

**Centennial Mining
Limited**
ABN 50 149 308 921
ASX: CTL

Investment Highlights:

A1 Gold Mine

Operating mine site including underground development and infrastructure

Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code (2012)

Indicated – 250,000 t @ 5.1 g/t for 41,200 oz Au

Inferred – 1,170,000 t @ 6.4 g/t for 240,000 oz Au

Maldon Gold Operations

Operational +150,000tpa gold processing facility, Union Hill Mine, including underground development & infrastructure

Executive Chair

Dale Rogers

Non-Executive Director

Anthony Gray

Company Secretary

Dennis Wilkins

Capital Structure:

1,044,434,244 Ordinary Shares

288,557,631 Listed Options

94,500,000 Unlisted Options

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ASX Release – 17 October 2018

Corporate Update and Progress Report

Key Points

- **Debt funding refinance allowing a restart in operations**
- **Plant now up and running to restore production to ~40,000 tonnes per quarter volumes**
- **Victory North ore on line – targeting +5g/t Au**
- **Mine development in Victory North area extending on ore well beyond previously modelled boundary**
- **First 15 grade control drill holes at Victory North indicate a larger ore block than previously anticipated and containing multiple high-grade structures across a broad area**
- **Centennial is continuing to develop and drill to define the top level of Victory North stoping block**

Centennial Mining Limited (ASX: CTL) (**Centennial** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a Corporate Update and Progress Report.

Corporate Update

Following the completion of mining from the 8352 long hole stope at the A1 Gold Mine in the December Quarter, 2017 production for the Company focussed on the Union Hill Gold Mine (**Union Hill**), at Maldon, and air leg mining from the A1 Gold Mine. Union Hill was scheduled to provide the bulk of tonnage delivered to the mill while decline development at the A1 Gold Mine continued to the Victory North Area through the March, June and September Quarters of 2018.

Initial mining at Union Hill, in the March Quarter, was focussed on the highly visible Eastern structure in the Alliance South area. Historic geological interpretations had identified this as the strongest mineralised structure and previous companies' efforts had focussed development and mining on it. As Centennial commenced mining in earnest it became apparent that grades from this structure were less than anticipated.

Following a thorough geological review of mining results and additional sampling it became apparent that mining should focus on the Western structure of the shear zone not the Eastern structure as was previously thought. As a result, development by Centennial on the lower levels was redesigned to focus on the Western structure. However, previous owners mining of the parallel Eastern zone, some 5 to 15 metres in the hanging wall of the Western structure, caused significant dilution in the Western stopes reducing mined grades and associated revenue.

Recent mining at Union Hill has now moved past those previously mined areas and a smaller (narrower) single boom jumbo and mining fleet were commissioned, to replace the existing fleet, and focus on maximising grades from ore development and mining.

The increased time and capital costs at the A1 Gold Mine to develop to Victory North and reduced revenues from lower grade ore from Union Hill during the first half of 2018 resulted in the Company needing to refinance the Convertible Notes (**Notes**) entered into in 2015, and due at the end of June, 2018.

Centennial was in discussions with several parties to refinance the Notes prior to their maturation, however, the Company was unable to finalise these discussions and consequently suspended trading of its shares on the ASX on 25 June 2018.

In late June 2018 the Representative Noteholder granted the first of several short extensions to the Notes with the aim of negotiating a longer extension and possible increase in quantum to the Notes. However, several days before the last extension was due to expire on 10 August 2018, the Representative Noteholder informed the Company of its intention not to extend the repayment date further.

In the final days leading up to 10 August 2018 the Company sourced funding (circa \$2.1m) from Centennial's largest Shareholder Octagonal Resources Pty Ltd and its related entities (**Octagonal**) thereby enabling the Company to avoid the risk of the Representative Noteholder enforcing security. By accessing an unsecured loan and utilising existing cash reserves the Notes were paid out, in full, on 10 August 2018 (Refer Company Announcement dated 15 August 2018). The importance of this support at a critical time cannot be underplayed as the outcome for all stakeholders would have been vastly different if Octagonal had not provided that backstop.

As a result of the uncertainty arising from the short-term extensions to the Notes leading up to the second week of August 2018 suppliers removed stocks of consignment goods, any hired equipment, contract personnel and associated tools and equipment from the Company's various sites. A portion of Centennial's employees also left the Company during that time due to the uncertainty.

Following repayment of the Notes, the Company sourced additional short term loans, intended to be on a secured basis, from employees and suppliers to a total of \$1.5 million, in addition to the loan sourced from Octagonal. The majority of the parties have agreed to negotiation with the intention that these loans and the loan sourced from Octagonal will, subject to shareholder approval, be converted into new secured Convertible Notes, at a 10% premium to the Rights Issue price. It is anticipated that the meeting to approve the issue of new Convertible Notes and the terms of the 5:2 Rights Issue (refer Company Announcement 15 August 2018) will be held as soon as practicable. Further details will be provided when matters have been finalised, including the finalisation of an independent experts' report.

The receipt of other loan funds was delayed for several months while the Company engaged with the previous Representative Noteholder to have their first ranking security removed. Those security charges have now been lifted from Centennial and the Company's assets.

The time taken to remove the first ranking security charge delayed access to funds from further loans, and also delayed the planned fund raising via a Rights Issue and the issue of new Convertible Notes.

Despite these delays the Company was able to recommence mining and processing operations in mid-August 2018 and recruitment for the vacant positions commenced.

Mining and processing during July 2018 and August 2018 were negatively impacted by the uncertainty however, following the recommencement in activities during mid-August 2018 sufficient ore was being produced from the A1 Gold Mine and the lower grade Union Hill Gold Mine, for continuous processing across a full week. The total tonnes and grade processed during September 2018 were ~11,800 tonnes at 4.5 g/t Au and 93% recovery. This implies a Quarterly processing rate of +38,000 tonnes. These tonnages were achieved without the secondary crusher being utilised, to minimise costs. During September 2018 approximately 1,600 ounces of gold were recovered and 1,400 ounces were sold at an average price of \$1,667 per oz Au. The difference between the gold recovered and poured was due to the gold in circuit recovering to more usual levels having been stripped to a minimum in early August 2018, to assist in attending to obligations.

Of the ore processed during September 2018 just under 30% was from the lower grade Union Hill. Over the coming months the mining operations at both of the mines will return to levels previously attained of circa 40,000 tonnes per Quarter and it is expected that more tonnes from the higher grade Victory North area will be mined and trucked to the plant for processing. The Company's cost structures are well understood and demonstrated on a historical quarterly basis with the grade the key determinant of gold production moving forward.

Whilst the September 2018 Quarter report will cover a particularly difficult, negative period in the Company's life, production in September 2018 and into October 2018 indicate a sustained recovery.

A return to full production in conjunction with finalisation of the new Convertible Note issue and the Rights Issue is expected to have the Company back on a much firmer footing. The key is the delivery to the plant of +5g/t Au ore which has become possible because of the access to Victory North, particularly when long hole stoping recommences.

In returning to ~40,000 tonnes per quarter at a +5 g/t Au grade the Company is capable of generating good net cashflow, which in turn will allow continuous drilling to maintain ore and grade in front of the Company and to add to and improve the confidence of gold inventories.

Progress Report | Victory North is Key

The Victory North area of the A1 Gold Mine is the shallowest Exploration Target within the Magenta Zone.

In October 2017, Centennial defined an Exploration Target for the Magenta Zone, based on geological interpretation and modelling of historic mining and drilling data of approximately 300,000 to 500,000 tonnes grading 3.8 to 5.6 g/t Au (depending on the lower cut-off grade applied). The potential quality and grade of this Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource (refer to CTL ASX Announcement "Exciting Targets Identified and Exciting Drilling Results" dated 10 October 2017 accessible at <https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements>. CTL confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed).

The Magenta Zone extends at depth below the existing long hole stopes at the A1 Gold Mine and is a broad steeply plunging zone of gold mineralisation containing a number of higher grade Exploration Targets potentially suitable for long hole stoping, including;

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Victory North Exploration Target | approx. 50 – 70,000 tonnes grading 3.5 - 5.0 g/t Au |
| • Mahoney's Exploration Target | approx. 20 – 25,000 tonnes grading 3.5 t - 4.5 g/t Au, and |
| • Queen's Exploration Target | approx. 60 – 70,000 tonnes grading 6.0 - 7 g/t Au |

The potential quality and grade of these Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource (refer to CTL ASX Announcement dated 10 October 2017).

The Victory North Target was initially defined by six diamond drill hole intersections, listed in Table 1 and reported in the CTL ASX Announcement dated 10 October 2017. At this time the target area was defined from 1345m RL to at least the 1305m RL, but was unconstrained by drilling laterally and at depth as suitable drilling positions were not available due to its location beneath the historic Victory Stope.

Table 1: Summary of historic diamond drill intersections into the Victory North area

Hole ID	Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
L7_0027W1	14.15	3.67
L7_0046	6.5	3.28
A1UDH-316	20.3	3.45
A1UDH-231	15.7	3.38
A1UDH-321	6.0	3.47
A1UDH-322	36.4	2.05

The Victory North area was accessed by the main mine decline on the 1320m RL level in July 2018 following several Quarters of decline development to the location, and development of the first production area commenced. This has involved cross-cutting across the planned stope area, development along strike to the South East and commencement of grade control sludge hole drilling.

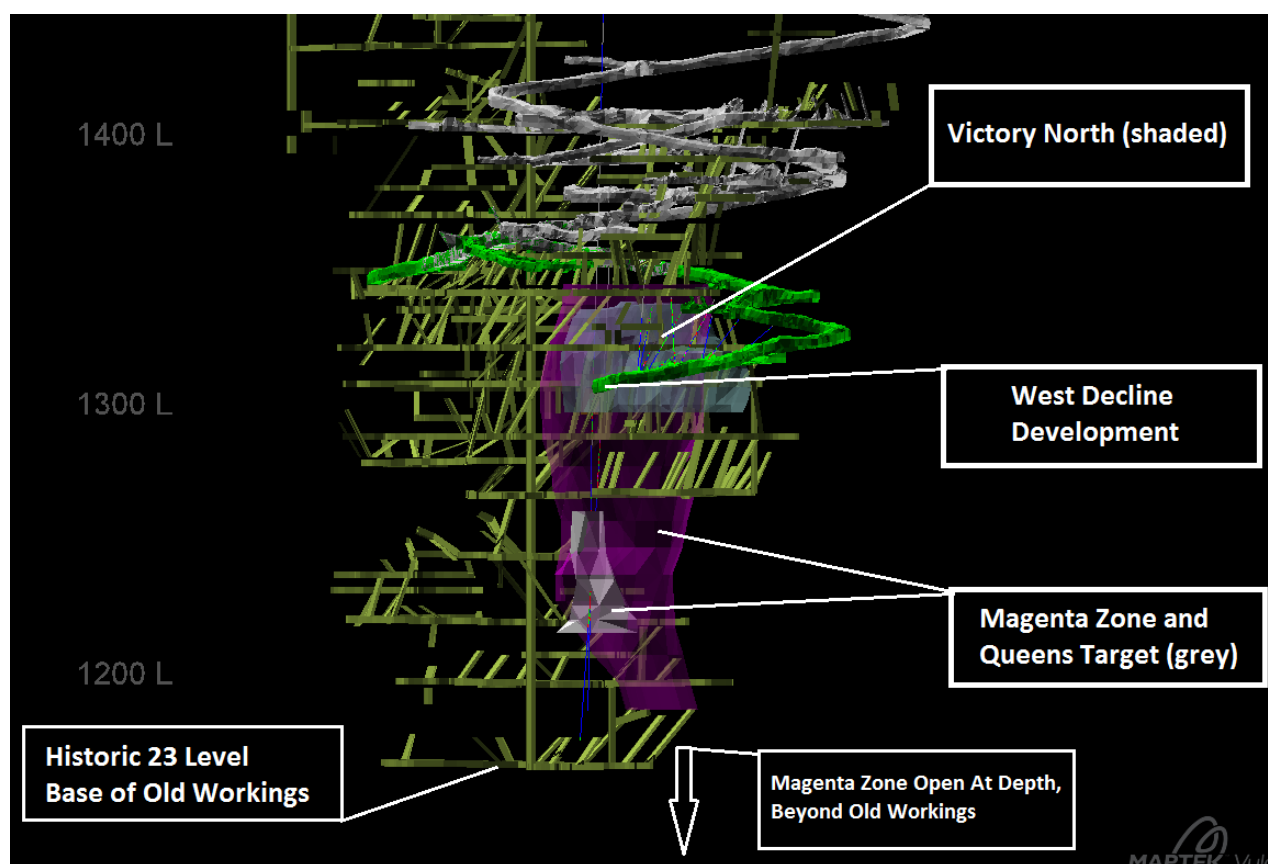


Figure 1: Longsection (Looking South) of A1 Gold Mine Showing Location of Magenta Zone, the Victory North area and Decline Development (green)

Mine Development

The main decline at the A1 Gold Mine intersected the northern extent of the first planned stope at Victory North on the 1320 mRL level.

The initial access drive developed off the decline exposed a number of prospective mineralised structures that extend beyond the planned stope area. The average gold grade in this area based on average grab samples to date is over 5.5 g/t Au from 163 samples, which exceeds initial expectations.

As development has continued south towards the Apollo historic stope area the frequency of repeated quartz vein structures and altered dyke with disseminated sulphides has remained constant and mineralisation is still open to the south. Visible gold has commonly been observed in quartz veins and displays a strong correlation with bournonite and pyrite.

This localised discovery supports the notion that the Victory North ore body which was modelled to be 16m wide may in fact be 50% wider, based on continuity of the geology and diamond drilling intercepts on similar RLs to the south which are up-dip from the Apollo Stope off-shoot below the 1320 mRL.

Grade Control Drilling

Sludge hole grade control drilling is used to better define ore blocks before stope development. To date, assay results have been received from the first 15 sludge holes drilled from the decline into the northern end of the planned Victory North stope area, above the 1320 mRL level (Figure 2).

Drill collar details are presented in Table 3 and significant assay results > 1 g/t Au are summarised in Table 2.

These drill holes intersected broad zones of moderate grade gold that are interspersed with high-grade gold intersections.

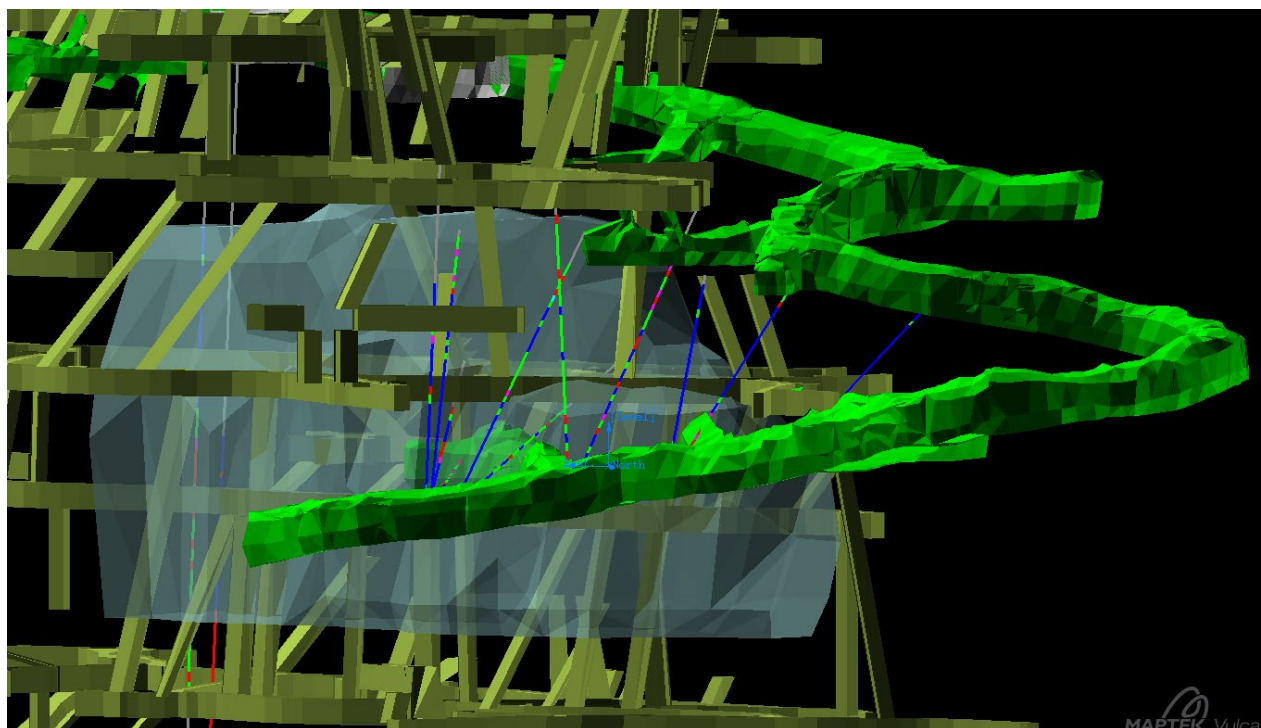


Figure 2: Long-section (Looking South) of Victory North area with initial stope model and location of initial grade control sludge holes reported in this announcement

Legend; dark blue: 0 – 1 g/t Au, green: 1 – 2 g/t Au, red: 2 – 5 g/t Au, magenta: 5 – 25 g/t Au, light blue: > 25 g/t Au

Five of these sludge holes returned greater than 50 gram-metre Au that support the extension of long hole stoping to the north of the initial planned long hole stope:

- **21.6m @ 3.32 g/t Au** from 15.3m in 1320_R2_1
- **26.1m @ 2.12 g/t Au** from 9.9m in 1320_R2_3
- **31.5m @ 2.38 g/t Au** from 0m in 1320_R3_1
- **30.6m @ 2.31 g/t Au** from 2.7m in 1320_R3_2
- **9.0m @ 12.40 g/t Au** from 0.9m in 1320_R5_1

Within these zones, narrow high grade gold intersections included:

- **1.8m @ 10.09 g/t Au** from 25.2m in 1320_R1_4
- **1.8m @ 23.00 g/t Au** from 31.5m in 1320_R2_1
- **0.9m @ 20.60 g/t Au** from 17.1m in 1320_R3_1
- **0.9m @ 12.20 g/t Au** from 29.7m in 1320_R3_1
- **0.9m @ 10.60 g/t Au** from 7.2m in 1320_R3_2
- **5.4m @ 19.92 g/t Au** from 3.6m in 1320_R5_1

Table 2: Summary of grade control (sludge) drill intersections into the Victory North area

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
1320_R1_1	9	18.9	9.9	1.56
1320_R1_2	18.9	36	17.1	1.77
including	27.9	36	8.1	2.86
1320_R1_3	10.8	16.2	5.4	5.30
	21.6	25.2	3.6	2.07
1320_R1_4	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.63
	18	36	18	3.67
including	25.2	27	1.8	10.09
and	30.6	34.2	3.6	7.67
1320_R2_1	15.3	36.9	21.6	3.32
including	31.5	33.3	1.8	23.00
1320_R2_2	0	0.9	0.9	1.35
	7.2	24.3	17.1	1.54
1320_R2_3	9.9	36	26.1	2.12
1320_R3_1	0	31.5	31.5	2.38
including	17.1	18	0.9	20.60
and	29.7	30.6	0.9	12.20
1320_R3_2	2.7	33.3	30.6	2.31
including	7.2	8.1	0.9	10.60
and	22.5	30.6	8.1	3.84
1320_R3_3	0	24.3	24.3	1.56
1320_R4_1	13.5	14.4	0.9	1.10
1320_R4_2	0	9.9	9.9	3.00
including	1.8	7.2	5.4	4.49
	25.2	27.9	2.7	2.30
1320_R4_3	2.7	3.6	0.9	1.87
	7.2	12.6	5.4	1.64
	16.2	19.8	3.6	3.17
1320_R5_1	0.9	9.9	9	12.40
including	3.6	9	5.4	19.92
1320_R5_2	0	1.8	1.8	2.75
	5.4	7.2	1.8	3.18

Discussion

Recent and historic drilling of the Victory North ore block identifies a series of sub-parallel north dipping high grade quartz vein structures within altered dyke which contains elevated background gold of >2 g/t Au (Figure 3). The high grade structures appear to be parasitic to the historic Victory Stope structure and accordingly have similar geometries and mineralisation styles. These structures represent episodic reverse faulting events and coeval brecciation. Visible gold in association with bournonite and pyrite were observed in the high grade structures with moderately reasonable frequency and typify the mineralogy of the high grade structures. The altered dyke is pale brown breccia which has pronounced propylitic alteration with ubiquitous disseminated pyrite in the hanging wall and usually less pronounced alteration in the footwall.

The mine development and sludge hole drilling completed to date support long hole stoping and mechanical mining, with initial assay results suggesting that the size and grade of the stope area may exceed initial expectations.

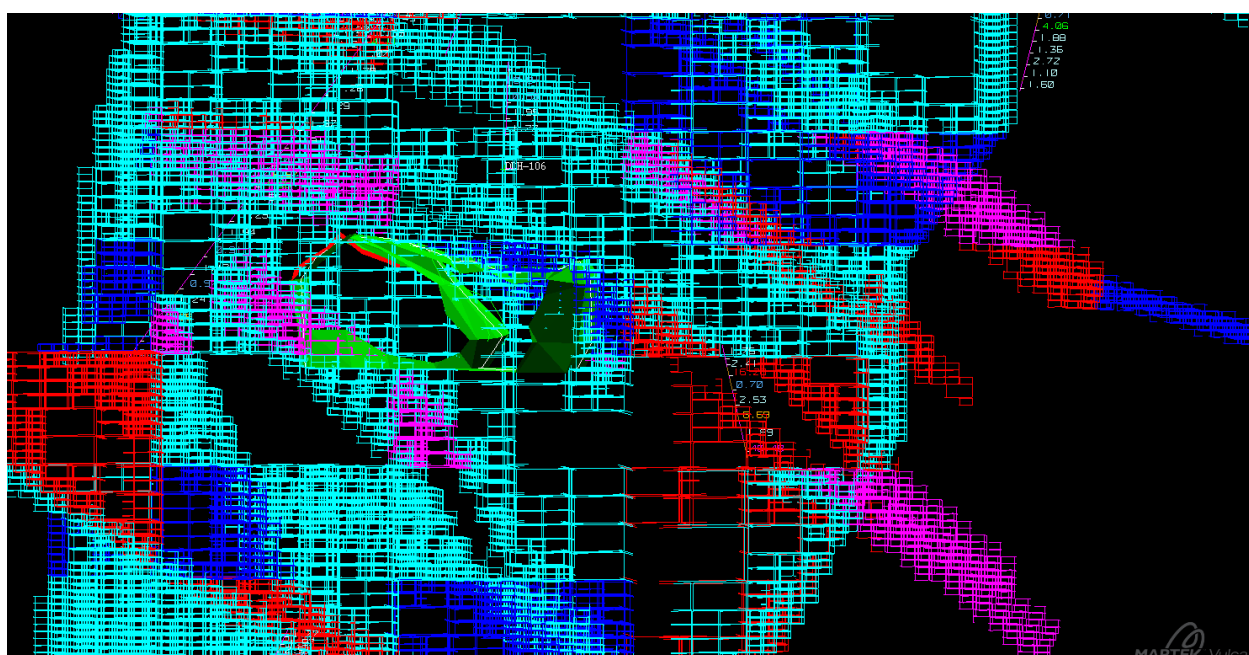


Figure 3: Cross-section section (Looking West) of Victory North area with ore block model showing north-dipping high grade structures in lower grade dyke (mine development outline in green)

Legend; light blue: 1 – 2 g/t Au, dark blue: 2 – 3 g/t Au, magenta: 3 – 5 g/t Au, red: > 5 g/t Au

Future Work

During October 2018 development of the 1320 level access drive will continue towards the historic Apollo Stope (in a southerly direction) based on geological control, development of the strike drive will continue to the South East, and sludge grade control drilling will continue from the access and strike drive to better define the extent of stope boundaries.



Photo 1: Victory North stacked quartz veins

Table 3: Sludge hole location details

Hole ID	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
1320_R1_1	429510.133	5848862.646	1316.065	190	67	37
1320_R1_2	429509.607	5848862.08	1315.591	190	42	37
1320_R1_3	429509.83	5848861.994	1314.499	190	20	37
1320_R1_4	429510.036	5848861.652	1313.884	190	6	37
1320_R2_1	429506.66	5848862.422	1315.975	210	41	37
1320_R2_2	429506.457	5848862.234	1315.104	210	19	37
1320_R2_3	429506.47	5848862.416	1314.533	210	6	37
1320_R3_1	429494.969	5848862.864	1316.145	210	6	37
1320_R3_2	429495.172	5848863.272	1317.685	210	43	37
1320_R3_3	429496.477	5848865.757	1319.024	30	84	25
1320_R4_1	429486.271	5848867.843	1320.499	210	66	18
1320_R4_2	429484.952	5848865.857	1319.451	210	33	37
1320_R4_3	429484.952	5848865.857	1317.901	210	6	37
1320_R5_1	429474.491	5848873.305	1319.771	210	6	37
1320_R5_2	429474.618	5848873.455	1320.637	210	23	37



Photo 2: Victory North sludge hole drilling

Conclusion

The delays in accessing Victory North gave rise to an inability to deliver grade culminating in a particularly difficult set of circumstances resulting in the need to sequentially deal with a range of existential imperatives. The Directors greatly appreciate the patience of shareholders and creditors and are particularly thankful to employees, Octagonal and the providers of the loan funds who have enabled the Notes to be paid out and the restart of mining.

The Company needs to increase drilling activity and certainty of ore and grade to maintain the delivery of ~40,000 tonnes per quarter of 5 g/t+ gold. This implies delivery of the targeted 25,000 oz pa of gold and the opportunity to enjoy positive cashflow. Much has been dealt with over the past two years and the Directors remain convinced that there is great potential in the Company's assets.

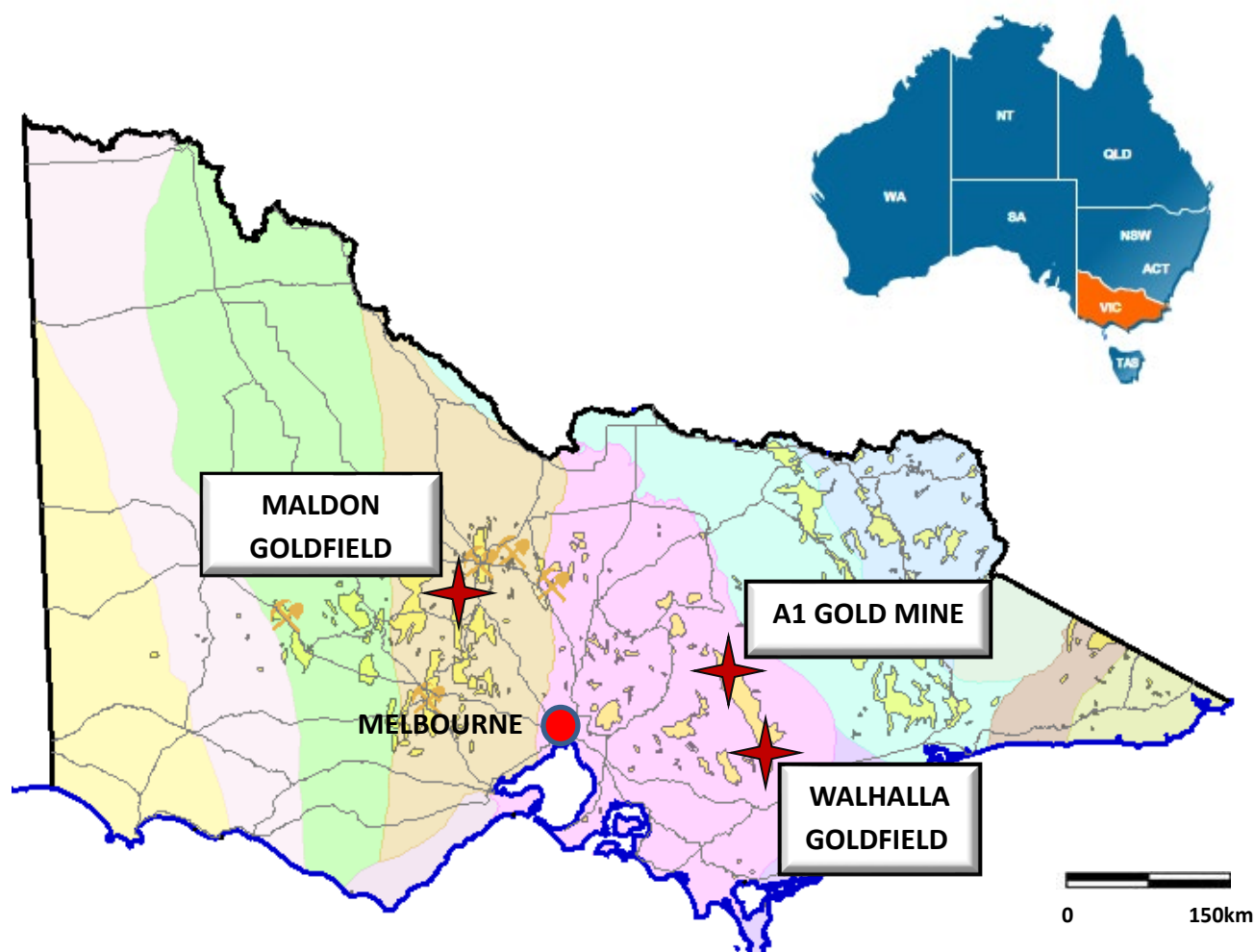
The Company is finalising the notice of meeting and prospectus process to provide shareholders with the opportunity to choose to support the Company via the Rights Issue and anticipate being in a position to further advise shareholders later in October.

About the Company

Centennial Mining Limited is an emerging Victorian gold producer that is developing and producing from the A1 Gold Mine near Woods Point, Victoria. Ore mined from the A1 Gold Mine is trucked to the Company's fully permitted and operational processing facility at Porcupine Flat, near Maldon.

The Company also owns the Union Hill Underground Mine at Maldon, which is presently being developed, and has entered into an agreement to acquire the Eureka and Tubal Cain deposits¹ near Walhalla.

Location of Projects



Note 1. Refer to Orion Gold NL (ASX: ORN) ASX Announcements dated 11 August 2015 and 30 December 2015. The acquisition of the Licence by the Company is subject to the grant of consents required under the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act and the terms of the Agreement.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Anthony Gray, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gray is a non-executive director of the company. Mr Gray has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Gray consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information

This document may contain forward looking statements concerning Centennial Mining Limited. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Forward looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political, and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based Centennial Mining's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Centennial Mining's as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future development.

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"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling results reported are from sludge hole drilling. Drill chip samples were collected from sludge hole drilling. Samples were collected over 0.9 metre down hole intervals. Sludge hole drilling is an open-hole drilling technique and consequently down hole contamination or smearing of grade may occur. The samples collected were dried, crushed and pulverised, then fire assayed (50g) for Au at Onsite Laboratory Services (OSLS) who are an ISO registered commercial mineral facility. Centennial Mining have QAQC protocols in place, including the insertion of blanks and standards inserted at random and more select intervals such as blank samples after visible gold intersections and higher grade standards within potential high grade zones.
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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-hole hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill chips exiting hole are captured in a bucket and transferred into a calico sample bag as per standard industry practice for this style of drilling. Hole is flushed between samples to minimise contamination. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quartz content (visual estimate) recorded for all samples on a sample logging sheet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 3 kilogram samples collected in calico bags and sent to assay laboratory for analysis. • Whole sample pulverised at laboratory to produce a 50 gram charge for Fire Assay. • No routine duplicate sampling other than that completed at the laboratory.
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. • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample preparation and assay method of 50g Fire Assay is acceptable for this style of deposit and can be considered a total assay. • Industry standards are followed for all sample batches, including the insertion of commercially available CRM's and blanks. The insertion rate is approximately 1 every 10 to 15 samples both randomly and in select positions, such as blanks inserted after samples containing visible gold. QAQC results (Both A1 and internal laboratory QAQC) are reviewed by A1 geological staff upon receipt of the assay results. No issues were raised with the data being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections are reviewed by geological staff upon receipt, to ensure the intersections match the logging data, with the checks including verification of QAQC results. • All field data is entered directly into an excel spreadsheet with front end validation built in to prevent spurious data entry. • Data is stored on a server at the A1 Mine with daily backups. Backed up data is also stored offsite.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes are labelled during the drilling process, and all holes have been picked up by Centennial Mining's in-house surveyor. • Grid used is MGA_GDA94. • The topography control is of a high standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Drill ring array spacings for sludge hole drilling ranged from 5m to 10m. • There is good correlation between sections on the larger structures, with some of the narrow reefs not as continuous across some sections. • Given the density of drilling, good continuity of structures and high grades between sections in the area being drilled, the drilling spacing is sufficient to be used for Mineral Resource calculations and mine planning. • Sample compositing has not 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"> • Mine based sludge hole drilling intersected a number of mineralised reefs at various angles, there is a chance of some bias, which has been identified and modelled accordingly.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were transported from the A1 Gold Mine to the laboratory via the Maldon Processing Plant either by A1 staff, or contractors. Calico bags containing the sample were placed inside larger green bags with the bags sealed with a plastic cable tie. Samples that are taken to OSLS were placed in a secure location at the Maldon mill site and collected by courier for transport. • Sample numbers and dispatch references are sequential and have no reference to hole number. • Sample pulps are stored at the laboratory for 30 days prior to disposal. This is appropriate for mine development sampling.
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"> • The recent drilling has not been independently reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The A1 Gold Mine is located wholly within MIN5294. This license is 100% owned by Centennial Mining (CTL) • The A1 Mine is located approximately 75km southeast of Mansfield in northeast Victoria (approximately 15km northwest of Woods Point).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • In 2012 CTL acquired the rights to the asset from Heron Resources Ltd (HRR).
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"> • The A1 Gold Mine has been an active mine since 1861 with an extensive list of previous owners and tenement consolidations. Most recently before Centennial Mining, the tenement was held by Gaffney's Creek Gold Mine Pty Ltd which consolidated the 3 mining leases MIN5375, MIN5326, and MIN5294. • Heron Resources conducted the 2009-2011 L7 drilling program and commenced decline development.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne Zone, a northwest trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Fault Zone (RCFZ). • Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges. The A1 mine is central to this corridor. • Current level development and drilling has delineated the north dipping structural corridor that characterises the Victory North target which is a parasitic array to the historic Victory Stope to the north. The geology is defined by an array of north dipping dilatational quartz veins that range 100mm-500mm in thickness in close association with brecciated altered dyke. Fine disseminated visible gold mineralisation occurs within the quartz veins in association with bournonite and fine pyrite assemblages. The quartz veins have stylolitic contacts with the altered dyke. This style of mineralisation is also evident within the narrow reefs, with generally a higher proportion of stylolites containing higher percentages of predominately bournonite with minor arsenopyrite. • Shallow dipping fracture veining emanating from larger steep breccia reefs often carry high grade gold within close proximity to these breccias, with the grade dissipating within a short distance from the structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to tables contained within the report body.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results have been weight averaged, and are reported uncut. All drill sample assay results are provided. Metal equivalents have not been used for reporting drilling results.
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"> All results reported are downhole length and have not been corrected for true width. Sludge hole drilling is used for grade control to outline stope blocks prior to mining and is sufficiently close spaced to detect structures of varying geometry that are common in the A1 Mine.
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"> Refer to images in report body.
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"> All results received greater than 1 g/t Au have been reported unless short runs of lower grade material have been aggregated into the broader intersection. Assay results have been received for all of the holes reported in this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveyed hole pickups are cross checked with hole design positions and modelled development.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sludge hole drilling is continuing to be completed to define the boundaries of long hole stopes as mine development advances.