2 August 2018

Red 5 Set to Become +100,000ozpa Australian Gold Producer Following Landmark Resource and Reserve Upgrade and FY2019 Production Outlook

Group Mineral Resources in the Eastern Goldfields of WA increased to 1.6Moz; production guidance of 100-115koz for FY19 underpinned by Ore Reserves of 307koz

Key Points

Ore Reserves – significant upgrade at Darlot and King of the Hills Mines

- **64% increase in reserve ounces at Darlot:**

  Proved & Probable Ore Reserve of 1.92Mt @ 3.5g/t Au for 219koz of contained gold (including stockpiles).

- **Maiden Ore Reserve estimated for King of the Hills (KOTH):**

  Proved & Probable Ore Reserve of 0.71Mt @ 3.9g/t Au for 88koz of contained gold.

Mineral Resources – significant upgrade at Darlot and King of the Hills Mines

- ***Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 6.2Mt @ 4.8g/t Au for 949koz of contained gold***

  Updated Mineral Resource includes update to Oval Resource and inclusion of Maiden Resource for Pederson South

- **64% ounce increase in JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for KOTH, as a result of the development of a new in-house block model:**

  Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 3.89Mt @ 5.3g/t Au for 658koz of contained gold

- **Outstanding potential for continued growth in both Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, with numerous near-mine and exploration development targets identified.**

FY2019 Production Guidance

- **Gold production for FY2019 is expected to be in the range of 100,000-115,000oz at an AISC of A$1,350 – 1,550 per ounce. September 2018 Quarter continuing towards full ramp-up.**

- **Ore Reserves currently underpin a three year mine life, with clear visibility to increase this through the conversion of additional Resources to Ore Reserves, new discoveries and potential bolt-on acquisitions in the region.**

Red 5 Limited ("Red 5" or "the Company") (ASX: RED) is on-track to become a +100,000ozpa Australian gold producer following the completion of a major Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve upgrade for its Western Australian gold operations and the announcement of production guidance for the 2019 financial year. This does not take into account any recommencement of the Siana mine operations in the Philippines following the recent approval for construction of a new tailings storage facility (TSF 6) (refer ASX announcement of 31 July 2018).

Exploration and Resource development activities at the Company's Darlot and King of the Hills (KOTH) gold mines in WA have delivered a 24% increase in the Company's total JORC 2012 Mineral Resource base in the Eastern Goldfields region to 10.1 million tonnes grading 4.9g/t Au for 1.6 million ounces of contained gold.

Total Ore Reserves have increased by 133% contained ounces to 2.64 million tonnes grading 3.6g/t Au for 307,000 ounces of contained gold (including ROM stockpiles and underground broken stocks), despite mining depletion of 42,000 ounces since December 2017 from both Darlot and KOTH underground mines.

The increased Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves base will generate significant production growth, with a revised gold production guidance for FY2019 of 100,000-115,000oz at an All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) of A$1,350 – 1,550 per ounce, with a clear mine life visibility of at least three years and significant opportunities for further Resource and Reserve expansion. Ongoing operational and cost efficiency programmes are continuing aimed at reducing operating costs.

The increased Mineral Resource base is primarily due to near-mine exploration and development activities from the extensional drilling on the lower portion of the Oval structure west and down-dip of the current Oval Mining area, and on-going re-evaluation of existing mining areas. Since the December 2017 update, the Pederson South area, located to the south of the Millennium decline, has been included in the re-evaluation and consequently added to the Mineral Resources base.

Red 5 Managing Director Mark Williams said:

> *"This is a tremendous result, with our Western Australian Mineral Resources increased by 24 per cent and Reserves by 133 per cent in the nine months since Red 5 first gained ownership of the Darlot and King of the Hills Projects. This ratifies our belief that there is still a significant amount of gold yet to be discovered within this highly-prospective and underexplored region.*
>
> *"Importantly, the increased mining inventory underpins a 3-year mine life at a production rate of 100kozpa, with clear visibility to increase both annual rate of production and mine life well beyond these levels.*
>
> *"This rapid increase in our Resource and Reserve base in the Eastern Goldfields vindicates our acquisition and consolidation strategy in the region, which centres on establishing the Darlot Gold Mine as a regional processing hub to unlock new discoveries and potential bolt-on acquisitions in the region.*
>
> *"This is a great result by the Red 5 team and I would like to sincerely acknowledge their outstanding efforts in delivering this impressive outcome*."

Darlot Gold Mine – JORC 2012 Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Darlot Gold Mine are reported by Red 5 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code (**Table 1**). A summary of the data and methodologies supporting the Mineral Resource estimates form part of this ASX release, including separate JORC Table 1's for the maiden release for Pederson South. Refer to previous announcements list in the Table 1 footnotes for the previously reported JORC Table 1's for the other deposits.

Table 1 – Mineral Resource estimate, Darlot Gold Mine, for the Deposit by resource area and JORC Classification as at 30 June 2018.

Mineral Resource, Darlot Gold Mine					
Darlot UG Mine Area	**Au cut off g/t**	**JORC 2012 Classification**	**Tonnes kt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**
Centenary	2.0	Measured	7	10.1	2
		Indicated	1,581	5.5	280
		Inferred	1,013	4.6	151
Pedersen	2.0	Indicated	1,375	4.0	175
		Inferred	610	3.5	68
Pedersen South	2.0	Indicated	147	3.3	16
		Inferred	61	2.7	5
Lords South Lower	2.0	Indicated	536	4.6	79
		Inferred	36	3.8	4
Oval	2.0	Indicated	322	9.9	103
		Inferred	64	6.1	13
Burswood	2.0	Indicated	162	4.8	25
		Inferred	295	2.9	28
Sub-totals by category	2.0	Measured	7	10.1	2
		Indicated	4,122	5.1	677
		Inferred	2,080	4.0	269
Sub-total	2.0	**Measured + Indicated**	**4,129**	5.1	**680**
Total Mineral Resources	**2.0**	**Measured + Indicated + Inferred**	**6,208**	4.8	**949**

Notes on Mineral Resources

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. The updated JORC 2012 Underground Reserve expected marginal cut off will range between <2.0 to 2.3 g/t Au.
4. The figures take into account mining depletion as at 30 June 2018.
5. Figures do not include closing estimated ROM stocks of 24,760t @ 2.25g/t for 1,793oz as at 30 June 2018.
6 Figures do not include broken stocks of 21,088t @ 2.0 g/t Au for 1,354 oz as at 30 June 2018.
7. Refer to Appendix 1 for the JORC 2012 Table 1 for Pederson South.
8. Refer to the ASX announcement dated 21 December 2017 and titled "*Maiden 895koz JORC 2012 Resource and 131koz Ore Reserve for Darlot Gold Mine Sets Foundation for Gold Production Outlook for 2018"* for the Table 1's for Centenary, Pederson, Lord South Lower and Burswood deposits.
9. Refer to the ASX announcement dated 19 June 2018 and titled "*Near-mine exploration success at Darlot lifts Oval deposit to 117,200oz Resource and 72,102oz Ore Reserve"* for the JORC 2012 Table 1 for Oval deposit.

Most of the Mineral Resources quoted in Table 1 are currently being mined, and the Burswood deposit is situated adjacent to current underground workings and mine development has commenced to target this deposit. A 402-person camp is located adjacent to the mine site and an experienced operations workforce is employed.

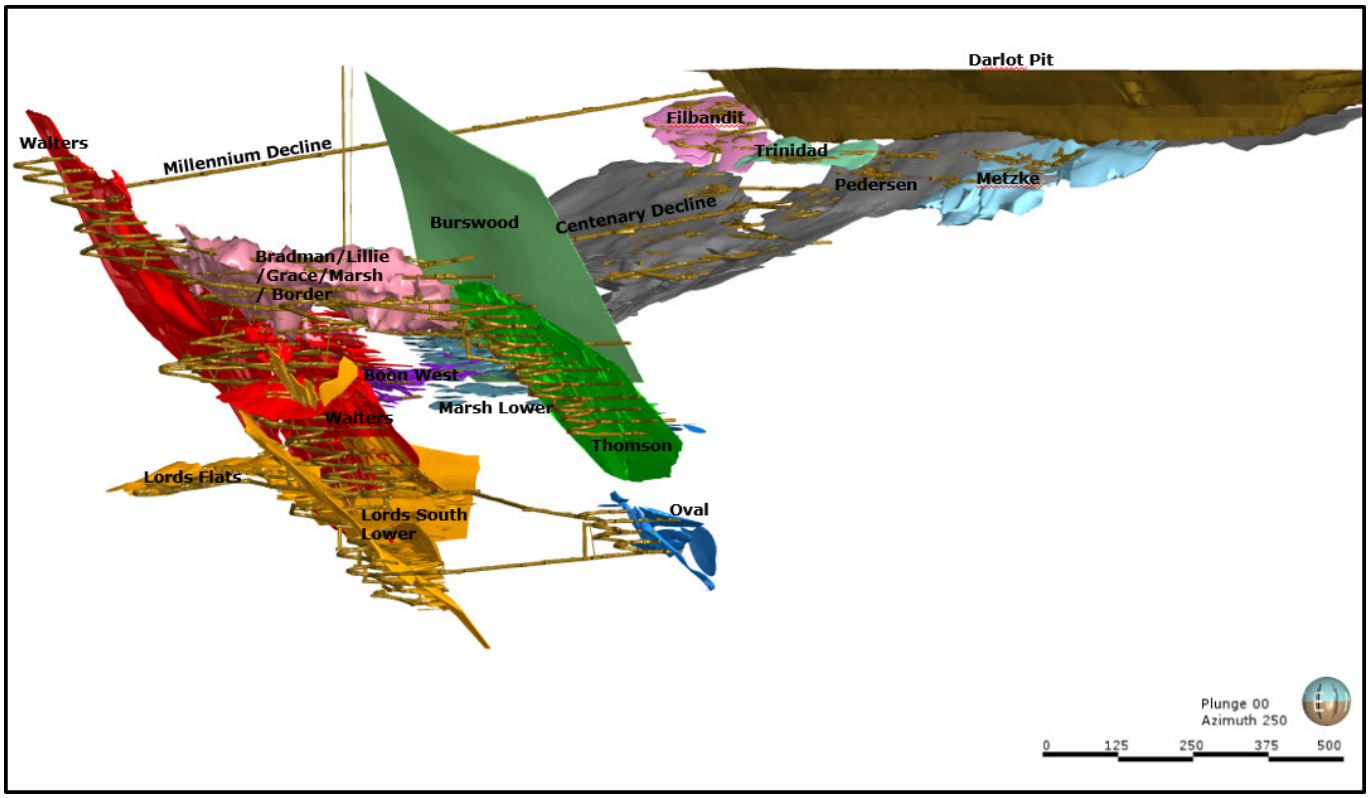

Figure 1: Isometric view of all Darlot lodes, Darlot open pit and underground development looking mine grid to the SW.

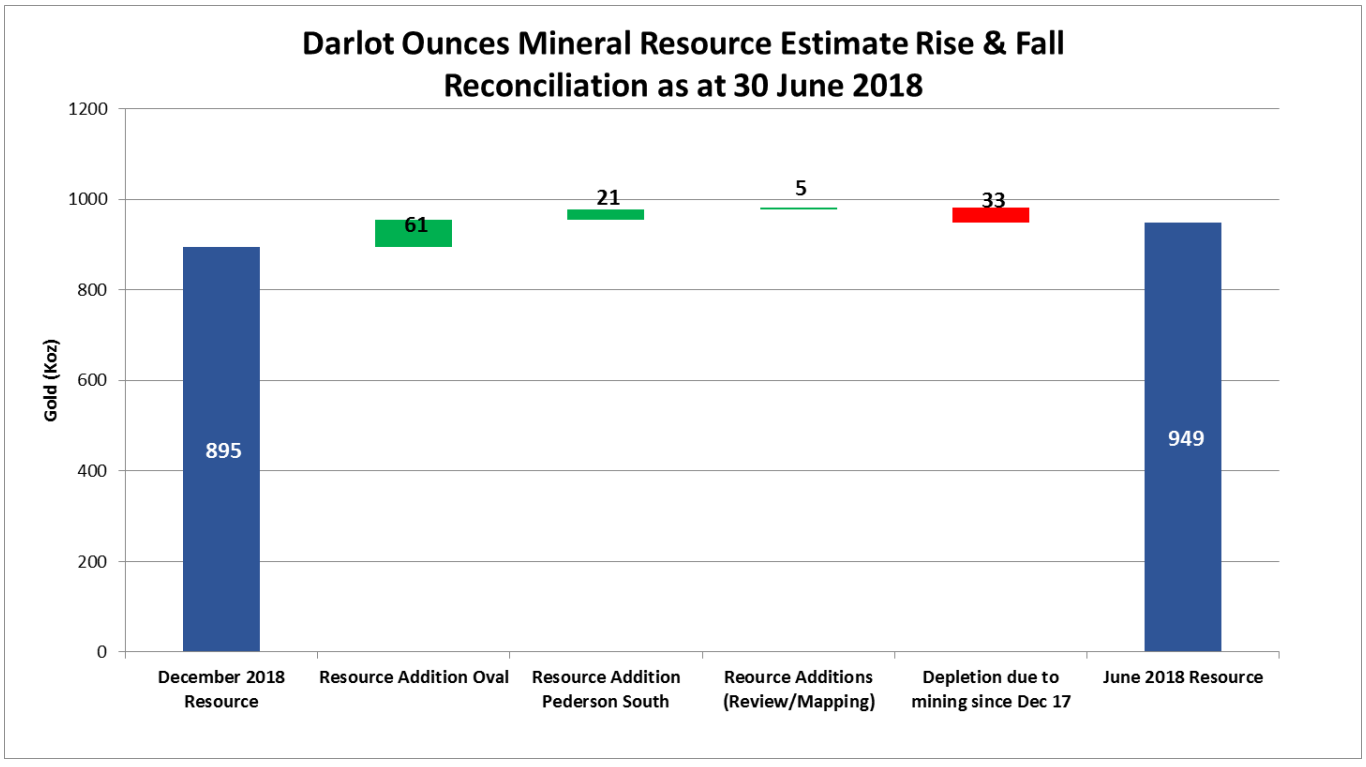

Figure 2: Darlot Rise & Fall resource estimate reconciliation graph for the 30 June 2018 resource update.

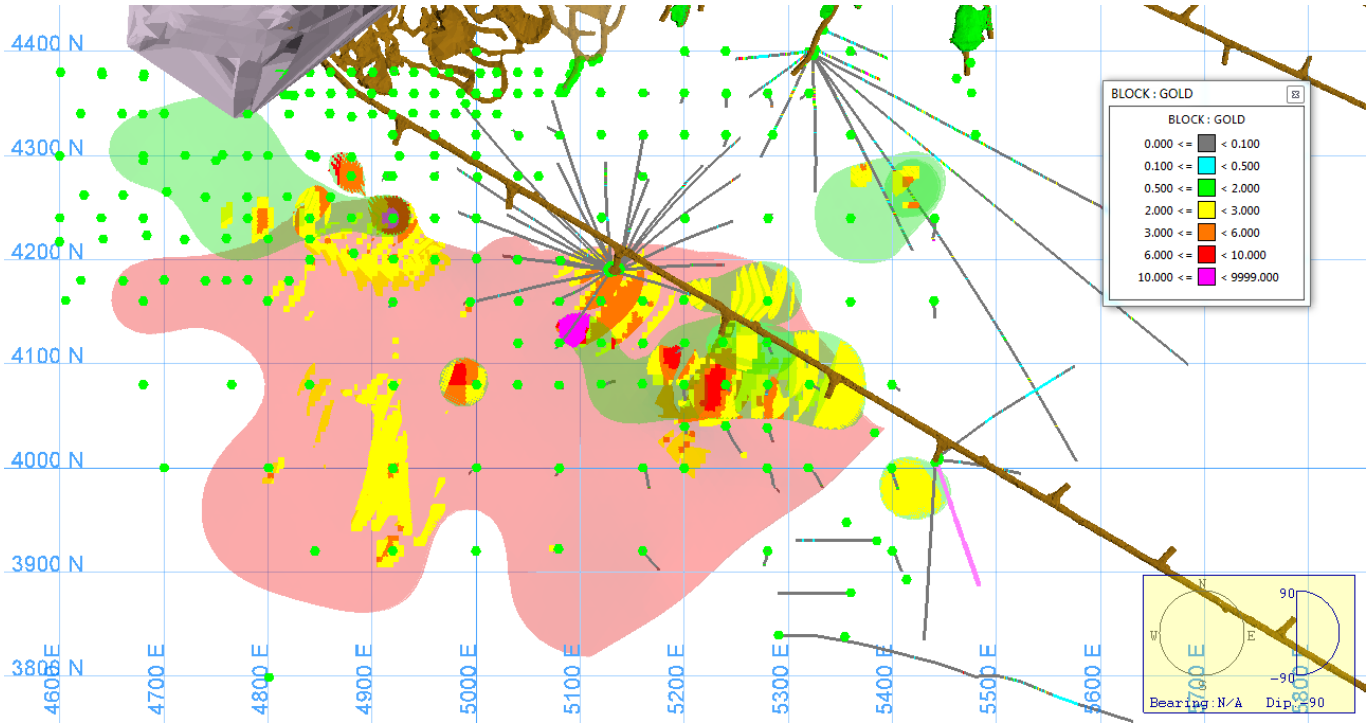

Figure 3: Plan view representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off.

Summary of Darlot Mineral Resource Estimates for Pederson South

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics to other gold deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. Five Mineral Resource models have been prepared for the purposes of this announcement, namely Centenary, Pedersen, Lords South Lower, Oval and Burswood.

Gold mineralisation occurs within sub-horizontal to steeply-dipping, stacked quartz veins bounded by deposit scale faults. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill-hole samples and geological mapping and face sampling of the development drives.

Drilling Techniques

The sample data for the Pedersen South area includes diamond core drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), and reverse circulation only drill holes (RC). The data was collected during 1995 to 2005 and 2011 to 2014. Surface DD is generally NQ2 or HQ, while underground DD is usually NQ2 or LTK60. Underground exploration/resource drilling is almost exclusively DD. RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.

RC and DD drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples respectively. The drill hole database supporting the Mineral Resource contains 236 holes for a total sample length of 41,110.78 m. (i.e. 37 DD holes (7,251.73 m), 64 RCDD holes (18,689.95 m), and 135 RC holes (15,169.1 m).

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralised zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. DD samples were geotechnically and geologically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Where possible, core is sampled by cutting in half and samples bagged and dispatched to the analytical laboratory.

RC drill samples were geologically logged, using similar codes to DD, and sampled on one-metre intervals. Samples of 1 metre downhole drill lengths were passed through a rig-mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. Representative 3kg samples were split from the primary drill sample using a riffle splitter or cone splitter and collected in calico bags for despatch to the analytical laboratory.

Sample Analysis Method

Primary assaying of DD and face samples was undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time up to the present time. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit.

Estimation Methodology

All geological interpretations were prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. Geological interpretations are based upon underground mapping, geological logs (all sample data) and gold assays. Multiple lodes modelled for each deposit are grouped into separate geological domains. Barren lamprophyres cross-cut some of the lodes and naturally deplete the Mineral Resource. Sample data were composited to 1m intervals, very high gold grades were top-cut based on statistical analysis and interpolated into a block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK). A bulk density factor of 2.90 t/m^3, based on mine reconciliation and testwork data, was applied to all blocks. The models were validated to ensure that blocks were correctly coded for geological domains, and that estimated gold grades honoured the surrounding drill and underground sampling assays.

Cut-off Grades

All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower grade cut-off of around 0.5 g/t gold. The Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au, which is determined from the expected marginal underground mining cost.

Classification

The Mineral Resource models are classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred. The classification of the Mineral Resource took into account the degree of geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality, quantity and density of data, drill-hole spacing, and the degree of confidence of the block grade estimates. Good geological understanding and quality of samples is considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated Category.

For classification of Indicated Resources, a minimum drill spacing of 40m x 40m was generally required, and for classification of Inferred Resources, <60 x 60m was required. The Indicated Resource blocks were assigned the OK estimated grades and the Inferred Resource blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade.

Other Material Modifying Factors

No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered at Darlot or estimated in the Darlot Mineral Resource models, and hence have never been considered for inclusion in the estimation of the Mineral Resources. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.

Darlot Gold Mine – JORC 2012 Ore Reserve Estimate

The Ore Reserve estimate for the Darlot Gold Mine is reported by Red 5 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code (Table 2). A summary of the data and methodologies supporting the Mineral Resource estimates form part of this ASX release, including the JORC Table 1's for each of the Darlot deposits.

Table 2 – Ore Reserve estimate, Darlot Gold Mine, for the deposit by JORC Classification as at 30 June 2018

	Tonnes (Million)	Au (g/t)	Au metal in situ (koz)	Recovered Au metal (oz)
Proved	0.01	3.9	0.8	0.75
Probable	1.87	3.6	215	202
Sub Total	**1.87**	**3.6**	**216**	**203**
Broken Stocks	*0.02*	*2.0*	*1.4*	*1.3*
Darlot ROM Stocks	*0.02*	*2.3*	*1.8*	*1.7*
Total	**1.92**	**3.5**	**219**	**206**

Notes on Ore Reserves

1. Ore Reserves are quoted as inclusive of Mineral Resources.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Gold price of AUD1,650 used in the calculations of the Darlot Ore Reserves.
4. Current processing recoveries at the Darlot processing plant range between 93% to 94% for Au.
5. No Inferred Resources have been used in the derivation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
6. External dilution of 20% has been applied.
7. Refer to Appendix 2 for the JORC 2012 Table 1

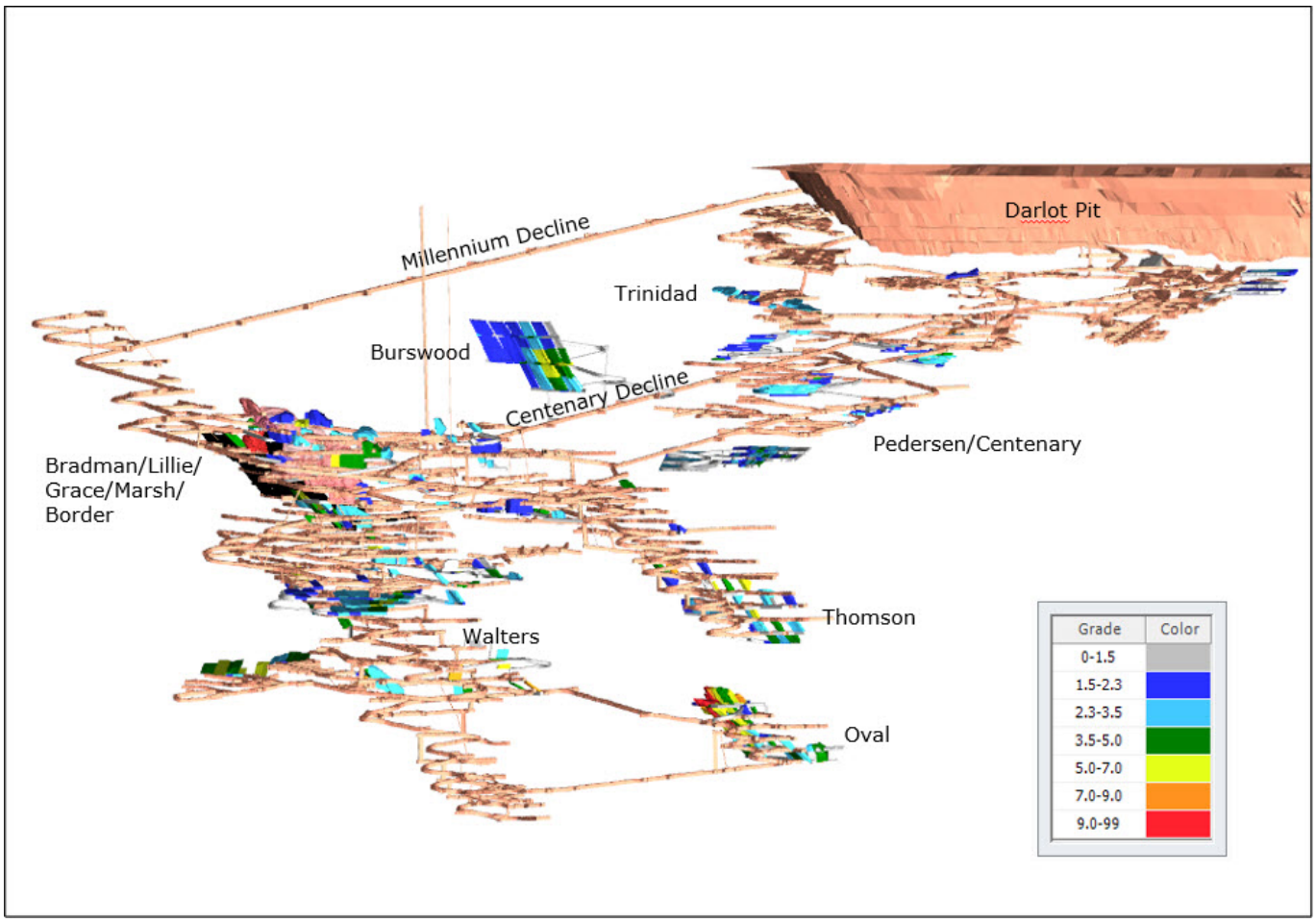

Figure 4: Location of the Darlot planned Mining Area within the Darlot Gold Mine

Summary of Darlot Ore Reserve Estimates

Material Assumptions, Outcomes from Study and Economic Assumptions

A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken and used actual Darlot mining, processing and administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing work areas. Conventional long hole stoping techniques have been used at Darlot continuously over the past 25 years and the ore reserves calculated utilise the same mining methods. For more detail refer to Appendix 2 for JORC 2012 Code Table 1, Section 4.

Criteria Used for Classification

Typically Inferred material is adjacent to material classified as Indicated in the Resource model. As a result, the scheduled mining of some of the Indicated material included some Inferred material as dilution. The grade of the Inferred material was not considered when assessing whether or not the relevant part of the Resource should be included in the Ore Reserve estimate.

Some material captured in the mine design and used for assessing the reserve included, as dilution, material that was unclassified in the resource model. Unclassified material typically included parts of the resource model that are assumed to be of a background grade for the precious metals, but are not actually used for grade interpolation in the modelling process.

The unclassified material and Inferred material makes up a small, but not material, proportion of the Ore Reserve. Moreover it is directly adjacent to material that is classified as Indicated. Given this, for the purposes of estimating Ore Reserves, this material has been reclassified as Indicated and included in Probable Reserves. All other Indicated material captured with the mine design above the relevant cut-off grade was converted to a Probable Reserve. As specified in the JORC 2012 Code only Indicated and Measured material can be converted into a Reserve category.

Mining Methods and Mining Assumptions

The principal mining method used for the underground operation at Darlot is long hole stoping with cemented paste fill where required. Only a small proportion of stopes are expected to be filled with paste. This is a proven and successful mining method at Darlot that is associated with good productivities and reasonable costs. Ground conditions underground at Darlot are good. Mine designs have had 20% planned external dilution applied.

Processing Methods and Processing Assumptions

Ore from the Darlot underground operation will be processed at the existing nameplate 0.83Mtpa (current actual throughput of 1.0Mtpa) gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing facility. Metallurgical recoveries of 94% have been used which is in line with historic gold recoveries at Darlot.

Cut-Off Grade

A cut-off grade assessment was completed indicating an optimal cut-off grade of 2.3 g/t of Au to be applied for the purposes of developing a reserve estimate. Some low grade material has to be mined as part of the development in order to access the resource above the economic cut-off grade. This material is not economic by itself; however, given that it has to be mined and transported to surface the contained metal need only cover the incremental cost of processing. As a result this material has been included for the purposes of estimating the reserve. The incremental cut-off grade for this material is 0.5 g/t Au.

Material Modifying Factors and Approvals

The Darlot Underground Mine has been operated continuously since 1995 with operating parameters well understood with all regulatory approvals in place.

Existing mine infrastructure includes a 402 person accommodation village, airstrip, 0.83mtpa CIL processing plant, power station and office/workshop infrastructure required to run the Darlot Gold Mine. Minor capital development and sustaining capital expenditure will be required to extract these reserves.

King of the Hills Gold Mine – JORC 2012 Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource estimates for the King of the Hills Gold Mine are reported by Red 5 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code (Table 3). A summary of the data and methodologies supporting the Mineral Resource estimates form part of this ASX release, including separate JORC Table 1's for the KOTH resource reported.

Table 3 – Mineral Resource estimate, KOTH Gold Mine, for the Deposit by resource area and JORC Classification as at 30 June 2018.

Mineral Resource, King of the Hills Gold Mine					
Area	**Au cut off g/t**	**JORC 2012 Classification**	**Tonnes kt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**
King of the Hills	2.0	Measured	-	-	-
		Indicated	2,535	5.3	432
		Inferred	1,358	5.2	226
Total		**All**	**3,893**	**5.3**	**658**

Notes on Mineral Resources

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. The updated JORC 2012 Underground Reserve expected mining cut off 2.0 g/t Au.
4. The figures take into account mining depletion as at 30 June 2018.
5. Figures do not include closing estimated ROM stocks of 1,642t @ 3.92g/t for 207oz at the Darlot ROM and 11,346t @ 1.56 for 568 at KOTH ROM as at 30 June 2018.
6. Refer to Appendix 3 for the JORC 2012 Table 1

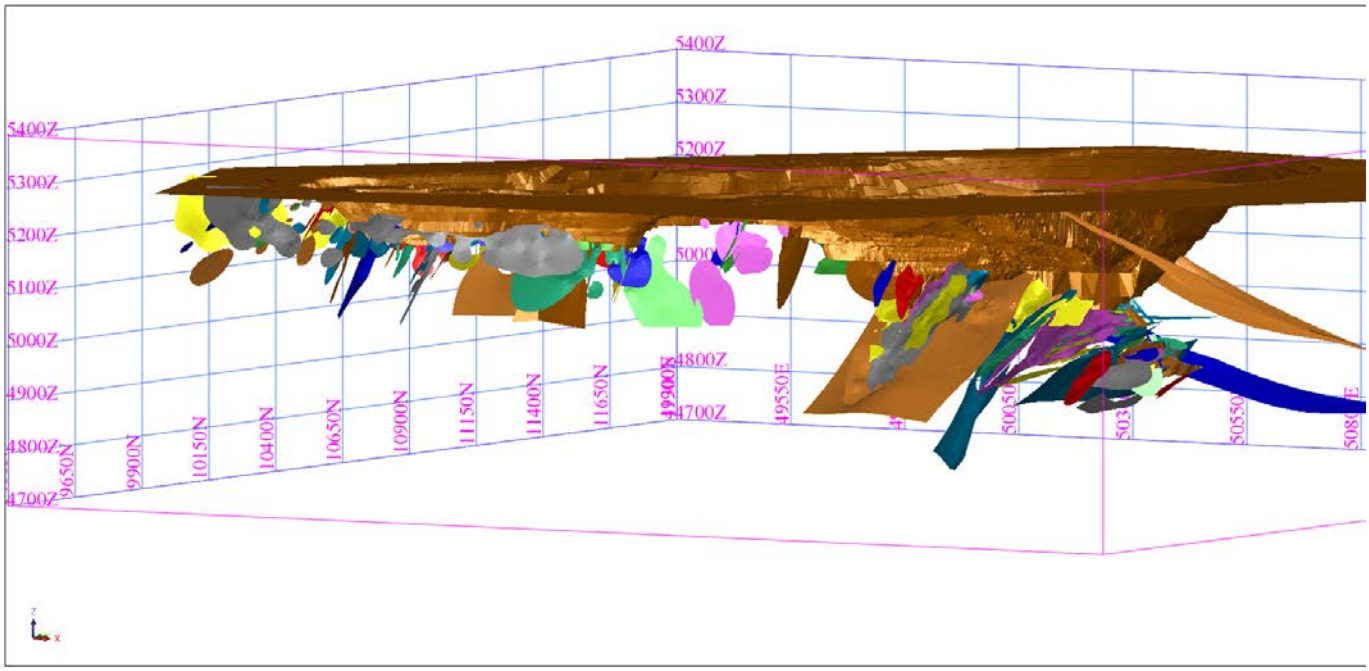

Figure 5: Oblique view looking north west (mine grid) of the interpreted veins used for the resource estimate.

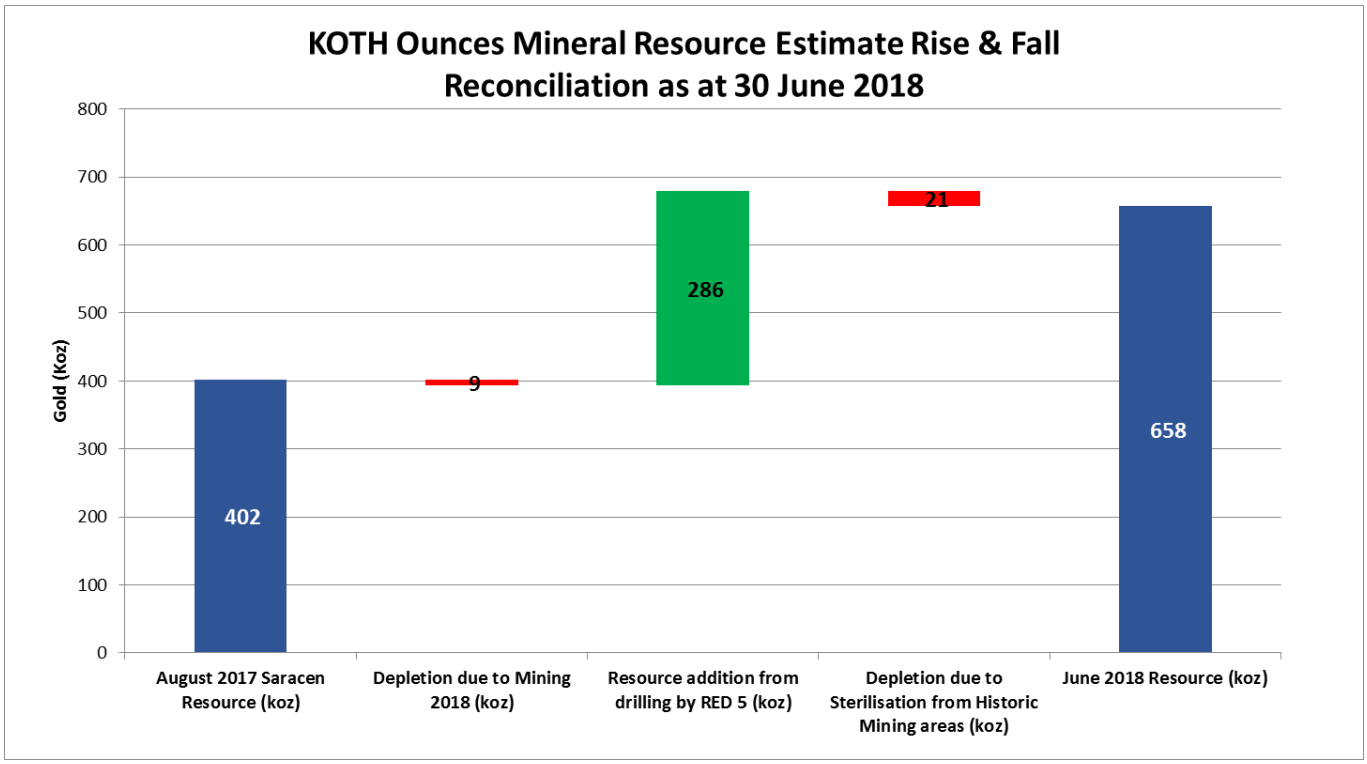

Figure 6: King of the Hill (KOTH) Rise & Fall resource estimate reconciliation graph for the 30 June 2018 resource update.

Summary of King of the Hills Mineral Resource Estimates

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The King of the Hills (KOTH) mineralisation domains are hosted by a large trondhjemite-granodiorite (TTG) pluton in contact with overlying, strongly foliated, ultramafic and mafic sequences. The northeast-trending TTG pluton is bounded by two major northeast-dipping structures, the Ursus and Tarmoola Faults, which extend off the Poker Fault to the south. The Poker Fault wraps around the Raeside Batholith and represents a major extensional shear zone that formed during an early period of extension and exhumation of the Batholith. Mineralisation at KOTH is likely associated with reactivation of these structures during subsequent east-west directed compression.

Gold mineralisation is contained within sheeted quartz vein sets within pervasively carbonated altered ultramafic rocks (UAC) and the TTG pluton. Gold appears as free particles or associated with traces of base metal sulphides within quartz and is intergrown with galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite along late-stage fractures. Potassic alteration in the form of sericite is occasionally associated with mineralisation within the TTG. Fuchsite is often present in mineralised parts of the UAC.

A Global Mineral Resource model has been prepared for KotH's 134 mineralisation domains, of which the Company has updated the geological interpretation of 23 domains as well as identifying five new mineralisation domains, namely; Aggo, Rodrik, Gilly, Duncan Lower and Little Lemon. The KotH resource model now comprises a total of 139 mineralised domains. The updated interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill-hole samples, geological mapping and sampling from the development drives and airleg stoping with a minimum mining width of 1 metre. Given the nature of mineralisation being observed in underground development and drilling, we are confident of adding additional mineralisation domains to the model as well as extending a significant proportion of currently defined domains at depth.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 1,128 DD holes (189,563m), 75 RCDD holes (25,556m), 5751 RC holes (575,853m), 712 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) holes (16,370m) and 287 face samples (1,784m) support the Mineral Resource. Since Red 5's acquisition of KOTH in 2017, 55 DD holes have been completed (7,586m) for inclusion in the KOTH resource update.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralised zone, though usually no larger than one metre. Underground DD by Red 5 obtained NQ2 core, with historical surface DD generally at NQ2 or HQ, and historical underground DD usually NQ2 or LTK60.

DD core samples have been geotechnically and geologically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Where possible, half core sampling is complete with samples bagged and dispatched to the analytical laboratory.

Underground face sampling was carried out by geologist painting a sample line, where possible, perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised zone. Where this was not practical a horizontal channel at chest height (1.5m from floor) was sampled. Sampling was carried out at 1 metre intervals or to geological contacts, whichever was least.

Sample Analysis Method

Primary assaying of DD and face samples conducted by Red 5 is undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Historical sampling of drill holes and sample analyses techniques are not well documented, and includes fire assay, aqua regia and other methods. Historically, a 40g catchweight was taken for analysis by FA/AAS. Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) by previous owners for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributed to nugget effect.

Estimation Methodology

All geological interpretations were prepared in KOTH Mine Grid. Geological interpretations are based upon underground mapping, geological logging (all sample data), and gold assays with the updated interpretations also constrained by a minimum mining width of 1m. Individual geological models were assigned a domain code as a unique identifier, while multiple domains were grouped into domain groups based on geological conditions; ore control, orientation and spatial position within the deposit. Interpreted late stage diorite dykes cross-cut some of the domains and have been used to deplete the Mineral Resource.

Sample assay data was composited to 1m intervals with top cuts then applied to high gold grades. Top-cut values were determined using statistical methods; quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was the primary grade interpolation method and Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) was utilised for domain groups where the data population was insufficient for conclusive variography. The ID2 estimation was also completed in conjunction with OK across all domain groups and allowed additional validation of the final OK model. An average bulk density was assigned for each domain, based on historical mining data. Validation of the global model was completed to ensure blocks were correctly coded for geological domains, and the estimated gold grades honored the surrounding drill and face sample assay data.

Cut-off Grades

All geological interpretations were completed based on grade, lithology and where necessary a minimum mining width of 1 metre. Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au, which is determined based on current underground mining cost.

Classification

The Mineral Resource model was classified, in accordance with the guidelines of JORC 2012 Code, into Indicated Inferred categories, based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, search volume and the average sample distance. For the classification of Indicated Resources; a drill spacing of minimum 40m x 40m was generally required, and for Inferred Resources; a drill spacing of minimum 80m x 80m was required.

Other Material Modifying Factors

No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered at King of the Hills or estimated in the King of the Hills Mineral Resource model, and hence have never been considered for inclusion in the estimation of the Mineral Resources. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.

King of the Hills Gold Mine – JORC 2012 Ore Reserve Estimate

The Ore Reserve estimate for the King of the Hills Gold Mine is reported by Red 5 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code (Table 4). A summary of the data and methodologies supporting the Mineral Resource estimates form part of this ASX release, including the JORC Table 1's for each of the King of the Hills deposits.

Table 4 – Ore Reserve estimate, King of the Hills Gold Mine, for the Deposit by JORC Classification as 30 June 2018.

	Tonnes (Million)	Au (g/t)	Au metal in situ (koz)	Recovered Au metal (koz)
Proved	-	-	-	-
Probable	0.71	3.9	88.0	82.7
Sub Total	**0.71**	**3.9**	**88.0**	**82.7**
KOTH ROM Stocks	*0.01*	*1.9*	*0.8*	*0.7*
Total	**0.72**	**3.8**	**88.8**	**83.5**

Notes on Ore Reserves

1. Ore Reserves are quoted as inclusive of Mineral Resources.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Gold price of AUD1,650 used in the calculations of the Darlot Ore Reserves.
4. Current processing recoveries at the Darlot processing plant range between 93% to 94% for Au.
5. No Inferred Resources have been used in the derivation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
6. External dilution of 20% has been applied.
7. Refer to Appendix 3 for the JORC 2012 Table 1

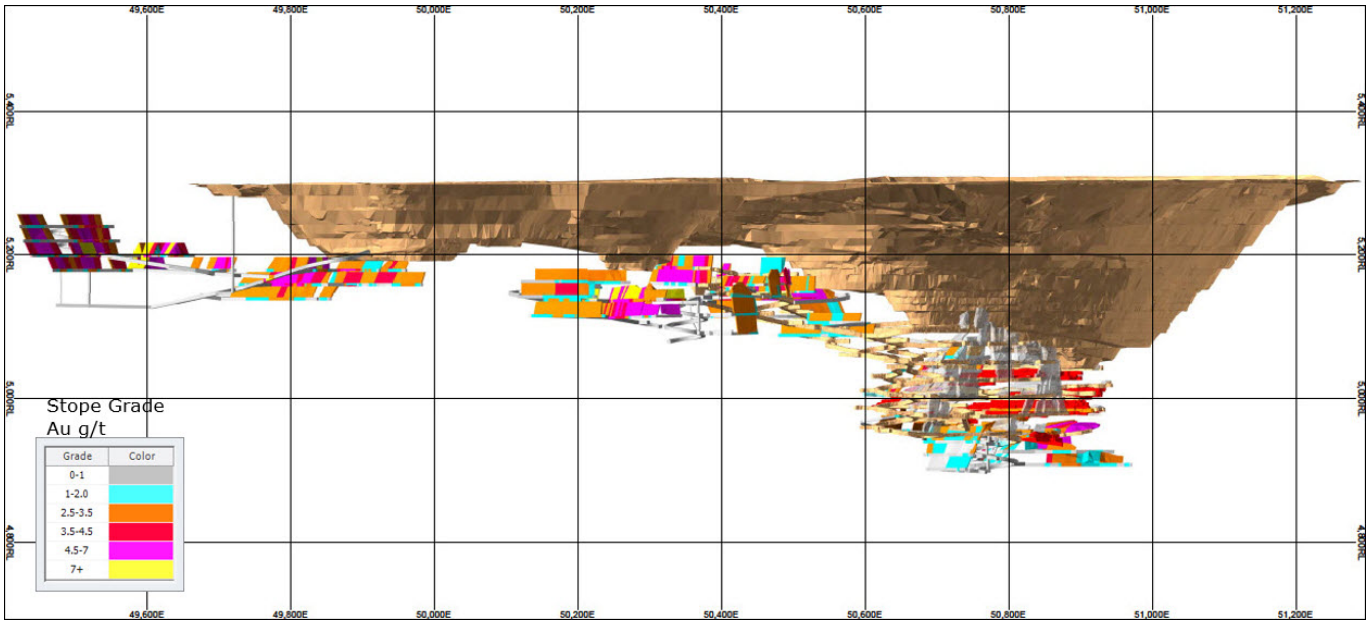

Figure 7: Long section view of planned KOTH development and Stoping

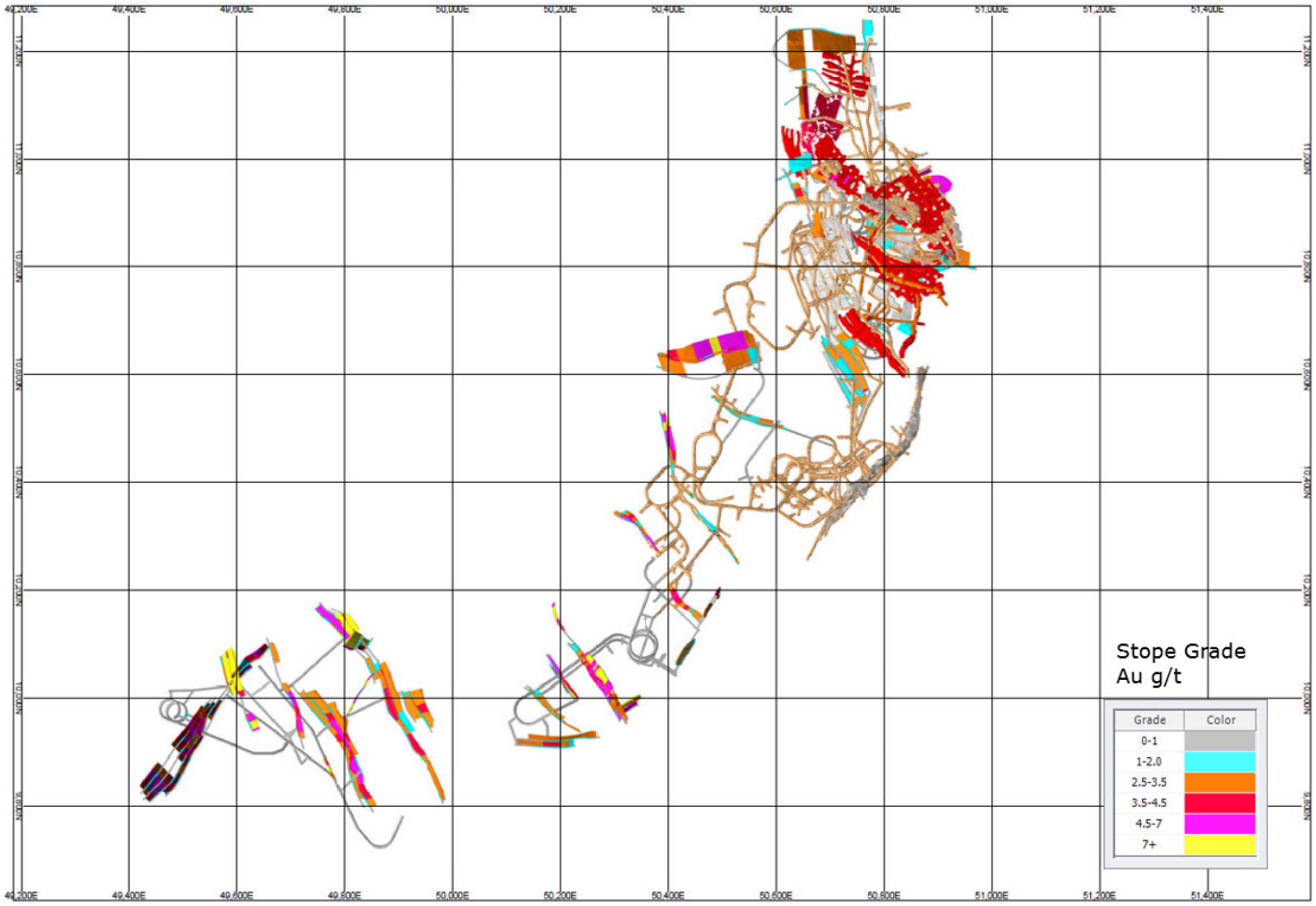

Figure 8: Plan view of planned KOTH development and Stoping and current underground workings below the Tarmoola Pit.

Summary of King of the Hills Ore Reserve Estimates

Material Assumptions, Outcomes from Study and Economic Assumptions

A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken and used actual mining, processing and administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing work areas. Conventional long hole stoping and air-leg mining techniques have been used at KOTH and the Ore Reserves calculated utilise the same mining methods. For more detail the reader is directed to Appendix 3 for JORC 2012 Code Table 1, Section 4.

Criteria Used for Classification

Typically Inferred material is adjacent to material classified as Indicated in the resource model. As a result, the scheduled mining of some of the Indicated material included some Inferred material as dilution. The grade of the Inferred material was not considered when assessing whether or not the relevant part of the resource should be included in the Ore Reserve estimate.

Some material captured in the mine design and used for assessing the reserve included, as dilution, material that was unclassified in the resource model. Unclassified material typically included parts of the resource model that are assumed to be of a background grade for the precious metals, but are not actually estimated in the modelling process.

The unclassified material and inferred material makes up a small, but not material, proportion of the Ore Reserve. Moreover, it is directly adjacent to material that is classified as Indicated. Given this, for the purposes of estimating Ore Reserves, this material has been reclassified as Indicated and included in Probable Reserves. All other Indicated material captured with the mine design above the relevant cut-off grade was converted to a Probable Reserve. As specified in the JORC 2012 Code only Indicated and Measured material can be converted into a Reserve category.

Mining Methods and Mining Assumptions

The principal mining method used for the underground operation at KOTH is long hole stoping. Where the orientation or width of the lode cannot be mined efficiently by long hole stoping handheld air-leg 'room and pillar' and 'up hole' stripping is utilised. These are proven mining methods employed at KOTH that is associated with good productivities and reasonable costs. Ground conditions underground at KOTH are good. Mine designs have had 10-15% planned external dilution applied.

Processing Methods and Processing Assumptions

Ore from the KOTH underground operation is trucked approximately 135km, using road trains, to be processed at the Darlot CIL processing facility. Metallurgical recoveries of 94% have been used which is in line with historic gold recoveries at KOTH experienced by previous operators, St Barbara Limited and Saracen Mineral Holdings.

Cut-Off Grade

A lower cut-off grade assessment was carried out and a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t of Au assigned for the purposes of developing an Ore Reserve estimate. Some lower grade material will need to be mined as development in order to access the Resource above the economic cut-off grade. This material is not economic by itself, however given that it has to be mined and hauled to surface the contained metal need only cover the incremental cost of trucking to Darlot and processing. As a result this material has been included for the purposes of estimating the Ore Reserve. The incremental cut-off grade for this material is 1.5 g/t Au.

Material Modifying Factors and Approvals

The KOTH Underground Mine has previously been operated by St Barbara Limited and Saracen Mineral Holdings between 2011-2014 and recommenced in 2018 by Red 5.

KOTH personnel stay in a commercial accommodation village in Leonora. All operations infrastructure required to operate the KOTH Mine is present at KOTH and in good condition. Minor capital development and sustaining capital expenditure will be required to extract these Reserves.

FY2019 PRODUCTION GUIDANCE AND OUTLOOK

Gold production guidance for the Darlot operations, including from KOTH, for the 2019 financial year is expected to be in the range of 100,000-115,000oz, with the September 2018 Quarter continuing towards full ramp up with expected production in the range of 23,000-26,000oz.

All-in Sustaining Costs (AISC) for FY2019 are projected to be in the range of A$1,350 – 1,550 per ounce. Ongoing operational and cost efficiency programmes are continuing aimed at reducing operating costs.

ENDS

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About Red 5 Limited

Red 5 Limited (ASX: RED) is an Australian gold producer with an asset portfolio in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia comprising the operating Darlot Gold Mine and the King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project (Figure 7).

Including the Ockerburry Hill project, Red 5 holds a commanding 36,489ha footprint in the highly-endowed Yandal gold district, one of Australia's most active gold provinces, an expanding Mineral Resource inventory, gold production and outstanding exploration and growth potential.

The Group, through its associated Philippine company Greenstone Resources Corporation, also holds interests in the Siana Gold Project, located in the established gold mining region of Surigao del Norte in the Philippines. Mining operations at the Siana Gold Project are currently suspended pending an improvement in operating conditions in the Philippines. Siana retains significant inherent value, including a substantial gold inventory, a modern 1.1Mtpa treatment facility, an open pit mine and a part-developed underground mine.

Competent Person's Statements

Mineral Resource

Mr Byron Dumpleton, confirms that he is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resources summarised in this report and Mr Dumpleton has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Dumpleton is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in this report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Dumpleton is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, No. 1598. Mr Dumpleton is a full time employee of Red 5. Mr Dumpleton has reviewed this report and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his supporting information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserve

Mr Steve Tombs confirms that he is the Competent Person for the underground Ore Reserves estimates summarised in this report and Mr Tombs has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Tombs is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Tombs is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 105785. Mr Tombs is a non-executive director and consultant of Red 5. Mr Tombs has reviewed this report and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his supporting information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Red 5's Mineral Resources and Reserves, exploration operations, project development operations, production rates, life of mine, projected cash flow, capital expenditure, operating costs and other economic performance and financial condition as well as general market outlook. Although Red 5 believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metals prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Red 5, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. Red 5 undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly you should not place undue reliance on any forward looking statement.

Appendix 1

JORC 2012 Resource for Pederson South (Table 1, Sections 1 to 3)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Pederson South Resource – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 236 holes for a total sample length of 41,110.78 m. • A total of 37 Diamond drill holes (7,251.73 m), 64 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 18,689.95 m), and 135 RC holes (15,169.1 m) support the Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• The sample data for the Pedersen South area includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), and reverse circulation only drill holes (RC). The data was collected during 1995 to 2005 and 2011 to 2014. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ, while underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. Underground exploration/resource drilling is almost exclusively DD. • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *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*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	• Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*
		• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations.
		• Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
		• DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.
		• RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core.
		• The sampling protocols for both DD and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  o Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  o Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.
		  o Pulverised in LM5.
		  o 250-300 g pulp sample taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.* • *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of DDH and RC has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Pedersen South is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Pedersen South. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole gyro. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • The Pedersen Mineral Resource daylights into the open pit void and the open pit was surveyed at end of mining by licensed mine surveyors. The natural topographic surface is very flat with minor undulations. Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at Pedersen South ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 80 m(gN) by 80 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Pedersen South. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key*	• Pedersen was drilled by a combination of surface and underground holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible, however underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the

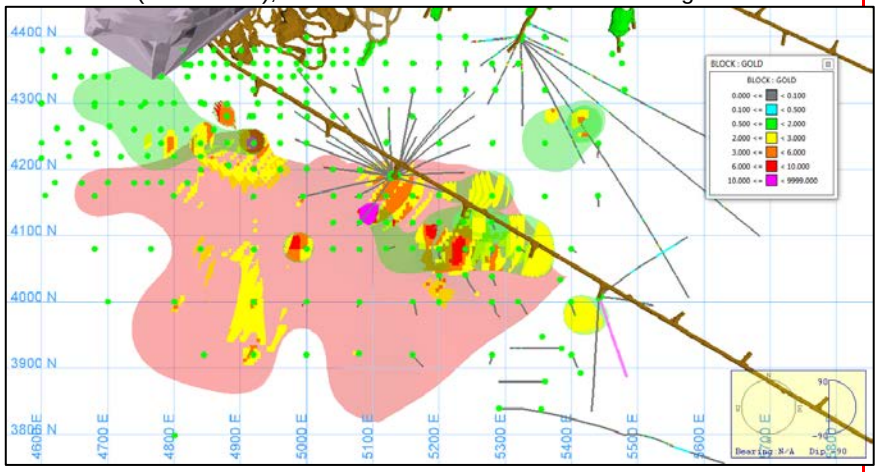
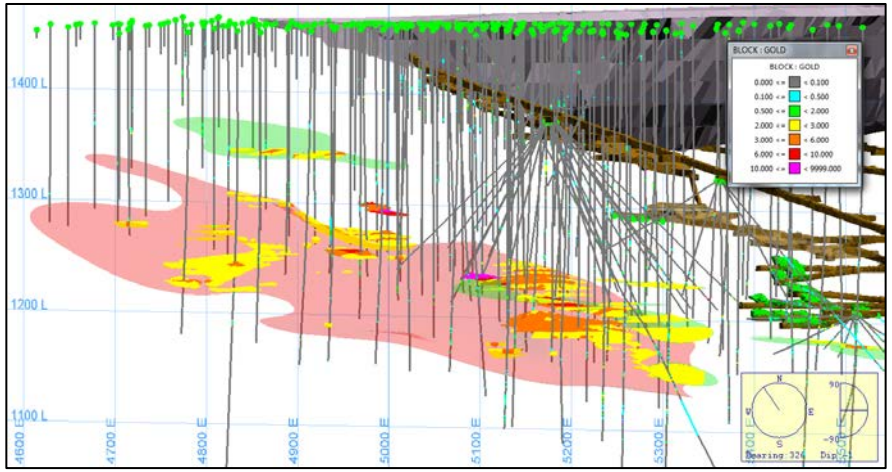
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices.

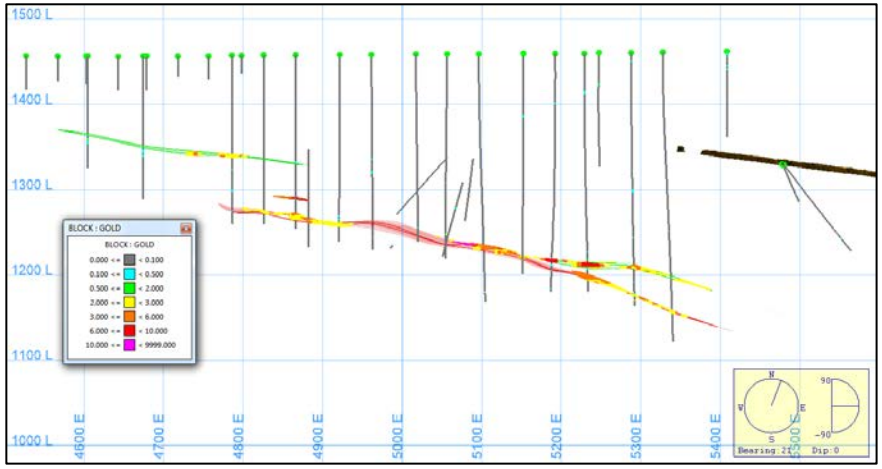
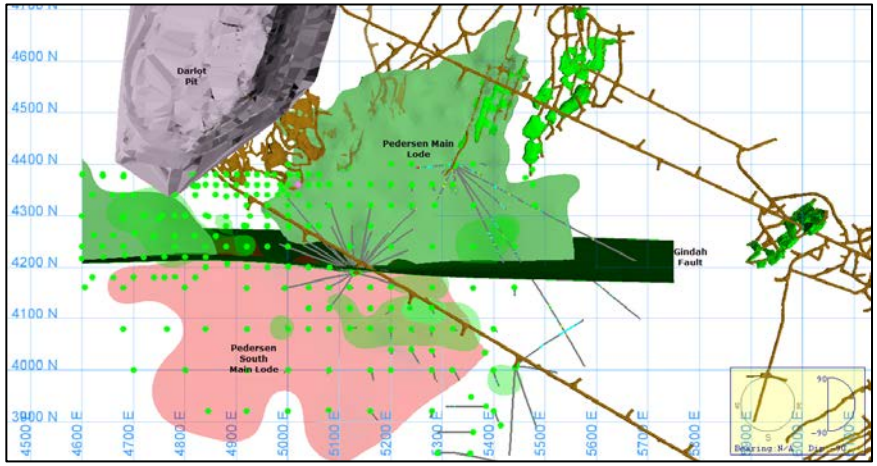
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Pedersen South is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited which is 100% owned by Red 5 Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pedersen South is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 37 Diamond drill holes (7,251.73 m), 64 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 18,689.95 m), and 135 RC holes (15,169.1 m) support the Mineral Resource, drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988. • Pedersen South has not been mined at all to date, due mainly to unfavorable economics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • In the Pedersen South area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains and within the porphyritic dolerite. • The Darlot gold mineralisation is located about the Darlot Thrust and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appear to be dipping approximately 20 degrees. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddy. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
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.*	• Plan view representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Oblique View representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Oblique Sectional View representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Plan View representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) with respect to the Pedersen Main lode and Gindah Fault, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), labelling and drill traces: 
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*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• Pedersen South is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the interpretation is based largely on the Pedersen South lode being sub-parallel to the Pedersen lode but down-thrown in the foot wall of the Gindah Fault to the south. • Metallurgical test work carried out in 2010 demonstrates a recovery of 94% achievable from Pedersen ore samples. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Pedersen South Mineral Resource has not been mined due to unfavorable economics in the past, however an economic review of this area is expected in H1 2018/19. • The Pedersen South lodes are largely closed off to the north by the Gindah Fault but are open in all other directions. Surface exploration drilling is currently planned for the south-eastern extents.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field, and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The Darlot Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Darlot Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Darlot mineralisation is hosted by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz (porphyritic) dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Darlot Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 20° to the SE, with associated hanging-wall veins that dip between 0° and 20° to NW. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. Pedersen South is interpreted to be the Gindah Fault offset to the south of the main Pedersen lode, and hence has similar mineralisation characteristics. • The sample data for the Pedersen includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Main Pedersen lode to the north. • All geological interpretations for Pedersen South are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Pedersen deposit has been continuously mined since 1988 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Pedersen South Deposit is sub-divided into two mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the moderately dipping fault hosted main lode domain such as the Darlot thrust separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation, such as the Pedersen South hanging-wall lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains; with 8 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Pedersen South deposit is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 650 m and a width of about 760 m and extends from about 100 m below the natural surface to a depth of about 330 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into two (2) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 8 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • All Pedersen South lodes were estimated in 3D space.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.
</td><td>
• The Pedersen lodes have been mined since 1988 and historical mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed.
• No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Pedersen deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
• All of the Pedersen South lodes are entirely in fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
• All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. Typical drill spacing in Pedersen ranges up to 80 x 80 m, and is reduced to around 20 x 20 m in some areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ped Sth Main Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>30/45</td><td>60/90</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30/45</td><td>60/90</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ped Sth HWL Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas.
• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
• A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 10g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
• Pedersen South is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Pedersen lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. Pedersen South mineralisation is an analogue of the Pedersen mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. Pedersen South has not been mined to date. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for environmental management and is also certified for International Cyanide Management Code.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. The Pedersen Mineral Resource Estimate does not include any material above the top of fresh rock. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <=40 x 40 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 80 x 80 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Pedersen South deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Darlot Mining Company Senior Geologists.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that more than 20 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • None of the Pedersen South has yet been mined so no depletions were required.

Appendix 2

JORC 2012 Darlot Ore Reserve (Table 1, Section 4 only)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Reserves covering the Centenary Combined, Pederson, Lord South Lower, Oval and Burswood – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The mineral resource estimate covers the Centenary Combined, Pederson, Lord South Lower, CDA Oval and Burswood – Part of the Darlot Deposit. The mineral resource estimates were completed on the individual models from which the reserve estimate was completed using data on actual mining and processing costs at Darlot • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person together with other Red 5 Senior Technical Staff including Geologists, Mining Engineers and Geotechnical Engineer all work full time at the Darlot Gold Mine
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore* • *Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The Darlot Underground Gold Mine has been operated continuously since 1995 with operating parameters well understood • A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken to using actual Darlot Mining, Processing and Administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing work areas • Material Modifying Factors have been assessed
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Break even cut off of 2.3 g/t applied. Based actual mining and processing costs at Darlot and assumes the process plant will be operated at full capacity with the addition of additional ore from the Red 5 owned King of the Hills Mine.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).*	• Indicated Resources were converted to Probable Ore Reserves subject to mine design physicals and an economic evaluation. • Selected mining method deemed appropriate based on geotechnical advice and previous experience and history at Darlot. • Assumptions have been based on actual mining performance at Darlot with Geotechnical Assessments undertaken over the years to develop a comprehensive ground support and reinforcement regime for conditions encountered at Darlot. • Stopes have been designed based on an economic cut-off of 2.3 g/t. • Mining dilution of 15 to 20% has been used. • Mining recovery factor of 95% is applied. • Minimum stope widths of 2.0m for Longhole stopes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Designed stopes with greater than 50% inferred blocks are excluded from the reported reserve. • Darlot is an operating underground mine and as such all the required infrastructure is in place and operational. Minor Capital Development will be required to extract all of the ore reserve.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The ore reserve will be processed at the Darlot processing plant which utilizes a CIL (Carbon in Leach) circuit for the extraction of gold. Reserves are based on historical plant data and historical recoveries. Recoveries of 94% have been used. • The Darlot processing plant is currently operating and is a conventional design. • No additional testwork was undertaken as all the ore reserve is contained within previously mined orebodies which are currently being processed on site. • Recoveries through the Darlot processing plant have averaged 94%, • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore. • Recovery based on actual historical performance. • Not applicable
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The Darlot Gold Mine is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. Mine waste is currently stored within the open pit or used to backfill completed stopes. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place for this operating mine.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• Darlot is a well-established gold mine and has all the required infrastructure in place including a 402 person accommodation village, process plant, offices and workshops, airstrip, water supply and road access.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All capital infrastructure is in place- minimal capital is required for ongoing extraction of the ore reserves. Provisions made for ongoing sustaining capital based on historical performance. • Operating costs for Processing, Mining, Geology and Administration costs have been estimated as a cost per ore tonne based on actual site costs. An assumption has been made that the process plant will also treat ore from the King of the Hills Gold Mine reducing the fixed cost per tonne for processing and administration. • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore. • Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of $1,650/oz, based on the gold price at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot 2019 Budget. • Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model • Government royalties built into the cost model.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the*	• Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of $1,650/oz, based on the gold price at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot 2019 Budget. • Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	principal metals, minerals and co-products.	
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold bullion is sold direct to the Perth Mint at market prices. Red 5 currently also has hedging agreement with MKS for partial amount ounces sold. Historical gold price and forward looking estimates have been used for the gold price. • Not applicable • Not applicable • Not applicable
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• All costs assumptions are made based on historical performance from Darlot and current economic forecast seen as representative of current market conditions. • Sensitivity to gold price, grade, recovery and costs were evaluated.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Agreements are in place and are current with all key stakeholders
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• None identified • None identified • Darlot is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• All Ore Reserves include Proved (if any) and Probable classifications. • The results accurately reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit. • None.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• There have been no external reviews of this Ore reserve estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• This ore reserve statement has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The resource estimates used to estimate the ore reserves are reliant on block models which were estimated using drill hole data drilled to a density required for classification of an indicated resource. • Mining dilution and ore recoveries were based on information from historical mining operations at Darlot • Reconciliation for the past 9 years of underground production at Darlot indicates that more ore tonnes were mined as compared to the design, at a similar grade and that the gold produced from the process plant indicated that the grade control grade gold production should have been 10% higher, GC under calls the ounces

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	produced.

Appendix 3

JORC 2012 Resource and Ore Reserve for King of the Hills (Table 1, Sections 1 to 4)

King of The Hills Gold Mine – Significant Assays for Underground Drilling

Table 1 KoTH drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid)

Holed ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Collar Location
KHRD0001	50452.155	10403.645	5146.629	37	197	70	C 5140 INC
KHRD0005	50573.02	10403.916	5095.909	1.8	21.8	125	E 5095 RAW
KHRD0008	50557.103	10396.583	5095.07	-6.6	346.6	206.8	E 5095 RAW
KHRD0009	50556.779	10396.693	5096.12	20.3	346.6	245.7	E 5095 RAW
KHRD0012	50489.074	10712.02	5096.231	14	185	169.2	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0014	50485.596	10710.63	5096.685	7	194.5	173.4	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0016A	50422.67	10388.05	5145.38	-3	225	130	C 5140 DP
KHRD0017	50422.621	10388.117	5145.325	-3	245	150	C 5140 DP
KHRD0019	50422.751	10387.911	5145.295	-3	213	135	C 5140 DP
KHRD0020	50424.201	10384.107	5145.784	7	201	255	C 5140 DP
KHRD0021	50498.22	10717.22	5093.86	-44	87	254.9	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0022	50498.28	10717.07	5093.91	-45	97	276	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0023	50498.13	10717.08	5093.89	-51	89	278.8	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0024	50498.23	10717.235	5093.921	-45.5	74	233.9	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0025	50498.143	10717.201	5093.905	-51	74	264	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0026	50498.163	10716.238	5094.123	-39	106	305.8	W 5095 SP3
KHRD0027	50399.67	10332.162	5163.11	-1	75.5	55.9	Central Decline
KHRD0028	50401.316	10329.885	5162.905	-3.5	102.5	89.6	Central Decline
KHRD0029	50398.509	10326.921	5163.115	-4.5	146	175	Central Decline
KHRD0030	50398.989	10327.195	5163.457	4	151	191.8	Central Decline
KHRD0031	50398.461	10326.849	5163.085	-3.5	159	227.2	Central Decline
KHRD0033	50680.16	10376.055	5002.037	11	193	100	E 5005 SP
KHRD0034	50680.16	10376.055	5001.592	-4.5	184	147	E 5005 SP
KHRD0036	50679.774	10376.134	5000.952	-18	193	100	E 5005 SP
KHRD0038	50687.797	10410.405	5047.261	-4.5	182.2	137	E 5050 ACC
KHRD0039	50729.882	10486.535	4967.769	-21	6.5	156.8	E LINK SP1
KHRD0040	50729.846	10486.485	4967.722	-30	357	150	E LINK SP1
KHRD0041	50729.879	10486.481	4967.652	-38	8	111	E LINK SP1
KHRD0042	50729.973	10486.45	4967.653	-50	26.5	108	E LINK SP1
KHRD0043	50814.185	10471.249	5051.208	-70	332	110	E 5050 ACC
KHRD0044	50814.052	10471.171	5050.827	-54	357	98.9	E 5050 ACC
KHRD0045	50814.11	10471.165	5050.881	-33.5	35	98.7	E 5050 ACC
KHRD0046	50813.859	10471.36	5050.315	-53.5	92	119.3	E 5050 ACC
KHRD0047	50813.884	10471.301	5050.261	-73	167.5	107	E 5050 ACC
KHRD0048	50772.601	10805.181	4954.342	41.5	243	80	West Link SP 2
KHRD0049	50783.902	10803.863	4954.644	30.5	243	71	West Link SP 2
KHRD0050	50786.988	10803.567	4955.222	40	227	66	West Link SP 2
KHRD0051	50791.261	10800.846	4954.582	21	258	64	West Link SP 2
KHRD0052	50786.011	10797.863	4954.215	21.5	233.5	60	West Link SP 2
KHRD0053	50551.292	10376.538	5097.283	4.8	15.8	143	E 5095 RAW

Holed ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Collar Location
KHRD0054	50551.235	10376.514	5097.18	21.3	29	134	E 5095 RAW
KHRD0055	50551.202	10374.736	5097.173	-38.5	237	136	E 5095 RAW
KHRD0056	50551.25	10376.556	5097.041	-49.5	250	137	E 5095 RAW
KHRD0057	50551.145	10374.684	5096.992	-27.7	285	129	E 5095 RAW
KHRD0059	50778.604	10458.078	5024.296	-48.8	79	121.4	E 5025 ACC
KHRD0060	50741.447	10618.549	4952.4	-54.5	37	56.9	E LINK
KHRD0061	50741.508	10618.685	4952.4	-42	14.5	66	E LINK
KHRD0062	50741.406	10618.892	4952.78	-29	294	66	E LINK
KHRD0063	50741.4	10618.95	4952.419	-22	283	84	E LINK
KHRD0064	50724.941	11194.12	5009.154	-13.5	224	96	W 5000
KHRD0066	50722.182	11199.41	5009.47	-42	14.5	129	W 5000
KHRD0067	50717.926	11198.377	5009.946	-29	294	117	W 5000
KHRD0068	50719.743	11196.244	5010.232	-22	283	140.8	W 5000
KHRD0069	50388.473	10336.734	5165.74	13.5	224	55	C DEC
KHRD0070	50388.415	10336.747	5165.885	29	253	67.8	C DEC

Table 2 KoTH significant assays report in this announcement

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Au (g)/t	Comments
KHRD0001	22.15	0.30	1.15	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0001	35.60	1.25	4.54	Gilly Domain
KHRD0001	46.80	0.35	27.70	Quartz Vein
KHRD0001	53.40	0.30	4.88	Quartz Vein
KHRD0001	55.80	0.35	6.07	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0001	68.70	0.30	1.24	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	11.80	0.30	34.20	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	49.00	1.80	2.86	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	60.60	0.65	3.77	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	75.70	1.20	1.30	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	85.00	1.00	1.45	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	92.45	0.30	1.93	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	97.40	0.45	1.16	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	103.00	1.00	1.38	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0005	108.60	0.60	1.81	Duncan Domain
KHRD0009	28.00	3.00	7.16	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0009	33.27	0.73	7.77	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0009	47.00	1.00	2.12	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0009	59.80	0.30	1.16	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0009	161.30	1.70	1.40	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0009	197.00	1.00	1.01	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0012	81.43	0.55	1.36	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0012	96.29	0.40	2.03	Baelor Domain
KHRD0012	115.67	0.22	1.03	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0012	130.52	0.38	1.09	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0012	152.00	0.35	13.20	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0012	157.98	0.20	1.04	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0014	4.00	0.62	3.07	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0014	136.73	0.39	1.16	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0016A	7.05	0.20	5.88	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0016A	13.70	0.30	5.98	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0016A	43.65	0.20	34.70	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0016A	51.00	0.20	1.18	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0016A	64.77	0.73	9.47	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0016A	96.00	3.00	1.72	Rodrik Domain

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Au (g)/t	Comments
KHRD0016A	127.65	0.35	1.55	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0017	25.50	2.50	5.06	Aggo Domain
KHRD0017	72.45	0.37	40.80	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0017	108.55	0.45	1.34	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0017	110.07	0.68	15.94	Rodrik Domain
KHRD0017	117.92	0.28	2.59	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0017	128.00	0.25	1.48	Theon Domain
KHRD0017	130.70	0.37	2.49	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0017	136.15	1.30	2.78	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0017	140.05	0.28	6.48	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0017	148.40	1.48	1.24	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0019	7.65	2.32	2.63	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0019	14.21	0.44	1.22	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0019	43.83	0.21	1.54	IDD_22_NTH Domain
KHRD0019	72.54	0.23	1.37	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0019	86.00	0.21	1.46	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0019	103.72	2.28	159.85	Rodrik Domain
KHRD0019	108.00	0.22	2.13	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0019	112.85	0.20	2.59	Theon Domain
KHRD0020	11.37	0.20	22.90	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0020	21.00	0.30	1.30	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0020	35.92	0.21	26.40	Aggo Domain
KHRD0020	58.70	0.50	2.58	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0020	91.20	0.40	1.32	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0020	121.81	0.51	7.53	Theon Domain
KHRD0020	154.07	0.20	1.33	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0020	202.13	0.35	4.97	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0020	222.65	0.24	3.76	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0020	233.12	1.19	4.43	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0020	244.43	0.43	73.48	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0020	245.89	1.11	1.03	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0021	22.40	0.30	5.58	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0021	233.00	2.62	1.71	Regal Domain
KHRD0022	25.86	0.20	8.84	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0022	46.00	1.00	1.25	IDD_02_NTH Domain
KHRD0022	123.00	1.00	2.46	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0022	126.00	1.00	1.08	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0022	214.84	0.70	3.69	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0022	250.00	1.00	1.79	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0023	80.30	0.46	1.44	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0023	132.70	0.30	1.60	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0023	147.16	0.37	1.28	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0024	35.22	1.00	1.03	Not modelled, potential IDD domain
KHRD0024	41.47	0.47	3.47	IDD_01_NTH Domain
KHRD0024	52.60	0.32	16.90	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0024	96.03	0.55	1.88	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0024	103.90	0.70	1.77	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0024	114.24	1.24	2.05	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0024	117.53	0.47	2.36	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0024	121.78	0.68	1.04	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0024	135.23	0.29	1.20	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0025	44.20	0.25	1.69	IDD_01_NTH Domain
KHRD0025	54.82	0.48	6.42	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0025	58.2	0.20	17.55	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0025	63.32	0.30	1.07	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0025	83.35	0.60	11.70	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0025	96.85	0.69	2.50	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0025	146.00	1.00	2.91	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0025	238.75	0.28	3.08	Regal Domain

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Au (g)/t	Comments
KHRD0026	49.00	0.20	9.90	IDD_01_NTH Domain
KHRD0026	69.00	0.80	57.67	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0026	138.30	1.00	3.33	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0026	153.30	0.55	4.78	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0026	288.10	0.85	1.08	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0027	20.60	0.25	4.19	Aggo Domain
KHRD0027	48.10	1.20	3.23	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0028	44.60	0.40	1.85	Aggo Domain
KHRD0028	79.10	0.50	2.20	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0029	55.50	0.20	1.92	IDD_21_NTH Domain
KHRD0029	79.85	0.20	1.10	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0031	51.87	0.90	1.81	Bolton Domain
KHRD0033	3.50	0.80	2.93	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	7.55	0.45	1.17	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	10.80	1.00	1.12	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	17.50	0.70	3.69	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	20.85	1.15	2.42	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	29.00	0.65	1.23	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	38.00	1.00	2.40	IDD_01_NTH Domain
KHRD0033	49.08	0.22	1.86	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	56.07	0.39	1.32	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0033	75.10	0.25	22.90	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0038	23.75	2.25	4.97	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0038	53.55	1.45	2.01	IDD_01_NTH Domain
KHRD0038	76.99	1.20	1.53	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0038	102.56	0.39	1.33	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0038	104.72	0.58	3.53	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0039	15.40	0.41	1.18	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0039	19.00	0.47	2.04	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0039	87.03	2.6	4.18	Regal Domain
KHRD0039	115.19	0.29	7.61	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0040	6.00	0.55	11.70	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0040	13.88	1.84	2.45	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0040	87.90	0.50	1.73	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0040	106.10	0.52	1.16	Regal Domain
KHRD0040	123.96	1.64	2.73	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0040	129.87	1.81	1.38	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0040	139.71	0.72	1.78	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0041	51.73	0.30	1.58	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0041	55.07	0.81	1.12	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0042	73.41	0.26	48.60	Regal Domain
KHRD0042	97.00	0.50	2.80	Strongsong Domain
KHRD0043	95.06	0.37	1.08	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0043	99.26	0.25	64.00	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0045	90.23	0.36	15.20	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	6.76	0.36	2.19	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	40.11	0.64	1.23	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	53.69	0.31	1.28	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	55.62	0.38	1.64	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	65.80	1.81	3.01	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	69.47	0.40	1.69	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	75.14	0.48	8.59	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	84.55	0.85	2.25	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0047	91.00	0.27	2.79	Regal Domain
KHRD0048	1.50	1.50	2.16	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0048	62.90	2.85	2.58	Imperial Domain
KHRD0048	79.80	0.24	1.23	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0049	57.30	2.79	1.89	Imperial Domain
KHRD0049	63.00	0.63	1.01	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Au (g)/t	Comments
KHRD0049	67.00	0.30	1.22	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0050	10.59	0.66	1.11	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0050	21.02	0.48	1.84	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0050	23.40	0.22	13.85	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0050	41.78	1.22	5.32	Imperial Domain
KHRD0050	61.14	0.24	5.05	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0051	14.80	1.20	1.26	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0051	19.00	1.00	1.01	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0051	35.90	0.45	1.06	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0052	13.37	0.38	1.70	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0052	21.70	0.30	1.37	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0052	24.34	1.19	1.06	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0052	41.87	0.36	2.17	Imperial Domain
KHRD0052	44.19	0.20	29.10	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0053	3.00	1.00	1.62	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0053	20.36	1.84	7.85	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0053	61.00	1.17	8.44	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0053	92.73	0.50	9.60	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0053	114.00	1.88	1.91	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0053	132.64	2.36	3.25	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0054	19.00	2.00	3.56	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0054	25.83	1.17	7.53	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0054	46.44	0.45	4.96	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0054	59.72	0.20	3.33	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0054	83.03	0.22	1.30	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0054	88.55	0.20	4.68	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0054	117.59	0.41	5.77	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0055	18.00	2.00	2.24	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0055	55.52	0.41	1.22	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0055	59.47	1.20	1.39	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0055	61.80	0.38	1.09	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0055	65.20	0.55	1.50	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0055	85.20	0.39	2.35	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0055	122.00	1.54	3.69	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0056	24.88	0.45	1.34	Not modelled, potential tension vein
KHRD0056	57.59	0.29	7.32	Not modelled, potential tension vein
KHRD0056	89.73	0.60	2.53	Gilly Domain
KHRD0056	100.64	0.20	1.10	Not modelled, potential tension vein
KHRD0056	134.69	0.31	5.42	Not modelled, potential tension vein
KHRD0057	9.00	0.37	1.45	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0057	19.20	0.60	1.75	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0057	54.30	0.54	2.27	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0057	69.86	0.26	5.54	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0057	77.15	0.68	1.34	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0057	108.31	0.43	3.07	Riverrun Domain
KHRD0057	119.87	0.31	2.26	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0060	14.40	0.80	3.40	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0060	40.68	2.04	1.90	Regal Domain
KHRD0061	7.34	0.77	3.42	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0062	34.61	0.67	1.13	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0062	40.41	0.65	1.91	Regal Domain
KHRD0062	53.34	0.37	1.56	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0063	10.93	1.15	1.34	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0063	37.56	0.44	1.06	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0063	43.50	0.80	3.18	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0064	7.40	0.90	7.50	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0064	18.00	1.00	1.79	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0064	68.10	0.90	18.10	Kingdom Lower Domain
KHRD0064	84.20	0.60	1.88	Not modelled, mineralisation within ultramafic unit above Granite

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Au (g)/t	Comments
KHRD0066	0.00	2.70	1.86	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0066	10.00	0.30	1.37	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0066	14.00	1.00	3.36	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0066	22.00	1.08	3.28	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0066	51.30	0.70	7.75	Not modelled, mineralisation within ultramafic unit above Granite
KHRD0066	53.37	1.83	1.56	Not modelled, mineralisation within ultramafic unit above Granite
KHRD0066	99.52	3.48	9.11	Kingdom Lower Domain
KHRD0066	114.88	0.92	2.52	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0067	9.62	0.38	4.76	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0067	21.00	0.25	1.45	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0067	39.41	3.59	3.48	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0067	93.53	0.32	12.65	Kingdom Lower Domain
KHRD0067	107.65	0.21	10.10	Not modelled, potential quartz tension vein
KHRD0068	3.77	0.23	4.26	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0068	21.00	1.53	1.72	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0068	35.95	2.07	1.18	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0068	44.67	0.53	1.60	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0068	48.95	0.40	11.65	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0068	53.77	1.18	2.31	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0068	56.84	0.88	1.45	Not modelled, mineralisation within mafic unit above Granite
KHRD0068	104.30	3.10	5.48	Kingdom Lower Domain
KHRD0068	110.63	0.82	1.76	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0068	134.18	0.27	1.50	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0069	13.70	0.38	1.46	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0069	44.40	0.60	5.00	Theon Domain
KHRD0070	19.83	0.55	1.54	Not modelled, potential tension vein within the Granite host rock
KHRD0070	48.41	0.20	30.40	Rodrik Domain
KHRD0070	53.67	0.20	17.85	Theon Domain

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the King of the Hills Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Sampling activities conducted at King of the Hills by Red 5 include underground diamond core drilling (DD) and underground face chip sampling. • Sampling methods undertaken at King of the Hills by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC), diamond drillholes (DD) and face chip sampling.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used*	• Sampling for DD and face chip sampling is carried out as specified within Red 5 sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. • Certified blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was expected. Barren flushes were completed during the sample preparation after the suspected coarse gold samples. The barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process. • Certified standard material was inserted into the sampling sequence every 20 samples to ensure calibration was occurring in the assaying process. • Core samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historically, core samples were taken on a 40g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1984- 2017).
	• *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*	• All DD core is logged for core loss (and recorded as such), marked into 1m intervals, orientated, geologically and structurally logged for the following parameters: rock type, alteration and mineralisation. • 2018 DD sampling has been half cut sampled to a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m to provide a sample >0.5kg. The second half of the core is stored in the core farm for reference. • All historic RAB, RC, AC and DD and sampling is assumed to have been carried out to industry standard at that time. • The majority of the recent historic drillholes have been sampled to 1m intervals to provide a 2.5-3 kg sample for analysis via fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy. • Historical analysis methods include fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
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.).*	• The number of holes intersecting the current resource is 2974 holes amounting to 486,473m. The holes include both RC and Diamond holes. RC drilling is mainly concentrated in the upper parts of the deposit, while diamond drilling is mainly concentrated in the deeper levels. Overall there are 11,304 reverse circulation samples, 755 reverse circulation with diamond tail samples, 11 rotary air blast (RAB) samples, and 10,345 Diamond core samples intersecting the wireframes within the Mineral Resource. • Red 5 has completed 55 NQ2 underground diamond drill holes amounting to 7586 downhole meters contributing 617 samples and sampled underground faces.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Red 5 central database. Sample recoveries calculated. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		95% recovery. • It has been noted that recoveries for historic diamond drilling were rarely less than 100% although recovery data has not been provided. Minor core loss was most likely due to drilling conditions and not ground conditions. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist underground, do not have sample recovery issues.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. • UG faces are sampled left to right/bottom to top across the face allowing a representative sample to be taken. • It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with historic sampling.
	• *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. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Any historical relationship is not known.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* • *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging of diamond drill core has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond core holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. With the recent drilling, 100% of core is logged and photographed. • Underground faces are photographed and mapped. •Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. Some diamond drilling has been geotechnically logged to provide data for geotechnical studies. Some historic diamond core photography has been preserved.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drillholes are logged in full and underground faces are mapped. • Historic logging varies in its completeness.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, through usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sample is 0.2 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the Geologist. Core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • All diamond core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw by a geology field assistant. Samples are always collected from the same side.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Various sampling methods for historic RAB, AC and RC drilling have been carried out including scoop, spear, riffle and cyclone split. • UG faces are chip sampled using a hammer. • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sample preparation of diamond core and UG face chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying at 105ºC, jaw crushing to 12mm then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, DD, AC and RC sampling.
	• *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.*	• Some duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling. • No duplicates have been taken of UG diamond core, Field duplicates are taken routinely UG when sampling the ore structures.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Analysis of data determined sample sizes were considered to be appropriate.
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.*	• Primary assaying for the DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. A 50 gram fire assay with AAS finish is used to determine the gold concentration for UG diamond core and face chip samples. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributed to nugget effects.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools have been utilised at the King of the Hills project
	• *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.*	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results (a result outside of expected tolerance limits – 2 standard deviations) and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all diamond drillhole submissions1 in 20 and UG face job to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders. • Historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	• If core samples with significant intersections are logged then Senior Geological

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sampling and assaying	*alternative company personnel.*	personnel are likely to review and confirm the results.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No specific twinned holes have been drilled at King of the Hills but underground diamond drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols*	• Hard copies of face mapping, backs mapping and sampling records are kept on site. Digital scans are also kept on the corporate server. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and was validated as much as practicable before entry into the Red 5 SQL database. The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drillhole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Reassays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All drillhole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station, various models have been used over the years with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Underground faces are located using a Leica D5 disto with and accuracy of +/-1mm from a known survey point. • Historic drilling was located using mine surveyors and standard survey equipment; more recent surface drilling has been surveyed using a DGPS system. • Surveys are carried out every 15-30m downhole during diamond drilling using an Eastman single shot camera, with the entire hole being surveyed using a deviflex rapid tool upon completion. • The majority of downhole surveys for historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling are estimates only. More recent (post 1990) drilling has been surveyed with downhole survey tools at regular intervals including DEMS, gyroscope and camera. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the drill and mine planning.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• A local grid system (King of the Hills) is used. It is rotated 25.89 degrees east of MGA_GDA94. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is: KOTHEast KOTHNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 49823.541 9992.582 0 320153.794 6826726.962 0 Point 2 50740.947 10246.724 0 320868.033 6827356.243 0 Historic data is converted to King of the Hills local grid on export from the database.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• DGPS survey has been used to establish a topographic surface.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project.
	• *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.*	• Level development is 15-25 meters between levels and face sampling is 2m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for KotH.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Underground core and faces are sampled to geological intervals; compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drillhole intercept within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process. • Some historic RAB and AC drilling was sampled with 3-4m composite samples. Anomalous zones were resampled at 1m intervals in some cases; it is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Sampling has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood. It is however possible that there is still mineralisation in this deposit that has not been optimally intersected, given that that not all the mineralisation controls are well understood.
	• *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.*	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • There is no record of any drilling or sample bias that has been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Recent samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All King of the Hill samples are submitted to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. • Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access. • Although security in not strongly enforced, KOTH is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at KOTH. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required. • No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

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	• *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 King of the Hill pit and near mine exploration are located on M37/67, M37/76, M37/90, M37/201 and M37/248 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining leases are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty. • Mining leases M37/67, M37/76, M37/201 and M37/248 are subject to a mortgage with 'PT Limited'. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining leases and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for or determined across these mining leases. However, an agreement for Heritage Protection between St Barbara Mines Ltd and the Wutha People still applies. Lodged aboriginal heritage site (Place ID: 1741), which is an Other Heritage Place referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located in M37/90.
	• *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 tenements are in good standing and the license to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The King of the Hills prospect was mined sporadically from 1898-1918. Modern exploration in the Leonora area was triggered by the discovery of the Habour Lights and Tower Hill prospects in the early 1980s, with regional mapping indicating the King of the Hills prospect area was worthy of further investigation. • Various companies (Esso, Ananconda, BP Minerals. Kulim) carried out sampling, mapping and drilling activities delineating gold mineralisation. Kulim mined two small open pits in JV with Sons of Gwalia during 1986 and 1987. Arboynne took over Kulim's interest and outlined a new resource while Mount Edon carried out exploration on the surrounding tenements. Mining commenced but problems lead to Mount Edon acquiring the whole project area from Kulim, leading to the integration of the King of the Hills, KOTH West and KOTH Extended into the Tarmoola Project. Pacmin bought out Mount Edon and were subsequently taken over by Sons of Gwalia. • St Barbara acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when it was put on care and maintenance. It was subsequently sold that year to Saracen Minerals Holdings who re-commenced underground mining in 2016 and processed the ore at their Thunderbox Gold mine. • In October 2017 Red 5 Limited purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Project from Saracen.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The KOTH lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration.
• Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted quartz vein sets within a hosting granodiorite stock and pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is thought to have occurred within a brittle/ductile shear zone with the main thrust shear zone forming the primary conduit for the mineralising fluids. Pre-existing quartz veining and brittle fracturing of the granite created a network of second order conduits for mineralising fluids.
• Gold appears as free particles or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late stage fractures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole information</td><td>• 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:
o easting and northing of the drill hole collar
o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
o dip and azimuth of the hole
o down hole length and interception depth
o 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.</td><td>• A total of 2974 holes have been used in the mineral resource and are deemed to be material. It is not practical to summarise all the holes here in this release.
• Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the tables preceding this document. (Table 1. KoTH drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid) and Table 2. KoTH significant assays)
• Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially change the economic value of the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Multiple domains were grouped into domain groups based on geological conditions; ore control, orientation and spatial position within the deposit. Top-cut values where determined using statistical methods on these domain groups based on ; quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group.
• Table below identifies the top-cut grades applied to each domain group.
<table>
<tr><th>DOMAIN GROUP</th><th>TOP-CUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>90</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td>138</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>153</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>201</td><td>90</td></tr>
<tr><td>202</td><td>60</td></tr>
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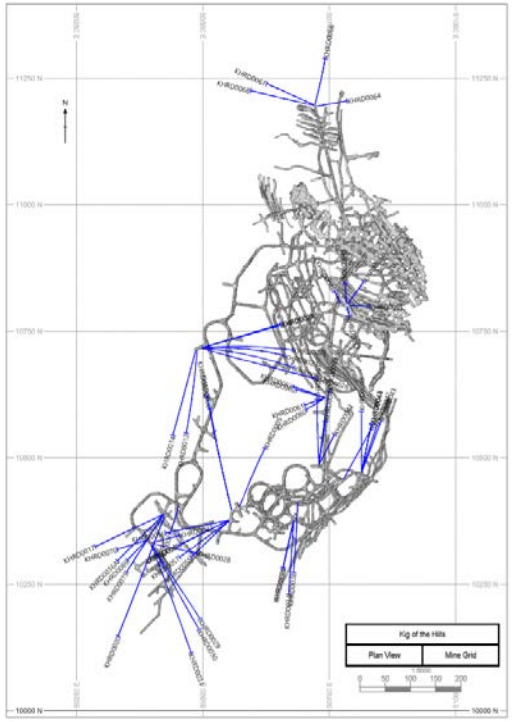
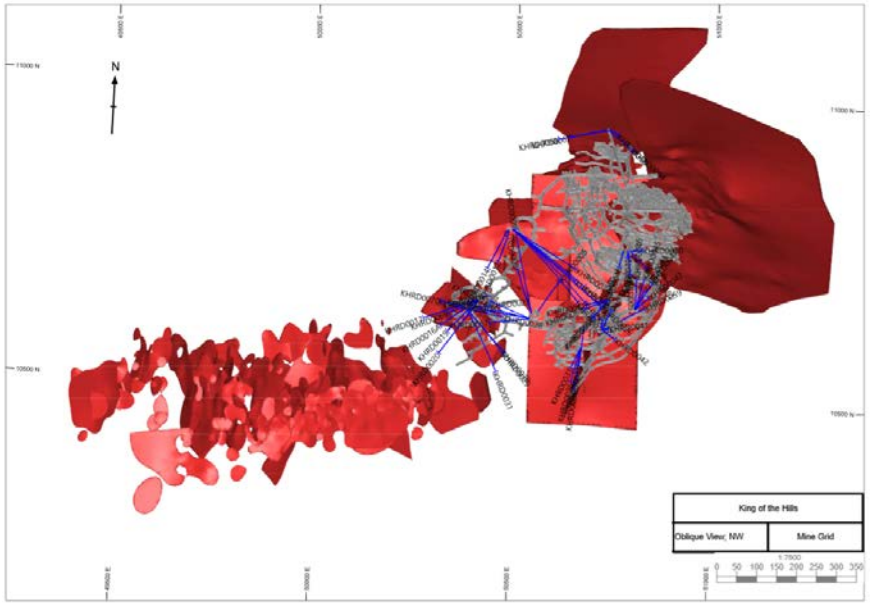
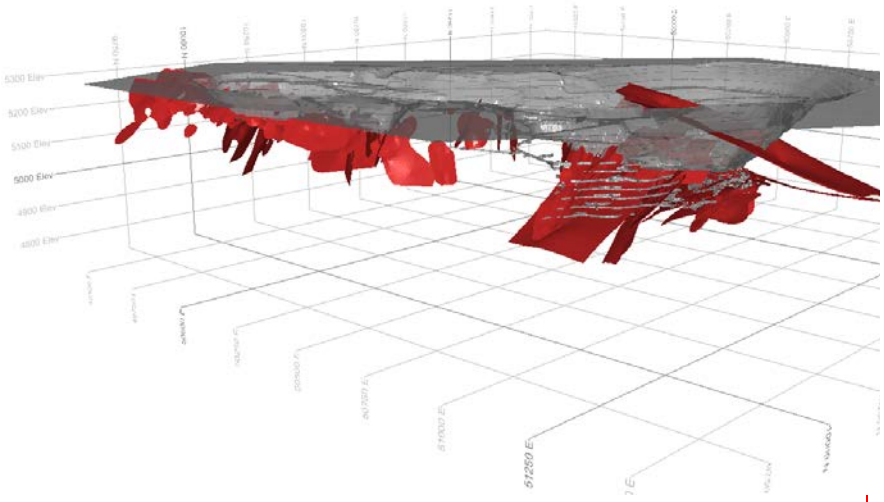
<tr><td>207</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>208</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>210</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>211</td><td>60</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

	• *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.*	• Exploration results have been calculated using weighted average length method. No grade cuts have been applied. Minimum value use is 0.5 g/t Au. Internal dilution up to 1m may be used. • If a small zone of high grade is used this has been outlined in the comments section of the reported values. Note due to the type of mineralization high grade values are common over narrow intervals.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal* • *equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents are used.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is well known and true thickness can be calculated. • Mineralisation at King of the Hills has been intersected in most cases where mineralisation controls are known, approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised lodes. •Drill holes intersections vary due to infrastructure issues and drill rig access, but are at a high angle to each mineralised zone. Reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width.
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.*	Included in this release is an appropriately orientated longsection of the mineralisation, illustrating the centroids of the intercept point projected to a plane. • Diagram below: Plan view of the current KoTH UG workings (grey) and the UG holes (blue) drilled at KoTH during FY18 Q3: 

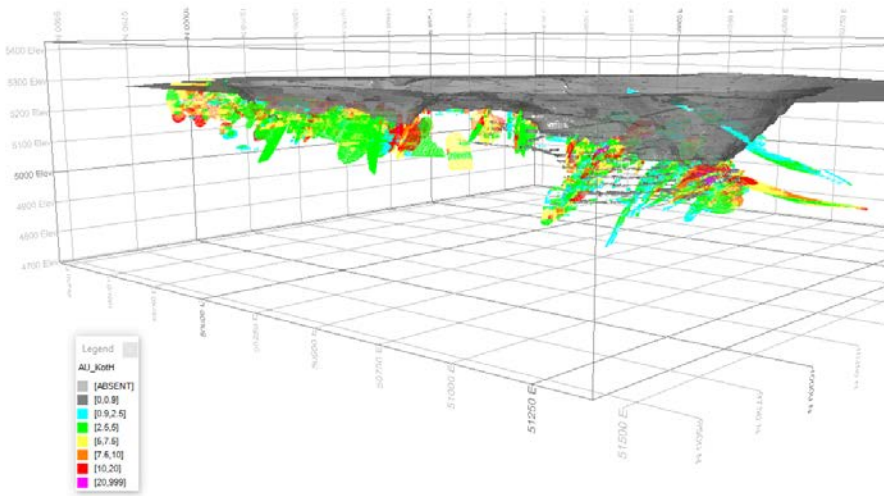
• Diagram below: Oblique view showing completed holes (blue) drilled during FY18 Q3 with the current KoTH UG workings (grey) and the current interpreted domains (red):



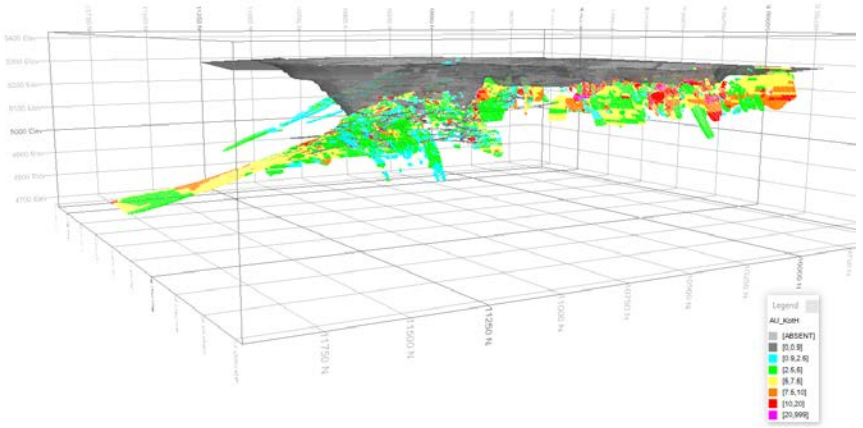
• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current interpreted domains (red):

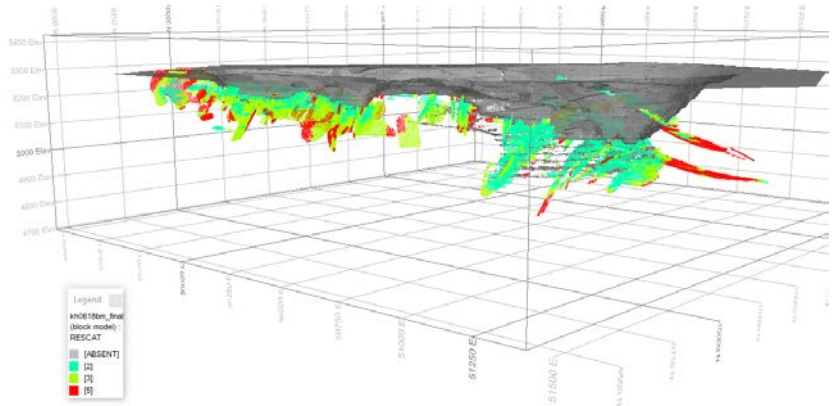


• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current Resource Model >2.0g/t displayed as centroids:



• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NE) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current Resource Model >2.0g/t displayed as centroids:



		• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current Resource Model >2g/t displayed as centroids with the resource category legend used; Indicate (2), Inferred (3), unclassified/potential (5): 
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.*	• All resulted have been reported in Table 2. KoTH significant assays (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept was recorded. • Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas for mining narrow long hole open stoping methods. Minimum planned stoping widths are between 1.0 to 1.5 metres.
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.*	• Aerial photography, geotechnical drilling, petrological studies, ground magnetics, metallurgical test-work and whole rock geochemistry have been completed by various companies over the history of the deposit. • Seismic and gravity surveys were carried out in 2003 and 2004 in an effort to identify controls on the mineralisation. Preliminary results indicated that the Tarmoola granite has a base and that mafics exist below this. The reporting was not completed due to Sons of Gwalia entering into administration. St Barbara completed an extended gravity survey from the previous one that was successful in delineating the granite/greenstone contact and mapped poorly tested extensions to known mineralised trends. • No other exploration data that may have been collected historically is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*	• Red 5 Limited is currently reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations provided from the purchase of KoTH from Saracen with drilling currently design to test the next one to two year mine plan for UG. Red 5 are also designing drilling to test the interpreted low grade mineralization not publically reported and its potential for heap leaching. • No diagrams have been issued to show the proposed drilling plans for the KoTH resource.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The database provided to Red 5 was an extract from an SQL database. The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drillhole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. • Logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load logging data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The Database Administrator imports assay and survey data (downhole and collar) from raw csv files. • Data from previous owners was taken to be correct and valid.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person together with Red 5 technical representatives did conduct site visits to the King of the Hill project. The Competent person has an appreciation of the King of the Hills deposit geology and the historical mining activities that occurred there.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The interpretation has been based on the detailed geological work completed by previous owners of the project. Red 5 has reviewed and validated the historical interpretation of the King of the Hills deposit. This knowledge is based on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. Mineralisation domains are defined by quartz veining, occurrence of sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite) and elevated gold grade (>0.5 g/t).
	• *Nature of the data used and any assumptions made.*	• The interpretations have been constructed using all available geological logging descriptions including but not limited to, stratigraphy, lithology, texture, and alteration. • Twenty-three domains were updated based on two factors; additional information (drillhole and face data) and mining schedule priorities. The remaining 130 domains within the deposit were not updated from Saracens latest review completed in October 2017 and assumed correct. • Cross sectional interpretations of the mineralisation have been created and form the basic framework through which the 3D wireframe solid is built.
	• *The affect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Red 5 has not considered any alternative interpretation on this resource. Red 5 is continuing to review all the resource data with the aim of validating the current interpretation and its extents.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling the Mineral Resource*	• The wireframed domains are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles,

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	estimation.	geological homogenity, and grade distributions for each domain (used to highlight any potential for bimodal populations) are all assessed to ensure effective estimation of the domains.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The main factors affecting continuity are; • Structurally offset quartz veining within the hosting granodiorite stock and the pervasively altered ultramafic rocks. • Proximity to the granodiorite as mineralisation extends into the altered ultramafic rocks. • Potassic alteration in the form of sericite is occasionally associated with mineralisation within the granite whilst fuchsite is often present in mineralised parts of the ultramafic rocks. • Orientation of tension vein arrays within the hosting granodiorite. These tension vein arrays within the central and southern portion of the mine may not necessarily be as continuous as modelled given the thickness of these veins, variability and fact most of these veins are modelled using RC data. These factors were used to aid the construction of the mineralisation domains.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Western Flank mineralised zone strikes 30 degrees west of true north over a distance of 700m and plunges to the southwest. Individual lodes dip east at 35 to 45 degrees. Eastern Flank mineralisation strikes 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 700m and is vertical. Mineralisation has been tested to approximately 400m below surface and remains open.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.*	• All domains were estimated using ordinary kriging on 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL parent blocks size. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of high grade mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed: Examples of estimation and search parameters for some of the major domains are as follows: • Kaiser – Rotation Azimuth = 223.97 degrees, Dip = 8.93 degrees, Pitch = 25.58 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 60m. Min samples = 8, max samples =20 • Kaiser_1 – Rotation Azimuth = -16.95 degrees, Dip = 15.93 degrees, Pitch = 13.86 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 60m. Min samples = 8, max samples =20 • Kingdom Lower – Rotation Azimuth = 19.03 degrees, Dip = 9.58 degrees, Pitch= 11.6 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 60m. Min samples = 8, max samples =20 • Regal – Rotation Azimuth = 227.91 degrees, Dip = 6.14 degrees, Pitch = 37.58 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 60m. Min samples = 8, max samples =20 • Riverrun/Theon – Rotation Azimuth = 256.1 degrees, Dip = 9.78 degrees, Pitch = 77.83 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 60m. Min samples = 8, max samples =20 • Imperial – Rotation Azimuth = -76.5 degrees, Dip = 24.47 degrees, Pitch = 13.13 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 60m. Min samples = 8, max samples =20 • Future adjustments to minimum and maximum samples may be changed with the completion of additional statistical reviews.

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	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• Both Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) were completed on all domains as validation of the OK grades. Domain comparisons between the previous 2017 Saracen model and this model were completed.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulfur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• The resource used the parent block size of 10m(X) by 10m(Y) by 10m(Z). These were deemed appropriate for the majority of the resource, where drill spacing is in the order of 20m x 30m. • Parent blocks were sub-celled to 0.625m(X) by 0.625m(Y) by 0.625m(Z) using a half by half method to ensure that the wireframe boundaries were honoured and preserved the location and shape of the mineralisation. Search ranges have been informed by variogram modelling and knowledge of the drill spacing and the known mineralisation geometry including direction of maximum continuity. • Three search estimation runs are used with the aim to satisfy the minimum sample criteria in the first search range where possible.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• The model has been sub-celled to reflect to the narrow veining with the updated domains modelled to a minimum width of 1m. Minimum stoping widths are planned at a minimum 1.2m – 1.5m. Legacy wireframes are still utilised in this resource estimate and have been modelled based on lithology, ore control, and not a minimum mining width.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The geological interpretation strongly correlates with the mineralised domains. Specifically where the mineralised domain corresponds with quartz veining. All wireframe boundaries including those where lithology and mineralisation correspond, hard boundaries are enforced. When the lithology, veining, was less than one meter the updated domains were modelled to a one-meter minimum mining width, these hard boundaries were not honour in this instance.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Resource analysis indicated that statistically very few grades in the domain populations required top-cutting. Top-cuts were employed to eliminate the risk of overestimating in the local areas where a few high grade samples existed.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Several key model validation steps have been taken to validate the resource estimate. • The mineral resource model has been stepped through visually in sectional and plan view to appreciate the composite grades used in the estimate and the resultant block grades. This has also been carried out in 3D with the composite grades and a point cloud of the model grades. • Northing, Easting and Elevation swathe plots have been constructed to evaluate the composited assay means against the mean block estimates.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The model is reported at a 2.0g/t Au cut-off.
Mining factors or	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum*	• The mining method underground is open stoping and air leg room and pillar.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Minimum height is approximately 3.8m with Jumbo development and 3.0m for air leg development with the resource reported on similar size panels to reflect this relationship.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment process and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Based on historical mining at King of the Hills, gold recovery factors for oxide and transition ore are around 95% • King of the Hills ore is processed at Darlot Mining Operations with gold recoveries in fresh ore ranging between 93-94%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The project covers an area that has been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage sites. SBM undertook extensive Aboriginal Heritage Surveys within the tenements and the management measures implemented are still in place.
Bulk Density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk densities, which were assigned to each domain in the resource model, are derived from over a thousand determinations which were carried out between 1994 and 2001 as part of routine Grade Control procedures. The bulk density values were determined from the previous Saracen 2017 Resource Model. • Density ranges between 2.69g/cm3 and 2.80g/cm3
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately* • *account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and* • *alteration zones within the deposit.*	• The procedure the previous owners utilised, included the coating of dried samples in paraffin wax where the samples had some degree of weathering, were porous or clay rich. These coated samples were then tested using the water displacement technique as previously mentioned.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• An average mean of densities collected for each weathering profile material, fresh, transitional and oxide
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The resource classification applied to the model was based on drilling density, confidence in geological continuity, and estimation/search parameters. • Areas where the geological continuity has been verified or the average drillhole spacing is 40m by 40m or where the first search volume populated the model or where the maximum average sample distance of 40m have been classified as Indicated. • Areas with wider spaced drilling, greater than 40m by 40m, or where the model populated in the second search volume or have a maximum average sample

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		distance of 80m have been classified as Inferred. • All other areas have been classified as Unclassified/Potential
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all the relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate. This model has not been post-reconciled against historical production. Mining to date against Darlot mill has returned positive reconciliation.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and the mineral resource estimate reflect the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal reviews have been conducted for this resource estimate. The reviews covered all aspects of the estimate including source data, geological model, resource estimate and classification. In addition, the reporting of the Mineral Resources. The findings from the review show that the data, interpretation, estimation parameters, implementation, validation, documentation and reporting are all fit for purpose with no material errors or omissions. No third-party reviews have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The mineral resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines established in the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The resource estimate is a global resource estimate. As for all estimates, the results come from a single deterministic interpolation process, which minimises error by smoothing of the sample data variance. Validation indicates a high level of estimate accuracy on a global basis however; this accuracy for key variables may not be available at a local mining scale which would be derived from the grade control model.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The statements relate to a global estimate of tonnes and grade.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The mineral resource estimate covers the King of the Hills Deposit. The mineral resource estimates were completed on the individual models from which the reserve estimate was completed using data on actual mining and processing costs at Darlot • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person together with other Red 5 Senior Technical Staff including Geologists, Mining Engineers and Geotechnical Engineer all work full time at the Darlot Gold Mine and Pit n Portal Technical Staff at the King of the Hills Gold Mine
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore* • *Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The King of the Hills (KOTH) Underground Gold Mine has been operated by St Barbara and Saracen previously with operating parameters well understood • A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken to using actual Darlot Mining, Processing and Administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing work areas • Material Modifying Factors have been assessed
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Break even cut off of 2.0 g/t applied. Based actual mining at KOTH based on the pit n Portal Mining Contract and processing costs at Darlot and assumes the process plant will be operated at full capacity with the addition of additional ore from the Red 5 owned King of the Hills Mine.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Indicated Resources were converted to Probable Ore Reserves subject to mine design physicals and an economic evaluation. • Selected mining method deemed appropriate based on geotechnical advice and previous experience and history at KOTH. • Assumptions have been based on actual mining performance at KOTH with Geotechnical Assessments undertaken over the years to develop a comprehensive ground support and reinforcement regime for conditions encountered at KOTH. • Stopes have been designed based on an economic cut-off of 2.0 g/t. • Mining dilution of 10 to 15% has been used. • Mining recovery factors of 85-95% has been applied. • Minimum stope widths of 1.5m for Longhole stopes • Designed stopes with greater than 50% inferred blocks are excluded from the reported reserve. • KOTH is an operating underground mine and as such all the required infrastructure is in place and operational. Capital Development will be required to extract all of the ore reserve.
Metallurgical factors or	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	• The ore reserve will be processed at the Darlot processing plant which utilizes a CIL (Carbon in Leach) circuit for the extraction of gold. Reserves are based on historical plant data and historical recoveries. Recoveries of 93.5% have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	• *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	used. • The Darlot processing plant is currently operating and is a conventional design. • No additional testwork was undertaken as all the ore reserve is contained within previously mined orebodies which are currently being processed on site. • Recoveries through the Darlot processing plant have averaged 93.5%, • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing KOTH ore. • Recovery based on actual historical performance. • Not applicable
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The Darlot Gold Mine and KOTH Gold Mine are currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. Mine waste is currently stored within the open pit or used to backfill completed stopes. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place for this operating mine.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• Darlot is a well-established gold mine and has all the required infrastructure in place including a 400 person accommodation village, process plant, offices and workshops, airstrip, water supply and road access. KOTH personnel stay in a private accommodation village in Leonora otherwise all the infrastructure required to mine this reserve is on site at KOTH
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All capital infrastructure is in place - some capital development is required for ongoing extraction of the ore reserves. Provisions made for ongoing sustaining capital based on historical performance. • Operating costs for Processing, Mining, Geology and Administration costs have been estimated as a cost per ore tonne based on actual site costs. An assumption has been made that the process plant will also treat ore from the King of the Hills Gold Mine reducing the fixed cost per tonne for processing and administration. • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore. • Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of $1,650/oz, based on the gold price at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot and KOTH 2019 Budget. • Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model • Government royalties built into the cost model.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of $1,650/oz, based on the gold price at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot and KOTH 2019 Budget. • Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.*	• Gold bullion is sold direct to the Perth Mint at market prices. Red 5 currently also has hedging agreement with MKS for partial amount ounces sold. Historical gold price and forward looking estimates have been used for the gold price. • Not applicable • Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Not applicable
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• All costs assumptions are made based on historical performance from KOTH, Pit n Portal contract and current economic forecast seen as representative of current market conditions. • Sensitivity to gold price, grade, recovery and costs were evaluated.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Agreements are in place and are current with all key stakeholders
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• None identified • None identified • Darlot and KOTH are currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• All Ore Reserves include Proved (if any) and Probable classifications. • The results accurately reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit. • None.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• There have been no external reviews of this Ore reserve estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• This ore reserve statement has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The resource estimates used to estimate the ore reserves are reliant on block models which were estimated using drill hole data drilled to a density required for classification of an indicated resource. • Mining dilution and ore recoveries were based on information from historical mining operations at KOTH • Reconciliation for the past 6 months indicated the current mining practices at KOTH allow for a close reconciliation between grade control and processing.