21 November 2018

Mining commences at new high-grade Oval West sector as Darlot celebrates 30-year anniversary of continuous gold production

Near-mine and regional exploration continues to deliver positive results, highlighting potential to grow Resources and Reserves

Key Points

- **Bulk stoping of the recently discovered high-grade Oval West deposit at Darlot has commenced as forecast, with ore from Oval West expected to contribute to a strong uplift in gold production and a reduction in All-in Sustaining Costs (AISC) in the December 2018 Quarter.**
- **This is underscored by the Darlot Processing Plant recently recovering 818 ounces in a single day, breaking all previous records.**
- **Red 5 on-track to achieve production guidance for the December 2018 Quarter of 26,000-30,000 ounces with production of ~14,500 ounces at 19 November 2018 for the quarter-to-date.**
- **November 2018 marks the 30-year anniversary of continuous gold production from Darlot, with total production over the mine's history of 17.8Mt @ 4.8g/t Au for 2.8 million ounces of contained gold.**
- **Near-mine and regional exploration continues to deliver positive results, indicating strong potential to continue to increase mine life:**
    - ***Additional ounces from remnant mining opportunity identified at Pederson;***
    - ***High-grade results from underground exploration drilling at Lords Extension, including: 11.06m at 4.4g/t Au from 461.8m (includes 0.55m @ 36.0g/t Au); and***
    - ***Strong assay results from geochemical sampling at the regional Gipps Hill and Janine prospects, with results highlighting significant potential for near-surface economic gold mineralisation.***

Red 5 Limited ("Red 5" or "the Company") (**ASX: RED**) is pleased to provide an update on operations and exploration activities at the 100%-owned Darlot Gold Mine, located ~900km north-east of Perth in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

30 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS OPERATION

This month, the Darlot Gold Mine celebrates its 30-year anniversary of continuous gold production, with total output of 17.8 million tonnes grading 4.8g/t Au for 2.8 million ounces of contained gold since mining commenced in November 1988.

The operation has been previously owned and operated by Sundowner Minerals NL, Forsayth NL, Plutonic Resources Ltd, Homestake Mining Company, Barrick Gold Corporation and, prior to its acquisition by Red 5 in October 2017, by Gold Fields Limited.

This significant milestone coincides with the commencement of mining in a newly discovered sector of the mine, the high-grade Oval West deposit which was discovered by Red 5 in February this year.

BULK STOPING STARTED FROM OVAL HIGH GRADE

Bulk stoping is now underway at the high-grade Oval West deposit, which hosts an Ore Reserve of 325,337 tonnes grading 5.9g/t Au for 61,571oz of contained gold (see ASX announcement on 19 June 2018).

Production from this new high-grade sector is expected to contribute to a strong uplift in gold production from Darlot and a reduction in all-in sustaining costs (AISC) over the next two years.

This is underscored by the Darlot Processing Plant recently recovering 818 ounces in a day, breaking all previous records. Gold production for the December 2018 quarter-to-date stands at ~14,500 ounces at 19 November 2018, putting the Company on-track to achieve its forecast production guidance for the December 2018 Quarter of 26,000-30,000 ounces of gold at an AISC of A$1,450 – A$1,650 per ounce.

PEDERSON TO DELIVER ADDITIONAL OUNCES CLOSE TO SURFACE

Recent work undertaken by Red 5 has highlighted the potential for continued long-term growth in the Darlot mining inventory, with both near-mine and regional targets delivering very positive results.

In the near-mine environment, a review of the upper Pederson orebody at Darlot has identified a remnant mining opportunity that is amenable to extraction using airleg mining (see Figure 1). Airleg mining offers the opportunity to supplement the Darlot mill feed with near-surface ore from previously mined areas.

These airleg mining opportunities at Pederson host an Ore Reserve containing 108,975 tonnes grading 3.9g/t Au for 13,810 ounces of contained gold.

The airleg program is expected to commence shortly and will be conducted concurrently with further engineering and geological assessments to identify additional opportunities for narrow vein mining.

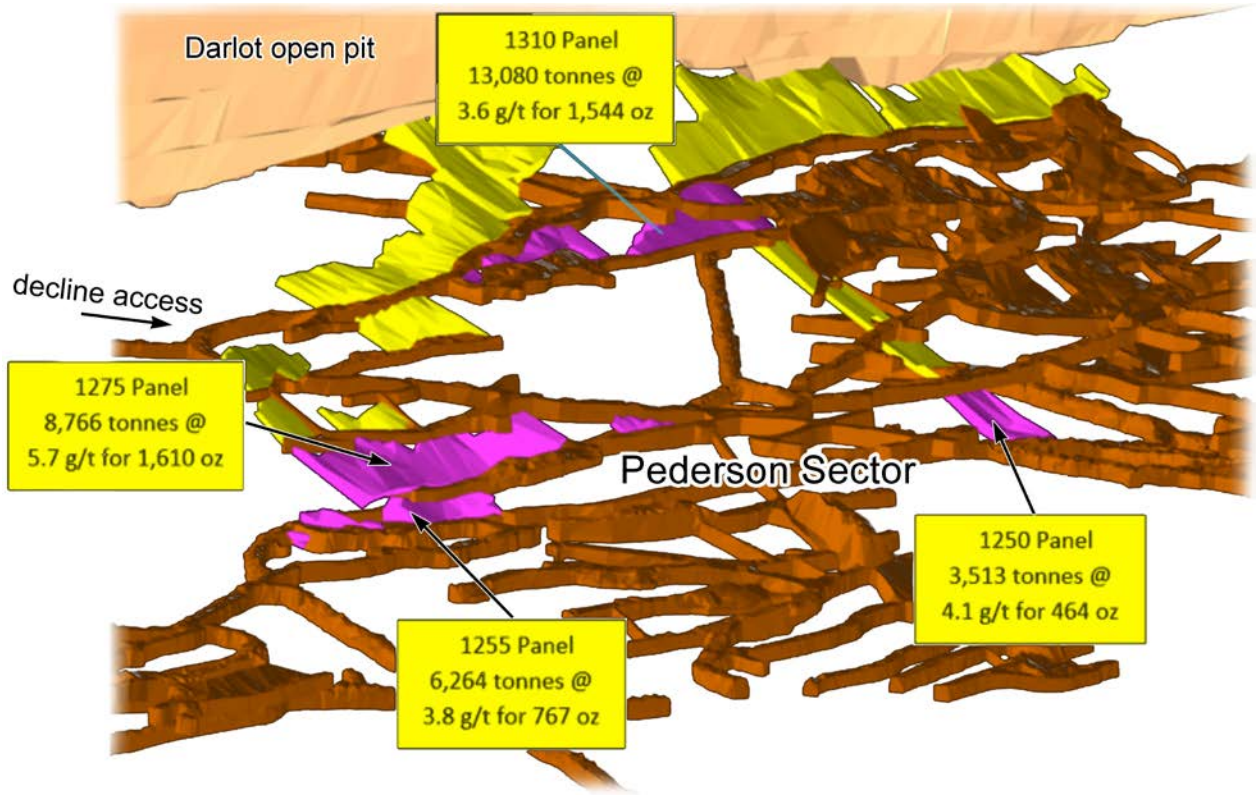

***Figure 1**: Pederson high-priority airleg mining opportunities*

NEAR-MINE EXPLORATION: TESTING OF 3D SEISMIC TARGETS YIELDS PROMISING RESULTS

Underground exploration drilling at the near-mine Lords Extension target, located approximately 200m north of the existing Mineral Resource boundary (see Figure 2), has delivered promising early results, with assay results including:

CAX0049

- 5.1m at 2.1g/t Au from 429.1m (includes 0.3m at 12.1g/t Au with visible gold);
- 1.07m at 4.2g/t Au from 451.08m;
- 11.06m at 4.4g/t Au from 461.8m (includes 0.55m at 36g/t Au).

CAX0051

- 4.5m at 4.3g/t Au from 453.6m; and
- 0.9m at 9.8g/t Au from 479.6m.

The results indicate the potential to expand the Darlot Reserve base, with the mineralisation hosted within favourable felsic units and remaining open along strike. Three additional holes are planned as part of the current drill program. Significantly, the results also provide additional host units for future exploration targeting, in addition to the favourable magnetic dolerite unit currently being mined.

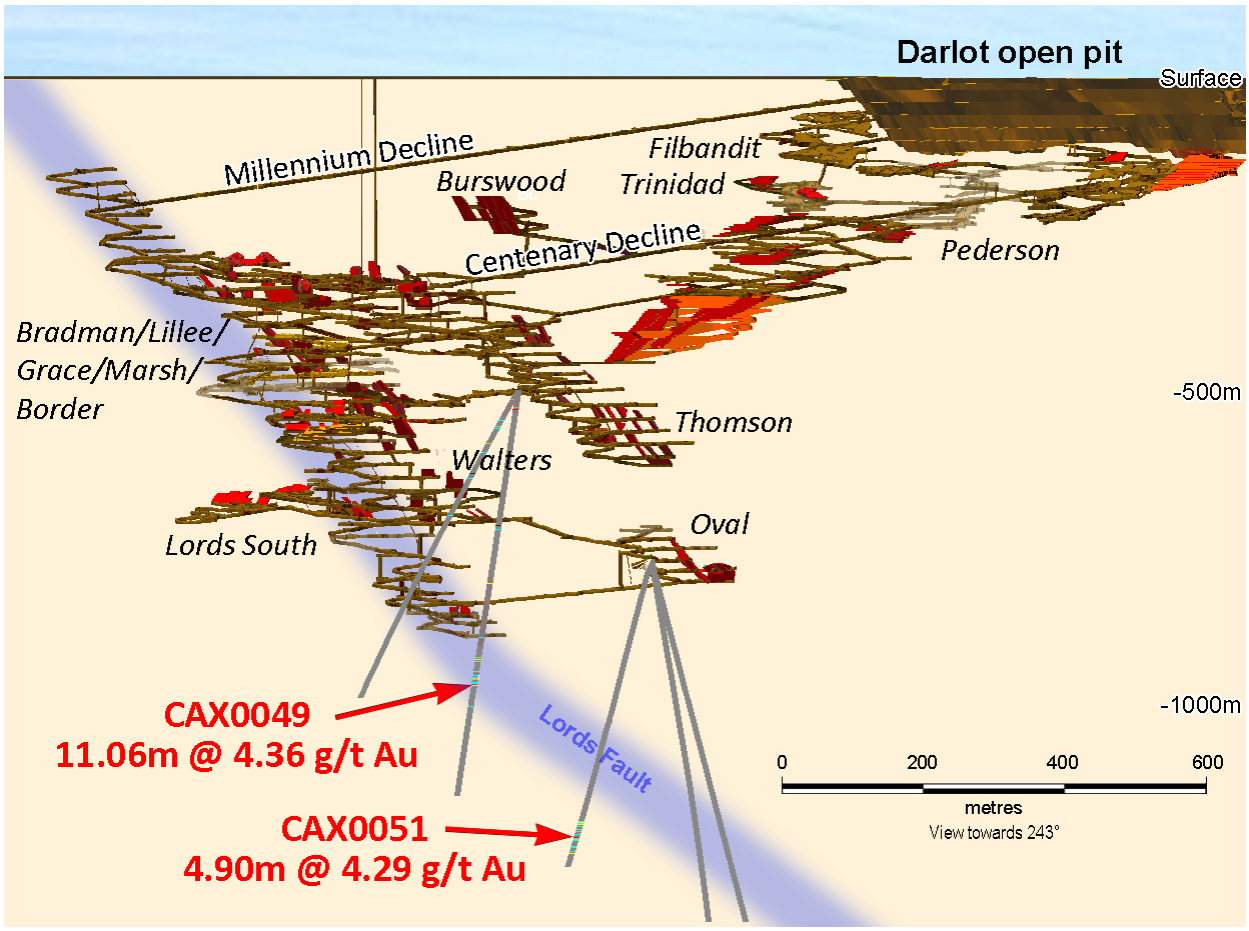

Figure 2: *Longitudinal Projection view looking WSW showing drill holes CAX0049, CAX0051. The Lords Fault is oblique to view (blue shading)*

REGIONAL EXPLORATION: NEW SURFACE PROSPECTS AT GIPPS HILL AND JANINE

Regional reconnaissance exploration work undertaken at the Gipps Hill and Janine Prospects, located on the eastern side of the Darlot tenements approximately 4km east of the Darlot-Centenary mining area (see Figure 3), has also returned positive results, highlighting strong potential for economic gold mineralisation in areas close to historical mine workings.

Rock chip results from the Janine prospect include 21.9g/t Au and 16.3g/t Au, with the results highlighting a prospective area with a combined strike length of 2.6km (see Figure 4).

Sampling of quartz vein material from historical workings at the Le Dragon mine at the Gipps Hill prospect returned 13.7g/t Au and 3.9g/t Au. This correlates with results from limited historical drilling in the area which returned assay results of up to 12.1g/t Au.

RENEWAL OF DARLOT UNDERWAY

Red 5's Managing Director, Mark Williams, said the fact that the 30-year anniversary of continuous operations at Darlot coincided with the start of production from a new mining sector was significant in itself.

"The mine's exceptionally long-term production history and the outstanding exploration results generated this year highlight Darlot's significant gold endowment and the potential to significantly extend the mine life," he said.

"We have been saying for some time that Darlot and King of the Hills are new mines, not old mines, and we keep turning up more evidence that there is a significant amount of gold yet to be discovered at both operations," he continued.

"We are continuing to see very positive results from our exploration programs at Darlot, which are aimed at defining additional Resources and Reserves to further extend mine life.

"The current mining operation is focused on two separate orebodies – Darlot and Centenary – with the potential for repeats, particularly of the Centenary orebody, to occur in the near-mine environment.

"With the mine having now delivered 30 years of continuous gold production, our latest exploration results give us great belief that Darlot will be producing gold for many years to come," he continued.

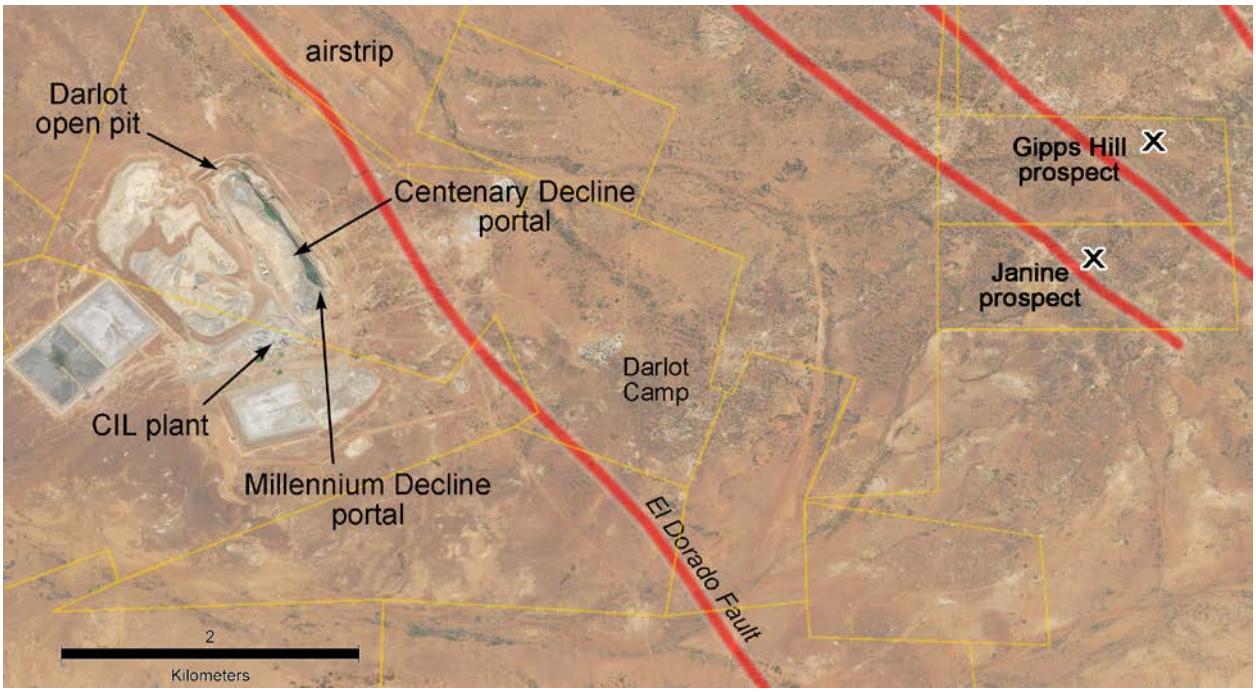

Figure 3: *Map showing the location of Darlot Gold mine and the Gipps Hill and Janine Prospects with major first order structures.*

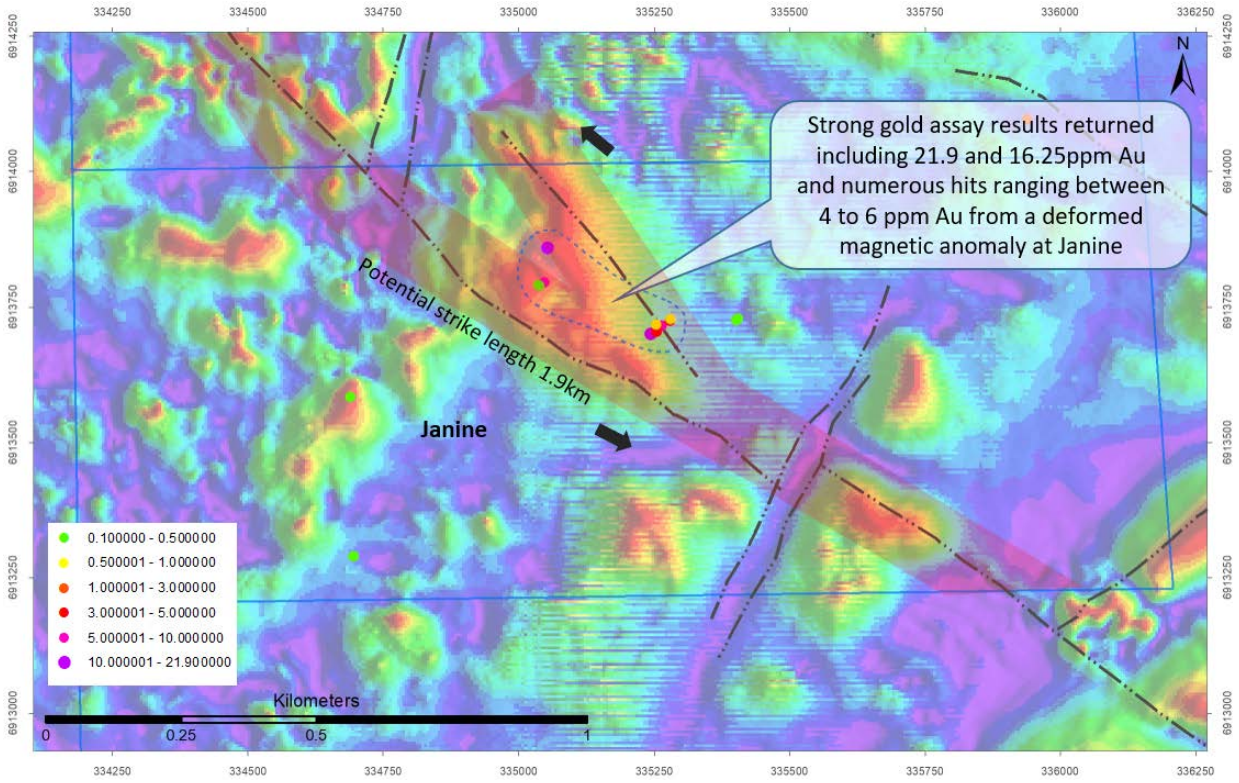

Figure 4: *Map showing location of geochemical anomaly at Janine over magnetic imagery and structure.*

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

Mr Byron Dumpleton confirms that he is the Competent Person for the Exploration Results 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 Limited. 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.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

The information in this presentation that relates to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Darlot Underground deposit is extracted from the report titled Red 5 Set to Become +100,000ozpa Australian Gold Producer, dated 2 August 2018, which are available on the ASX web-site. Red 5 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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

Darlot Gold Mine
Significant Assays for Lords South Extensional Underground drilling

Table 1: Drill hole collar locations reported on in this announcement

Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Location
CAX0049	6304.9	4677.5	694.1	-65	99	500	T965 SP
CAX0051	6304.9	4569.9	962.1	-60	150	550	T965 SP

Table 2: Significant gold assays reported on in this announcement

Hole ID	From	Downhole Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
CAX0049	429.1	5.1	5.1	2.12	includes 0.3m at 12.1 g/t Au (VG*)
CAX0049	451.08	1.07	1.07	4.24	
CAX0049	461.8	11.06	11.06	4.36	includes 0.55m at 36 g/t
CAX0051	453.6	4.9	4.5	4.29	includes 0.4m at 11.9 g/t Au
CAX0051	479.6	0.9	0.87	9.76	

** VG = visible gold observed in drill core*

Darlot Gold Project Regional
Significant Assays for Rock chip samples for Gipps Hill and Janine prospects

Table 1: Significant gold assay locations and results from grab samples taken at Gipps Hill Prospect

Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Description	Au g/t
GH0033	335712	6914666	498	Quartz from workings	13.7
GH0034	335712	6914666	498	Quartz from workings	3.63
GH001	335750	6914654	496	Quartz vein	1.83
RDRC011227	335939	6914097	510	Shear hosted in situ quartz vein	1.29

Table 2: Significant gold assay locations and results from grab samples taken at Janine Prospect

Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (AHD)	Description	Au g/t
R5RC011213	335244	6913700	488	Quartz float	21.9
R5RC011214	335055	6913858	483	Quartz from workings	16.2
JN005	335264	6913716	491	Mafic rock from costean	5.96
JN012	335257	6913716	491	Quartz vein	5.33
JN0026	335047	6913796	485	Quartz vein in situ	5.27
JN0023	335255	6913704	491	Quartz from workings	4.90
R5RC011225	335255	6913717	500	Quartz from workings	4.55
JN004	335281	6913728	491	Quartz from costean	4.21
JN003	335281	6913728	491	Quartz from costean	0.56
JN011	335254	6913718	491	Quartz from costean	0.54
R5RC011212	335036	6913791	483	Quartz float	0.46
JN001	335405	6913729	491	Quartz vein in situ	0.29
R5RC011217	334696	6913290	481	Quartz vein from drill spoils	0.12
R5RC011216	335402	6913726	502	Quartz vein in situ	0.12
R5RC011211	335038	6913790	483	Shear hosted in situ quartz vein	0.10
JN014	334690	6913584	491	Quartz vein	0.10

Darlot Gold Mine – Underground Exploration Drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• The underground exploration program consisted of NQ2 wire-line diamond core drilling • Two holes totaling 1200m were completed • Diamond core (DD) drilling provided competent lengths of core • Diamond core was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. All core was half cut with the top half of the core being consistently sampled. The remaining half is stored in its' entirety at the core yard reference. Digital photographs were taken before cutting and are also stored for reference purposes
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).*	• All drill core was diamond with NQ2 diameter and triple tube • All core was orientated using an Ace Core orientation tool with bottom of core orientation lines marked
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 fine/coarse material.*	• All core was marked up and measured for recovery and RQD. This information was recorded and stored in the Acquire database • Recovery was generally excellent (95-100%). No core loss occurred in the ore zone or associated fault zones
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.*	• Diamond core was logged for lithology, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) to a high level of detail by experienced geologists. Geological protocols and procedures were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between geological staff

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Physical measurements including rock hardness, RQD's, recoveries and density were also measured to geological protocols • All data was immediately uploaded into the Acquire database • Photos of all core were taken (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.*
		• Diamond core sample lengths were variable within the mineralised zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enabled the capture of narrow structures and veins and localised grade variations
		• Sampling protocols are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and are followed closely by all staff
		• All core was half cut by a field assistant. The remaining core was stored in its' entirety at the coreyard for reference
		• The top half of the core was consistently sampled. The samples were bagged into pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  • Sample is oven dried at 105ºC
		  • Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  • If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg
		  • Pulverised in LM5
		  • 250-300 g pulp sample taken.
		  • 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 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 diamond core samples from Darlot has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie Lab for considerable time. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Where coarse gold occurs Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks were undertaken • The processes are considered total • A comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks is employed and routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues are 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 and lab visits occur with ALS • Umpire analyses are undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects • 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.*	• No twin drilling has occurred for the reported holes • 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) 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 happens 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, 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data points	*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.*	surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist • 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
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.*	• CAX0049 and CAX0050 are spaced 240m apart across the target zone • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• CAX0049 and CAX0050 were drilled semi-perpendicular to structures expected to host mineralisation. Intersected mineralisation is associated with predominately flat veins; drilling is perpendicular to these veins so limited sampling bias is expected
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 • ALS Kalgoorlie 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. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required

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.*	• The drilling area is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company 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.*	• The exploration drilling 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. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Darlot mineralisation is considered to be an Archean hydrothermal orogenic 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 magnetic dolerite • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold selvage alteration. Vein development was controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. Mineralisation is mostly hosted in the favorable magnetic dolerite rock type and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions occur pre, syn and post mineralisation with a variety of orientations. They are an unfavorable host rock for mineralisation and are barren

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All information pertaining t the drilling conducted is summarised in the tables above
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.*	• Mineralised zones are reported as length weighted intercepts
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').*	• Intercept lengths have been reported as downhole lengths • CAX0049 and CAX0050 were drilled semi-perpendicular to structures expected to host mineralisation. Intersected mineralisation is associated with flat lying to shallow dipping veins (analogous to rest of the Darlot orebody). Drilling is perpendicular to these veins so downhole length is expected to be true width • Refer to the sections included in the body text of the announcement to view the relationship between downhole lengths and mineralisation orientations
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See included
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.*	• Not applicable
Other	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported*	• A geophysical downhole survey of at least one of these holes is planned

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
substantive exploration data	*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.*	and yet to be carried out
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.*	• Additional drill holes to further target and test the extents of the significant intercept are planned

Darlot Gold Project Regional Exploration – Rock chip samples for Gipps Hill and Janine prospects

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• Rock samples were collected during field inspection of the prospects. • Samples were collected from surface outcrops, mullock and floats. • Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. Mullock samples are inferred to come from local excavations with no evidence of substantial transport. The float samples are inferred to have originated from the local area where they were found, with no evidence of substantial transport. • Sample weights were between 0.5kg and 6.39kg with an average of 2.49kg
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).*	• Not applicable – surface rock samples
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 fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable – surface rock samples
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.*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralization and style

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	of occurrence.
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.*	• The sample preparation of rock chip samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the rocks followed by pulverisation of the entire sample using grinding. • Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system as a whole. No field duplicate samples were collected. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology
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 samples 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 undertaken. • 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.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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) 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, 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.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 51. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
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.*	• Only reconnaissance sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure. • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Samples were taken according to geological observations at the time in the field.
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. • ALS Kalgoorlie 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. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

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.*	• Reported samples came from prospects covered by leases P37/8789 and P37/8788, held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. 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.*	• Prospect locations are within 5km 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot 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; 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. • The Gipps Hill and Janine prospects are located approximately 5km east of the Darlot Gold Mine within a comparable geological setting. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz 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 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.
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.*	• All results are reported as Tables 1 & 2 within the body of this report.
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*	• No length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• Not applicable. Only rock chip (point data) is presented.
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.*	• Refer to Figure 1 above and is in body of the announcement.
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 results are reported as Tables 1 & 2.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
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.*	• Further work on the reported targets will involve; • Additional mapping and sampling along strike • Review of geophysical and geological data • Drill planning and follow up reverse circulation drilling