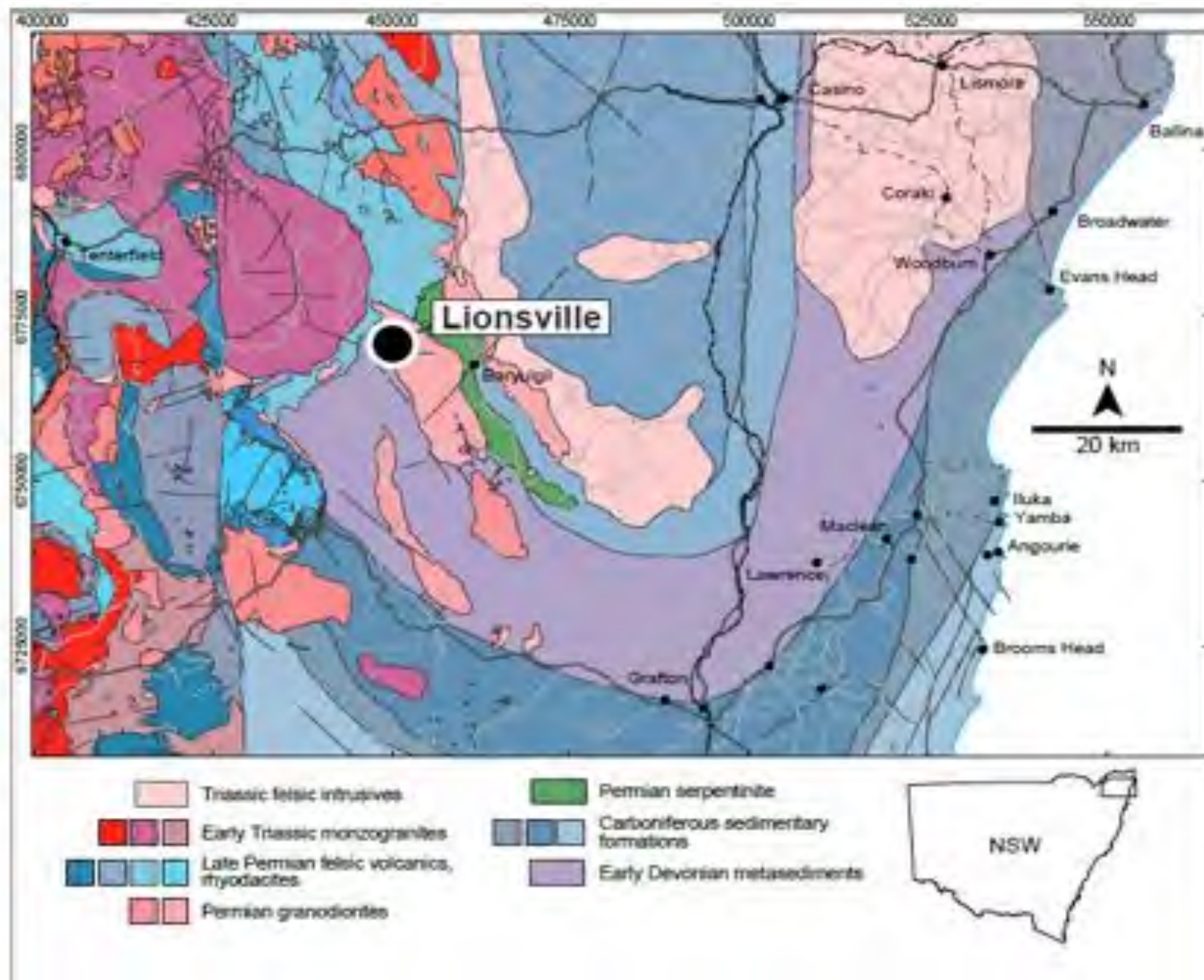
THE GREATER LIONSVILLE GOLDFIELD

27 June 2020

Potential high value target in a market that is embracing gold explorers

GREATER LIONSVILLE GOLDFIELD

Location and Geology North-Eastern NSW



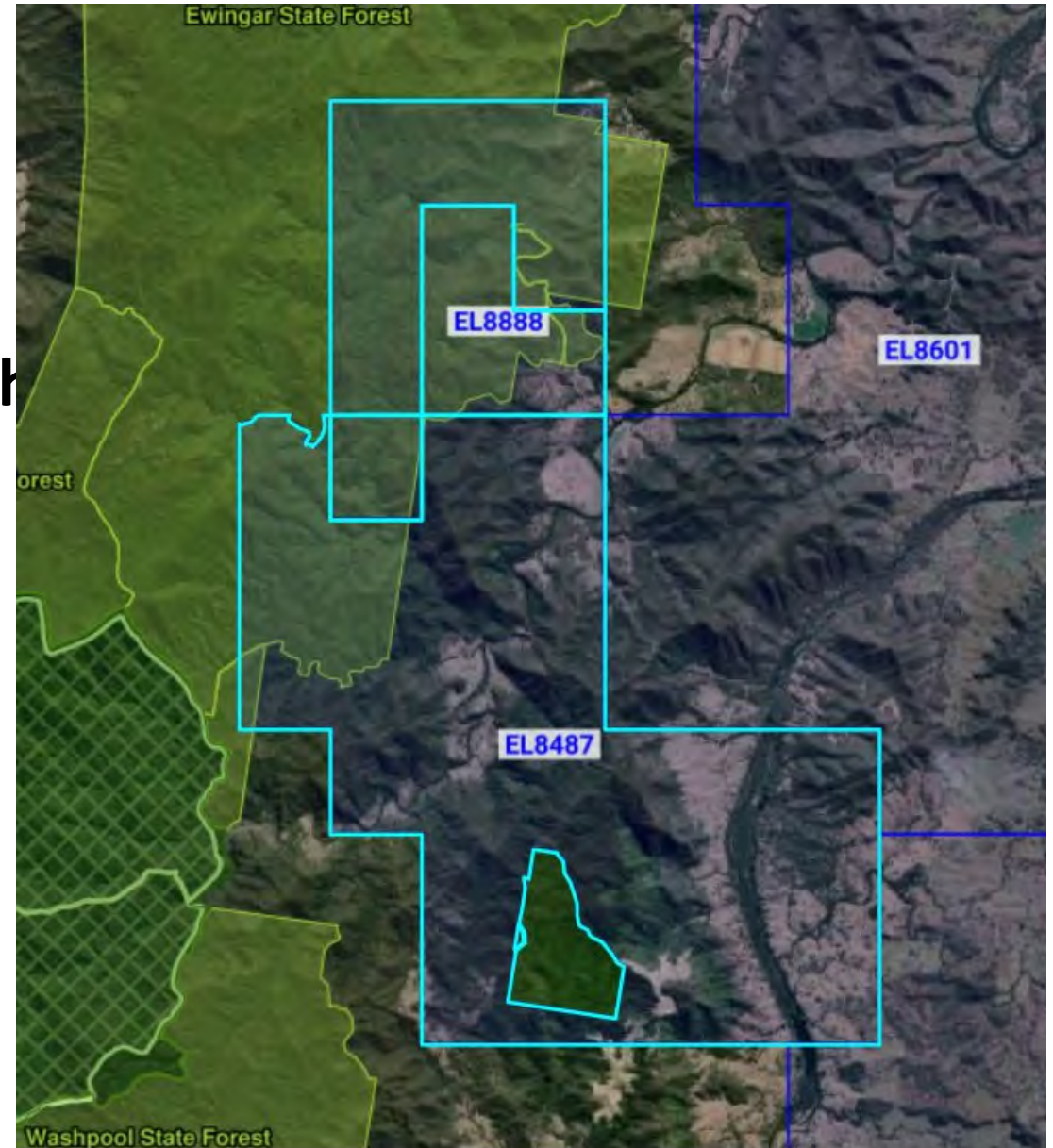
GREATER LIONSVILLE GOLDFIELD

Newtech Exploration Pty Ltd (Newtech)

100% ownership of EL8487 and EL8888
16.7km x 6.5km wide – 106 Sq Km

Within the Ewingar State Forest in the
north and freehold land to the south

Access agreement signed with Forestry
Corporation of NSW June 2020



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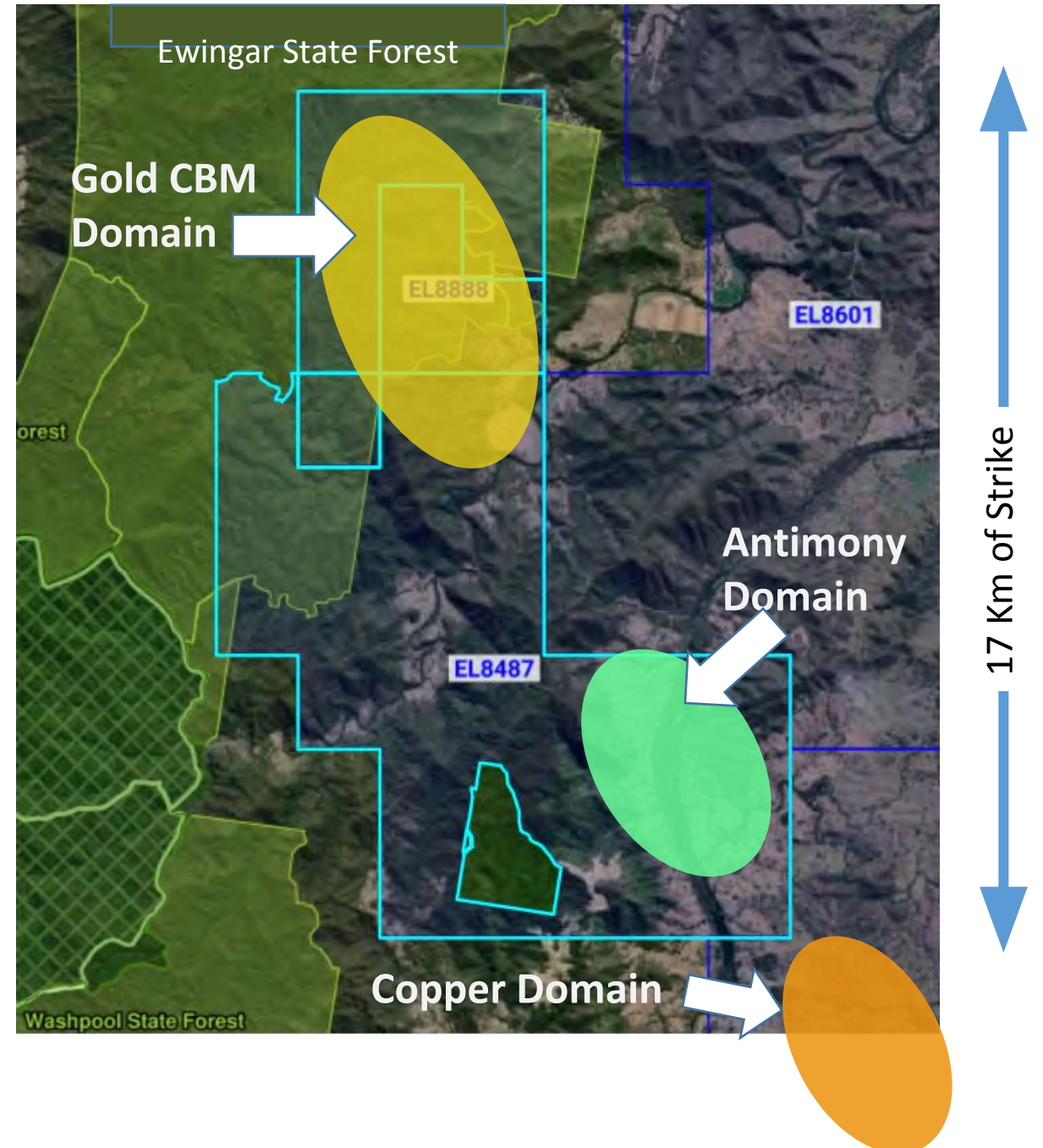
Mineral Zonation with distinct Gold, Antimony and Copper Domains

Gold zone is approximately 34 Sq Km

Discovered in 1871, worked intermittently up to the 1930's

There has been no modern exploration

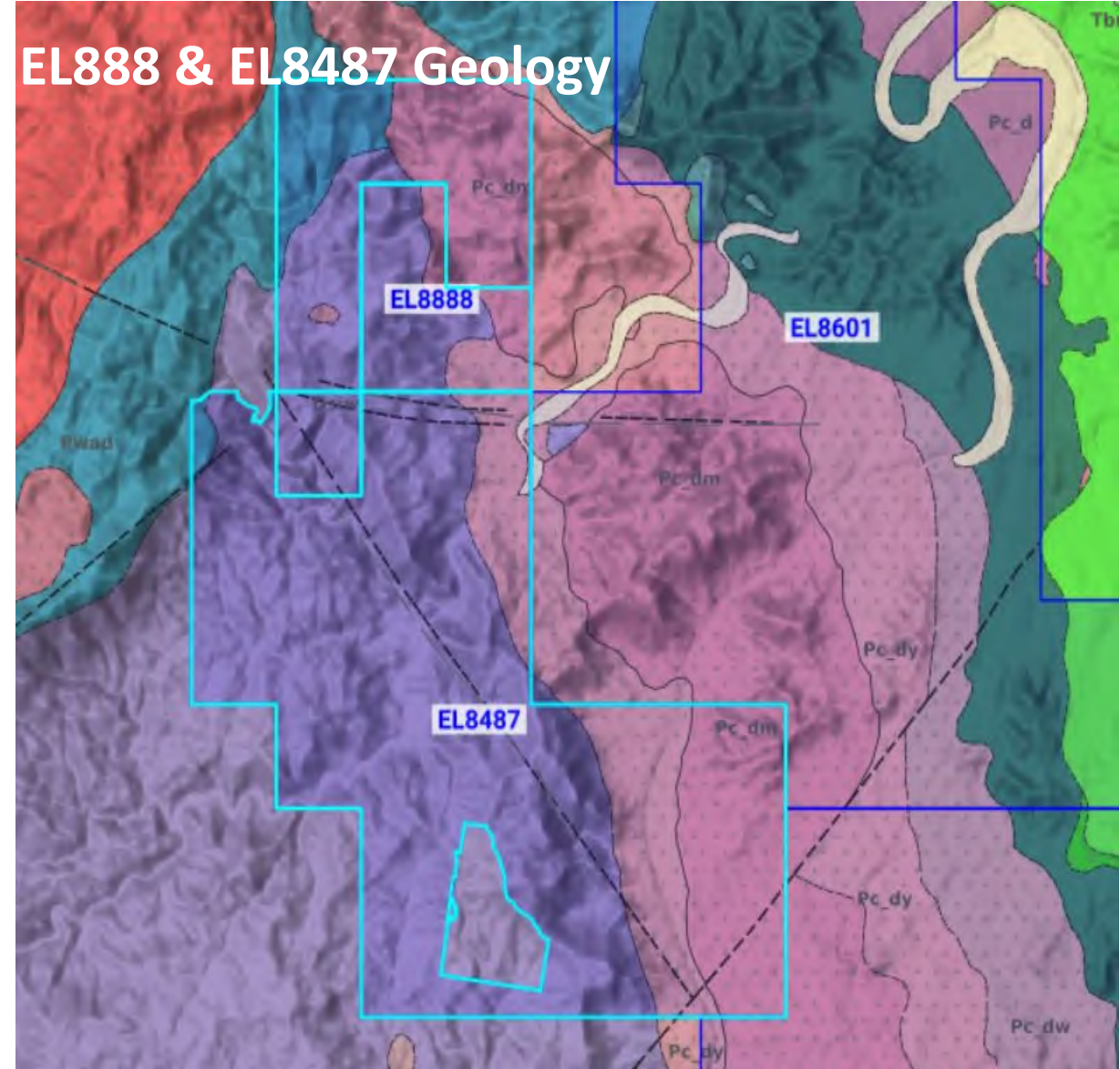
- No systematic soil geochemistry
- Not a single drill hole



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Host Rocks and Structure

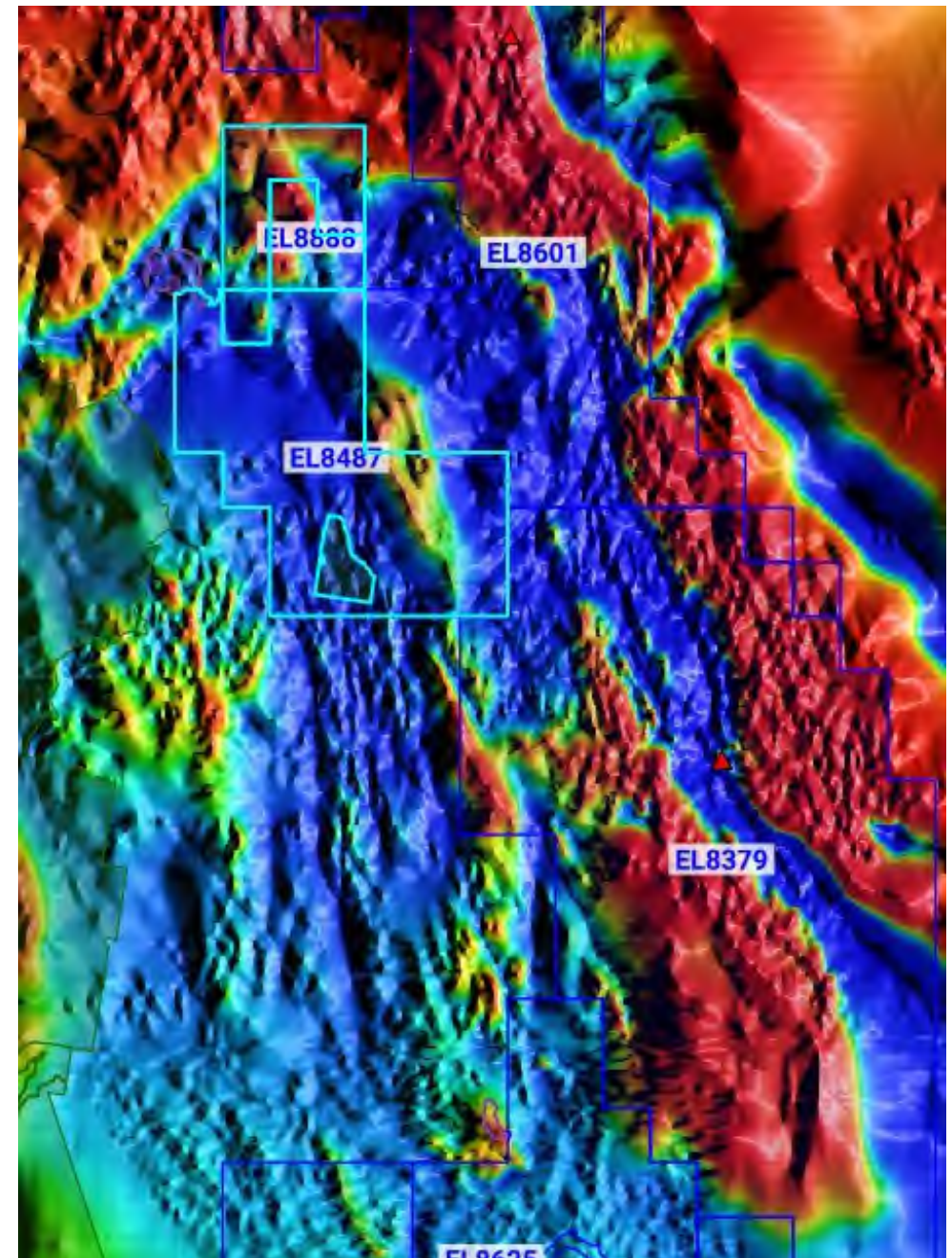
-  Permian – Triassic age Dumbudgerie intrusive with multiple events
-  Devonian – Silurian Willowie Beds host the mineralisation in the contact hornfels zone of the intrusive
- Regional structural controls are a NE & NW fault system
- NE fault appears to cut off the copper rich domain to the south



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Magnetics

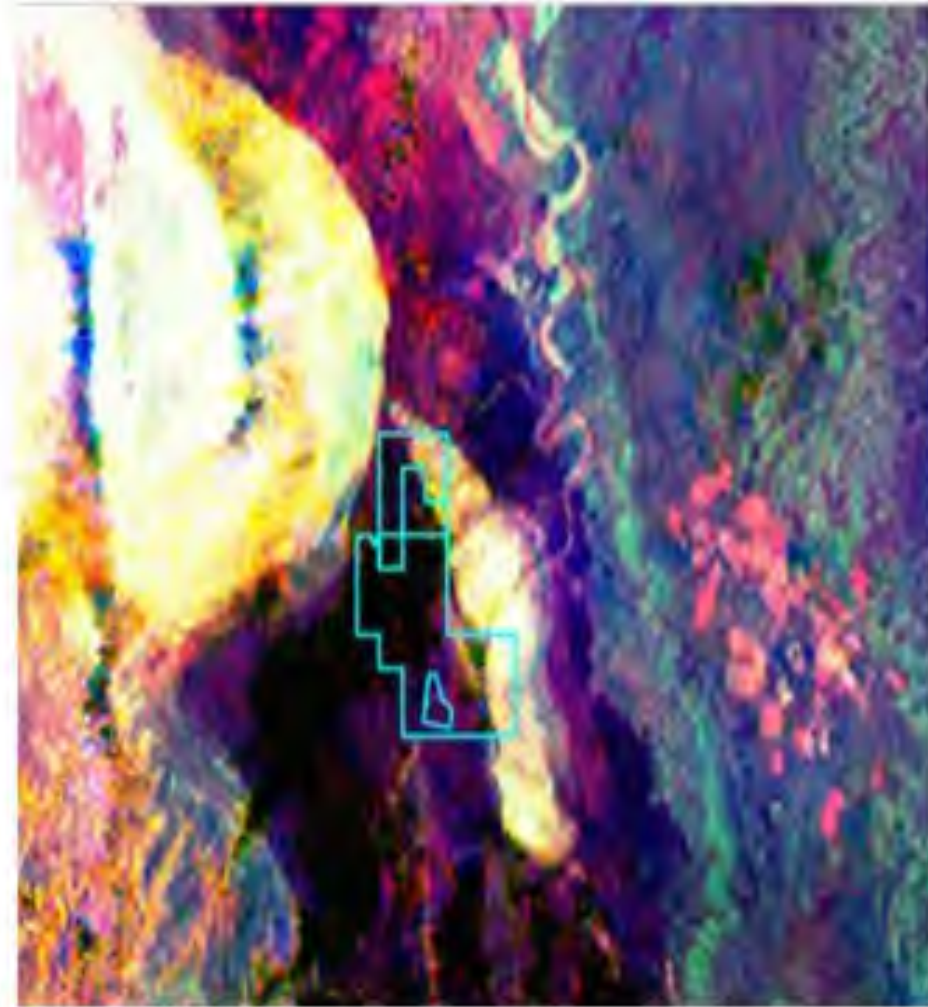
Weakly magnetic Dumbudgery Batholith on
the same NE trend as the magnetic Towgan
Grange Batholith



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Radiometrics

High Potassium Dumbudgery
Batholith and the low radiometric
Towgan Range Batholith



Legend



Radiometric K-TH-U (gp1): Statewide image showing the gamma radiation from the top twenty centimetres of the ground for the elements potassium (K), thorium (Th) and uranium (U).

Mining Leases

(Lishmund 1968)

-

 Scale 1 km

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Confusing Geology

- Is it mesothermal or epithermal mineralisation???
- Limited to no potassic alteration – K feldspars, adularia, biotite. No intense alteration associated with the vein selvage
- Only weak vein wall rock alteration was observed, chloritic in the metasediments. But intense argillic alteration in the granite
- Carbonate, quartz, gold, silver, manganese, mercury with lead, zinc, copper, antimony sulphides
- Epithermal banded and crustiform quartz, opaline, chalcedony, vugs (drusy) in quartz veins, but no colloform textures
- Quartz reefs generally no more than 1m wide. Multiple 1cm to 10cm wide parallel vein networks

Challenges for the Geologists

Poor exposure

- Cool climate rain forest
- New tree growth and lantana block access to the workings.
- Workings generally collapsed.
- Mullock dumps small and picked over
- Leaf fall and grass, blanket the rocks.
- There is little exposure

Lionsville did not fit the exploration models that were popular in the 90's

GREATER LIONSVILLE GOLDFIELD

Re-examined

- The Goldfield occurs in the hornfels zone on the west flank of the Dumbudgery Granodiorite
- The host metasediments of the Willowie Creek Beds strike at 010 degrees, dip steeply to the east
- All reefs strike in an easterly direction and dip steeply south
- The reefs are often narrow, with low grades but with patchy exceedingly very high grade zones assaying up to over 60 oz per ton
- Mineralisation at Lionsville Au, Ag, Sb, Hg, Pb, Zn and Cu with magnetite and surface manganese wad at Solferino
- The presence of crustiform quartz , opaline silica textures, suggests a partial epithermal origin
- Open comb structures and dog tooth quartz in vugs (drusy) implies an open dilational nature of the veins.
- There are strong indicators of a multiphase, mesothermal – epithermal vein system
- Magnetite veining in the hornfels zone, disseminated in the granodiorite and possible skarns, confirms a magmatic origin
- The plethora of high-grade gold in quartz veins indicates a large, deep, rich source structure at the top of mineralising granitic source

*Geology and Mineralization is consistent with the modern model for a
Carbonate hosted Base Metal system*

Lionsville is potentially an extremely high-value target

GREATER LIONSVILLE GOLDFIELD

Quartz veins cutting ankerite
veining in altered
granodiorite



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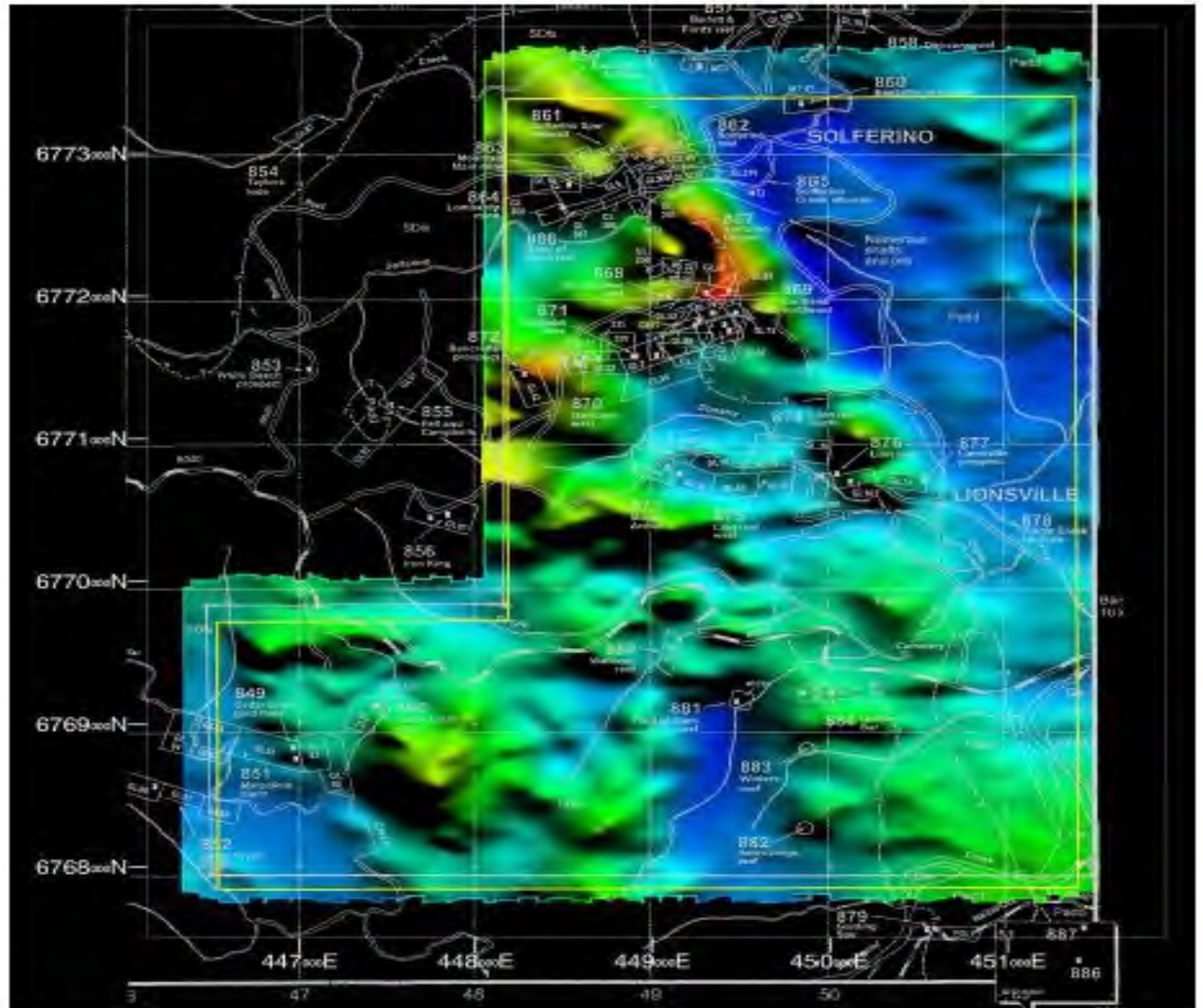
**Carbonate veined
magnetite breccia**



Total Magnetic Intensity Flown 2014

Lion Reef-Garibaldi-Solferino Reefs

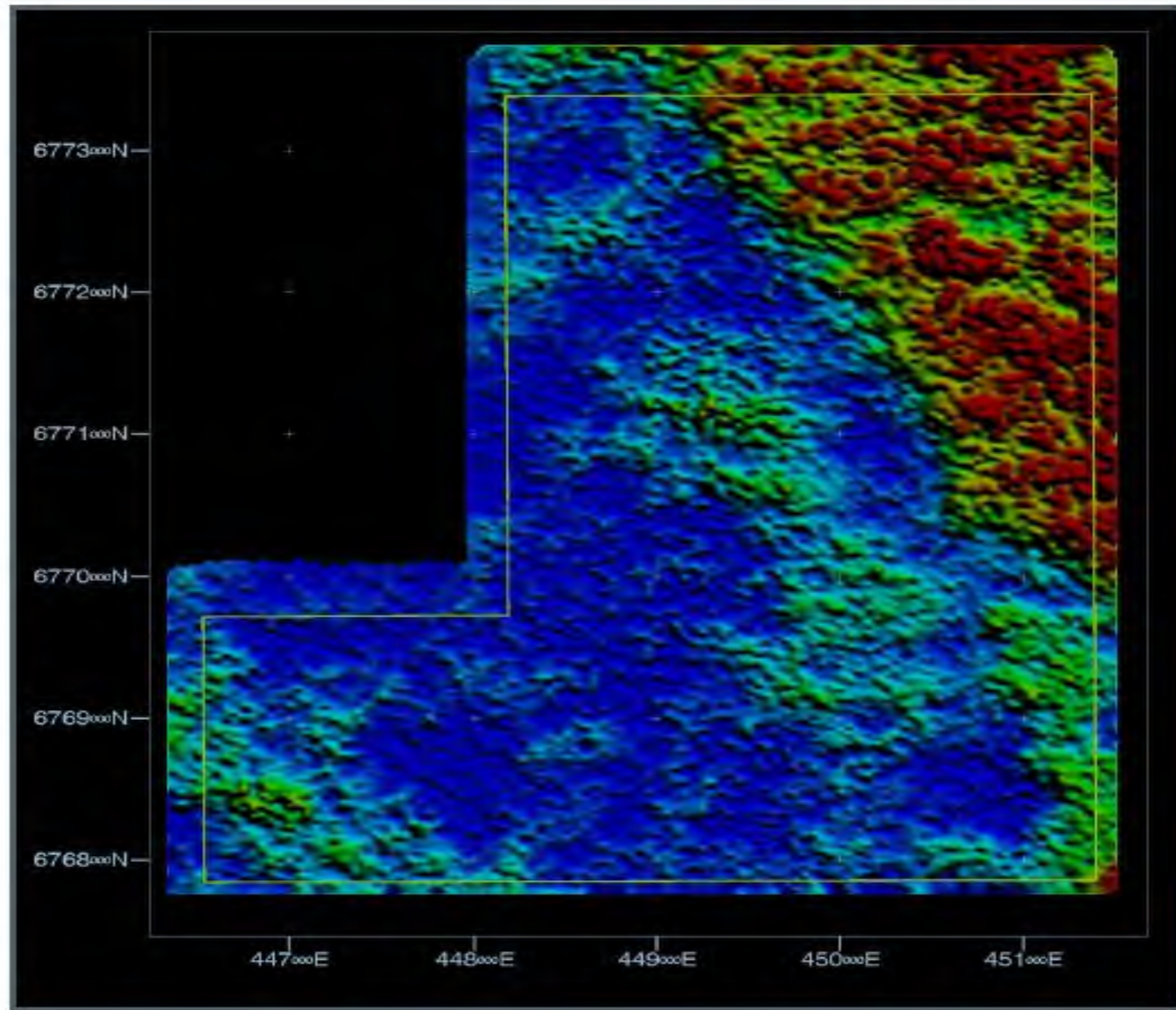
- Airborne magnetic and radiometric survey
- Mapped the intrusive contact with the hornfels
- Magnetite veined hornfel metasediments
- Magnetite destruction zones caused by faulting and shearing
- Possible dioritic intrusives in Silurian - Devonian sediments
- Coincident large circular magnetic low and potassium high at 449400E 6771350N
- Triangular hawk beak magnetic highs in Devonian – Silurian sediments



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Radiometrics

Potassium Channel

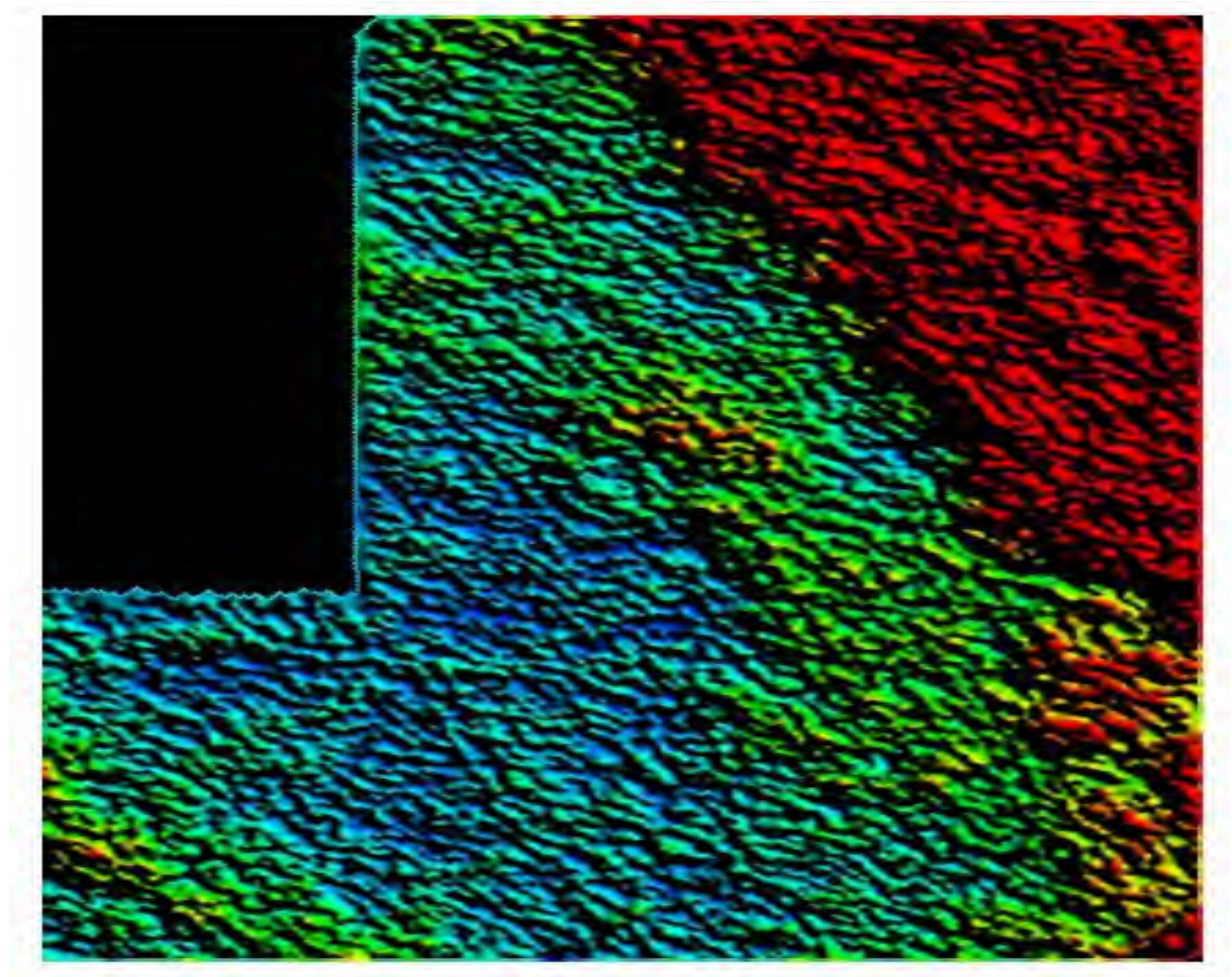


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Radiometrics

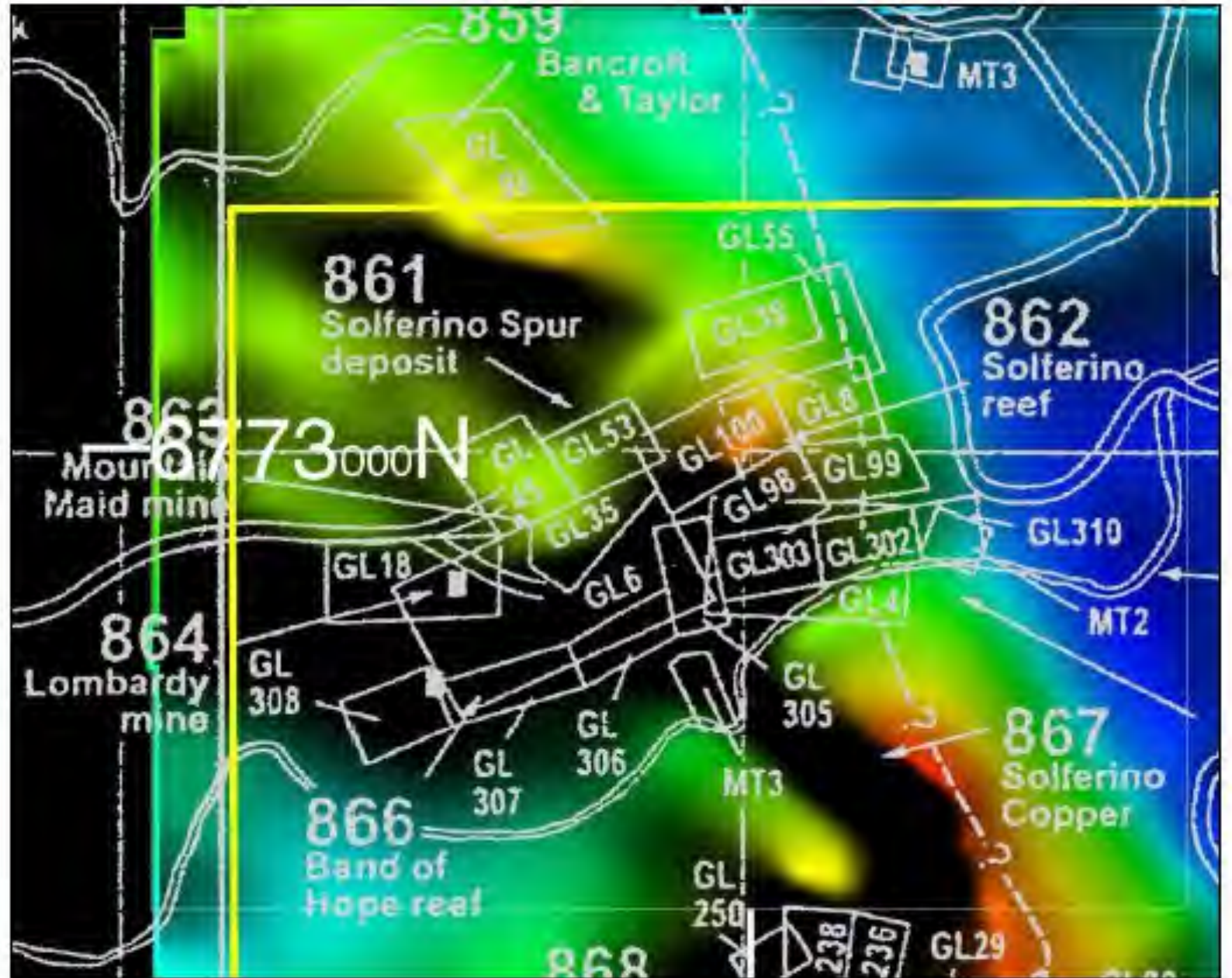
Thorium Channel

Showing Northwest structural
control



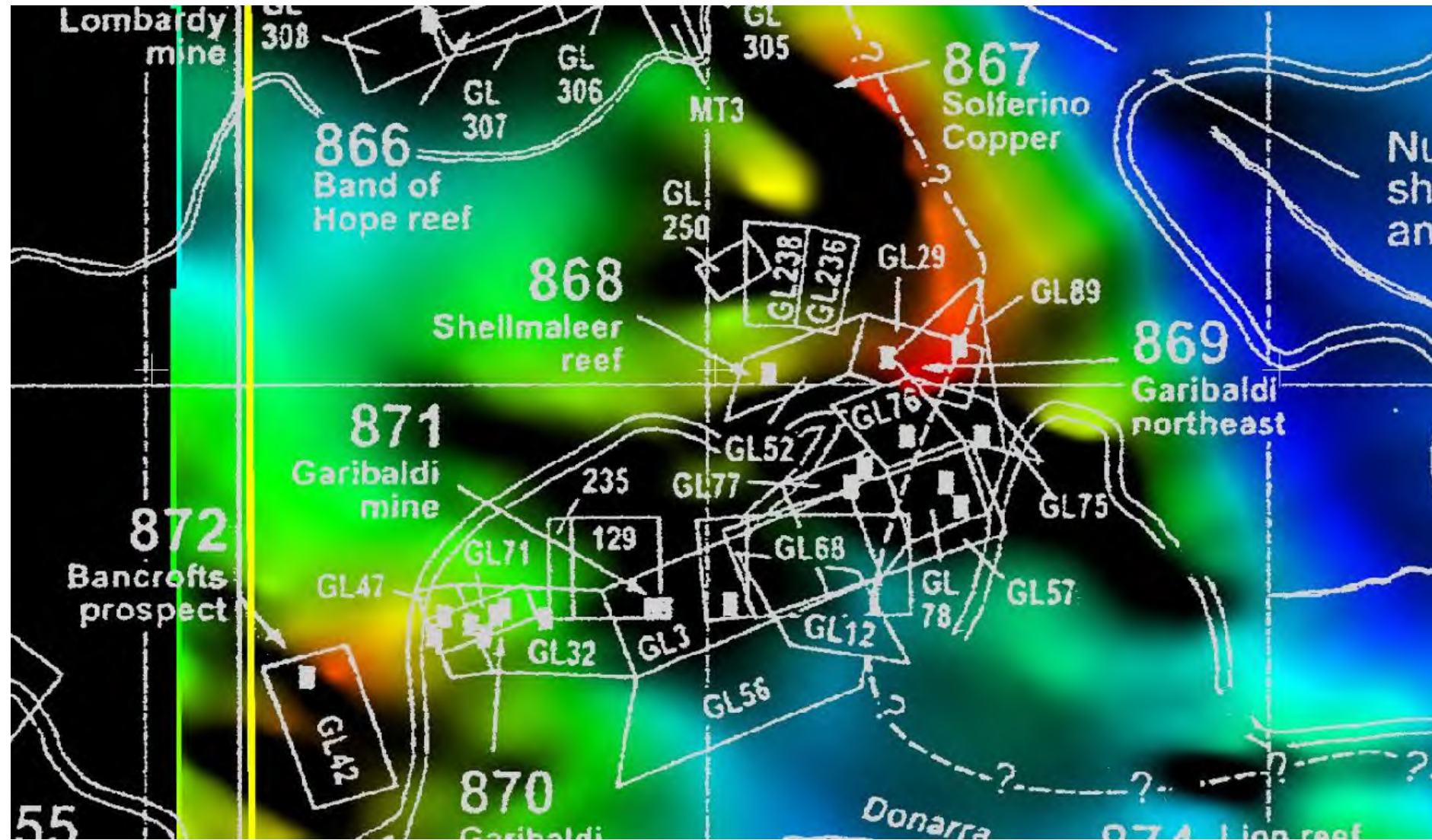
Solpherino Mines

Total Magnetic
Intensity Detail



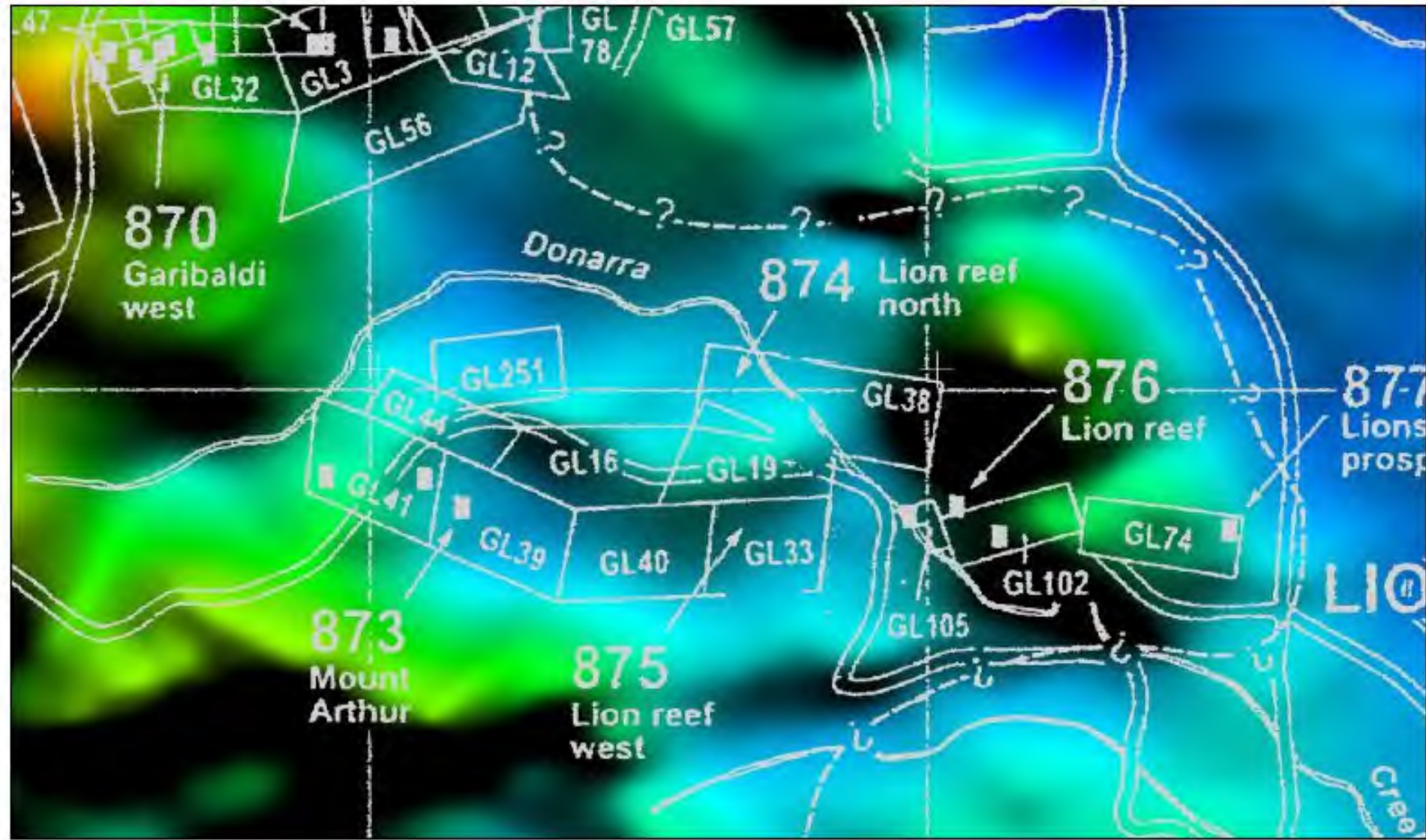
Garibaldi Reef

Total Magnetic
Intensity Detail



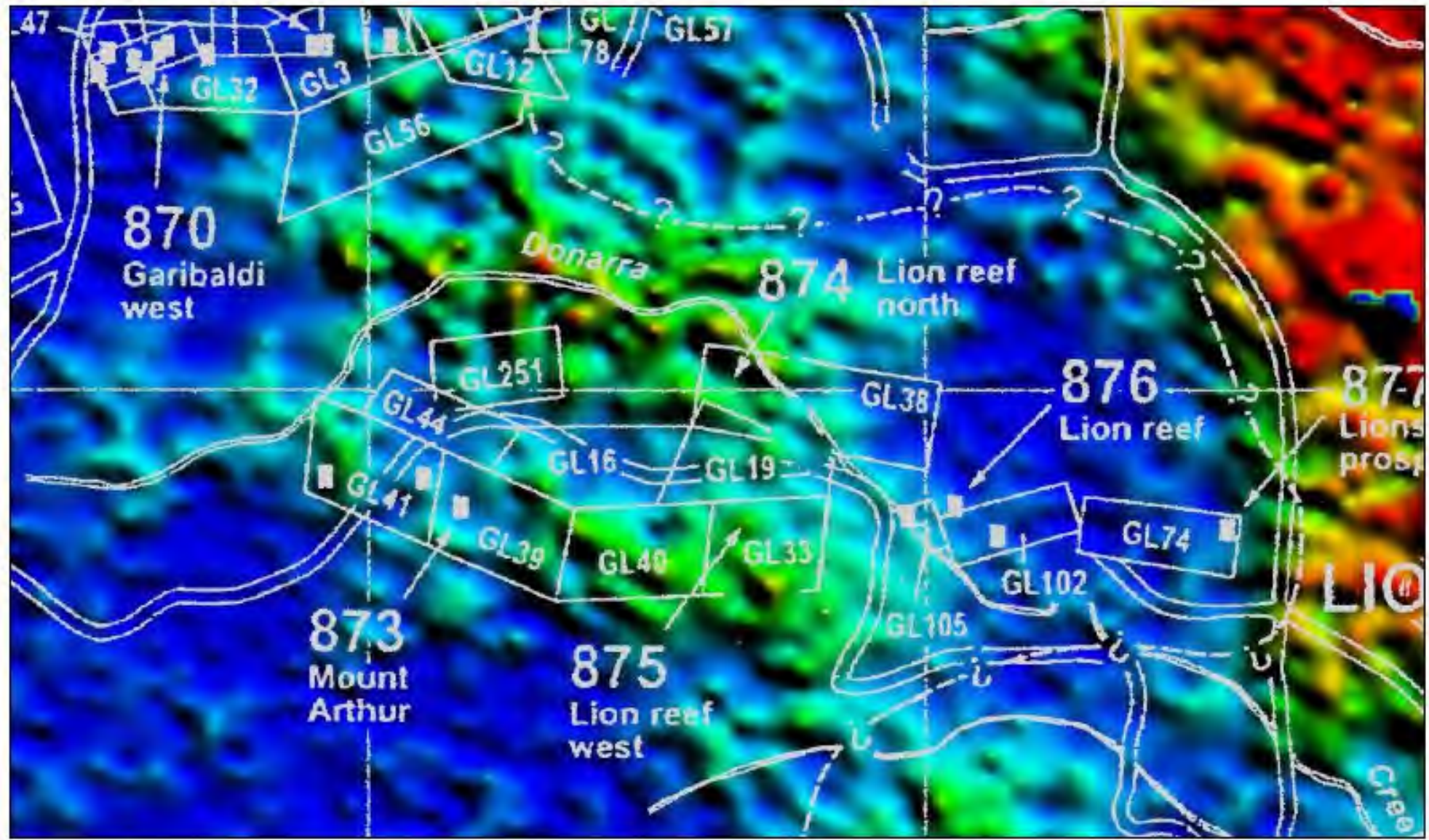
Lions Reef Mines

Total Magnetic
Intensity Detail



Lions Reef

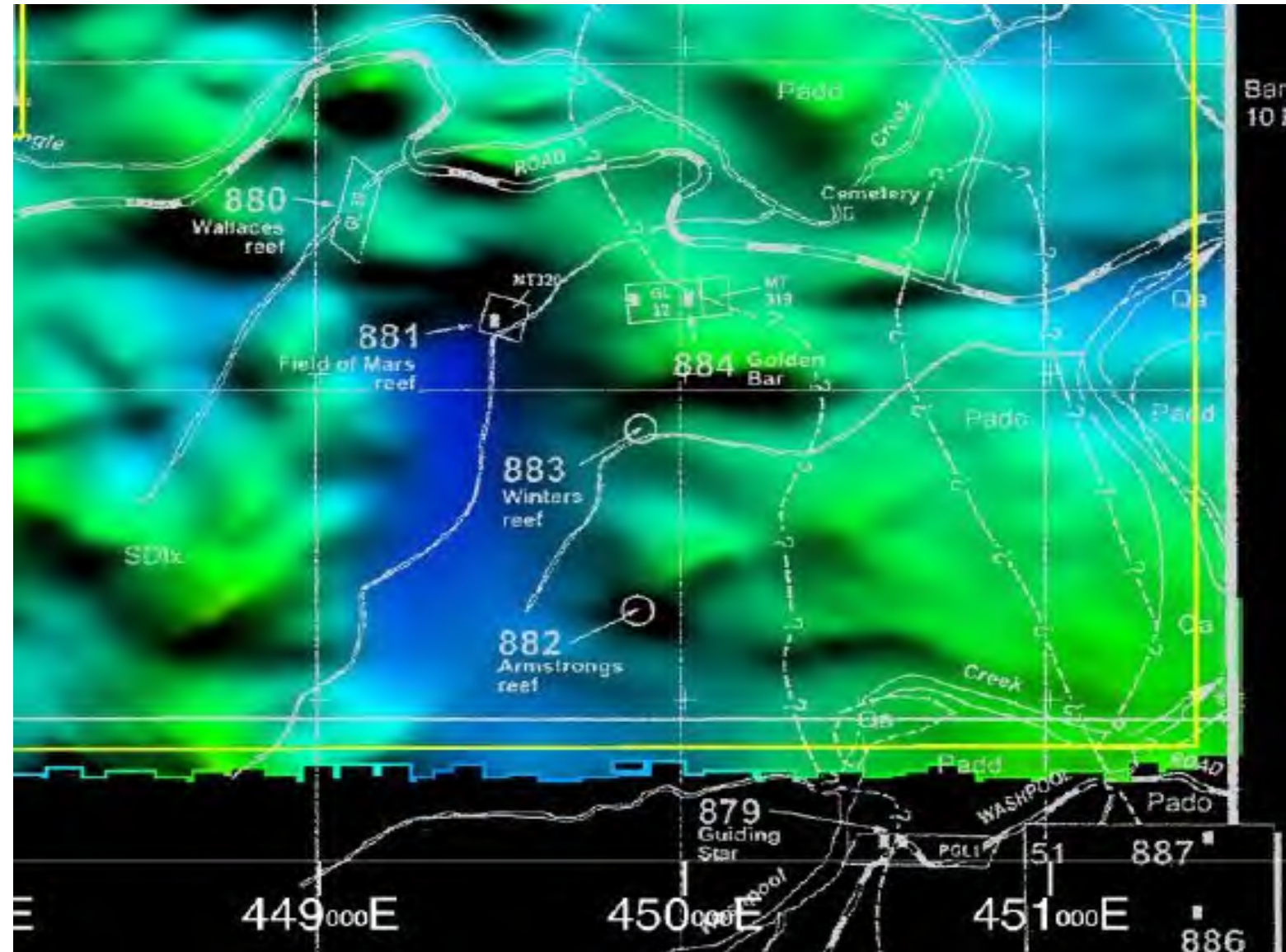
Potassium Detail



Golden Bar South Lionsville

Total Magnetic Intensity

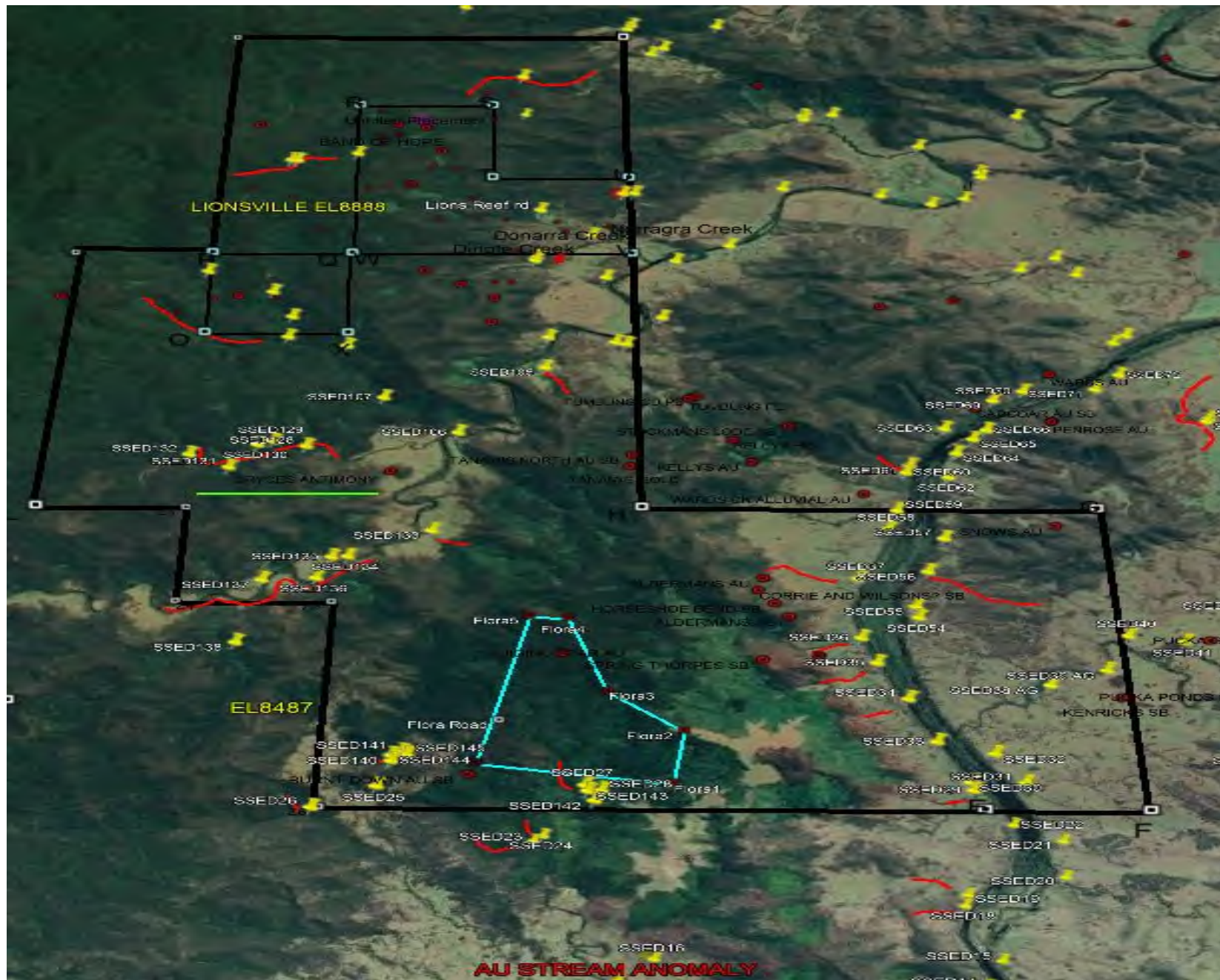
Sheeted veins over 50m
width with bulk mining
potential. Easy drill access on
Freehold land



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Geochemistry

- Au-Ag stream sediment anomalies (red/Yellow)
- 1.9km soil traverse 1988 (green line)



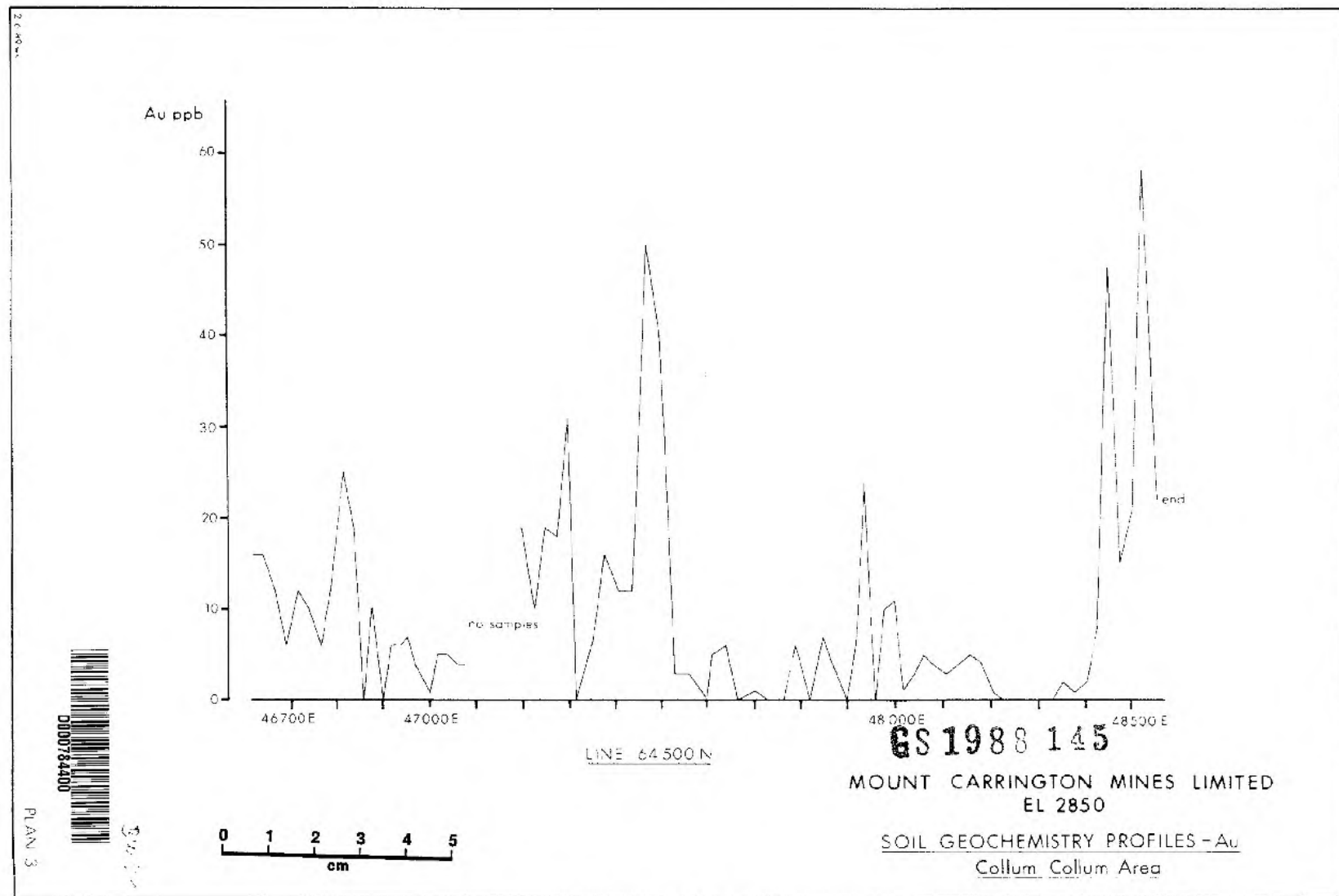
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Gold Soil Geochemistry

1.8km Traverse 1988

6764500N - 446700E to 448500E
at 20m interval

Anomalies up to 50ppb Au



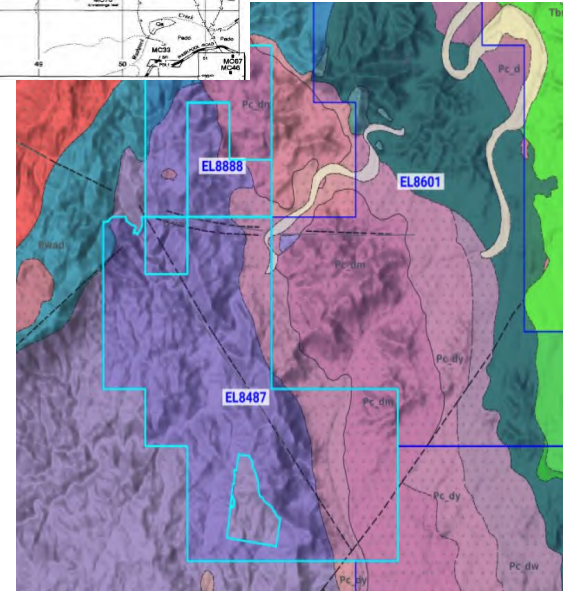
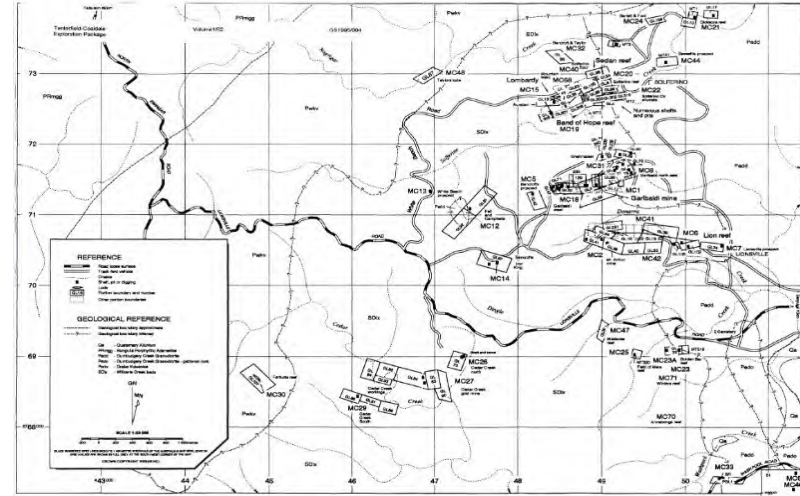
Systems

Mineralisation at the Greater Lionsville Goldfield is consistent with Carbonate Hosted Base Metal (CBM) Deposits.

These are low temperature distal deposits overlying or flanking porphyry copper-gold systems.

CBM deposits form between the near surface epithermal deposits and porphyry copper systems. They can extend to over 1 kilometer in depth.

These are high value exploration targets. Cowal was sold in 2015 for A\$740 million and Buritica in Colombia was taken over for A\$1.7 billion (100% of Continental Gold) in March 2020



Exploration Target CBM

Systems

Comparison of Lionsville with Cowal in NSW and Buritica in Colombia

- Veining at Lionsville is a multistage, overlapping mix of episodic mineral events are displayed in banded chalcedonic silica, crustiform layering and brecciation
- Magnetite veining confirms a magmatic source
- Quartz carbonate (calcite-ankerite) veining, with, pyrite, gold, silver, lead, zinc, manganese and mercury



- *The Cowal mine is described as a cluster of structurally controlled, quartz-carbonate-base metal, low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold deposits.*
- *High temperature assemblages, (actinolite-magnetite-biotite- and K feldspar-epidote) implies epithermal mineralisation occurred proximal to a magmatic-hydrothermal centre, possibly overlapping a porphyry copper-gold system at depth.*
- *The Cowal corridor deposits include gold rich hydrothermal breccia with chalcedonic silica, consistent with a high level of emplacement*

Exploration Target CBM Systems

Cowal NSW

- Cowal reserves are 3.6 million oz May 2020
- Evolution paid A\$740 million in 2015

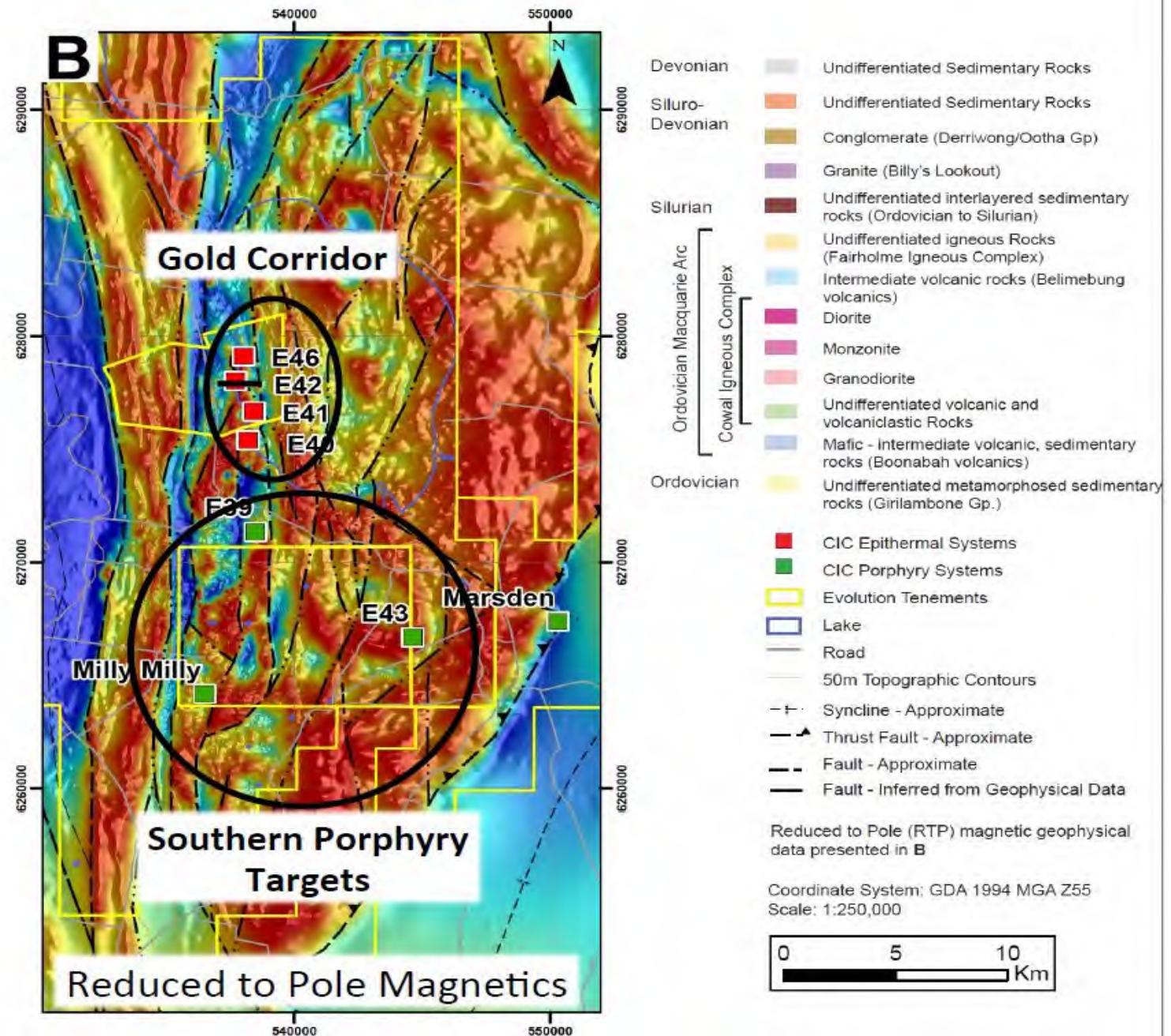


Exploration Target CBM Systems

Cowal NSW

The Cowal mine Igneous Complex is cut by the Marsden lineament which separates epithermal gold systems to the north from porphyry copper +/- gold systems to the south.

Marsden Calc-Alkalic Porphyry 180mt grading 0.2g/t Au and 0.38% Cu (Indicated and Inferred)

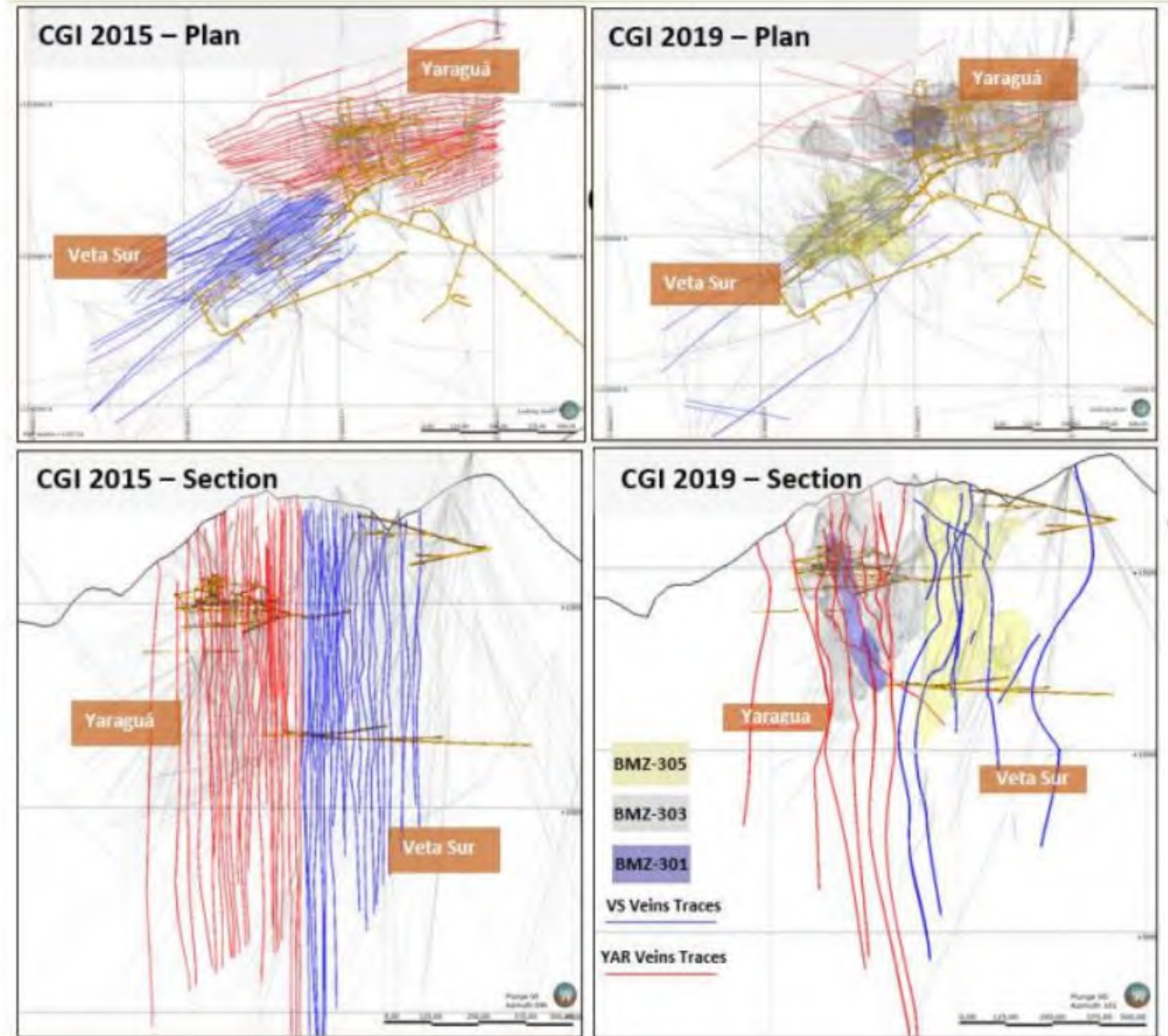


Exploration Target CBM Systems

Buritica Colombia

Juxtaposition of the NE, EW and NW
vein systems caused brittle ductile
deformation

Figure 7.11 Vein and BMZ domains at Yaraguá



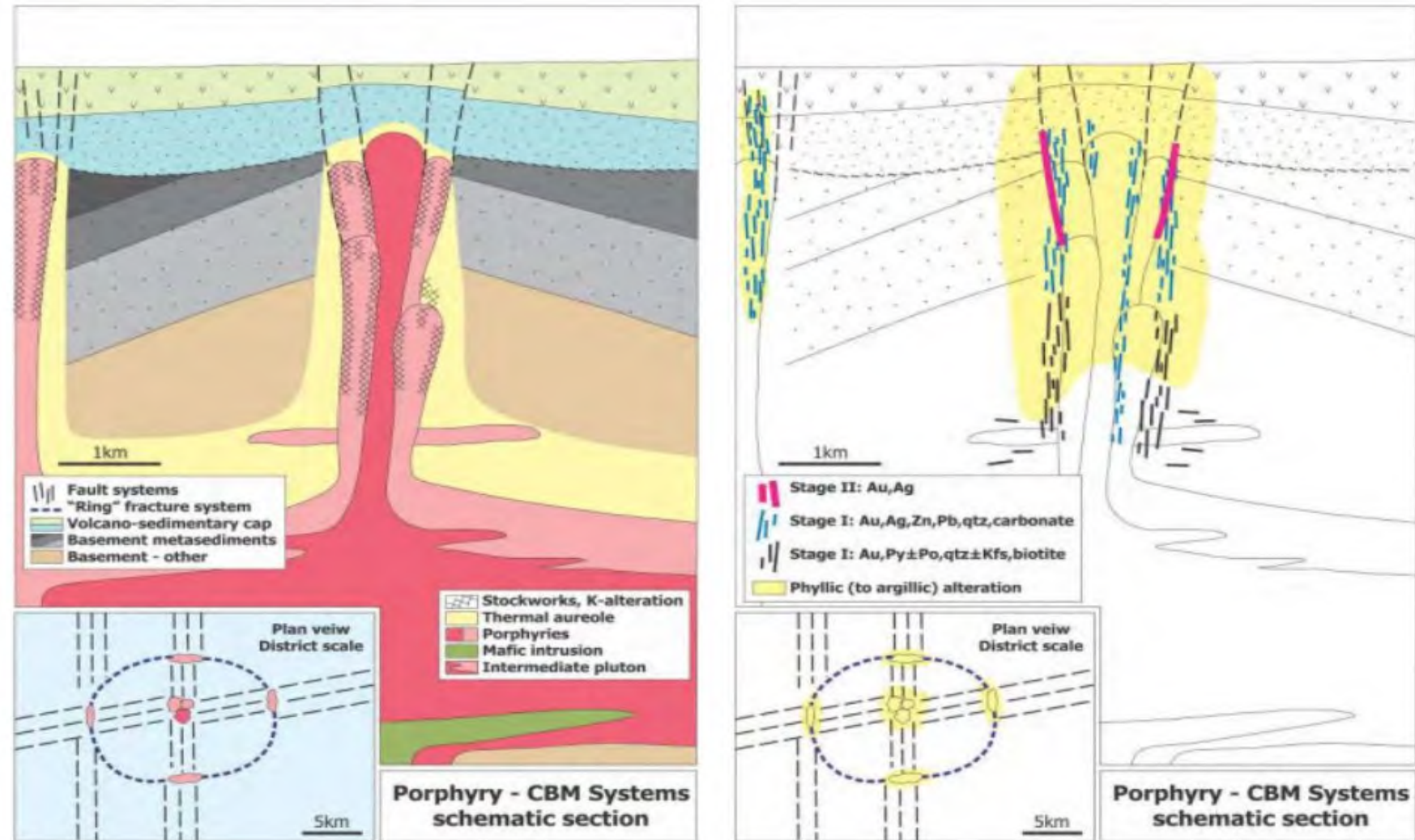
Source: CGI, 2019

Exploration Target CBM Systems

Buritica Colombia

Multiple overlapping
mineralization events

Figure 7.6: General Model for Distribution of Mineralization in Carbonate Base Metal Systems with Specific Reference to Buriticá



Source: CGI, 2014

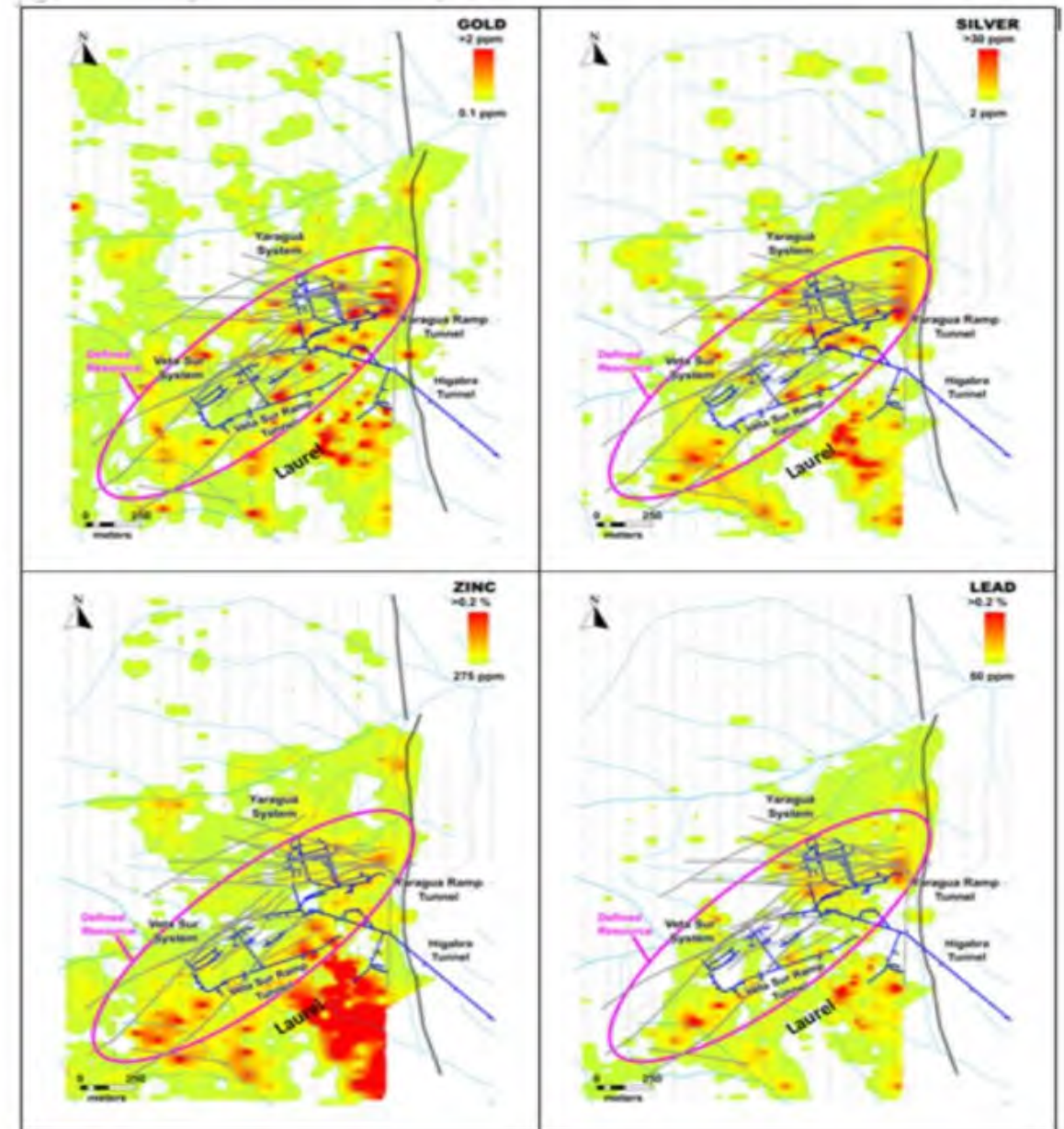
Exploration Target CBM Systems

Buritica Colombia

Pathfinder minerals zinc and lead
dominate copper in soil geochemistry

Figure 9.1

Laurel Geochemistry from Soil Sampling: Gold, Silver, Zinc and Lead Maps



Source: CGI, 2018

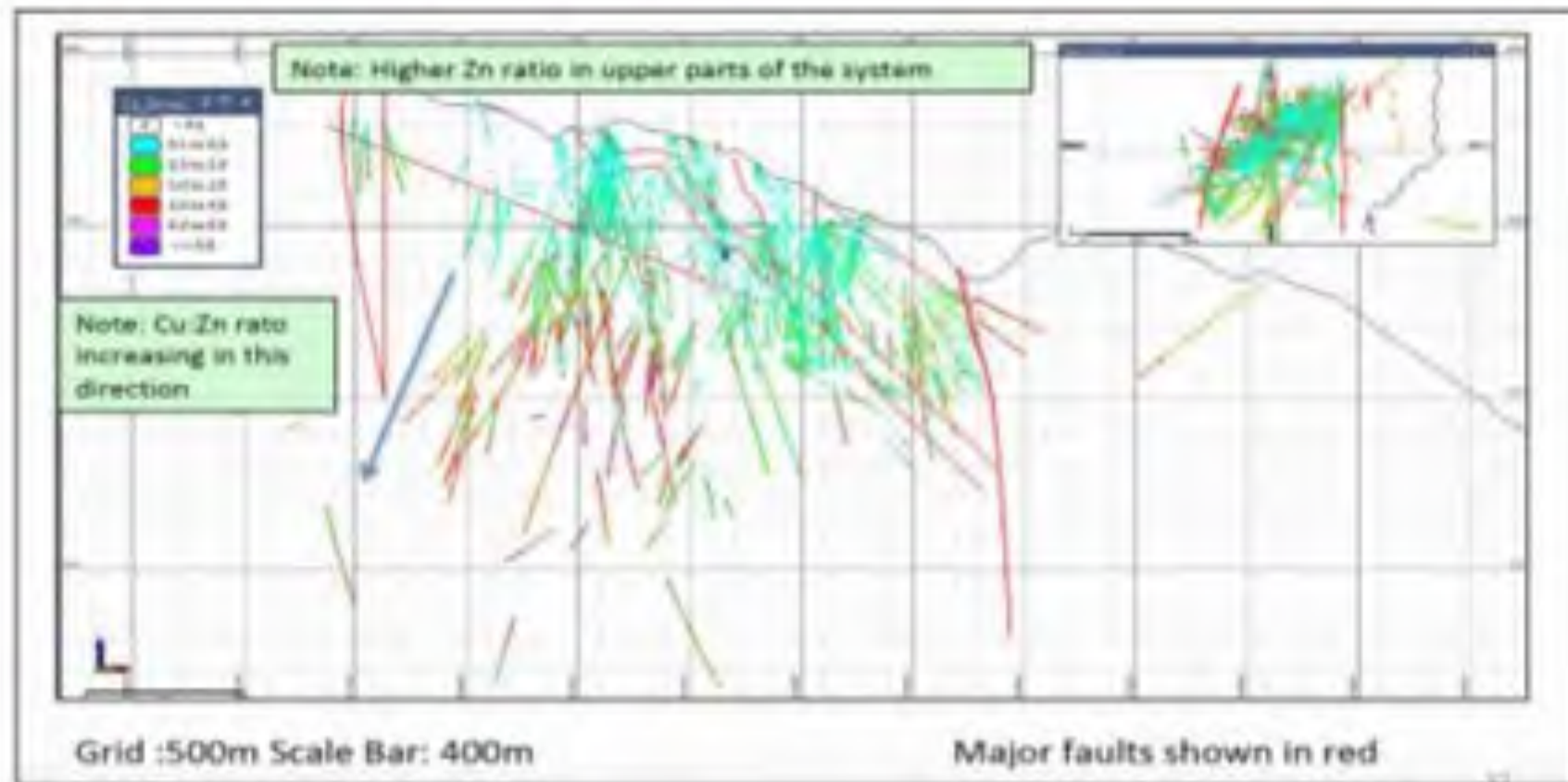
Exploration Target CBM Systems

Buriticá Colombia

Higher Zn ratio in upper
parts of the System
Cu:Zn ratio increasing to
depth



Figure 7.9 Cu:Zn ratio in Veta Sur and Yareguá vein systems



Source: CGI, 2019

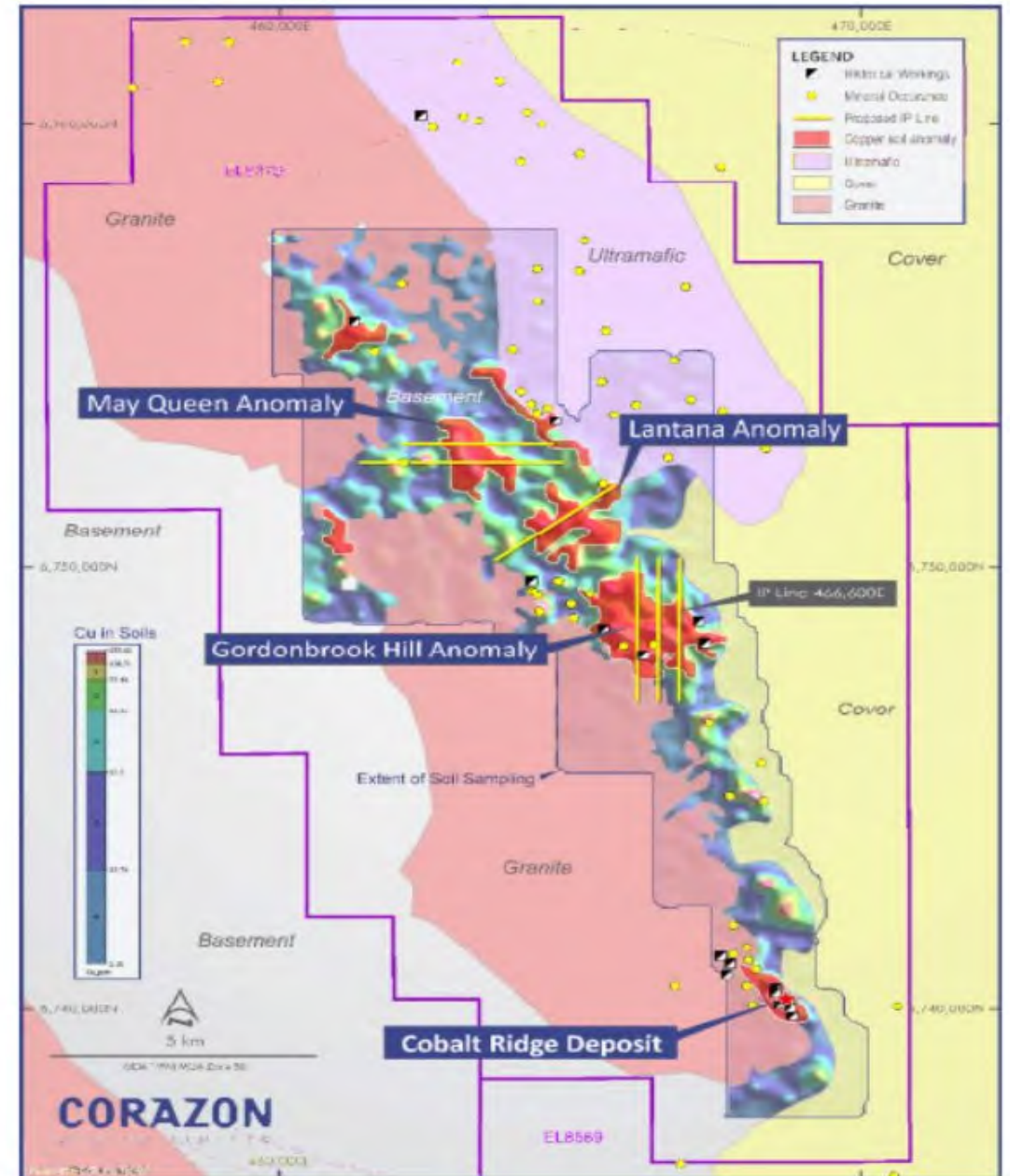
Exploration Target CBM Systems

Copper zone along strike

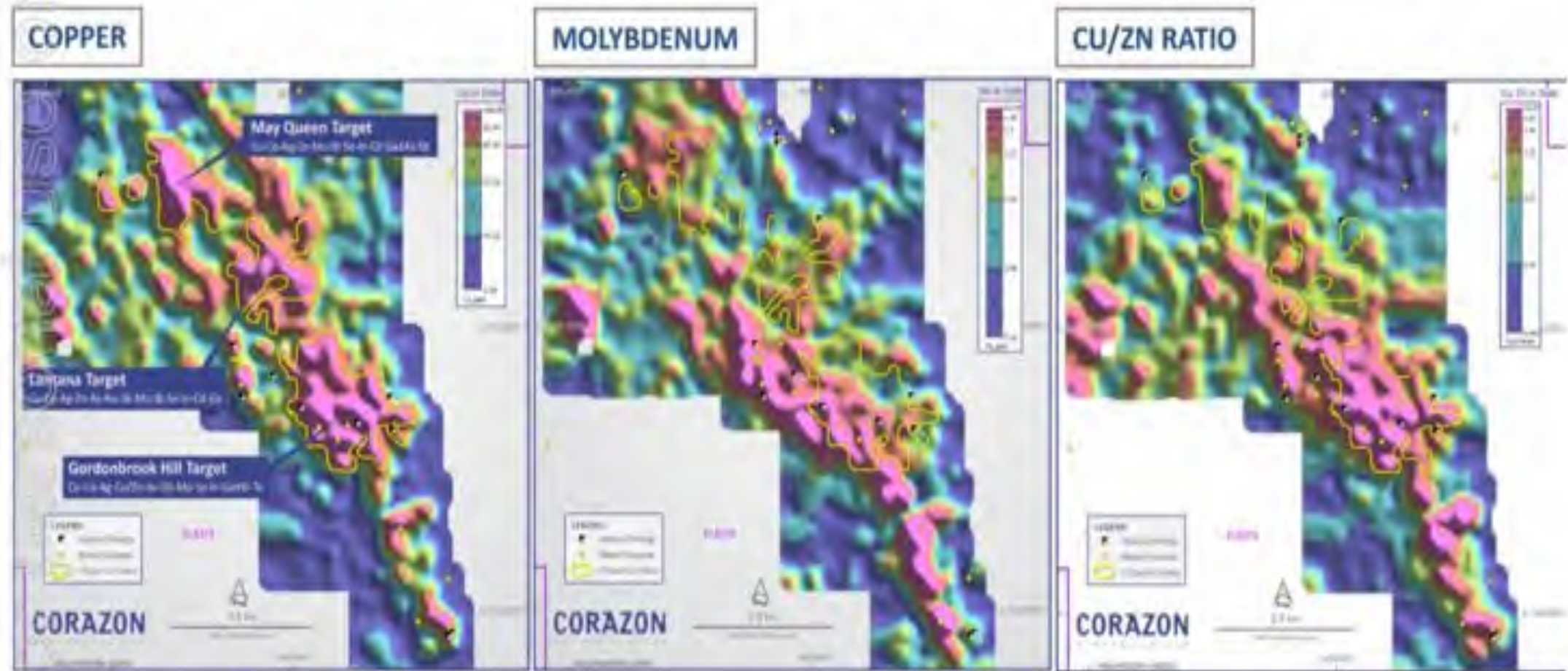
Corazon (CZN) Joint Venture copper
soils ASX: 23/7/19

Adjoins Newtech's south eastern
tenement boundary

The Cobalt Ridge embayment and May
Queen copper vein / skarn trend appear
to be on a NW structural trend line that
continues into Newtech ground



Corazon Mining CZN ASX: 02/2019 has a copper dominant system on the east flank of the Towgan Range Batholith



GREATER LIONSVILLE GOLDFIELD

The Newtech project has the characteristics of a Carbonate hosted Base Metal Deposit

Old mines and alteration extend over an area of over 30 sq km

This is a high value exploration target which is big enough to host a significant deposit

Field work will commence in late 2020, pandemic permitting

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