RED5 Limited

22 July 2021

Increased Underground Resource at King of the Hills, with drilling to recommence in August 2021

Updated 4.12Moz Mineral Resource includes a 19% increase in underground contained ounces, highlighting the potential to extend the underground mine life beyond the planned initial 4.5 years at KOTH

- **Recent drilling delivers an updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for the King of the Hills ("KOTH") Gold Project:**
  - **Indicated and Inferred Resource of 90.7Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 4.12Moz of contained gold (previously 4.07Moz of contained gold).**
  - **Indicated Resource of 69.6Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 3.03Moz of contained gold (73% of total ounces), available for potential conversion to Ore Reserves.**
- **130,000oz increase (19%) in contained ounces within the underground component of the Resource following the completion of 33,088m of underground drilling in CY2020. Open pit and underground components now comprise:**
  - **Open pit: Indicated and Inferred Resource of 78.7Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 3.3Moz of contained gold (0.4g/t Au cut-off).**
  - **Underground: Indicated and Inferred Resource of 12.1Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 0.83Moz of contained gold (1.0g/t Au cut-off).**
- **Strong uplift in the underground Resource component increases confidence that the initial 4.5 years of underground mine life could be extended with additional drilling.**
- **Increase comes at a discovery cost of ~$34 per ounce based on the new ounces added as a result of underground drilling in CY2020.**
- **Independent review by CSA Global of the March 2020 Mineral Resource and September 2020 Ore Reserve estimates, completed as part of due diligence work required for project debt finance, provides further confirmation of the robustness of the KOTH Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve models.**
- **Mineral Resource remains open at depth, with underground grade control, resource definition drilling and exploration scheduled to re-commence at KOTH in August 2021.**
- **~140,000m of underground drilling budgeted for FY22 and FY23, with 54,000m planned for FY22.**

Red 5 Limited ("Red 5" or "the Company") (ASX: RED) is pleased to report an updated bulk mining Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for its 2.4Moz, 16-year Life-of-Mine King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project, located in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, where construction of a 4Mtpa stand-alone bulk mining and processing operation is currently underway.

The updated MRE comprises **90.7 million tonnes at 1.4g/t Au for an estimated 4.12 million ounces of contained gold**, with 73% of the total MRE (69.6Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 3.03Moz) in the higher-confidence "Indicated Resource" category.

Importantly, the update includes a 19% increase in contained ounces in the underground component of the MRE, which now stands at 12.1Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 830,000 ounces of contained gold, following the completion of underground drilling over CY2020. The Resource remains open at depth.

The June 2021 Resource is based on an additional 33,088m of diamond drill core drilled underground by Australian Underground Drilling (AUD) between February and July 2020, comprising a total of 60 resource definition (RD) drill holes for 18,129m and 109 grade control (GC) drill holes for 14,959m.

The RD drill holes were designed to increase confidence and extend the underground component of the KOTH Mineral Resource ahead of the planned commencement of bulk mining operations in 2022.

The drilling has also increased confidence in the Mineral Resource and overall ounces, with ounces below the A$2,100 pit shell increasing by 19%. For more detail, refer to Appendix 1 for the breakdown of the material above and below the pit shell.

Red 5 Managing Director, Mark Williams, said: *"This result confirms the strong potential to extend the mine life of the underground mining operation at King of the Hills, while also confirming the robustness of the broader Mineral Resource model.*

"We see significant potential to continue to extend the underground Resource at depth with future drilling and the Resource remaining open. In addition, drilling has increased confidence in this larger underground Resource, with all the drilling completed since our last Resource update in March 2020 confirming our Resource model in terms of both tonnes and grade.

"The KOTH Bulk Resource has now undergone two separate independent reviews, as we have completed mining studies and completed the project finance for KOTH. These reviews, together with our additional drilling, continue to confirm that we have a robust Resource model as the foundation for our mine plans.

"Underground drilling is scheduled to recommence at King of the Hills in August 2021, initially focused on grade control before moving to resource definition for future resource conversion and growth.

"Given the success of our drill programs to date in establishing the current 4.1Moz Mineral Resource base at KOTH, we are excited by the potential for further growth in Resources and Reserves at KOTH as we move ahead with construction and prepare to restart operations in 2022."

1. Drilling planned in FY22

In preparation for mining at King of the Hills, underground drilling will commence with a single rig in August 2021, with a second underground rig commencing in April 2022. Approximately 54,000 metres of drilling has been planned in FY22, with an additional 86,000 metres in FY23 for an estimated total of 140,000 metres. Drilling will be focused on a mixture of grade control, resource definition and exploration programs. The drilling will be conducted by AUD.

Figure 1 below shows key areas to be targeted by the drilling program.

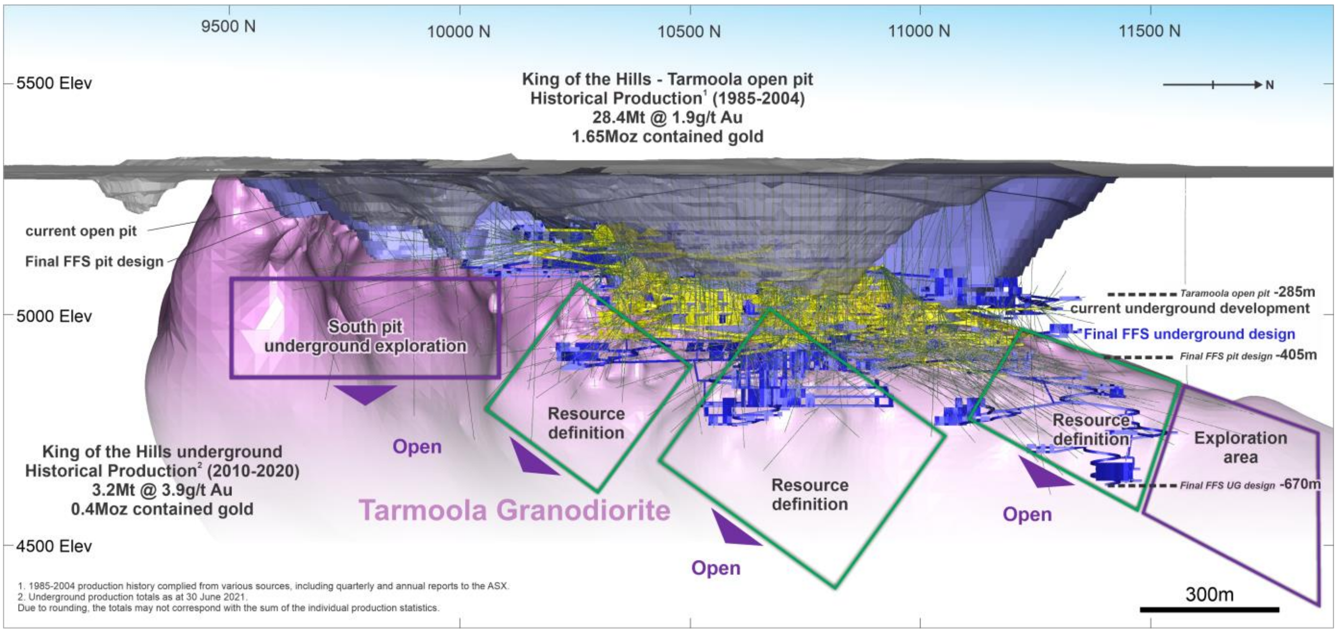


Figure 1: *Long section looking west outlining the key target areas for planned underground drilling in FY22 and FY23.*

2. King of the Hills Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2021

Table 1: Total Open Pit and Underground KOTH Resource update as at 30 June 2021

Total Open Pit and Underground KOTH Resource update as at 30 June 2021					
Classification	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained gold (oz)**
Indicated	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	69,600,000	1.4	3,030,000
Inferred	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	21,100,000	1.6	1,090,000
Total	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	90,700,000	1.4	4,120,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material within June 2021 A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	0.4	OP	65,000,000	1.3	2,690,000
Inferred	0.4	OP	13,700,000	1.4	600,000
Total	0.4	OP	78,700,000	1.3	3,290,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material outside June 2021 A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	1.0	UG	4,600,000	2.3	340,000
Inferred	1.0	UG	7,500,000	2.0	490,000
Total	1.0	UG	12,100,000	2.1	830,000

Notes on KOTH JORC 2012 Mineral Resource

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. A discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. OP = Open Pit and UG = Underground.
4. The cut-off (g/t) grade 0.4-1.0 refers to the total of the OP reported Resource at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and the UG reported Resource below the A$2,100 pit shell reported at 1.0g/t cut-off grade.

5. The figures take into account cut-off dates for inclusion of drilling data as at 9 November 2020, and mining depletion up to 10 January 2021 when the KOTH UG went into care and maintenance.
6. OP cut-off at 0.4g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large-scale open pit mining with the pit optimisation shell selected based on an A$2,100 gold price.
7. UG cut-off at 1.0g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large-scale open stoping.
8. Refer to Appendix 3 for JORC 2012 Table 1, sections 1 to 3.
9. The optimised pit utilised both Indicated and Inferred material using the same modifying factors (geotechnical, mining, processing and gold recovery) with those used for the KOTH PFS pit design (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 August 2019).
10. Figures quoted include all material types – Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
11. Independent Audit has been conducted by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CMPL).
12. The pit shell (A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred) used for defining the open pit and underground components for the March 2020 resource was selected to ensure a like-for-like comparison. Updated pit optimisations have been done with the updated June 2021 resource which was based on the FFS modifying factors (refer to ASX announcement 15 September 2020). The results using the same gold price A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred shell are in line with expectations and show no material changes between the optimisations.

The updated Resource model and estimation parameters have been independently reviewed by Dr. Spero Carras (CMPL).

The updated Resource has delivered a 19% increase (130,000oz) in the underground component of the MRE, and a 2% reduction (80,000oz) in the open pit component of the MRE. The reduction in the open pit Resource was due to model depletion from mining conducted in FY21 as part of the truck-to-Darlot mining operation, which was suspended in January 2021, and adjustments in estimation from additional drilling and improved understanding of geology.

Based on the additional drilling, the geological model has been updated, and the Resource model parameters reviewed and updated with this data to assist with ongoing mine planning studies for the operational readiness of the KOTH Project.

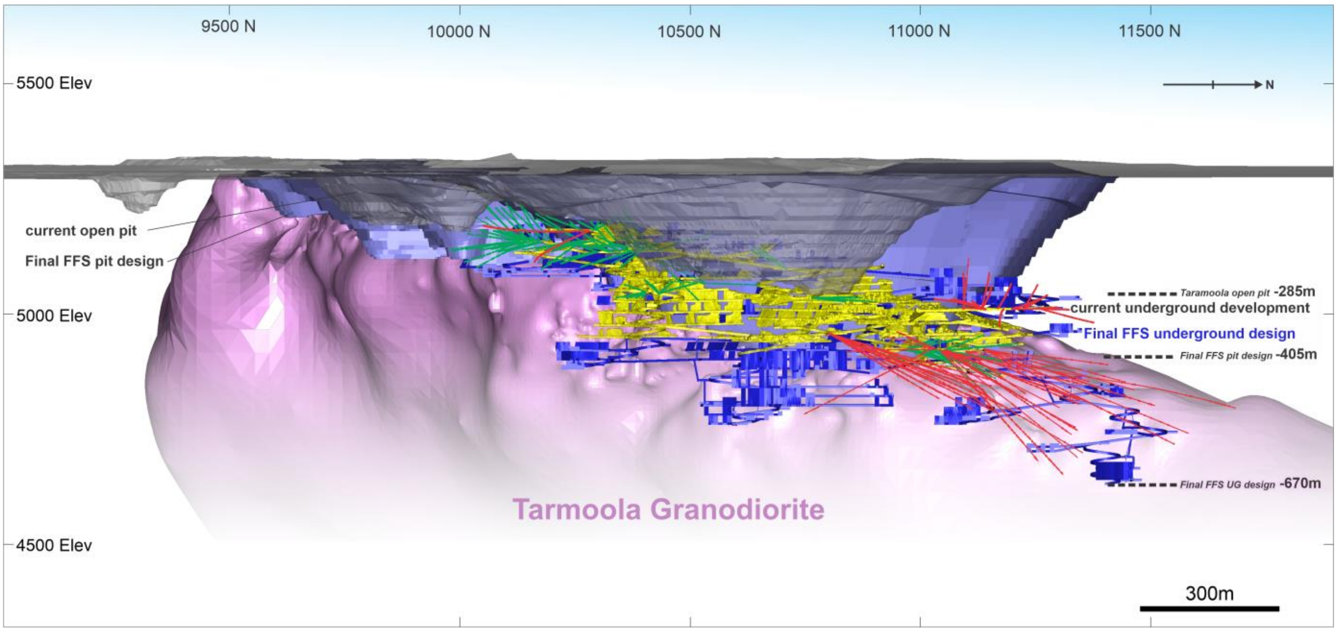


Figure 2: *Long Section showing the additional drill traces showing Resource Definition (KHRD Series – red lines) and Grade Control (KUGC Series – green lines) from drilling conducted by Red 5 used for the June 2021 Mineral Resource update.*

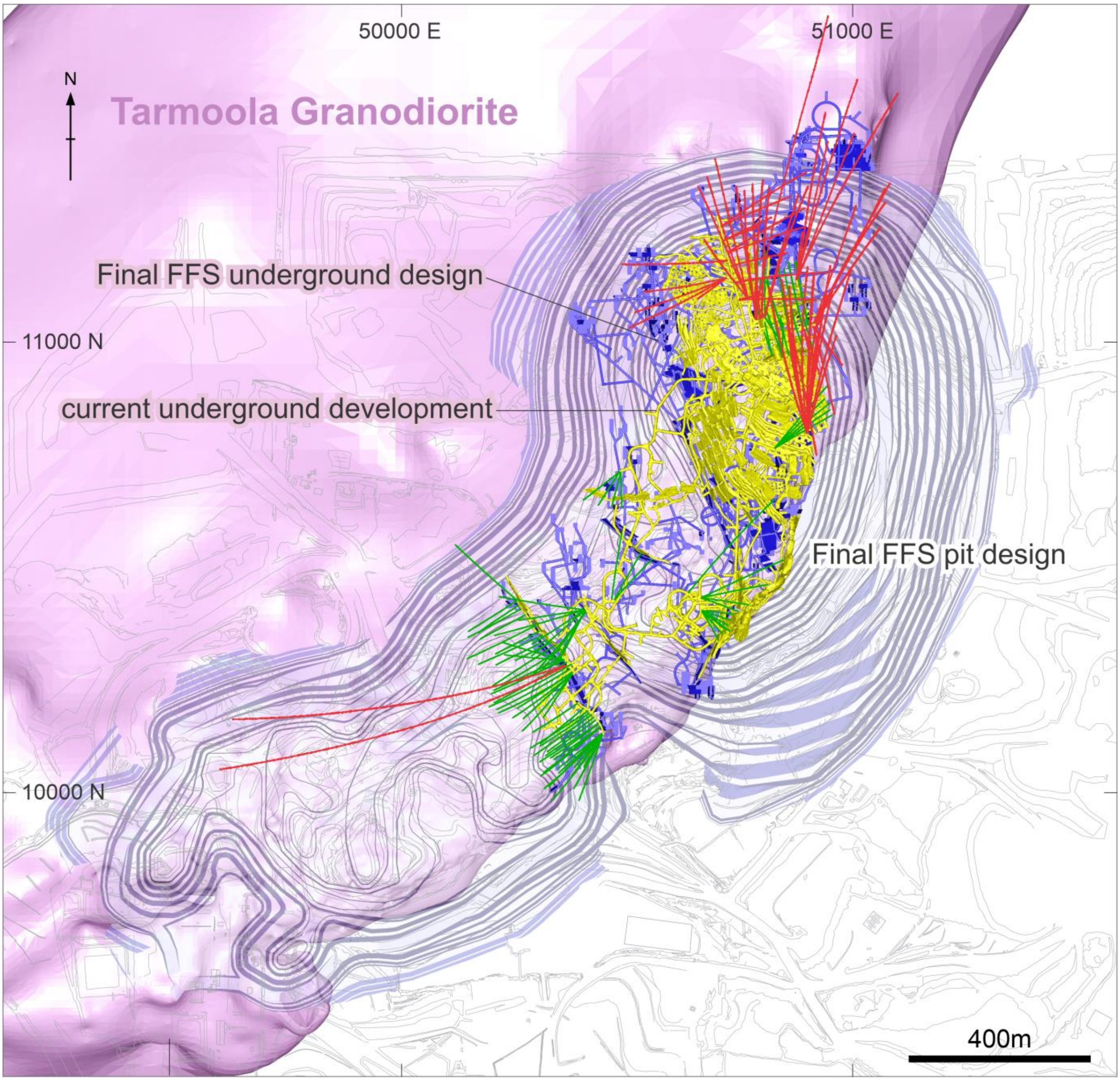


Figure 3: *Plan view showing the additional drill traces showing Resource Definition (KHRD Series – red) and Grade Control (KUGC Series – green) from drilling conducted by Red 5 used for the June 2021 Mineral Resource update.*

3. Summary of King of the Hills Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2021 Resource

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The King of the Hills (KOTH) domains are hosted by a large trondhjemite granite pluton with overlying ultramafic and mafic sequences that are strongly foliated. The northeast-trending granite 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 the reactivation of these structures during subsequent east-west directed compression.

Gold mineralisation is identified within sheeted quartz vein sets within pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks (UAC) and a hosting granodiorite stock. Gold appears as free particles (coarse gold) 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 granite, whilst fuchsite is often present in mineralised parts of the UAC.

Brittle fracturing along the granodiorite contact generated radial tension veins, perpendicular to the orientation of the granodiorite, and zones of quartz stockwork. These stockwork zones are seen in both the granodiorite and ultramafic units and contain mineralisation outside the previously modelled continuous vein system.

A Global Mineral Resource model has been prepared for the purposes of this announcement, with updates to the geological interpretation of thirty-one high-grade vein (HGV) domains and five bulk domains capturing mineralisation outside the modelled HGV domains. An additional eighteen HGV domains have been added while twelve HGV domains have been removed based on the lack of geological continuity identified through recent drilling. 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. A minimum mining width of 1 metre has been applied.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 1,708 diamond drill (DD) holes (304,746m), 72 Reverse Circulation drill-holes with diamond core tails (RCD) (24,636m), 5,817 Reverse Circulation drill holes (571,245m), 192 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill-holes (933m), 76 aircore (AC) drill holes (4,158m) and 2,629 face channels (10,276m) support the Mineral Resource. Drilling methods undertaken at KOTH by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC), diamond drill-holes (DD) and face chip sampling.

Red 5 has completed 169 diamond drill-holes (33,088m) and 689 face channels (2,808m), totalling 35,896m since the March 2020 Resource Model.

The June 2021 model includes 22,777 samples from KHRD diamond drill hole series (18,129m), 20,452 samples from KUGC diamond drill hole series (14,959m) and 4,589 samples from face channels (2,808m). A total of 47,818 samples for 35,896m were completed by Red 5 since the March 2020 resource model.

The database used for the resource estimation was cut off on 9 November 2020.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Diamond Drill (DD) core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralised zone, though usually no larger than one metre. Drilling by Red 5 has been completed at a core diameter of NQ2 with historical surface DD generally at NQ2 or HQ, while underground DD was usually NQ2 or LTK60.

Diamond drill samples have been geotechnically and geologically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Where possible, core samples are obtained by cutting the core in half along the entire length of each sample interval. Half core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals, from the same side, and submitted to the analytical laboratory. Underground face sampling was carried out by a geologist painting a sample line, where possible, perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized zone. Where this was not practical, a horizontal channel at grade height (1.5m from floor) was sampled according to geological intervals.

Sample Analysis Method

Primary assaying of DD and face samples 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. Historically, core samples were taken on a 40g sub-sample for analysis by FA/AAS.

Samples greater than 100 g/t are re-assayed using screen fire assay techniques with AAS finish. This is due to the presence of coarse gold in the deposit. Screen fire assaying has shown higher grades for these re-assayed samples.

Estimation Methodology

Geology Domaining

For the KOTH resource model two main domain types are considered. These are the narrow high-grade veins (HGV) and the Bulk domains. Some domains extend past the granodiorite.

1. HGV Domains

These domains have been individually wireframed and largely consist of quartz-carbonate veining, where the width has been extended to a minimum mining width of 1m true width when updated by the string method (wireframing). HGV wireframes generated using either Leapfrog or Datamine with some legacy wireframes being less than 1m true widths. (Leapfrog was not used for grade interpolation.) In general, the following comments apply.

High-grade vein (HGV) mineralised domains were defined by:

- lithology (quartz, granite or ultramafic “UAC”);
- abundance of quartz and quartz/carbonate veining (e.g. greater than 50%);
- moderate to strong development of sulphides (mainly pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena);
- elevated gold grade (>0.5g/t) but usually much more highly elevated;
- minimum mining width of 1m.

The number of HGV domains is 127. Several of these HGVs have been mined, and the drilling density in them is variable.

2. Bulk Domains

Broad stockwork (Bulk) mineralised domains were defined by:

- lithology (minimum of 50m into the hanging wall UAC and internal to granodiorite);
- Broad bulk domain encompasses the majority of drilling within the deposit;
- Sub-domains generated based on increased data density around existing development;
- Multiple sub-domains were generated based on a change of orientation from the eastern margin to the nose along the northern extent of the granodiorite and elevation within the deposit.

The number of bulk domains is five defined below:

- 998 - largest bulk domain;
- 997 - on the eastern margin of the granodiorite within the ultramafic hanging wall;
- 994 - the granodiorite portion which contacts 997 and is predominately in the granodiorite;
- 996 - the northern portion of 997 laying along the nose in the ultramafic hanging wall package;
- 993 - the granodiorite portion laying along the nose in the northern portion of the granodiorite.

There are other minor bulk domains which do not constitute a key resource.

Domains 997, 994, 993 and 996 have a greater concentration of drilling with domains 997 and 994 having the greatest current underground development.

Estimation Technique

All geological interpretations were prepared in the King of the Hills Mine Grid. Geological interpretations are based upon underground mapping, geological logs (all sample data), and gold assays with the updated interpretations, when using the string method, 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. The Bulk domains capture the interpreted stockwork style mineralization outside the modelled high-grade vein (HGV) domains. A directional search ellipse was applied to the broad bulk domain 998, to restrict the possible spread of grade outside of the orientation of grade continuity. The directional search was determined through a detailed interrogation of grade trends using visual observations along sections and plan views. Variograms were reviewed to assist in determining the grade trends, however, with an increased ratio of low-grade samples, the variograms were inconclusive in statistically identifying a dominant grade trend. Zones of increased data density within the bulk domain are flagged as 993, 996, 994 and 997. Domains 993 and 994 represent the granodiorite portion of increased data density, while domains 996 and 997 represent the ultramafic, improving geological confidence while reducing the spread of lower-grade samples in the granodiorite into the ultramafic. Late-stage intermediate dolerite dykes (IDD) cross-cut some of the domains and deplete the Mineral Resource. These IDD domains (20) have been estimated and are very low grade.

Sample data was composited to 1m intervals within the HGV and IDD domains and 2m within the five Bulk Domains, top cuts were 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. In December 2019 further top cuts were developed using the methods of Denham, which have been reviewed for the June 2021 model and retained, based on statistical distribution theory and developed from historical work carried out on the Golden Mile. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was the primary estimation method for 113 domains while Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) was utilised for 46 domains where the data population was insufficient for conclusive variography. The inverse distance squared estimation was also completed in conjunction with OK across all domain groups and allowed additional validation of the final OK model. An average density based on rock type and regolith was assigned to each domain based on recent and historical density measurement data. Validation of the global model was completed to ensure blocks were correctly coded for geological domains, and the estimated gold grades honoured the surrounding drill assay data.

Parent block sizes used were 10m x 10m x 10m for all domains with a 3 x 3 x 3 discretisation. For the HGVs, sub-blocks of 0.625m x 0.625m x 0.625m were used while the bulk domains were sub-blocked to 1.25m x 1.25m x 1.25m.

Classification

The Mineral Resource model is classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, search volume and the average sample distance.

For the HGV domains, the classification of Indicated Resources - an average sampling distance within 35m was required. The classification of Inferred Resources - an average sampling distance within 70m was required.

For the Intermediate Dolerite Dyke (IDD) domains, except for domain code 153, the classification of Indicated Resources - an average sampling distance within 35m was required. The classification of Inferred Resources - an average sampling distance within 70m was required. For domain code 153, the classification of Inferred Resources - an average sampling distance within 45m and within the first two search passes were required. (Note the dolerite dykes are not material in terms of the resource but where they cross the HGV domains they result in a depletion of tonnage and grade within the HGVs.)

For the Bulk Domain 998, the classification of Indicated Resources is defined by search pass 1 (7.5m x 7.5m x 2.5m), which requires one hole (minimum of 2 samples) and search pass 2 (40m x 40m x 10m) which requires a minimum of 2 holes to be found. If one hole is found in search pass 2 material, it is assigned to the Inferred category. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (60m x 60m x 15m) where the average sample distance is less than 60m and the number of holes used to estimate a block is greater than 1.

For all other bulk domains (993, 996, 994 and 997) the resource classification of Indicated Resource is defined by search pass 1 (10m x 10m x 10m) which requires four holes (minimum of 8 samples). Search pass 2 (20m x 20m x 20m) requires four holes (minimum of 8 samples) and an average sampling distance between 0m and 30m. For the Inferred resource within search pass 2 has an average sampling distance between 30m and 60m. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (50m x 50m x 50m) which requires two holes (minimum of 4 samples) and having an average sampling distance of 0 to 60m.

Cut-off Grades for Reporting Purposes

Optimisations were conducted on a reblocked 10mN x 10mE x 5mZ model which represent the mining block size for open pit mining. The optimisations used both Indicated and Inferred resource at a A$2,100 gold price. For reporting purpose Red 5 has chosen the A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred optimisation shell.

For the material reported above the nominated optimised pit shells, an OP cut off grade of 0.4 g/t was used. This cut off is based on the pit optimisation study and the economics of a large stand-alone Processing Plant of 4Mtpa mining based on 140t truck fleet using 300t excavators (as per the KOTH Final Feasibility Study (FFS)).

For material reported below the nominated optimised pit shells, UG resources are based on a nominal 1.0 g/t cut off based on the economics of a stand-alone Processing Plant as per the FFS and large-scale Open Stope UG mining methods.

Other Material Modifying Factors

No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered at KOTH or estimated in the KOTH Mineral Resource model, 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.

Contributing Factors to the difference between March 2020 release and June 2021 release

- Increase data due to new drilling and underground sampling and mapping. This has resulted in modification and extensions in the geological interpretation.
- The changes to the HGV interpretation which included both additions and depletion and modifications to the high grade veins.
- Model depletion up to 10 January 2021 when the KOTH UG went into care and maintenance has been incorporated in the June 2021 Mineral Resource.

ENDS

Authorised for release by the Board.

For more information:

Investors/Shareholders:
Patrick Duffy, Chief Corporate Development Officer
Mark Williams, Managing Director
Red 5 Limited
Telephone: +61 8 9322 4455

Media:
Nicholas Read / Kate Bell
Read Corporate
Telephone: +61 8 9388 1474

Competent Person's Statement

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.

Independent Auditor

The King of the Hills Resource Model has been independently reviewed and audited by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd. Dr Carras is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (Membership No: 107972) and has more than 40 years of experience which is relevant to the style of gold mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Auditor of the Resource as reported. Dr Carras is a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Carras 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

Table 2: Comparison of updated June 2021 Resource with previous (March 2020) Mineral Resource Estimate

Total Open Pit and Underground KOTH Resource update as at 30 June 2021					
Classification	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained gold (oz)**
Indicated	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	69,600,000	1.4	3,030,000
Inferred	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	21,100,000	1.6	1,090,000
Total	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	90,700,000	1.4	4,120,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material within 30 June 2021 A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	0.4	OP	65,000,000	1.3	2,690,000
Inferred	0.4	OP	13,700,000	1.4	600,000
Total	0.4	OP	78,700,000	1.3	3,290,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material outside 30 June 2021 A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	1.0	UG	4,600,000	2.3	340,000
Inferred	1.0	UG	7,500,000	2.0	490,000
Total	1.0	UG	12,100,000	2.1	830,000

Total Open Pit and Underground KOTH Resource as at March 2020					
Classification	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained gold (oz)**
Indicated	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	69,800,000	1.3	3,010,000
Inferred	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	20,900,000	1.6	1,060,000
Total	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	90,700,000	1.4	4,070,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material within March 2020 A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	0.4	OP	65,800,000	1.3	2,720,000
Inferred	0.4	OP	14,600,000	1.4	650,000
Total	0.4	OP	80,400,000	1.3	3,370,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material outside March 2020 A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	1.0	UG	4,000,000	2.2	290,000
Inferred	1.0	UG	6,300,000	2.0	410,000
Total	1.0	UG	10,300,000	2.1	700,000

Model difference (Jun-21 versus Mar-20)					
Classification	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained gold (oz)**
Indicated	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	-200,000	0.1	20,000
Inferred	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	200,000	0.0	30,000
Total	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	0	0.0	50,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material within A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	0.4	OP	-800,000	0.0	-30,000
Inferred	0.4	OP	-900,000	0.0	-50,000
Total	0.4	OP	-1,700,000	0.0	-80,000
KOTH JORC 2012 All material outside A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	1.0	UG	600,000	0.1	50,000
Inferred	1.0	UG	1,200,000	0.0	80,000
Total	1.0	UG	1,800,000	0.1	130,000

Model % difference (Jun-21 versus Mar-20)					
Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Mining Method	Tonnes (t)	Gold (g/t)	Contained gold (oz)
Indicated	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	-0.3%	4.0%	0.7%
Inferred	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	1.0%	0.3%	2.8%
Total	0.4 - 1.0	OP+UG	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%
KOTH JORC 2012 All material within A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	0.4	OP	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.1%
Inferred	0.4	OP	-6.2%	-2.3%	-7.7%
Total	0.4	OP	-2.1%	0.0%	-2.4%
KOTH JORC 2012 All material outside A$2,100 Pit Shell					
Indicated	1.0	UG	15.0%	3.8%	17.2%
Inferred	1.0	UG	19.0%	1.9%	19.5%
Total	1.0	UG	17.5%	1.5%	18.6%

Notes on KOTH JORC 2012 Mineral Resources

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. A discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. OP = Open Pit and UG = Underground.
4. The cut-off (g/t) grade 0.4-1.0 refers to the total of the OP reported Resource at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and the UG reported Resource below the A$2,100 pit shell reported at 1.0g/t cut-off grade.
5. The figures take into account cut-off date for inclusion of drilling data as at 9 November 2020, and mining depletion up to 10 January 2021 when the KOTH UG went into care and maintenance.
6. OP cut-off at 0.4g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large scale open pit mining with the pit optimisation shell selected based on an A$2,100 gold price.
7. UG cut-off at 1.0g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large scale open stoping.
8. Refer to Appendix 3 for JORC 2012 Table 1, sections 1 to 3.
9. The optimised pit utilised both Indicated and Inferred material using the same modifying factors (geotechnical, mining, processing and gold recovery) with those used for the KOTH PFS pit design (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 August 2019).
10. Figures quoted include all material types – Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
11. Independent Audit has been conducted by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CMPL).
12. The pit shell (A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred) used for defining the open pit and underground components for the March 2020 resource was selected to ensure a like-for-like comparison. Updated pit optimisations have been done with the updated June 2021 resource which were based on the FFS modifying factors (refer to ASX announcement 15 September 2020). The results using the same gold price A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred shell are in line with expectations and show no material changes between the optimisations.

Appendix 2 – Grade Tonnage Reports and Graphs for A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred Optimised Pit Shell

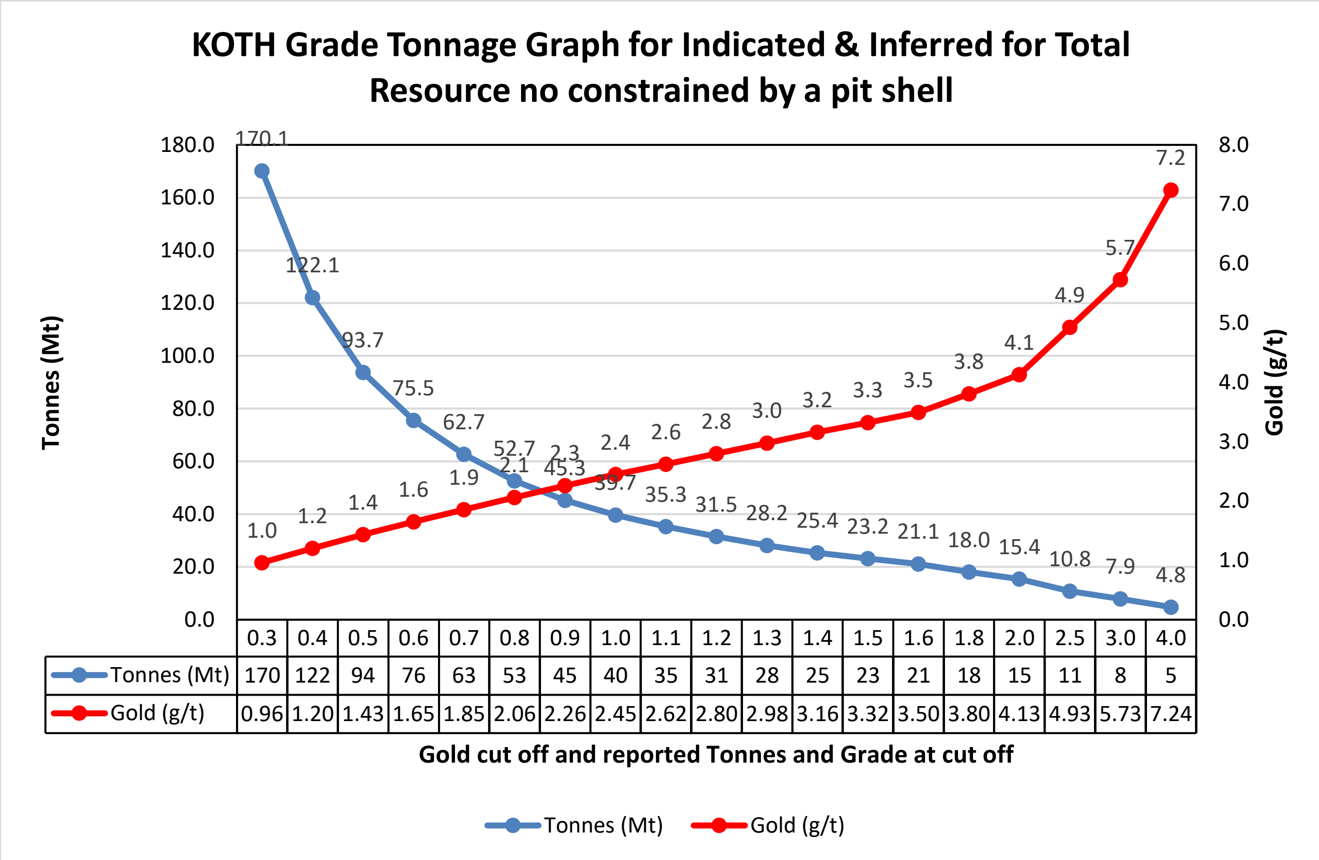
Table 3 - King of the Hills Resource as at 30 June 2021 reported within and outside the A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred pit shell at various cut-offs.

30 June 2021 KOTH JORC 2012 All material within $A 2,100 Indicated & Inferred Pit Shell at various cut-offs					
Cut-off (g/t)	**Classification**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained Gold (oz)**
0.3	Indicated	OP	89,000,000	1.0	3,600,000
	Inferred	OP	18,300,000	0.9	1,660,000
	Total	**OP**	**107,300,000**	**1.5**	**5,260,000**
0.4	Indicated	OP	65,000,000	1.3	2,690,000
	Inferred	OP	13,700,000	1.4	600,000
	Total	**OP**	**78,700,000**	**1.3**	**3,290,000**
0.5	Indicated	OP	50,600,000	1.5	2,480,000
	Inferred	OP	10,800,000	1.6	560,000
	Total	**OP**	**61,400,000**	**1.5**	**3,040,000**
0.6	Indicated	OP	41,000,000	1.8	2,310,000
	Inferred	OP	8,900,000	1.8	530,000
	Total	**OP**	**49,900,000**	**1.8**	**2,840,000**
0.7	Indicated	OP	34,400,000	2.0	2,180,000
	Inferred	OP	7,400,000	2.1	500,000
	Total	**OP**	**41,800,000**	**2.0**	**2,670,000**
30 June 2021 KOTH JORC 2012 All material outside A$ 2,100 Indicated & Inferred Pit Shell at various cut-offs					
Cut-off (g/t)	**Classification**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained Gold (oz)**
1.0	Indicated	UG	4,600,000	2.3	340,000
	Inferred	UG	7,500,000	2.0	490,000
	Total	**UG**	**12,100,000**	**2.1**	**830,000**
1.2	Indicated	UG	3,600,000	2.6	300,000
	Inferred	UG	5,600,000	2.4	420,000
	Total	**UG**	**9,100,000**	**2.5**	**720,000**
1.4	Indicated	UG	2,800,000	3.0	270,000
	Inferred	UG	4,100,000	2.7	360,000
	Total	**UG**	**6,900,000**	**2.8**	**630,000**
1.6	Indicated	UG	2,300,000	3.3	250,000
	Inferred	UG	3,300,000	3.1	320,000
	Total	**UG**	**5,600,000**	**3.2**	**570,000**
1.8	Indicated	UG	2,000,000	3.6	230,000
	Inferred	UG	2,700,000	3.4	290,000
	Total	**UG**	**4,700,000**	**3.5**	**520,000**

Notes on KOTH JORC 2012 Mineral Resources

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. A discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. OP = Open Pit and UG = Underground.
4. The cut-off (g/t) grade 0.4-1.0 refers to the total of the OP reported Resource at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and the UG reported Resource below the A$2,100 pit shell reported at 1.0g/t cut-off grade.
5. The figures take into account cut-off date for inclusion of drilling data as at 9 November 2020, and mining depletion up to 10 January 2021 when the KOTH UG went into care and maintenance.

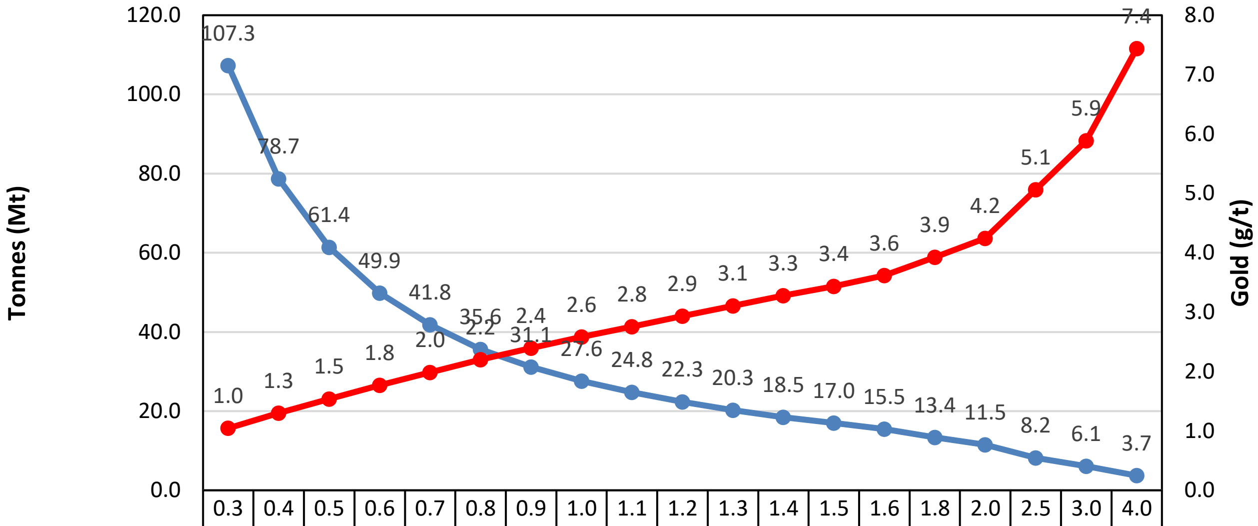
6. OP cut-off at 0.4g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large scale open pit mining with the pit optimisation shell selected based on an A$2,100 gold price.
7. UG cut-off at 1.0g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large scale open stoping.
8. Refer to Appendix 3 for JORC 2012 Table 1, sections 1 to 3.
9. The optimised pit utilised both Indicated and Inferred material using the same modifying factors (geotechnical, mining, processing and gold recovery) with those used for the KOTH PFS pit design (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 August 2019).
10. Figures quoted include all material types – Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
11. Independent Audit has been conducted by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CMPL).
12. The pit shell (A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred) used for defining the open pit and underground components for the March 2020 resource was selected to ensure a like-for-like comparison. Updated pit optimisations have been done with the updated June 2021 resource which were based on the FFS modifying factors (refer to ASX announcement 15 September 2020). The results using the same gold price A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred shell are in line with expectations and show no material changes between the optimisations.



	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0
Tonnes (Mt)	170	122	94	76	63	53	45	40	35	31	28	25	23	21	18	15	11	8	5
Gold (g/t)	0.96	1.20	1.43	1.65	1.85	2.06	2.26	2.45	2.62	2.80	2.98	3.16	3.32	3.50	3.80	4.13	4.93	5.73	7.24

Figure 4: *KOTH Grade Tonnage Graph for Indicated & Inferred Material for Total Resource not constrained by pit shell.*

KOTH Grade Tonnage Graph for Indicated & Inferred Material within A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred Pit Shell



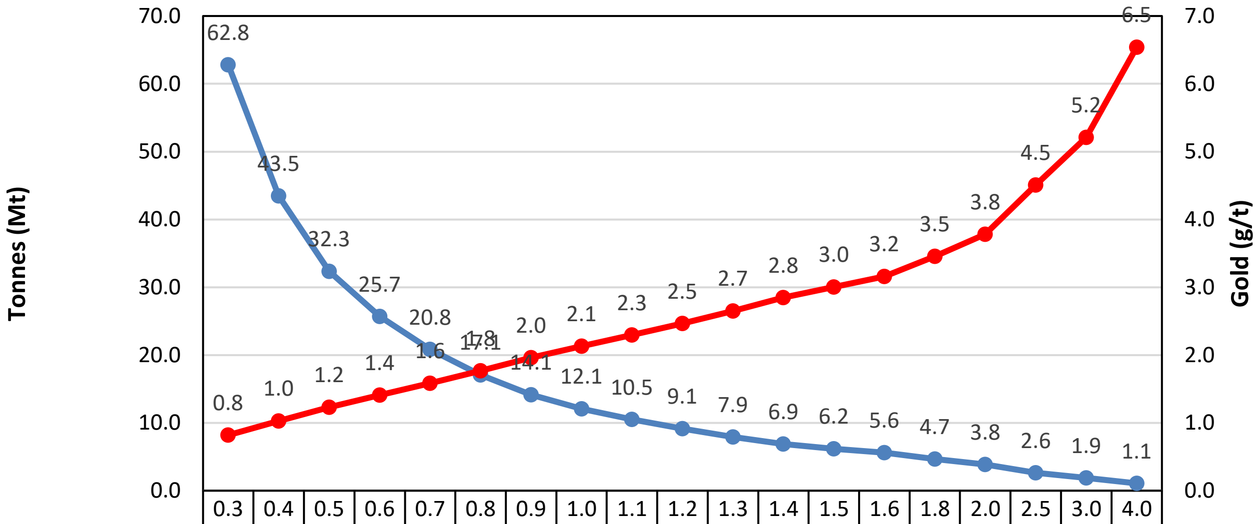
	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0
Tonnes (Mt)	107	79	61	50	42	36	31	28	25	22	20	18	17	16	13	12	8	6	4
Gold (g/t)	1.05	1.30	1.54	1.77	1.99	2.20	2.40	2.58	2.76	2.93	3.11	3.28	3.44	3.62	3.92	4.24	5.06	5.89	7.44

Gold cut off and reported Tonnes and Grade at cut off

Tonnes (Mt) Gold (g/t)

Figure 5: *KOTH Grade Tonnage Graph for Indicated & Inferred Material within the A$2,100 Pit Shell.*

KOTH Grade Tonnage Graph for Indicated & Inferred Material outside A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred Pit Shell



	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0
Tonnes (Mt)	63	43	32	26	21	17	14	12	10	9	8	7	6	6	5	4	3	2	1
Gold (g/t)	0.82	1.03	1.23	1.41	1.58	1.77	1.96	2.13	2.29	2.46	2.65	2.85	3.00	3.16	3.45	3.78	4.51	5.21	6.54

Gold cut off and reported Tonnes and Grade at cut off

Tonnes (Mt) Gold (g/t)

Figure 6: *KOTH Grade Tonnage Graph for Material Indicated & Inferred outside the A$2,100 Pit Shell*

Appendix 3

KING OF THE HILLS GOLD MINE

Drill Collar Locations of Reported Assays since March 2020 resource model release used for the June 2021 resource update

March 2020 model release for the database close off was 19 February 2020.

June 2021 model update for the database close off was 09 November 2020.

Table 1 **Drill collar locations for underground exploration holes (KHRD series)**

Drill hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KHRD0258	50864.6	11019.0	4921.2	-27.1	164.9	309.1
KHRD0270	50913.6	11041.8	4923.1	-39.5	28.0	413.8
KHRD0271	50916.4	11042.2	4921.8	-42.2	33.0	353.9
KHRD0275	50916.3	11042.2	4921.9	-23.0	18.9	302.7
KHRD0277	50916.3	11042.1	4921.8	-32.2	27.9	410.6
KHRD0279	50913.0	11035.2	4923.4	21.4	143.6	113.7
KHRD0281	50913.2	11035.1	4922.7	0.7	165.0	199.9
KHRD0282	50892.9	11028.7	4923.6	24.1	168.0	64.1
KHRD0283	50893.0	11028.8	4923.1	15.2	161.0	107.8
KHRD0340	50364.5	10281.6	5181.2	-1.1	242.6	804.1
KHRD0341	50364.3	10281.9	5180.8	-7.2	251.7	753.5
KHRD0353	50749.8	11093.6	5009.8	24.3	86.9	188.5
KHRD0354	50749.0	11093.6	5012.2	64.2	75.4	122.7
KHRD0355	50740.0	11132.3	5010.2	13.3	80.7	210.0
KHRD0356	50740.0	11132.2	5010.9	31.4	78.9	149.8
KHRD0357	50730.5	11168.4	5011.1	21.4	73.3	140.9
KHRD0358	50723.9	11198.3	5011.1	4.1	69.0	182.5
KHRD0360	50723.9	11198.3	5010.9	-0.6	57.0	197.7
KHRD0361	50716.1	11225.9	5012.4	12.6	62.1	119.8
KHRD0362	50716.2	11225.9	5013.4	31.5	66.0	92.6
KHRD0363	50708.7	11256.1	5012.4	-1.8	64.0	167.5
KHRD0365	50708.7	11256.3	5012.3	-9.0	54.0	227.2
KHRD0378	50899.3	10798.1	4959.2	-19.3	341.0	356.0
KHRD0381	50900.1	10798.1	4959.0	-16.5	349.0	366.2
KHRD0382	50899.5	10798.1	4959.1	-22.7	349.0	358.6
KHRD0383	50899.5	10798.1	4958.9	-28.9	347.0	286.0
KHRD0384	50900.1	10798.1	4959.0	-16.3	354.0	384.4
KHRD0386	50899.9	10798.0	4959.2	-16.9	360.0	375.1
KHRD0387	50900.0	10798.1	4958.9	-21.1	0.0	387.7
KHRD0388	50900.1	10798.1	4958.8	-26.5	358.0	315.8
KHRD0389	50900.1	10798.0	4959.2	-16.3	2.5	234.1
KHRD0390	50900.7	10797.6	4958.7	-26.2	5.3	360.3
KHRD0391	50900.2	10797.9	4959.0	-17.1	4.9	336.1
KHRD0393	50900.2	10798.0	4959.1	-20.2	6.1	405.4
KHRD0395	50900.5	10797.7	4959.0	-22.8	11.9	414.1
KHRD0397	50898.9	10798.2	4959.2	-18.9	16.1	240.3
KHRD0428	50722.0	11180.7	5010.1	-5.5	264.0	236.8
KHRD0434	50719.1	11141.7	5009.8	9.2	246.0	216.0
KHRD0436	50719.1	11141.7	5010.2	8.7	239.0	243.0
KHRD0439	50719.2	11141.6	5009.9	3.1	232.1	77.6
KHRD0443	50718.9	11142.0	5009.9	7.3	256.0	182.9
KHRD0444	50875.6	11138.5	4923.9	-31.3	6.2	126.0
KHRD0445	50876.4	11138.5	4924.1	-13.6	22.9	360.0

Drill hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KHRD0446	50876.2	11138.5	4924.0	-17.9	11.0	396.2
KHRD0447	50876.3	11138.4	4924.3	-10.8	14.0	322.1
KHRD0448	50784.4	11051.0	4918.6	-10.8	9.0	705.2
KHRD0449	50876.3	11138.5	4924.1	-22.0	16.0	498.4
KHRD0450	50876.3	11138.6	4924.0	-23.8	24.1	512.7
KHRD0451	50805.5	11055.8	4921.4	-20.9	14.0	327.0
KHRD0452	50805.5	11055.8	4921.1	-32.0	13.3	335.7
KHRD0453	50784.4	11050.9	4918.6	-19.4	0.3	327.0
KHRD0454	50799.7	11053.4	4921.0	-31.7	0.2	336.7
KHRD0455	50795.1	11051.8	4920.7	-13.8	354.2	309.0
KHRD0456	50788.4	11049.6	4919.0	-19.0	349.6	317.9
KHRD0457	50788.5	11049.6	4919.0	-30.7	349.6	332.9
KHRD0458	50767.8	11098.7	4919.0	-2.9	345.8	317.2
KHRD0459	50767.7	11099.0	4919.0	-11.5	338.4	289.9
KHRD0460	50767.6	11099.0	4918.6	-20.2	333.7	291.0
KHRD0461	50766.8	11098.7	4918.2	-29.5	320.1	185.8
KHRD0462	50914.6	11014.4	4900.5	-28.6	19.1	429.5

Table 2 **Drill collar locations for underground grade control holes (KUGC series)**

Drill hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KUGC0110	50637.0	10444.2	5071.9	-2.7	39.0	279.2
KUGC0116	50665.1	10432.4	5044.0	8.4	64.2	201.0
KUGC0118	50665.0	10432.2	5044.0	10.5	77.9	151.1
KUGC0121	50665.0	10432.1	5043.9	11.2	97.1	108.0
KUGC0122	50665.1	10432.0	5044.0	19.4	109.0	92.0
KUGC0125	50666.3	10403.1	5047.7	11.8	125.1	79.0
KUGC0126	50666.1	10403.6	5047.2	-8.9	95.0	71.4
KUGC0127	50666.2	10403.4	5047.2	-9.8	107.0	66.0
KUGC0128	50666.2	10402.9	5047.4	-9.5	118.0	67.0
KUGC0129	50666.2	10402.8	5047.3	-9.4	127.0	68.0
KUGC0130	50666.2	10402.7	5047.4	-9.0	137.1	69.0
KUGC0131	50666.2	10402.5	5047.3	-8.9	148.0	74.0
KUGC0132	50828.2	10764.4	5034.8	-2.1	59.0	146.2
KUGC0133	50827.9	10764.4	5034.8	0.6	54.2	149.2
KUGC0134	50827.9	10764.4	5034.8	-1.6	50.0	157.8
KUGC0135	50827.8	10764.4	5034.8	0.9	44.2	155.0
KUGC0136	50827.7	10764.4	5034.8	-2.9	39.2	185.0
KUGC0201	50833.4	11013.9	4921.1	-11.5	325.1	106.0
KUGC0202	50833.3	11014.1	4920.7	-25.3	324.8	98.5
KUGC0203	50848.0	11019.6	4921.2	-8.6	339.0	122.8
KUGC0204	50848.1	11019.5	4921.1	-20.0	339.2	134.7
KUGC0205	50861.0	11023.7	4921.7	-8.6	347.1	137.6
KUGC0206	50860.9	11023.8	4921.4	-20.8	347.0	161.0
KUGC0207	50875.3	11028.4	4921.7	-23.0	347.0	149.7
KUGC0208	50889.2	11033.3	4922.3	-8.2	347.0	150.0
KUGC0209	50889.2	11033.3	4922.2	-19.6	347.0	153.1
KUGC0210	50889.1	11033.3	4921.5	-39.4	347.0	145.0
KUGC0211	50901.2	11037.4	4921.9	-7.6	347.0	143.7
KUGC0212	50903.0	11038.2	4921.7	-18.5	346.9	150.0
KUGC0216	50472.8	10428.3	5116.4	-35.2	40.9	149.5
KUGC0217	50472.8	10428.4	5116.6	-21.9	28.0	128.6
KUGC0219	50406.4	10405.6	5145.9	1.7	277.0	191.8
KUGC0220	50406.8	10405.5	5145.5	-11.6	252.7	212.5

Drill hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KUGC0221	50406.8	10405.3	5145.9	1.5	261.2	148.7
KUGC0224	50406.7	10405.4	5145.4	-14.5	236.0	143.8
KUGC0225	50406.8	10405.1	5145.9	1.3	228.0	155.7
KUGC0226	50407.2	10404.4	5146.0	1.4	206.0	137.3
KUGC0227	50407.0	10404.7	5145.3	-15.9	208.0	135.6
KUGC0228	50466.4	10428.9	5116.6	-13.1	7.1	153.0
KUGC0231	50486.3	10710.9	5097.1	27.1	178.0	87.0
KUGC0232	50486.2	10710.8	5097.1	27.7	194.0	88.0
KUGC0233	50483.4	10711.4	5097.1	28.0	212.1	98.4
KUGC0234	50483.5	10711.4	5097.1	25.4	232.1	111.0
KUGC0235	50444.9	10128.0	5157.2	-4.6	197.0	155.4
KUGC0236	50444.8	10128.0	5157.3	-5.1	204.0	135.0
KUGC0237	50444.8	10128.0	5157.6	8.0	205.0	125.7
KUGC0238	50445.0	10127.7	5158.8	26.5	206.0	119.0
KUGC0239	50445.3	10128.0	5160.2	44.3	209.0	113.6
KUGC0240	50444.7	10128.1	5157.3	-5.6	213.0	183.0
KUGC0241	50444.7	10128.0	5157.6	8.0	214.9	113.5
KUGC0242	50444.9	10127.7	5159.0	29.3	219.0	107.5
KUGC0243	50444.3	10131.0	5156.8	-17.1	221.0	182.7
KUGC0244	50444.1	10130.9	5157.1	-5.6	224.0	166.7
KUGC0245	50444.3	10130.9	5157.9	10.7	227.0	131.8
KUGC0246	50444.2	10131.2	5159.5	31.6	231.0	146.4
KUGC0247	50440.8	10145.3	5160.2	48.7	230.9	107.5
KUGC0248	50440.8	10145.3	5156.7	-17.8	227.9	180.0
KUGC0249	50440.6	10145.7	5157.6	-6.2	230.0	162.1
KUGC0250	50440.7	10145.7	5157.7	10.0	233.1	127.4
KUGC0251	50436.8	10152.6	5158.5	29.6	233.0	149.0
KUGC0252	50436.5	10153.4	5157.0	-5.4	236.0	155.9
KUGC0253	50430.8	10160.8	5157.1	9.5	234.0	138.1
KUGC0254	50426.3	10166.5	5158.5	30.0	233.0	146.7
KUGC0255	50420.9	10172.1	5156.7	-7.9	233.8	156.0
KUGC0256	50421.6	10172.8	5159.6	49.0	234.1	106.0
KUGC0257	50416.1	10175.6	5157.1	9.2	234.9	131.7
KUGC0258	50413.4	10180.7	5156.5	-8.1	235.9	153.0
KUGC0259	50404.0	10187.1	5158.8	31.1	230.2	143.0
KUGC0260	50390.0	10197.7	5159.1	32.6	235.1	140.5
KUGC0261	50378.5	10263.1	5159.0	23.3	213.1	125.5
KUGC0262	50378.4	10263.2	5159.1	-5.7	218.0	169.1
KUGC0263	50378.6	10263.4	5157.7	23.8	227.1	158.5
KUGC0264	50378.6	10263.4	5157.7	-6.0	230.0	165.0
KUGC0265	50377.3	10265.7	5157.3	-19.2	236.0	194.3
KUGC0266	50373.1	10274.3	5157.9	-5.3	237.0	185.7
KUGC0267	50366.2	10289.3	5158.3	-5.2	239.0	184.9
KUGC0268	50788.0	11049.8	4919.7	6.2	0.1	162.0
KUGC0269	50787.9	11050.0	4920.5	21.8	6.0	95.8
KUGC0270	50805.5	11055.7	4921.0	6.3	0.0	146.7
KUGC0271	50378.9	10267.7	5181.8	12.3	235.0	150.0
KUGC0272	50360.6	10294.2	5182.0	12.4	244.0	92.1
KUGC0273	50360.6	10294.3	5182.0	10.8	273.1	134.7
KUGC0274	50360.4	10294.4	5182.1	9.7	284.1	142.8
KUGC0275	50274.2	10394.4	5138.2	34.6	241.1	135.8
KUGC0276	50264.9	10407.4	5137.0	14.8	240.0	137.5
KUGC0277	50259.3	10415.7	5138.9	38.1	235.2	137.7
KUGC0278	50255.0	10424.8	5137.7	15.7	237.1	130.8
KUGC0279	50254.7	10428.2	5137.5	13.7	311.0	185.7

Drill hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KUGC0288	50376.7	10284.9	5132.8	-6.3	239.0	207.0
KUGC0289	50357.6	10296.1	5133.6	-7.3	241.0	177.0
KUGC0290	50355.1	10299.4	5134.2	8.8	243.0	168.4
KUGC0291	50353.2	10318.6	5135.5	23.1	237.0	166.4
KUGC0292	50341.2	10327.2	5134.5	8.8	237.1	167.9
KUGC0293	50332.2	10333.3	5134.8	9.4	242.8	90.0
KUGC0294	50323.6	10338.9	5136.2	29.4	245.0	141.6
KUGC0295	50312.2	10348.6	5136.1	11.0	244.9	158.3
KUGC0296	50306.0	10358.3	5137.1	29.2	242.0	125.1
KUGC0297	50298.0	10371.1	5135.9	12.0	243.0	172.1
KUGC0298	50822.0	10970.9	4921.8	-16.1	346.0	77.9
KUGC0299	50859.1	10970.1	4922.3	-15.4	345.0	89.9
KUGC0300	50873.4	10974.6	4922.5	-15.0	345.0	89.8
KUGC0301	50891.7	10981.2	4922.9	-15.7	340.8	95.7
KUGC0302	50911.9	10987.5	4923.2	-14.6	342.0	82.9
KUGC0303	50846.0	10965.6	4923.2	16.3	358.0	80.0
KUGC0304	50845.9	10965.6	4923.2	11.1	346.0	122.0
KUGC0305	50845.9	10965.6	4923.2	10.7	339.0	122.0
KUGC0306	50821.6	10970.8	4923.1	21.1	341.0	57.0
KUGC0307	50409.0	10402.0	5145.7	0.8	215.0	159.0
KUGC0308	50409.0	10402.0	5145.5	-12.8	217.1	185.8

Significant Assays from Red 5 diamond drilling

Table 3 **Significant intercepts >12 g/m Au gold received for underground exploration holes (KHRD series)**

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KHRD0258	1.5	10.8	9.3	1.39
KHRD0258	17.0	23.0	6.0	1.22
KHRD0258	84.3	87.2	2.9	65.51
KHRD0258	249.6	280.0	30.4	2.48
KHRD0270	232.7	238.0	5.3	3.32
KHRD0270	377.6	391.6	14.0	1.06
KHRD0282	54.7	63.6	8.8	6.25
KHRD0283	81.6	87.8	6.2	12.34
KHRD0340	249.0	274.0	25.0	1.31
KHRD0340	280.0	297.0	17.0	1.06
KHRD0340	364.0	377.0	13.0	1.13
KHRD0340	391.7	443.7	52.0	0.75
KHRD0340	391.7	403.0	11.3	1.10
KHRD0340	420.0	434.0	14.0	1.08
KHRD0341	201.8	211.0	9.2	1.98
KHRD0353	168.7	173.9	5.2	2.98
KHRD0358	10.0	16.0	6.0	4.16
KHRD0358	86.2	104.1	18.0	1.93
KHRD0358	141.4	167.0	25.6	1.52
KHRD0360	24.0	33.0	9.0	8.11
KHRD0360	55.8	57.0	1.2	25.89
KHRD0360	113.5	125.8	12.3	4.49
KHRD0360	156.9	175.3	18.4	2.12
KHRD0362	26.9	28.0	1.1	30.15
KHRD0363	24.4	35.3	10.9	2.70
KHRD0363	94.5	155.0	60.5	4.07
KHRD0365	134.1	150.2	16.1	1.91
KHRD0378	109.8	131.3	21.5	1.23
KHRD0378	215.1	219.8	4.7	2.71
KHRD0381	61.9	76.0	14.1	2.53
KHRD0381	82.3	95.5	13.2	1.67
KHRD0381	127.7	138.2	10.5	1.36
KHRD0381	163.0	172.3	9.3	1.35
KHRD0381	199.1	216.7	17.6	1.32
KHRD0381	223.8	230.0	6.2	3.68
KHRD0381	235.4	255.0	19.6	1.05
KHRD0381	275.3	285.8	10.4	1.28
KHRD0382	53.0	74.8	21.8	1.14
KHRD0382	79.7	113.0	33.4	2.18
KHRD0382	178.8	189.9	11.1	1.18
KHRD0382	201.8	215.5	13.6	2.06
KHRD0382	336.1	336.4	0.3	67.70
KHRD0383	44.2	45.0	0.8	37.60
KHRD0383	55.2	65.6	10.4	1.57
KHRD0384	68.0	95.0	27.0	2.63
KHRD0384	101.6	140.1	38.5	1.19
KHRD0384	201.0	233.0	32.0	1.21
KHRD0384	296.1	306.0	9.9	1.29
KHRD0384	311.7	318.1	6.4	3.20
KHRD0384	346.0	359.2	13.2	1.24
KHRD0384	375.0	383.6	8.6	3.48

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KHRD0386	69.6	107.3	37.7	2.78
KHRD0386	121.0	132.0	11.0	1.79
KHRD0387	60.0	67.0	7.0	2.47
KHRD0387	81.9	108.9	27.0	1.45
KHRD0387	118.6	124.1	5.5	6.98
KHRD0388	57.6	64.5	6.9	4.89
KHRD0388	69.0	75.4	6.4	1.49
KHRD0388	88.0	105.0	17.0	2.15
KHRD0389	65.1	80.0	14.9	3.27
KHRD0389	171.5	184.0	12.6	1.19
KHRD0389	193.4	198.5	5.0	3.00
KHRD0390	59.0	84.6	25.6	1.96
KHRD0390	89.1	116.0	27.0	1.29
KHRD0390	136.0	148.0	12.0	1.36
KHRD0391	64.8	72.7	7.9	1.75
KHRD0391	81.0	87.4	6.4	7.70
KHRD0391	111.0	120.0	9.0	3.01
KHRD0391	221.0	229.0	8.0	1.29
KHRD0393	65.6	78.1	12.5	1.13
KHRD0393	158.0	178.7	20.7	1.09
KHRD0395	61.9	72.8	10.9	2.06
KHRD0395	97.0	107.2	10.2	1.79
KHRD0395	124.0	139.7	15.7	1.44
KHRD0395	199.3	202.0	2.7	7.47
KHRD0395	317.3	324.2	6.9	1.70
KHRD0397	69.0	73.5	4.5	4.29
KHRD0428	179.2	203.0	23.9	1.27
KHRD0434	141.8	145.0	3.2	4.69
KHRD0436	137.2	149.0	11.8	1.55
KHRD0436	160.0	176.0	16.0	1.97
KHRD0446	5.0	10.4	5.4	2.64
KHRD0446	168.0	182.0	14.0	1.24
KHRD0446	193.8	229.0	35.2	1.16
KHRD0446	328.6	351.0	22.5	1.03
KHRD0447	9.1	16.1	7.0	8.55
KHRD0448	120.1	132.7	12.7	5.03
KHRD0448	152.9	221.0	68.1	1.02
KHRD0448	226.2	364.0	137.8	1.25
KHRD0448	661.0	681.0	20.0	1.32
KHRD0449	67.6	79.3	11.7	2.93
KHRD0449	84.4	102.0	17.7	1.28
KHRD0449	144.5	169.4	24.9	1.13
KHRD0449	207.3	214.3	7.0	13.39
KHRD0449	300.5	310.2	9.6	1.97
KHRD0450	89.3	114.9	25.7	2.78
KHRD0450	195.8	202.7	6.9	2.98
KHRD0450	373.0	379.3	6.3	2.09
KHRD0451	2.8	17.7	14.9	1.06
KHRD0451	116.6	166.6	50.1	1.56
KHRD0451	192.8	196.1	3.3	5.76
KHRD0451	284.4	297.0	12.6	1.37
KHRD0451	302.0	324.0	22.0	1.35
KHRD0452	1.0	15.7	14.7	4.72
KHRD0452	91.9	96.0	4.1	7.58

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KHRD0452	127.2	127.8	0.6	22.30
KHRD0452	169.8	187.7	17.9	1.08
KHRD0453	73.5	90.9	17.5	1.09
KHRD0453	149.0	190.1	41.1	2.43
KHRD0453	203.0	220.0	17.0	1.02
KHRD0453	256.7	261.4	4.7	3.69
KHRD0453	298.2	305.6	7.4	1.35
KHRD0454	51.0	69.0	18.0	1.39
KHRD0454	128.0	153.4	25.4	1.30
KHRD0454	159.8	172.4	12.6	1.13
KHRD0455	0.0	10.8	10.8	1.30
KHRD0455	234.0	250.9	16.9	1.40
KHRD0455	266.6	299.0	32.4	1.16
KHRD0456	54.2	64.0	9.8	1.25
KHRD0456	198.2	204.5	6.3	2.36
KHRD0456	214.0	232.2	18.2	1.12
KHRD0456	244.0	288.7	44.7	1.78
KHRD0457	55.7	64.0	8.3	1.31
KHRD0457	159.0	193.0	34.0	1.01
KHRD0458	0.0	12.0	12.0	1.06
KHRD0458	18.7	30.0	11.3	1.27
KHRD0458	234.5	261.0	26.5	1.37
KHRD0459	60.0	72.0	12.0	2.62
KHRD0459	128.0	133.1	5.1	56.41
KHRD0461	12.0	25.9	13.9	2.06

Reporting parameters:

1. 0.3g/t Au low cut
2. No high cut applied
3. Max 4m consecutive intervals of sub-grade (<0.3 g/t Au) material included
4. Minimum reporting length of 6 metres and grade of 1.2 g/t Au, or minimum contained gold >12 gram*metres accumulation
5. Collar coordinates, elevation and orientation given in Mine Grid
6. Note discrepancies between announcements for significant calculations of previous quoted results may occur due to different reporting parameters and nature of the calculation.

Table 4 **Significant intercepts >12 g/m Au gold received for underground grade control holes (KUGC series)**

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KUGC0116	84.9	101.7	16.8	5.05
KUGC0116	143.3	143.9	0.6	25.20
KUGC0118	0.0	9.0	9.0	2.20
KUGC0118	35.0	48.0	13.0	5.89
KUGC0121	47.0	75.0	28.0	3.10
KUGC0121	82.6	102.7	20.1	2.20
KUGC0122	29.7	44.0	14.4	15.92
KUGC0122	49.3	62.9	13.6	2.67
KUGC0122	79.0	92.0	13.0	2.00
KUGC0125	67.0	77.5	10.5	2.37
KUGC0126	38.1	43.0	4.9	3.36
KUGC0126	57.7	71.4	13.7	2.95
KUGC0127	57.0	63.0	6.0	4.18
KUGC0128	42.3	65.5	23.2	1.99
KUGC0130	55.0	64.4	9.4	2.24
KUGC0132	28.0	52.8	24.8	3.77
KUGC0132	84.4	98.5	14.1	2.38
KUGC0133	26.2	51.0	24.9	1.25

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KUGC0133	80.1	88.2	8.0	1.62
KUGC0134	14.1	26.6	12.5	2.30
KUGC0134	63.5	124.2	60.7	1.45
KUGC0134	133.7	150.0	16.3	2.33
KUGC0135	99.7	106.0	6.3	1.22
KUGC0135	111.5	133.5	22.0	3.61
KUGC0136	19.6	23.5	3.9	3.56
KUGC0136	58.1	59.3	1.2	12.90
KUGC0136	135.8	143.8	7.9	1.33
KUGC0201	20.3	64.0	43.7	1.77
KUGC0202	21.4	33.3	11.9	1.07
KUGC0202	47.0	56.0	9.0	1.63
KUGC0203	40.6	73.4	32.8	1.93
KUGC0204	50.3	52.5	2.2	7.78
KUGC0204	96.5	100.0	3.5	12.80
KUGC0205	36.8	45.0	8.2	9.34
KUGC0205	49.3	92.0	42.7	1.48
KUGC0205	101.0	128.0	27.0	1.21
KUGC0206	56.9	68.1	11.2	1.18
KUGC0206	99.1	121.0	21.9	1.28
KUGC0206	151.2	160.0	8.8	2.59
KUGC0207	42.2	61.4	19.2	5.39
KUGC0207	90.0	97.0	7.0	1.31
KUGC0208	38.0	45.4	7.4	1.80
KUGC0208	54.3	54.9	0.5	28.49
KUGC0208	99.2	105.2	6.0	2.37
KUGC0208	126.1	149.9	23.9	1.21
KUGC0209	6.0	13.3	7.3	2.54
KUGC0209	18.6	33.0	14.4	8.64
KUGC0209	49.6	60.3	10.7	3.25
KUGC0209	71.3	77.0	5.7	3.09
KUGC0209	82.5	93.2	10.7	1.19
KUGC0210	27.0	37.0	10.0	4.59
KUGC0210	99.4	100.1	0.6	47.32
KUGC0210	142.2	144.7	2.5	13.49
KUGC0211	17.1	17.3	0.2	89.70
KUGC0211	29.0	44.2	15.2	1.27
KUGC0211	63.4	71.0	7.6	8.08
KUGC0211	83.3	113.4	30.1	1.06
KUGC0212	51.0	60.4	9.4	3.23
KUGC0212	85.3	118.3	33.0	1.89
KUGC0220	145.5	151.4	5.9	2.96
KUGC0220	198.0	202.0	4.0	16.32
KUGC0221	132.4	140.0	7.6	1.84
KUGC0227	11.0	12.0	1.0	25.03
KUGC0227	20.0	27.8	7.8	1.50
KUGC0228	60.4	63.7	3.3	6.02
KUGC0234	103.1	105.3	2.2	5.49
KUGC0235	26.4	27.1	0.7	82.40
KUGC0244	118.8	130.5	11.7	1.07
KUGC0248	67.0	72.3	5.3	12.30
KUGC0252	84.1	89.0	4.9	8.88
KUGC0258	77.0	87.3	10.2	2.61
KUGC0259	92.9	93.3	0.4	41.34

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KUGC0260	75.9	76.4	0.5	33.04
KUGC0262	98.3	110.0	11.7	1.96
KUGC0266	179.0	185.7	6.7	1.53
KUGC0268	69.5	107.1	37.6	1.22
KUGC0269	36.7	62.5	25.8	2.21
KUGC0270	0.0	20.1	20.1	1.50
KUGC0273	25.0	27.5	2.5	5.36
KUGC0273	65.0	76.5	11.5	1.09
KUGC0275	82.2	90.0	7.8	3.25
KUGC0277	9.0	12.6	3.6	7.14
KUGC0288	5.9	12.0	6.1	2.35
KUGC0290	30.0	36.7	6.7	3.46
KUGC0292	62.4	69.4	7.1	2.39
KUGC0295	16.8	29.4	12.6	5.17
KUGC0295	52.0	58.3	6.3	1.38
KUGC0296	39.8	46.0	6.2	1.75
KUGC0298	16.0	29.0	13.0	1.00
KUGC0298	54.0	62.3	8.3	3.01
KUGC0299	16.7	20.0	3.3	12.55
KUGC0299	71.9	77.0	5.1	6.14
KUGC0300	26.8	30.2	3.4	3.58
KUGC0300	74.7	83.0	8.3	1.69
KUGC0301	26.5	29.0	2.6	16.67
KUGC0301	40.0	46.7	6.7	1.45
KUGC0301	51.0	71.2	20.2	1.68
KUGC0302	69.0	75.0	6.1	5.24
KUGC0303	21.2	32.5	11.3	2.34
KUGC0303	40.0	47.8	7.8	2.69
KUGC0303	62.1	69.2	7.1	1.35
KUGC0303	72.0	77.5	5.5	4.53
KUGC0304	9.6	28.2	18.6	3.00
KUGC0305	10.0	34.6	24.7	3.17
KUGC0305	97.0	104.1	7.1	1.58
KUGC0306	16.6	22.6	6.0	1.83
KUGC0308	10.2	16.0	5.9	3.92

Reporting parameters:

1. 0.3g/t Au low cut
2. No high cut applied
3. Max 4m consecutive intervals of sub-grade (<0.3 g/t Au) material included
4. Minimum reporting length of 6 metres and grade of 1.2 g/t Au, or minimum contained gold >12 gram*metres accumulation
5. Collar coordinates, elevation and orientation given in Mine Grid
6. Note discrepancies between announcements for significant calculations of previous quoted results may occur due to different reporting parameters and nature of calculation.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: KOTH GOLD MINE –King of the Hills Resource June 2021 update

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 Red5 included 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 drilling (DD) and face chip sampling. • All sampling of diamond drill core (DD) from recent drilling by Red5 was carried out by halving the drill core lengthwise, using a powered diamond saw, and submitting predetermined lengths of half core for analysis. • Drilling completed by Red5 from February 2020 to November 2020, was sampled in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard. • Historical sampling of KUD, KHEX, KHGC, KSD, TADD and TARD series of diamond drill holes (DD), the nature and quality of which is considered to be done using Industry Standard practices and standard sampling protocols. • Sampling of historical drill core and core from recent drilling by Red5 was carried out in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Red 5 are satisfied that the historical and recent sampling of drill core, drill samples and face samples was carried out as per industry standard, and similar to, or in accordance with Red 5 sampling and QAQC procedures. • Red 5 inserted certified blank material into the sampling sequence immediately after samples that had been identified as potentially containing coarse gold. Barren flushes were also carried out during the sample preparation process, immediately after preparation of the suspected coarse gold bearing samples. The barren flush is also analysed for gold to identify and quantify any gold smearing in the sample preparation process. • Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence after every 20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. • All samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay fusion / AAS determination techniques. • 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).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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*	• Drill core sampling has been half cut and sampled downhole to a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m to provide a sample size between 0.3-5.4 kg, which is crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. The remaining half of the core is stored in the core farm for reference. • Coarse gold is only occasionally observed in drill core. • 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.).*	• Drilling methods undertaken at King of the Hills by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC), and diamond drilling (DD). • Historical and current surface and underground diamond core drilling are carried out by drilling contractors, using standard wireline techniques. Standard double tube is used since the core is considered to be sufficiently competent to not require the use of triple tube. Diamond drill core diameter is NQ2 (Ø 50.5mm). • Current underground diamond drill core is orientated. Diamond core is pieced together in an angle iron cradle to form a consecutive string of core, where enough consecutive orientation marks that align an orientation line is marked on the core.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Drill core sample recovery is calculated for each core run, by measuring and recording length of core retrieved divided by measured length of the core run drilled. Sample recoveries are calculated and recorded in the database. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 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	• Drill core recovery, and representativeness, is maximised by the driller continually adjusting rotation speed and torques, and mud mixes to suit the ground being drilled. • 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias. • 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.*	• 100% of drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of diamond drill core has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • There are no known core photographs available for historical KUD, KHEX, KHGC, KSD, TADD and TARD series of drill core. • Core photographs are taken for all drill core drilled by Red5. • Underground faces are photographed and mapped. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • Some historical 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 drill holes are logged in their entirety 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.*	• All diamond drill core samples were obtained by cutting the core in half, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Half core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals, from the same side, and submitted for analysis. • Drill core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sampling width is 0.2 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Drill core 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.
	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. • Underground face samples are chip sampled from the wall using a hammer • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The sample preparation of diamond drill core and face samples adheres to industry standard practice. It is conducted by a commercial certified laboratory and involves oven drying at 105ºC, jaw crushing then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Industry standard practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RC, AC and DD 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 underground when sampling the ore structures. • For diamond drill core the remaining half core, portion not sampled, is retained in core trays for future reference. There is sufficient drilling data and underground mapping and sampling data to satisfy Red 5 that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of drilling data and mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes.
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 of DD and Face samples is by fire assay fusion with AAS finish to determine gold content. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • Screen fire assays are carried out for all assays returning a grade >100g/t for drilling conducted by Red 5. In general, the screen fire assays are higher than normal fire assay. The procedure involves passing the sample through a Tyler 200 mesh stainless steel screen. The +75 micron material is fire assayed to extinction. Two samples are taken from the -75 micron and fire assayed. In both instances an AAS finish is used. A weighted grade average is produced. The procedure is referenced as Au-SCR22. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. Umpire analysis 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 effect. • Historic work by Mount Edon Mines (2000, AusIMM 4th International Mining Geology Conference) showed an undervaluation of 8% for fire assaying when compared to Leachwell using a 200g pulp and a 2 hour leach.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 to determine assay results 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 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 batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values 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 standard practice is assumed for previous holders. • Historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Core samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to confirm the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twinned holes were drilled, however due to the drilling density several intersections are often in close proximity.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	• 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 drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		of core) is captured directly by 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. • Hard copies of face mapping, backs mapping and sampling records are kept on site. Digital scans are also kept on the corporate server.
	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 grade review. Re-assays 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.*	• Diamond drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station at the completion of drilling, 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. • Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals using a single shot camera, initially at 15m and then 30m thereafter. A final downhole survey is completed using an electronic downhole survey tool (Deviflex Rapid), both in and out runs are recorded. • Historic drilling was located using mine surveyors and standard survey equipment; more recent surface drilling has been surveyed using a DGPS system. • 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. A two point transformation to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is tabulated below: — 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 • Mine Grid elevation data is +4897.27m relative to Australian Height Datum • 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 and aerial/drone survey.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing is variable ranging from 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 reported 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.*	• Diamond drill core and faces are sampled to geological intervals; compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Reverse circulation drilling are sampled to 1m composite lengths. • Samples were composited in the estimation stage to two fundamental lengths; 1m and 2m. • The 1m composite length has been used in the evaluation of the High Grade Vein (HGV) domains and the 2m composite length has been used to evaluate the bulk domains. • 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 of the (HGV) domains has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood. The space between the HGV consists of stockwork mineralisation (bulk domain) where the predominant mineralisation trend is orthogonal to the current drilling orientation. It is possible, where mineralisation controls are not well understood and the interpretation of the stockwork mineralisation aligns with drilling, mineralisation in this deposit has not been optimally intersected
	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 intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. This is not always achievable from underground development. • Cursory reconciliations carried out during mining operations have not identified any apparent sample bias having been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the higher-grade mineralised structures. • 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 KOTH samples are submitted to an independent certified laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. • KOTH is a remote site and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and while this renders the core susceptible to theft, the risk of sample

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory • 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.
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 yard 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 for the purposes of this report.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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, over the mining leases. • An 'Other Heritage Place' (aboriginal heritage place ID: 1741), referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located within 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 licence to operate already exists. There are no known impediments to obtaining additional licences to operate in the area.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 Mines 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 Project from Saracen.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The KOTH mineralisation is considered to be part of an Archean Orogenic gold deposit with many similar characteristics to other gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted and stockwork 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. • Brittle fracturing along the granodiorite contact generated radial tension veins, perpendicular to the orientation of the granodiorite, and zones of quartz stockwork. These stockwork zones are seen in both the granodiorite and ultramafic units and contain mineralisation outside the modelled continuous vein system (High Grade Veins). • Gold appears as free particles (coarse gold) or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late stage fractures.
Drillhole 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:*	• Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in Appendix 3 attached to the ASX announcement for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. • Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	- easting and northing of the drill hole collar *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *- dip and azimuth of the hole* *- down hole length and interception depth* *- hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	• Reporting of significant intercepts are based on weighted average gold grades, using a low cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au. No cutting of high grades has been applied to the significant intercept reported.
	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.	• Compositing of intercepts is constrained by including consecutive down-hole lengths of maximum 4 metres at grades <0.3g/ Au. • Minimum reporting length of 6m and grade >1.2g/t or a minimum contained gold >12 gram*meter accumulation has been used. • 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*	• No true thickness calculations have been made. • All reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width only. True width not known. • The KOTH mineralisation envelope is intersected approximately orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone, or sub-parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and ultramafic. Due to

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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').*	underground access limitations and the variability of orientation of the quartz veins and quartz vein stock-works, drilling orientation is not necessarily optimal.
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.*	• For diagrams refer to Appendix 4 following the JORC 2012 Table 1.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration* *Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results of the drilling used for the KOTH June 2021 update have been reported in the Appendix 3. Results reported are based on down hole lengths and no top cuts applied. • Weighted average composited intervals have been tabulated and included within the main body of the Appendix of the ASX release.
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.*	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 continually reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations. Drilling is currently being planned to test the next one to two-year mine plan for underground, stope de-risking for mine planning and resource extensions. • No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for the KOTH resource.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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 drill hole 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. • The Auditor Dr S Carras had an historical involvement with KOTH and carried out site visits in 2019 and 2020.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. Results of current mining have also been used. Mineralisation of HGV domains are defined by quartz veining, occurrence of sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite) and elevated gold grade (>0.5 g/t). Mineralisation of stockwork zones (bulk domains) are defined by stockwork quartz veining along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic and captures all drill intercepts in the deposit.
	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. • Seventy-one HGV domains and five bulk domains were updated based on additional information (drillhole and face data), the remaining 81 domains within the deposit were not updated from the February 2020 Resource Model which includes 67 domains from Saracens latest review completed in October 2017 and assumed correct. • Seven domains were removed from the Resource due to a lack of geological continuity identified through recent drilling. • 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 estimation.	• The wireframed domains are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological homogeneity, 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.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The existence of these tension veins has been validated by current underground development and recent drilling and assay of historical information. 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. Stockwork mineralisation runs along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact which strikes 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 4km and the perimeter is sub vertical with irregular boundaries on the eastern side. Western side is defined by gravity. Stockwork identified to date has penetrated approximately 70 metres into the granodiorite. Mineralisation has been tested and modelled to approximately 500m below surface on the northern half of the known deposit and only down to 270m in the southern half and has been modelled over a strike of 2.5km. Mineralisation remains open down dip on the eastern perimeter of the granodiorite intrusive.
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.*	• 111 domains (including HGV, Bulk Domains, Intermediate Dolerite Dykes (IDD)) were estimated using ordinary kriging and • 46 domains estimated using Inverse Distance to the power of 2 on 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL parent blocks size. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed: Examples of search and variogram parameters for the resource model are as follows;

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

			Search Distance												
DOMAIN	DOM_CODE	DOM_GP	STRIKE	DIP	DISTANCE1	DISTANCE1 DIRECTION	DISTANCE2	DISTANCE2 DIRECTION	DISTANCE3	DISTANCE3 DIRECTION	SV2 RATIO	SV3 RATIO	Min Samp	Max Samp	Min Samp (SV3)
Transitional	502	502	165°	35° West	10	Strike	10	Dip	2.5	Width	4	6	2	10	2
BULK	998	998	165°	35° West	7.5	Strike	7.5	Dip	2.5	Width	40x40x10	60x60x15	2	10	2
WASTE	999	999	165°	35° West	10	Strike	10	Dip	2.5	Width	4	6	2	10	2
BK_SD1U	997	997	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	8	20	4
BK_SD1G	994	994	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	8	20	4
BK_SD2U	996	996	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	8	20	4
BK_SD2G	993	993	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	8	20	4
REGAL	13	13	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	60	Z	2	7	4	20	1
RIVERRUN/ THEON/ RODRIK/ AGGO	1/2/163/164	1	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
Kingdom Lower	20	20	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	1
Osha/Osha01	3/4	3	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
Kaiser	9	9	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
Kaiser1	10	10	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
Regal Splay	12	12	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
Imperial_N	14	14	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
Kingdom_U	19	19	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
Whitewalker	138	138	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
IDD_12_NTH	150	150	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
IDD_13_NTH	151	151	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	1
	28 domains	201	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
	19 domains	202	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
	6 domains	203	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
	10 domains	204	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
	5 domains	205	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4
	17 domains	207	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4	20	4

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

			Variogram Ellipse				Structure 1				Structure 2			
DOMAIN	DOM_CODE	DOM_GP	STRIKE	DIP	PLUNGE (tilts ellipse)	NUGGET	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Sill	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Sill
Transitional	502	502	170°	25° East	15° North	0.5	30m (on DIP)	25m (on STRIKE)	15m (Width)	0.5				
BULK	998	998	170°	25° East	15° North	0.5	30m (on DIP)	25m (on STRIKE)	15m (Width)	0.5				
WASTE	999	999	170°	25° East	15° North	0.5	30m (on DIP)	25m (on STRIKE)	15m (Width)	0.5				
BK_SD1U	997	997	170°	25° East	15° North	0.5	25m (on DIP)	25m (on STRIKE)	10m (Width)	0.5				
BK_SD1G	994	994	170°	25° East	15° North	0.6	30m (on DIP)	20m (on STRIKE)	15m (Width)	0.4				
BK_SD2U	996	996	170°	25° East	15° North	0.55	25m (on DIP)	25m (on STRIKE)	15m (Width)	0.45				
BK_SD2G	993	993	170°	25° East	15° North	0.7	20m (on DIP)	20m (on STRIKE)	15m (Width)	0.3				
REGAL	13	13	295°	37° West	9° North	0.6	20m (on DIP)	60m (on STRIKE)	12m (Width)	0.4				
RIVERRUN/ THEON/ RODRIK/ AGGO	1/2/163/164	1	41°	68° East	rotated 55° on X-axis towards north	0.6	30m (on STRIKE)	10m (on DIP)	12m (Width)	0.4				
Kingdom Lower	20	20	4°	6° West	14° North	0.5	25m (on STRIKE)	30m (on DIP)	5m (Width)	0.5				
Osha/Osha01	3/4	3	237°	12° SE	7° tilted W	0.5	30m (on DIP)	10m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.5				
Kaiser	9	9	260°	22° SW	5° tilted NW	0.4	20m (on DIP)	10m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.6				
Kaiser1	10	10	343°	16°W	14° titled N	0.4	40m (on DIP)	20m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.6				
Regal Splay	12	12	247°	26°SE	4° tilted SW	0.5	20m (on DIP)	30m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.5				
Imperial_N	14	14	278°	20°S	15° tilted W	0.5	15m (on STRIKE)	25m (on DIP)	10m (Width)	0.5				
Kingdom_U	19	19	15°	19°W	°	0.6	15m (on STRIKE)	35m (on DIP)	10m (Width)	0.4				
Whitewalker	138	138	96°	21° N	19° tilted E	0.3	40m (on DIP)	40m (on STRIKE)	10m (Width)	0.7				
IDD_12_NTH	150	150	233°	16° SE	4° tilted SW	0.1	30m (on DIP)	11m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.256	64m (on DIP)	24m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.644
IDD_13_NTH	151	151	18°	13° W	5° tilted N	0.1	3m (on DIP)	7m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.064	6m (on DIP)	12m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.836
	28 domains	201	260°	17°S	57° tilted W	0.6	10m (on DIP)	25m (on STRIKE)	10m (Width)	0.4				
	19 domains	202	262°	48° S	10° tilted E	0.6	10m (on DIP)	15m (on STRIKE)	10m (Width)	0.4				
	6 domains	203	96°	8° N	51° tilted E	0.3	40m (on DIP)	27m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.002	80m (on DIP)	39m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.698
	10 domains	204	308°	33° SW	22° tilted N	0.3	16m (on DIP)	7m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.05	32m (on DIP)	14m (on STRIKE)	12m (Width)	0.65
	5 domains	205	31°	6° NW	11° tilted NE	0.1	32m (on DIP)	19m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.035	101m (on DIP)	36m (on STRIKE)	5m (Width)	0.865
	17 domains	207	299°	33° SW	51° tilted N	0.4	30m (on STRIKE)	15m (on DIP)	10m (Width)	0.6				

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Ordinary Kriging (OK), Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) were completed on all domains as validation of the OK grades. The results were found to be satisfactory.
	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 the nominal drill spacing is in the order of 20m x 20m. • Parent blocks in the HGV domains were sub-celled to 0.625m(X) by 0.625m(Y) by 0.625m(Z) and in the Bulk Domain were sub-celled to 1.25m(X) by 1.25m (Y) by 1.25m (Z) using a half by half

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		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.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• The model has been sub-celled to reflect the narrow veining with the updated domains using the string method modelled to a minimum width of 1m and using leapfrog modelled to a minimum of 0.2m. 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 and data density (bulk domain). HGV 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, completed in Datamine Studio RM using the string method, were modelled to a one-meter minimum mining width, these hard lithology boundaries were not honoured in this instance. Bulk wireframe boundaries capture all drill intercepts within the deposit with sub-domains generated in areas of increase data-density improving geological confidence on the nature on mineralisation, stockwork, no hard boundaries enforced.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top-cuts were employed to eliminate the risk of overestimating in the local areas where a few high-grade samples existed.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Domain Group</th><th>High Grade Cut (g/t)</th><th>Domain Group</th><th>High Grade Cut (g/t)</th><th>Domain Group</th><th>High Grade Cut (g/t)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>60</td><td>153</td><td>60</td><td>500</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>100</td><td>201</td><td>100</td><td>501</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>100</td><td>202</td><td>100</td><td>502</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>80</td><td>203</td><td>100</td><td>993 (nth)</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>-</td><td>204</td><td>80</td><td>993 (sth)</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>70</td><td>205</td><td>-</td><td>994</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>70</td><td>206</td><td>-</td><td>996</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>-</td><td>207</td><td>100</td><td>997</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>60</td><td>208</td><td>100</td><td>998 (nth)</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>138</td><td>100</td><td>209</td><td>-</td><td>998 (sth)</td><td>23</td></tr>
<tr><td>139</td><td>-</td><td>210</td><td>60</td><td>999</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>150</td><td>-</td><td>211</td><td>60</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>151</td><td>-</td><td>212</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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>

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 swath plots have been constructed to evaluate the composited assay means against the mean block estimates.

</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>

All 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>

The Mineral Resource estimate includes both open pit and underground components defined by pit optimisation at a A$2,100 gold price using both Indicated and Inferred.
The optimised pit utilised both Indicated and Inferred material using the same modifying factors (geotechnical, mining, processing and gold recovery) with those used for the KOTH PFS pit design (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 August 2019 for PFS cost structure and modifying factors and refer to announcement dated 19 March 2020 for information on the March 2020 resource release).
The cut-off selected for reporting material within the pit shell is 0.4g/t Au cut-off and for material outside the pit shell is 1.0g/t Au cut-off. Material within the pit shell is aimed to be mined by open pit methods and material outside to be mined using underground methods.
The pit shell (A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred) used for defining the open pit and underground components for the March 2020 resource was selected to ensure a like-for-like comparison. Updated

</td></tr>
</table>

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		pit optimisations have been done with the updated June 2021 resource which were based on the FFS modifying factors (refer to ASX Announcement 15 September 2020). The results using the same gold price A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred shell are in line with expectations and show no material changes between the optimisations.
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.*	• The mining methods for underground is a mix of narrow to large scale open stoping and air leg room and pillar. 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. • The model has been developed to take into consideration for mining both narrow lodes and for the development of large-scale stoping methods and for large scale open pit mining methods for evaluation purposes. • At grade control level model cell dimensions may need to be modified to suit software requirements for detailed mine planning for production.
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*	• 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.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
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 reports by St Barbara Limited that were validated through recent bulk density measurements completed by Red5. • In fresh rock density values ranges between 2.69g/cm3 and 2.82g/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. • Red 5 utilises the available underground diamond core, fresh rock, and tests selected samples using the water displacement technique.
	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 Mineral Resource model is classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, search volume and the average sample distance. • For the HGV domains the classification of Indicated Resources; an average sampling distance within 35m was required, the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 70m was required. • For the Intermediate Dolerite Dyke (IDD) domains, except for domain code 153, the classification of Indicated Resources; an average sampling distance within 35m was required, the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 70m was required. For domain code 153 the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 45m and within the first two search passes was required. (Note the dolerite dykes are not material in terms of the resource but where they cross the HGV domains they result in a depletion of tonnage and grade within the HGVs.) • For the Bulk Domain 998, the classification of Indicated Resources; is defined by search pass 1 (7.5m x 7.5m x 2.5m) which requires 1 hole (minimum of 2 samples) and search pass 2 (40m x 40m x 10m) which requires a minimum of 2 holes to be found. If 1 hole is found in search pass 2 material is assigned to the Inferred category. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (60m x 60m x 15m) where the average sample distance is less than 60m and the number of holes used to estimate a block is greater than 1. • For all other bulk domains (993, 996, 994 and 997) the resource classification of Indicated Resource, is defined by search pass 1 (10m x 10m x 10m) which requires 4 holes (minimum of 8 samples). Search pass 2 (20m x 20m x 20m) requires 4 holes (minimum of 8 samples) and an average sampling distance between 0m and 30m. For the Inferred resource within search pass 2 having an average

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sampling distance between 30m and 60m. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (50m x 50m x 50m) which requires 2 holes (minimum of 4 samples) and having an average sampling distance of 0m to 60m.
	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 been reconciled against underground mining since February 2020. The historical reconciled production for pit mining between 1985 to 2004 was 28.4Mt @ 1.8g/t for 1.65Moz contained and for underground from 2010 to 31 August 2020 was 3.0Mt @ 4.0 g/t for 0.39Moz contained.
	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. • A third-party review was completed by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CMPL) in 2019 and again in 2020. This work involved a thorough analysis of all source data, geological model, resource estimate and classification. The results of the audit carried out by CMPL on the KOTH Project has shown that the assumptions and implementations used to produce the global Resource model are fit for purpose, reasonable and meet industry practice. • As part of the funding process for the KOTH Final Feasibility Study (FFS) CSA acting as the Independent Technical Expert (ITE) conducted a review of the KOTH March 2020 resource model used to develop the reserves for the FFS. No fatal flaws where identified. The March 2021 resource update fundamentally has the same model parameters as those used for the March 2020 resource. Parameters modified to adjust to the additional geological data – drilling, face samples and mapping. This model has not been reviewed by CSA.
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.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 applicable to a bulk mining strategy.

APPENDIX 4

KING OF THE HILLS GOLD MINE

Series of cross-sections, long sections, plan views, drill traces of the KOTH June 2021 resource update.

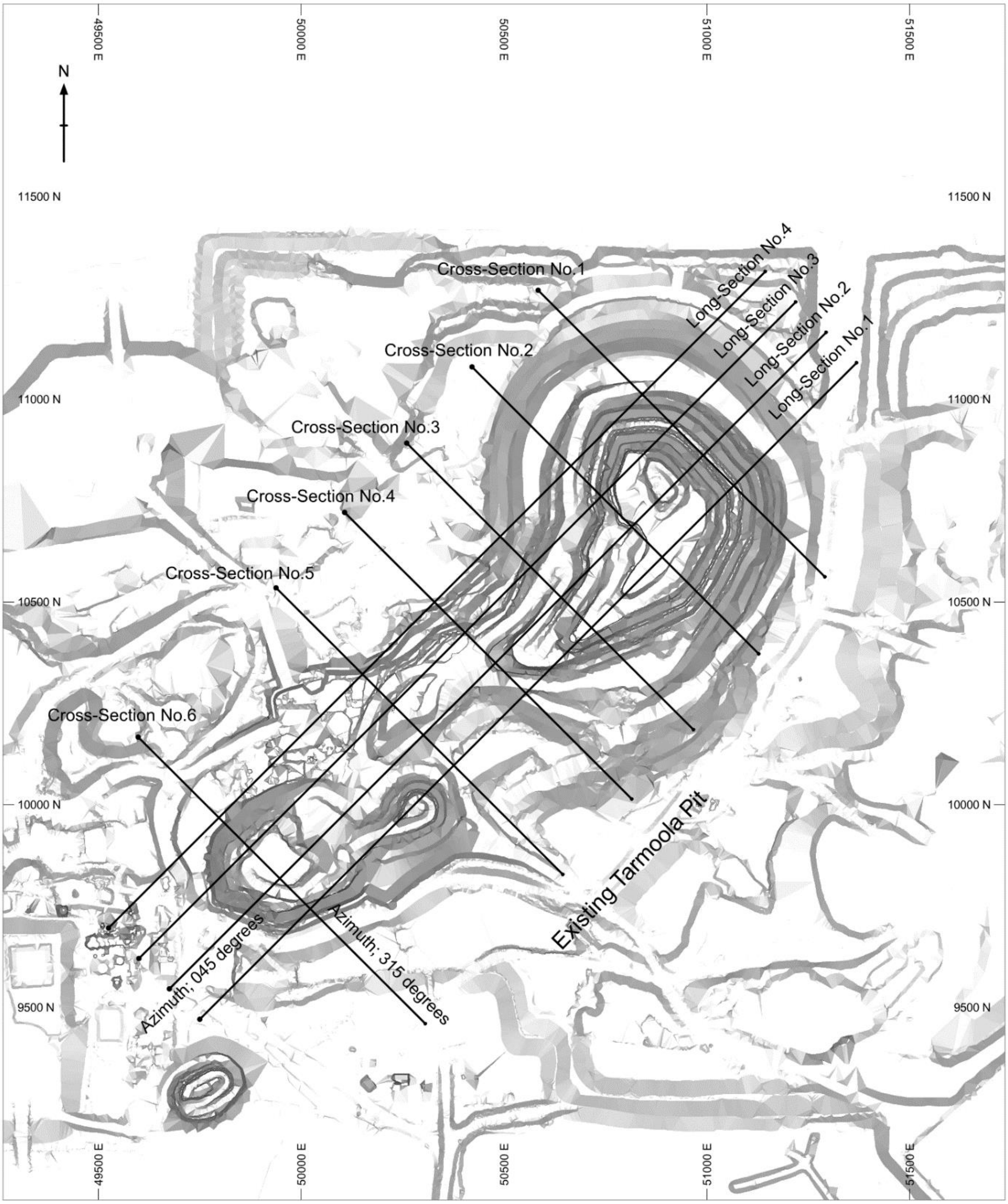


Figure 7: *Photo Planview of the KOTH pit shows the position of the cross-sections no. 1 to 6 and long sections no. 1 to 4 in the following figures.*

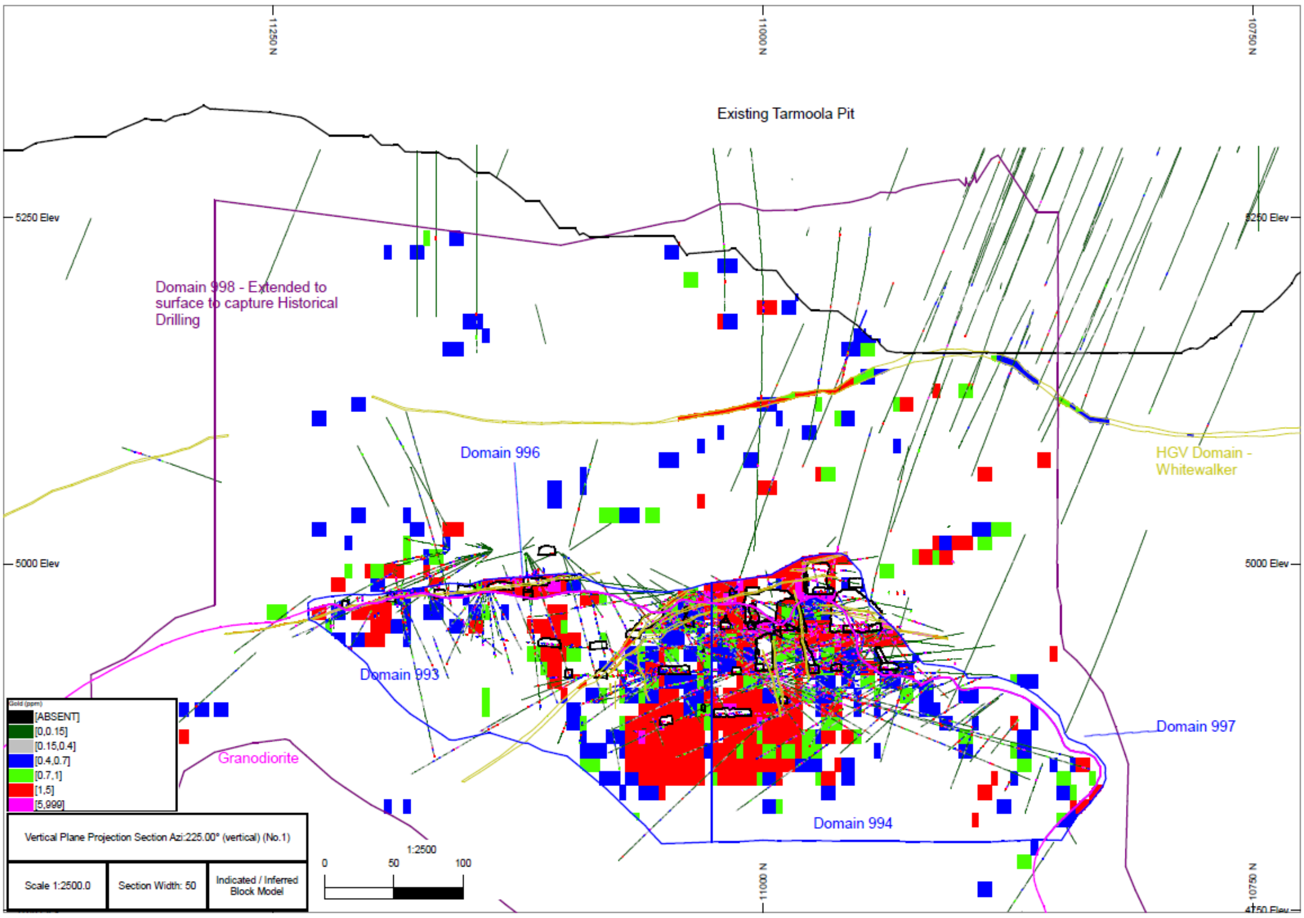


Figure 8: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drilling with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 1.*

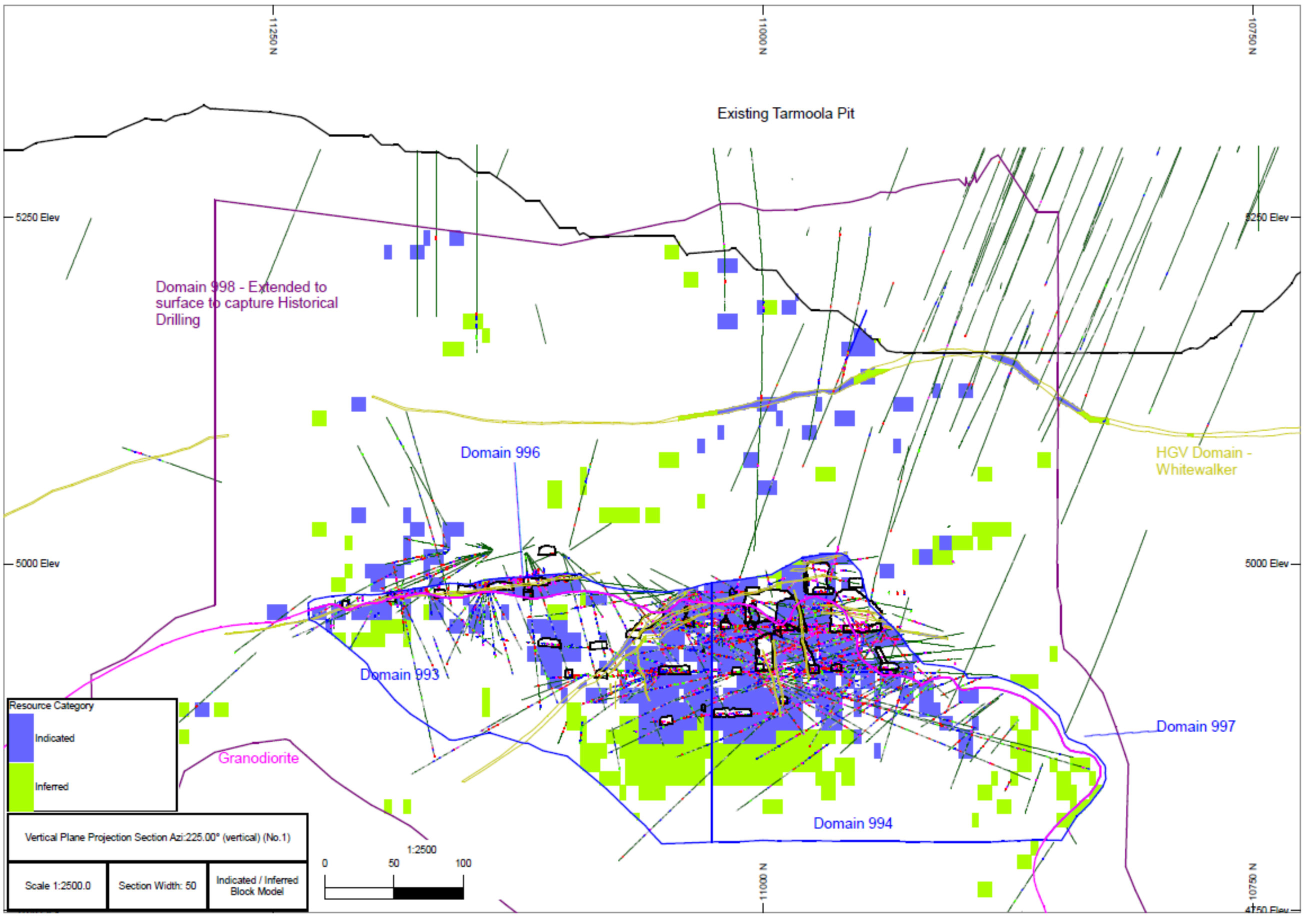


Figure 9: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drilling with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 1.*

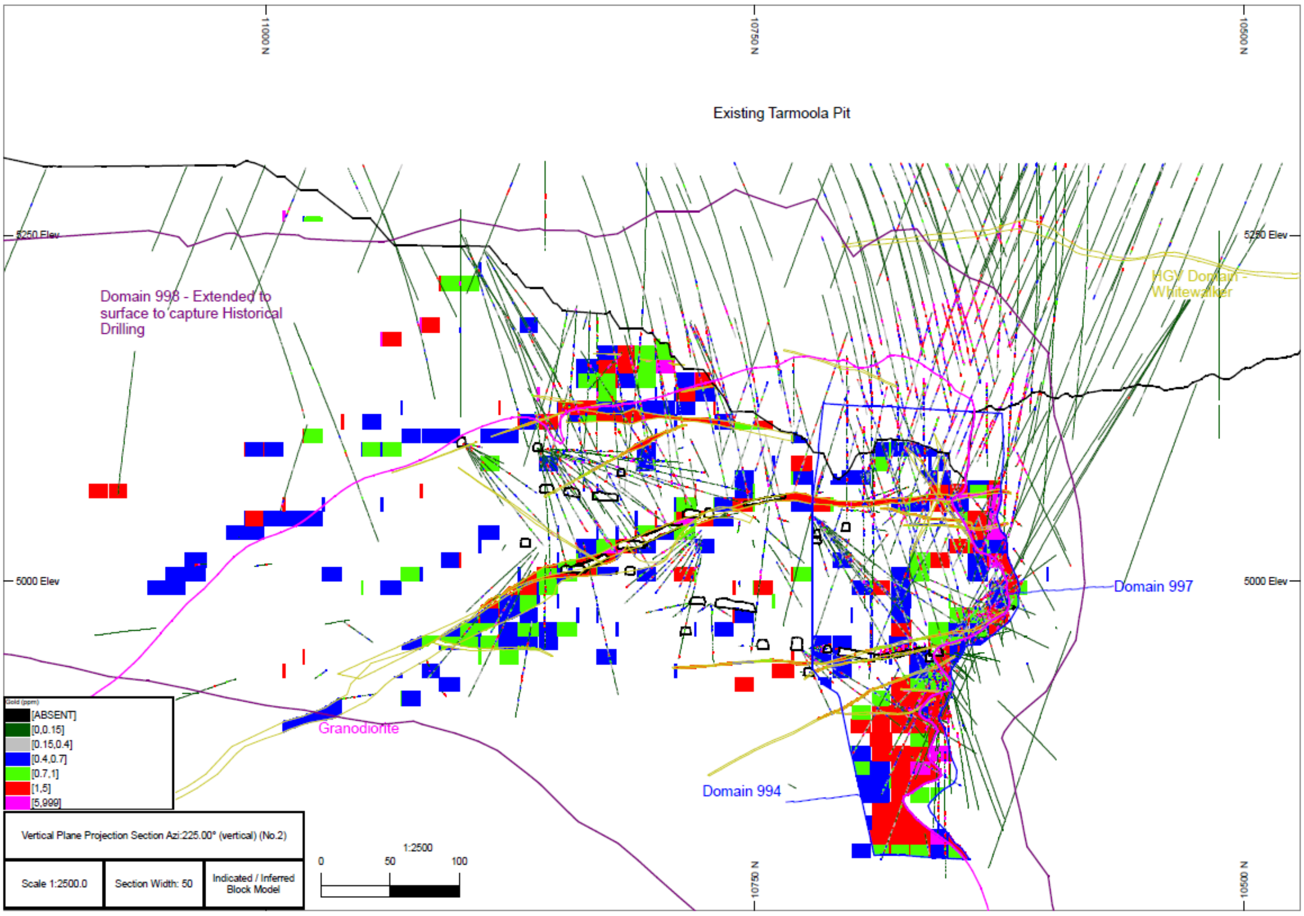


Figure 10: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drilling with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 2.*

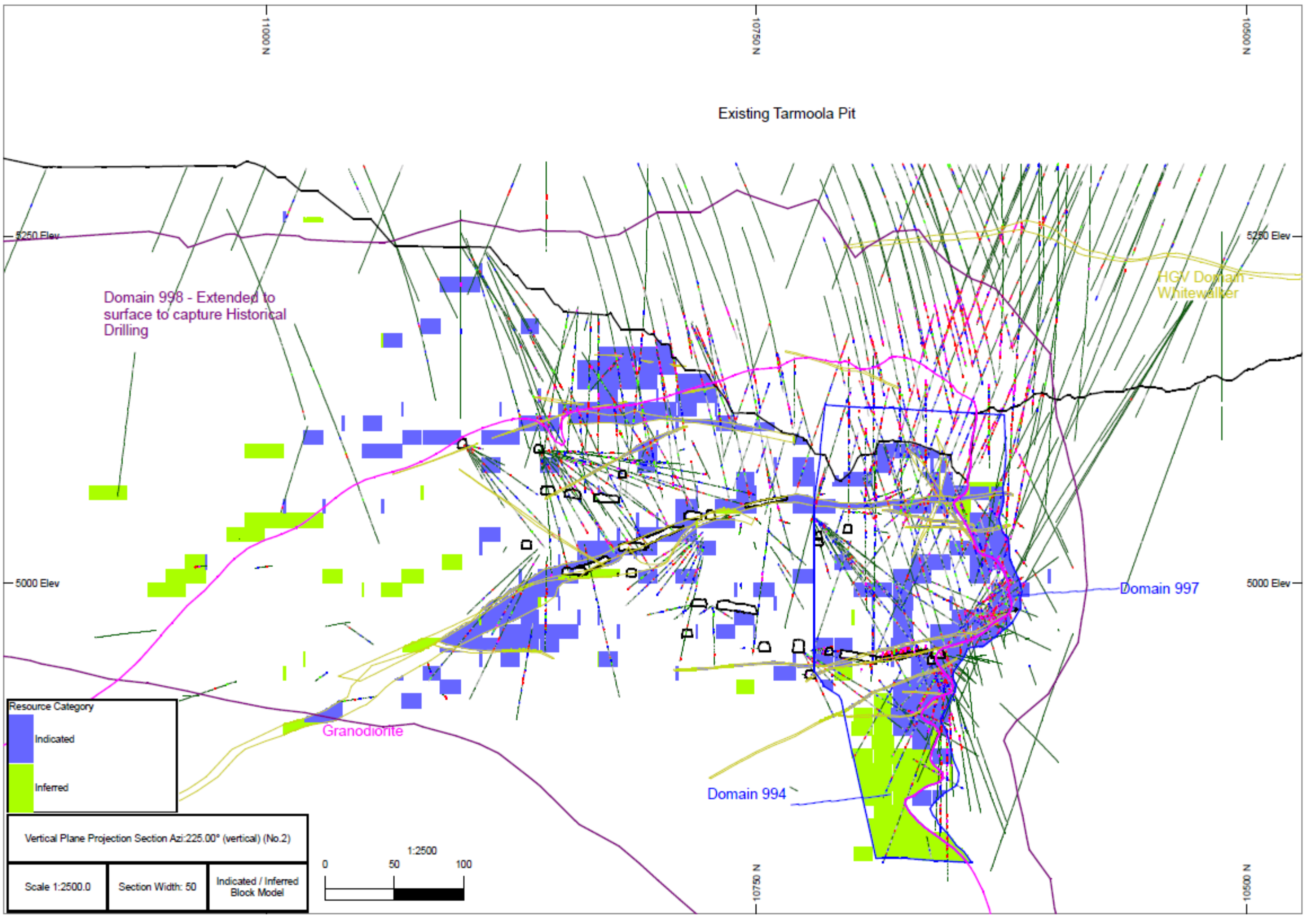


Figure 11: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 2.*

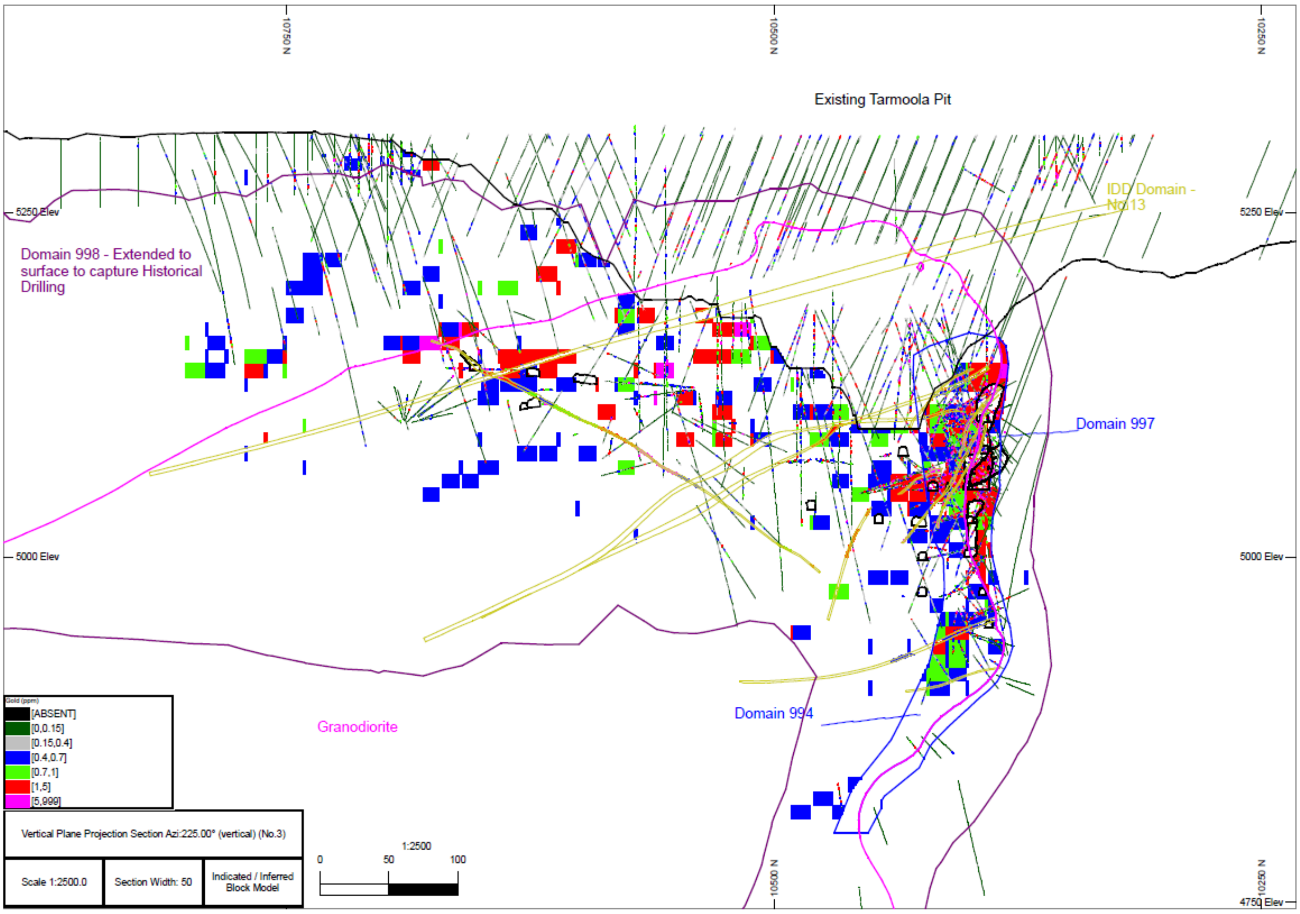


Figure 12: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 3.*

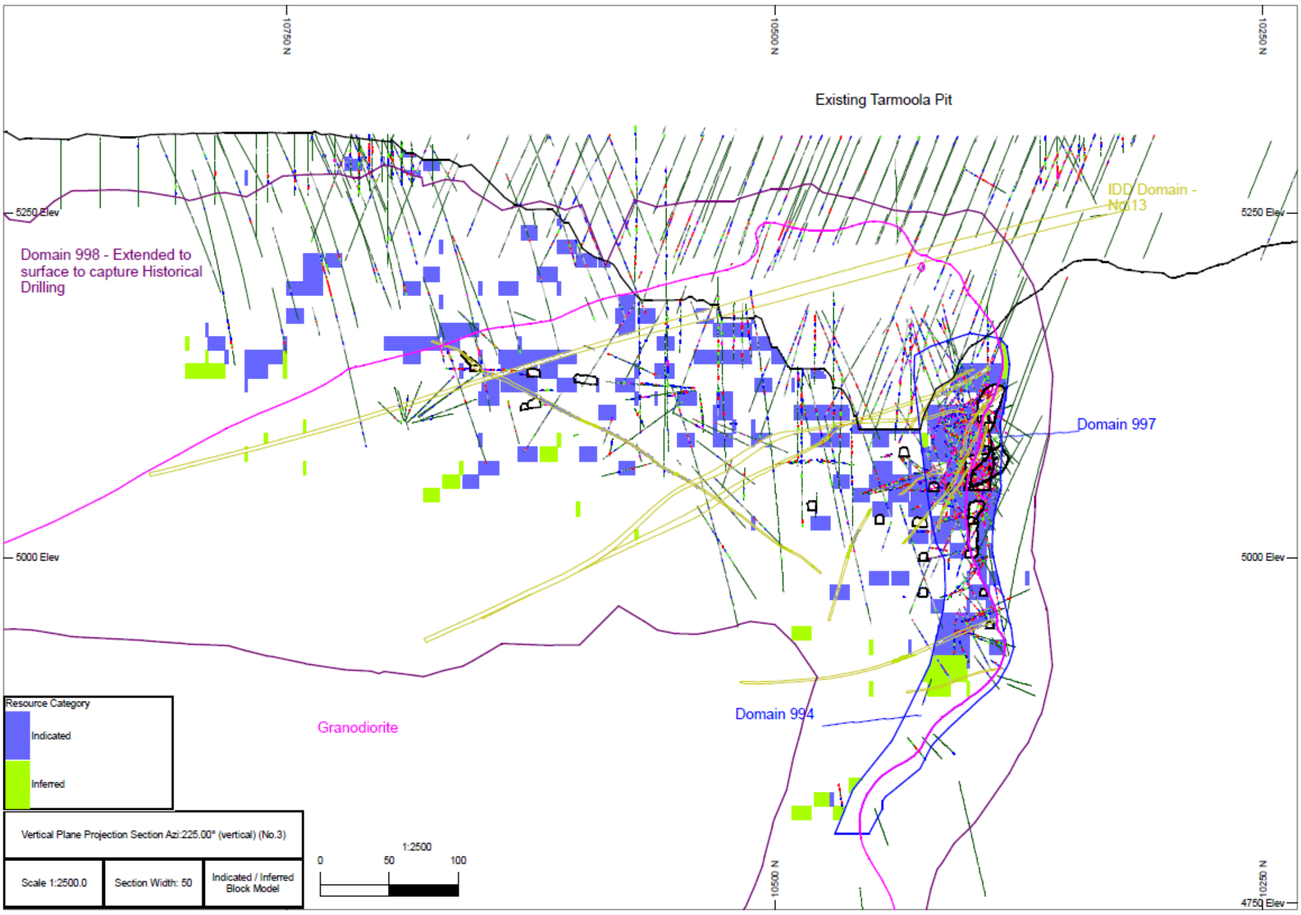


Figure 13: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 3.*

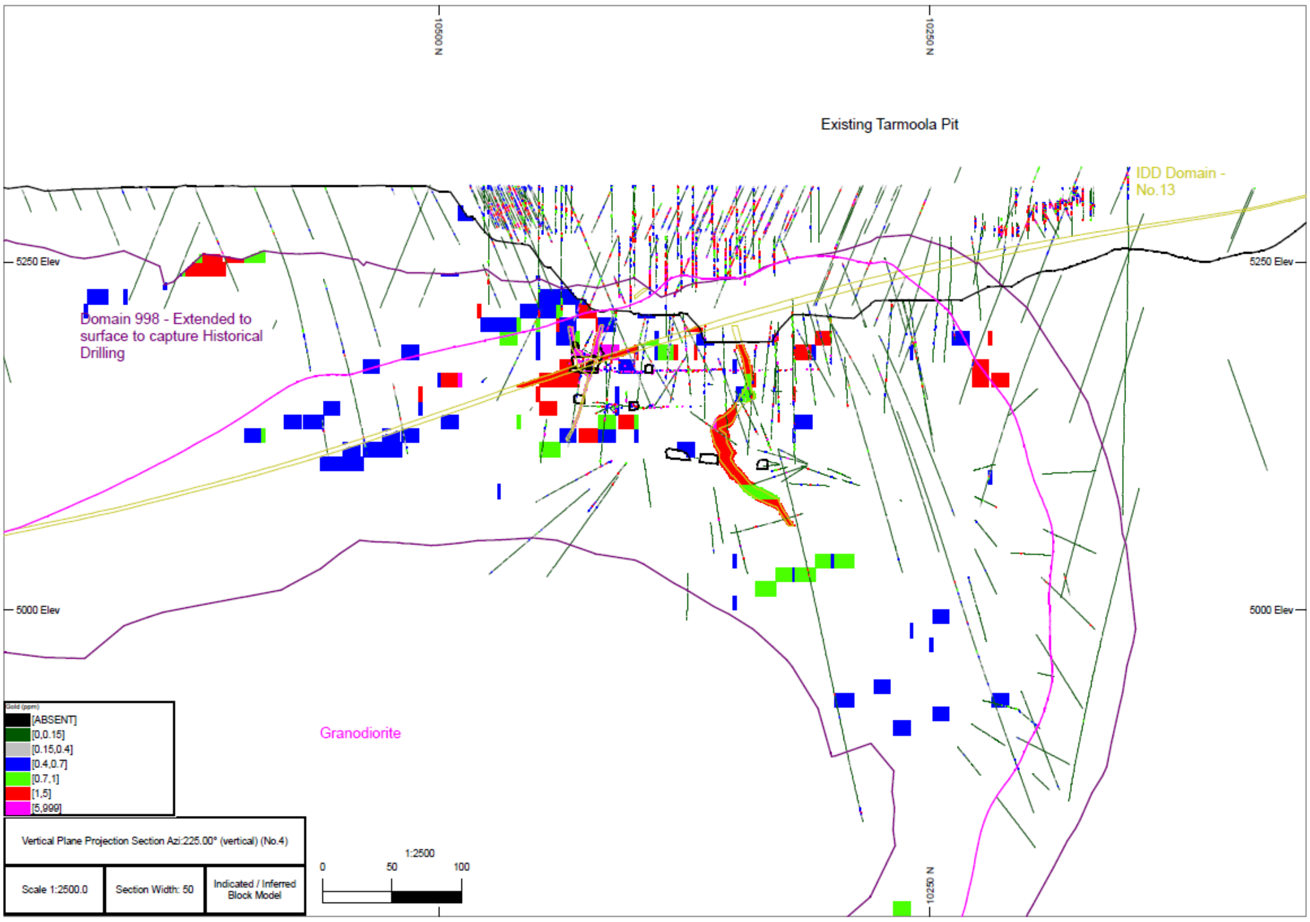


Figure 14: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 4.*

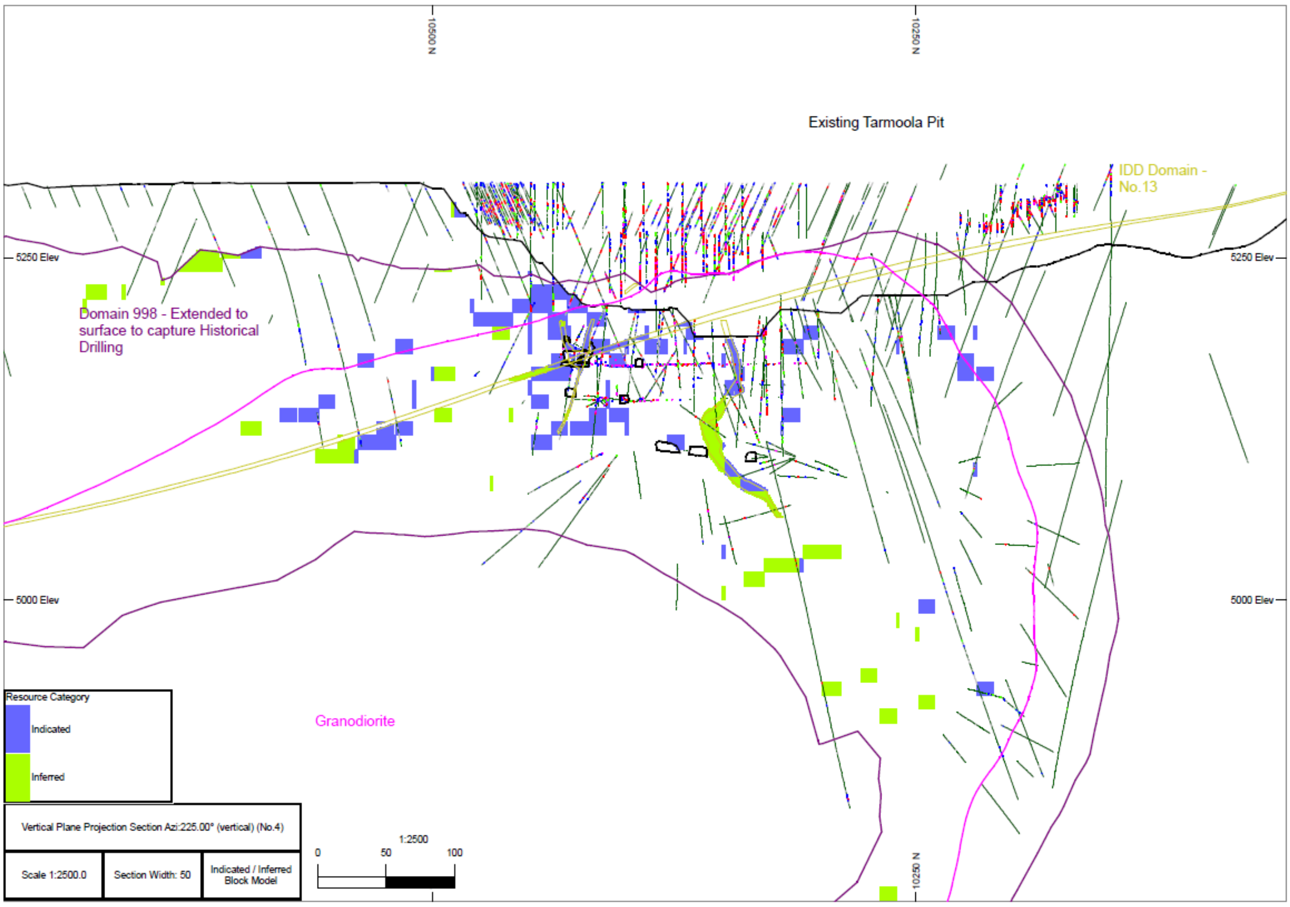


Figure 15: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 4.*

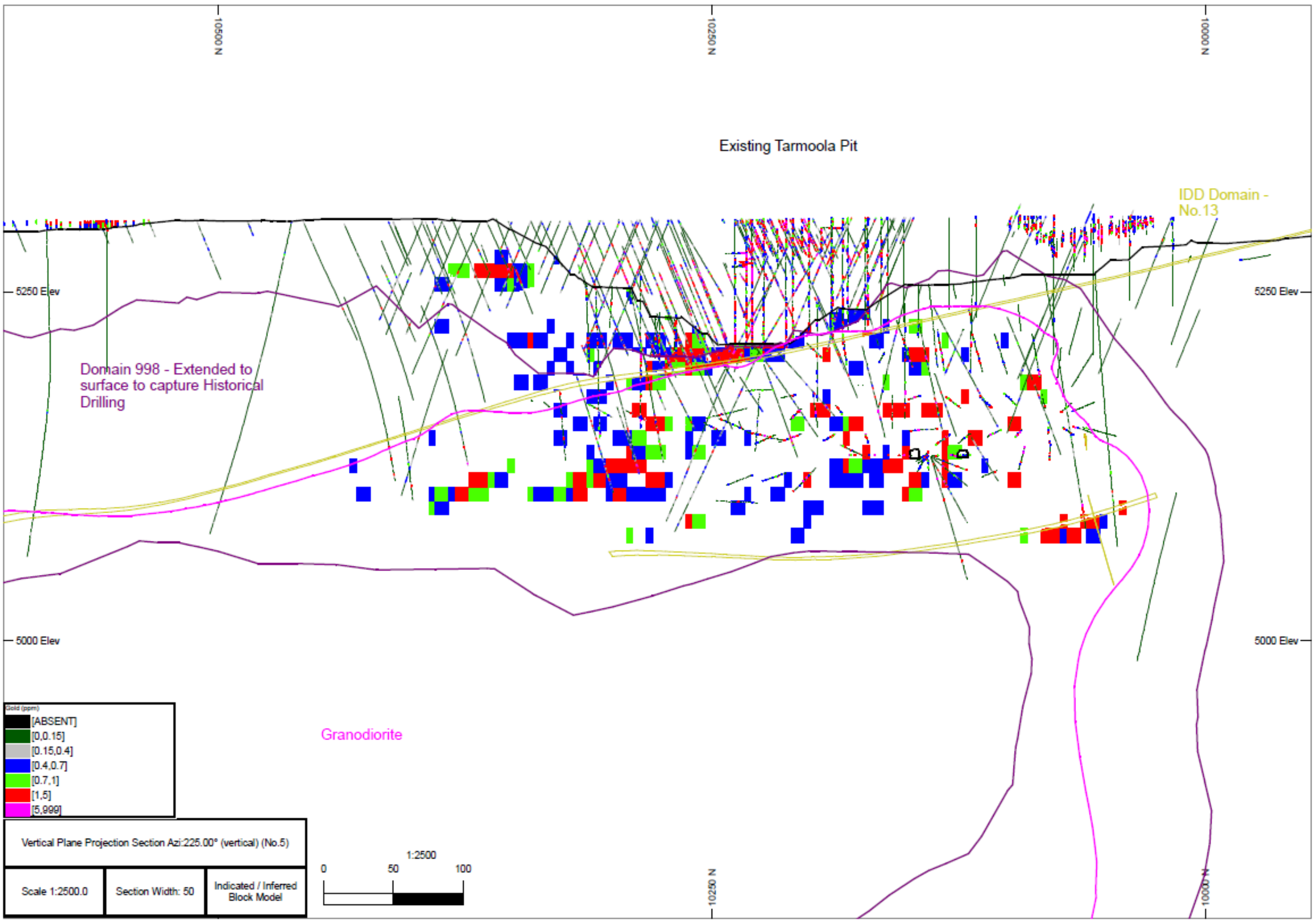


Figure 16: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 5.*

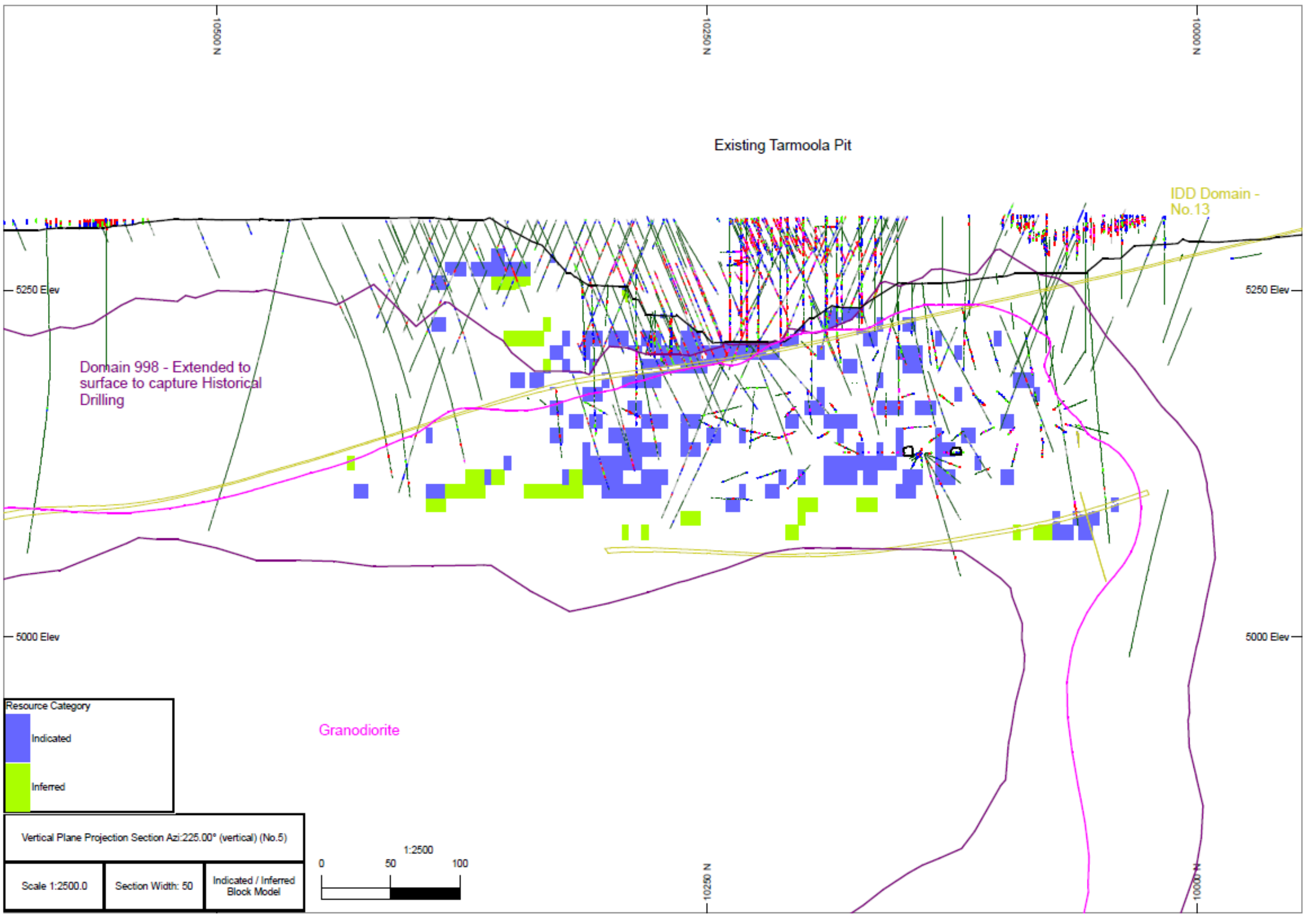


Figure 17: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 5.*

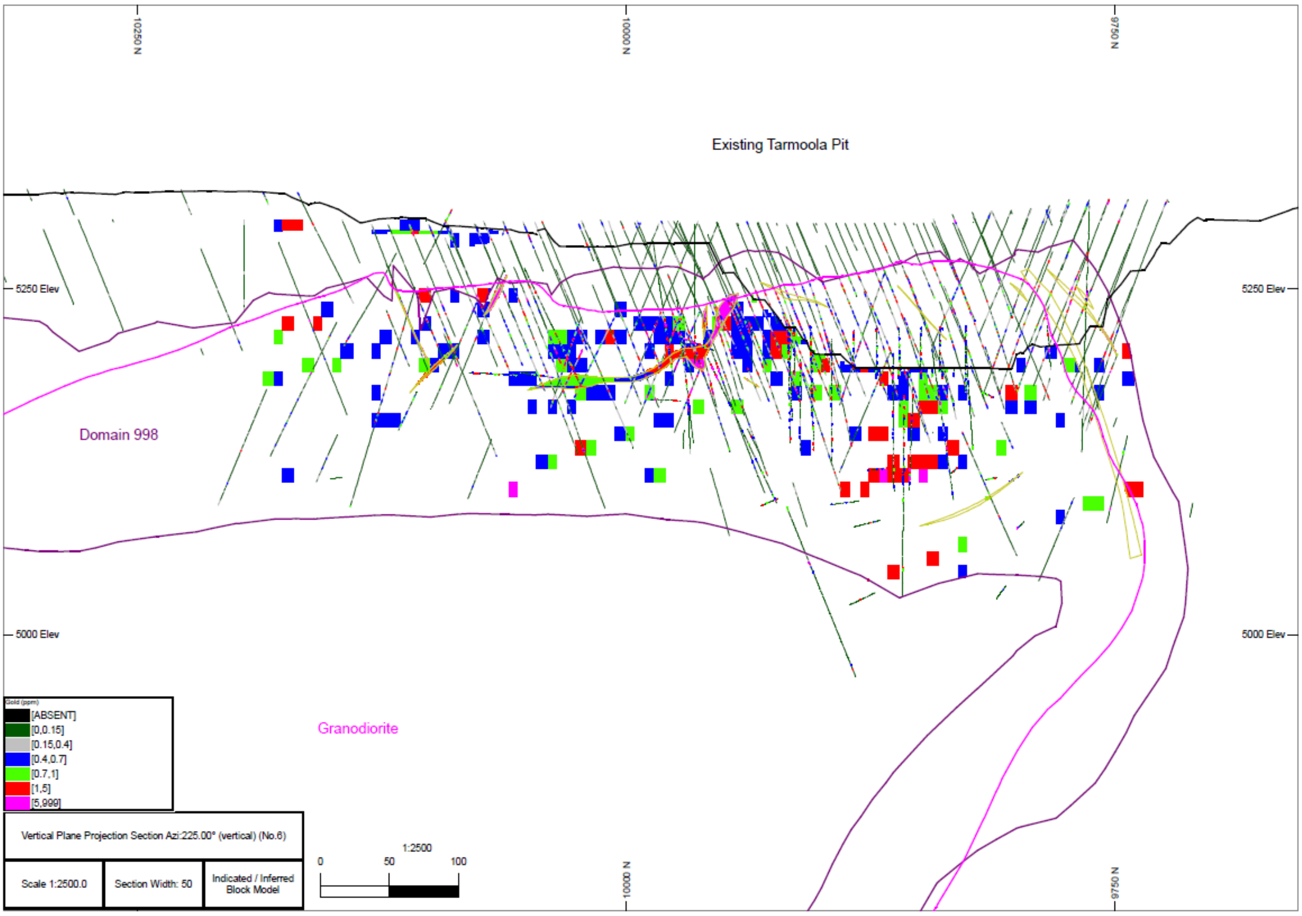


Figure 18: *Cross-section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 6.*

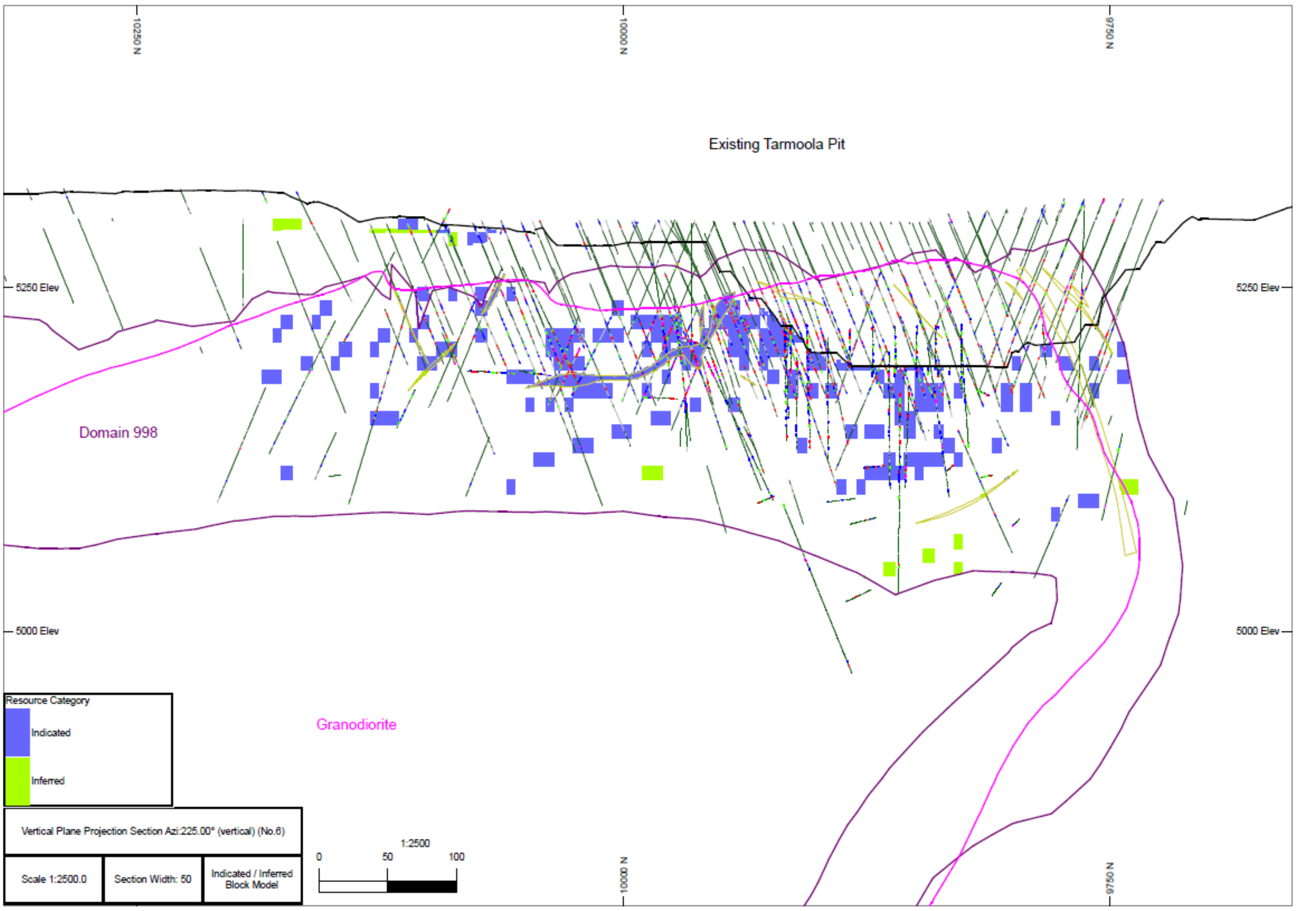


Figure 19: *Cross section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through section line no 6.*

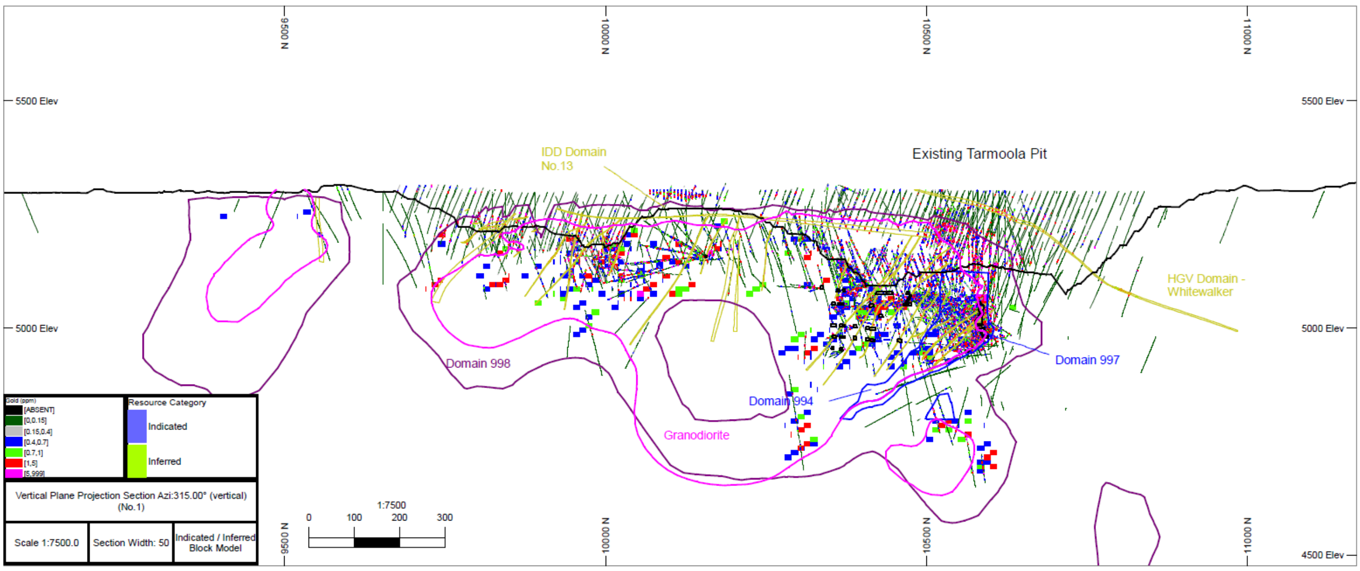


Figure 20: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 1.*

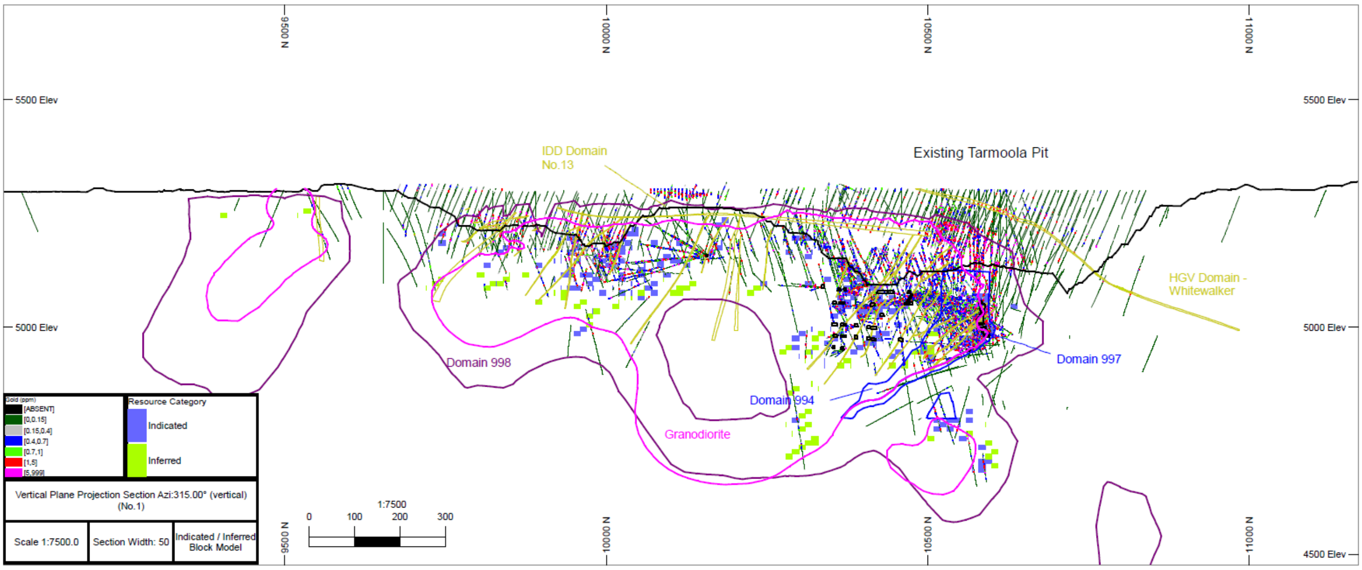


Figure 21: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 1.*

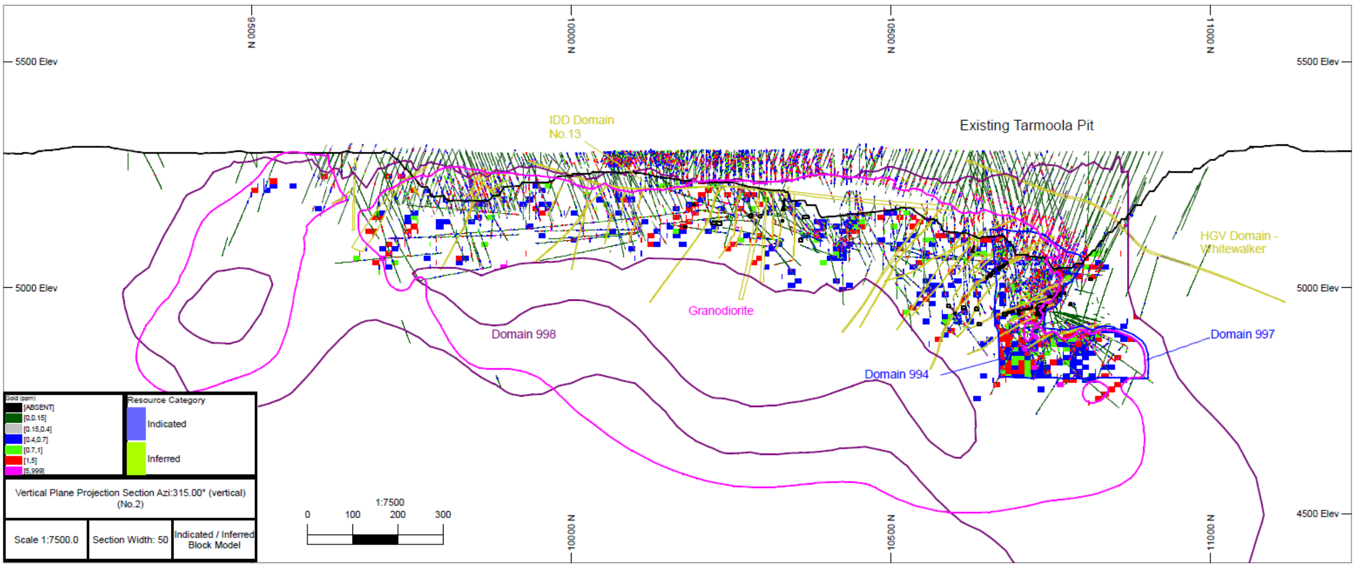


Figure 22: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 2.*

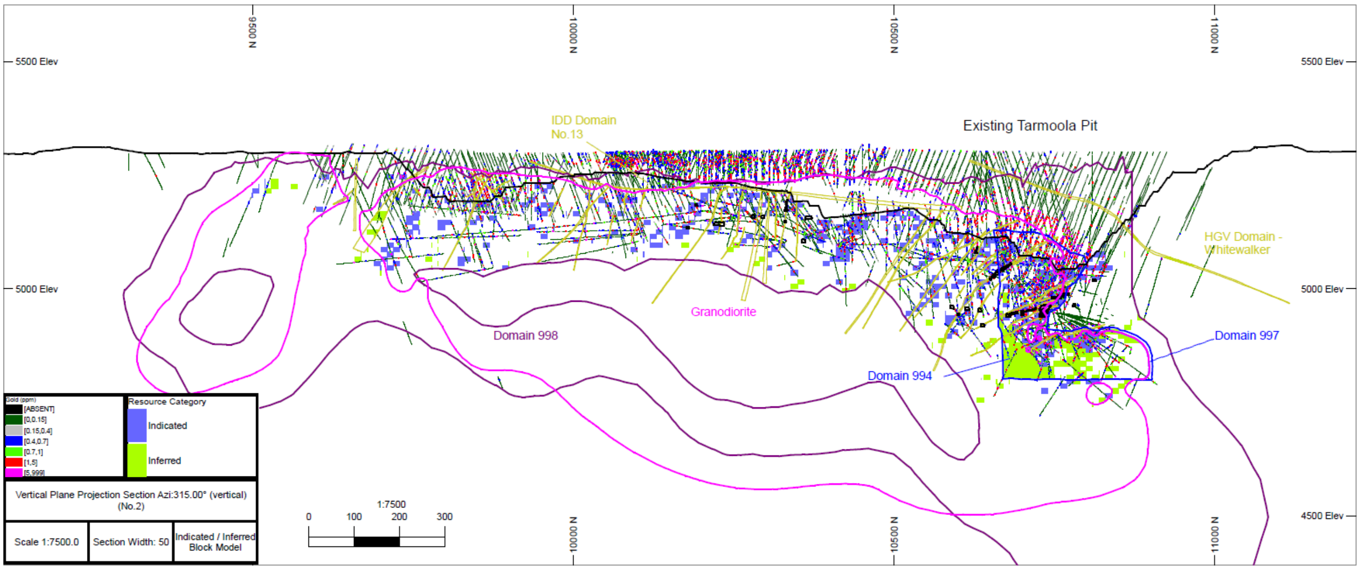


Figure 23: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 2.*

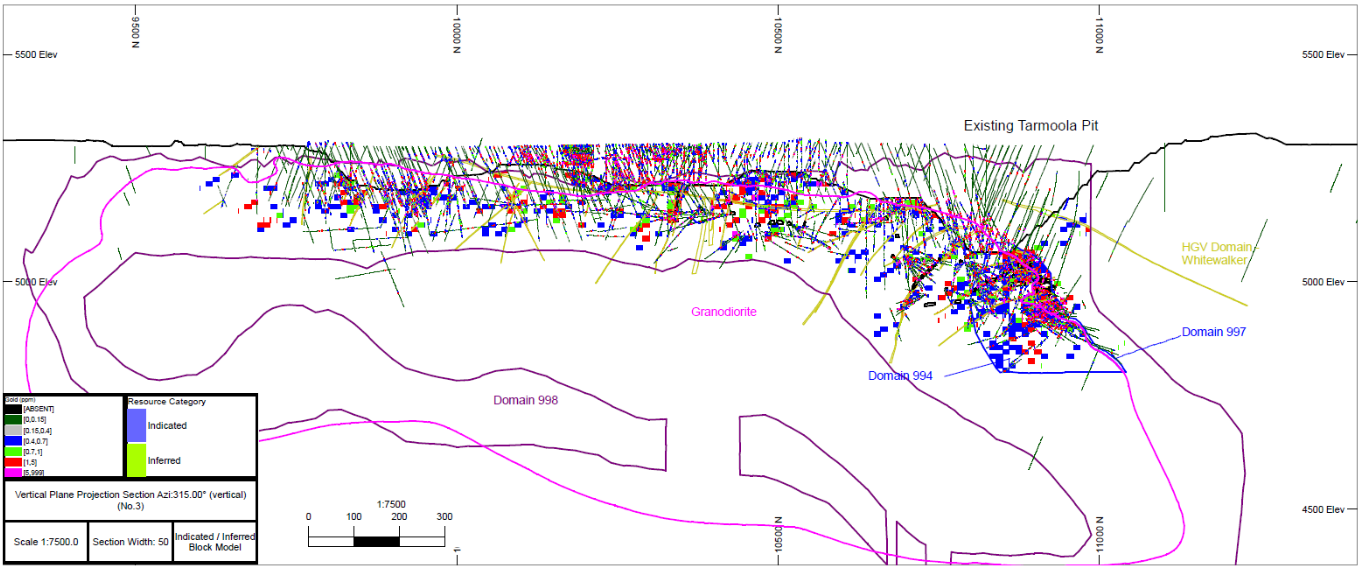


Figure 24: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 3.*

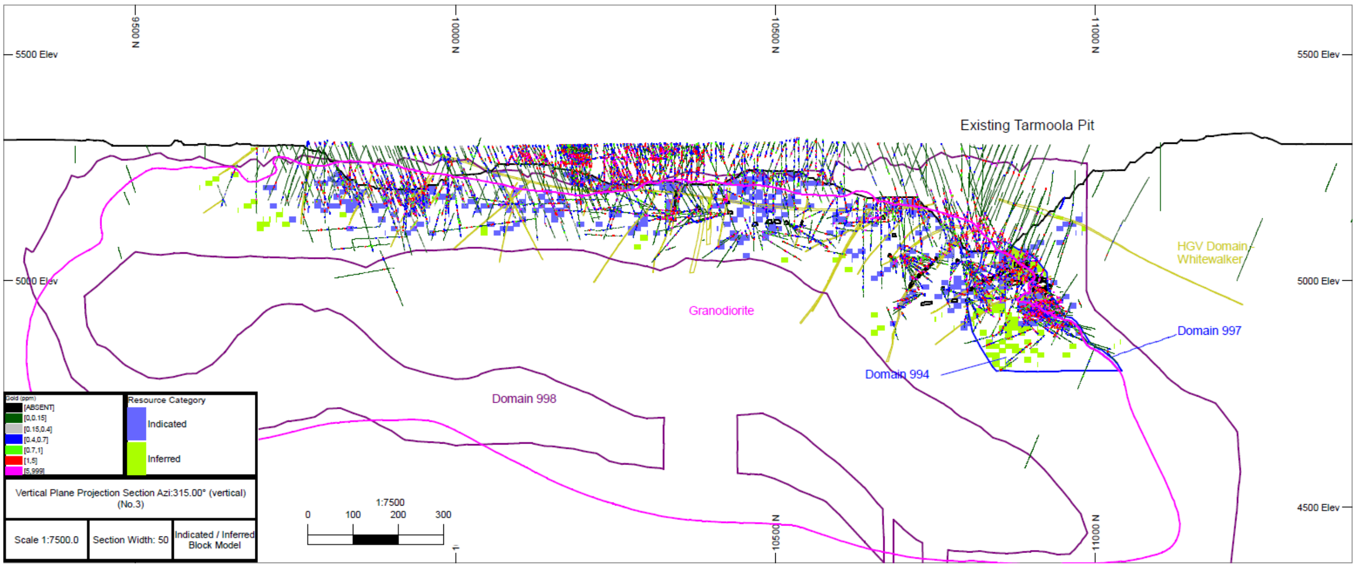


Figure 25: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 3.*

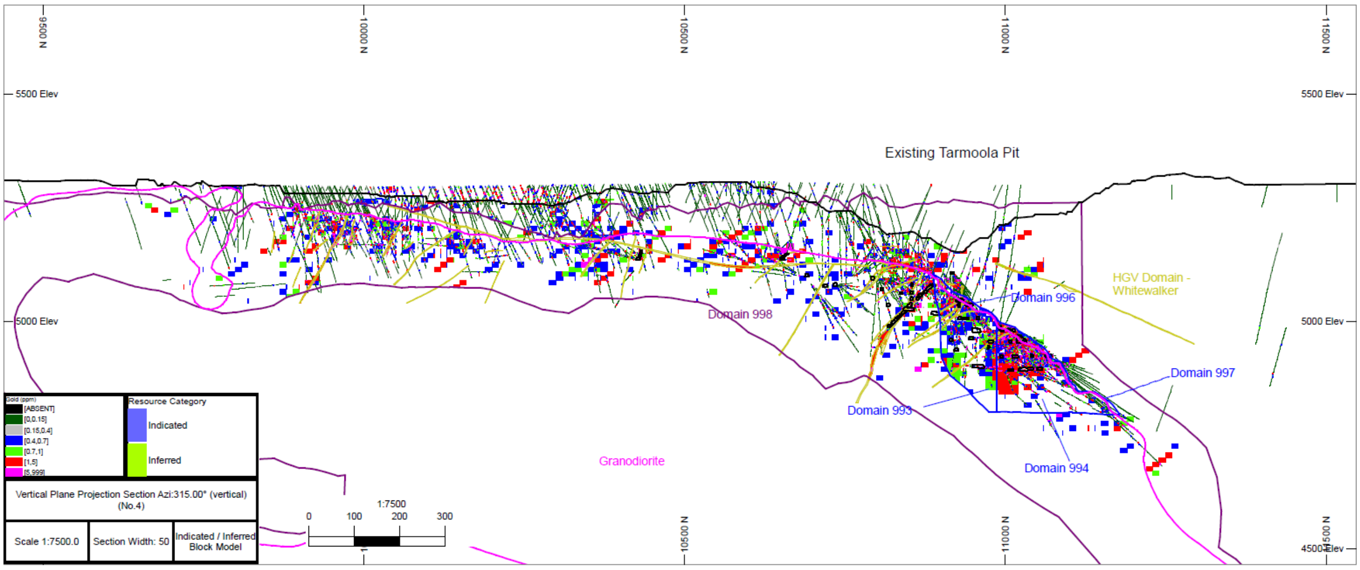


Figure 26: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grades, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 4.*

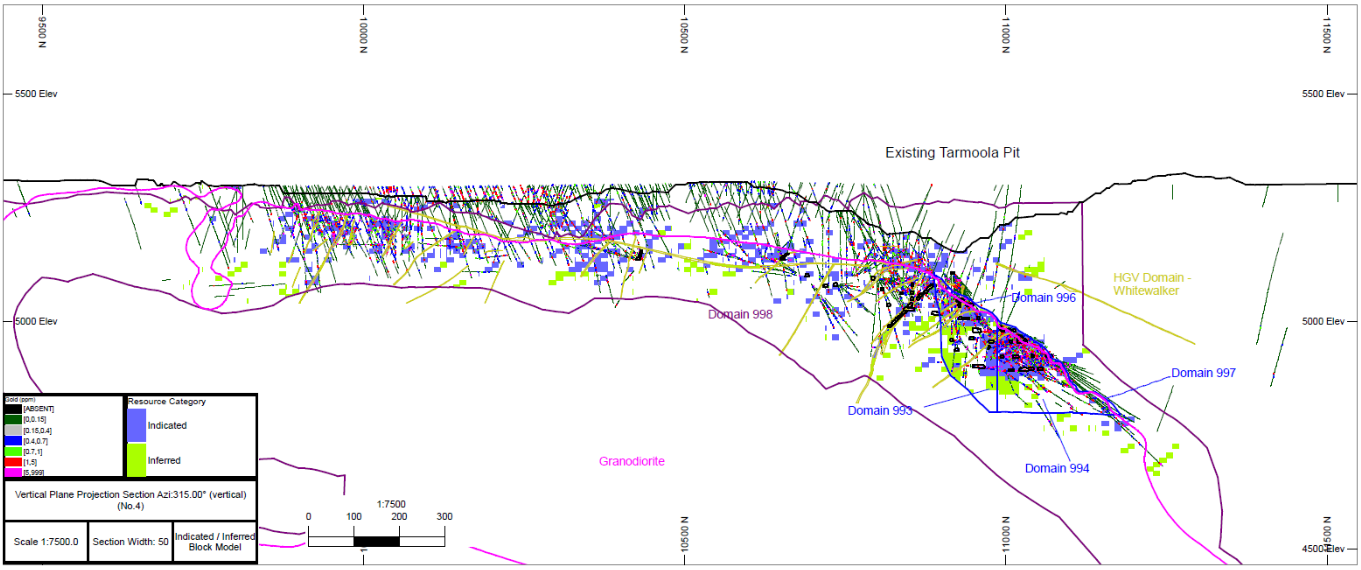


Figure 27: *Long section through KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model resource classification, drill traces with grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth), Tarmoola open pit and underground through long section line no 4.*

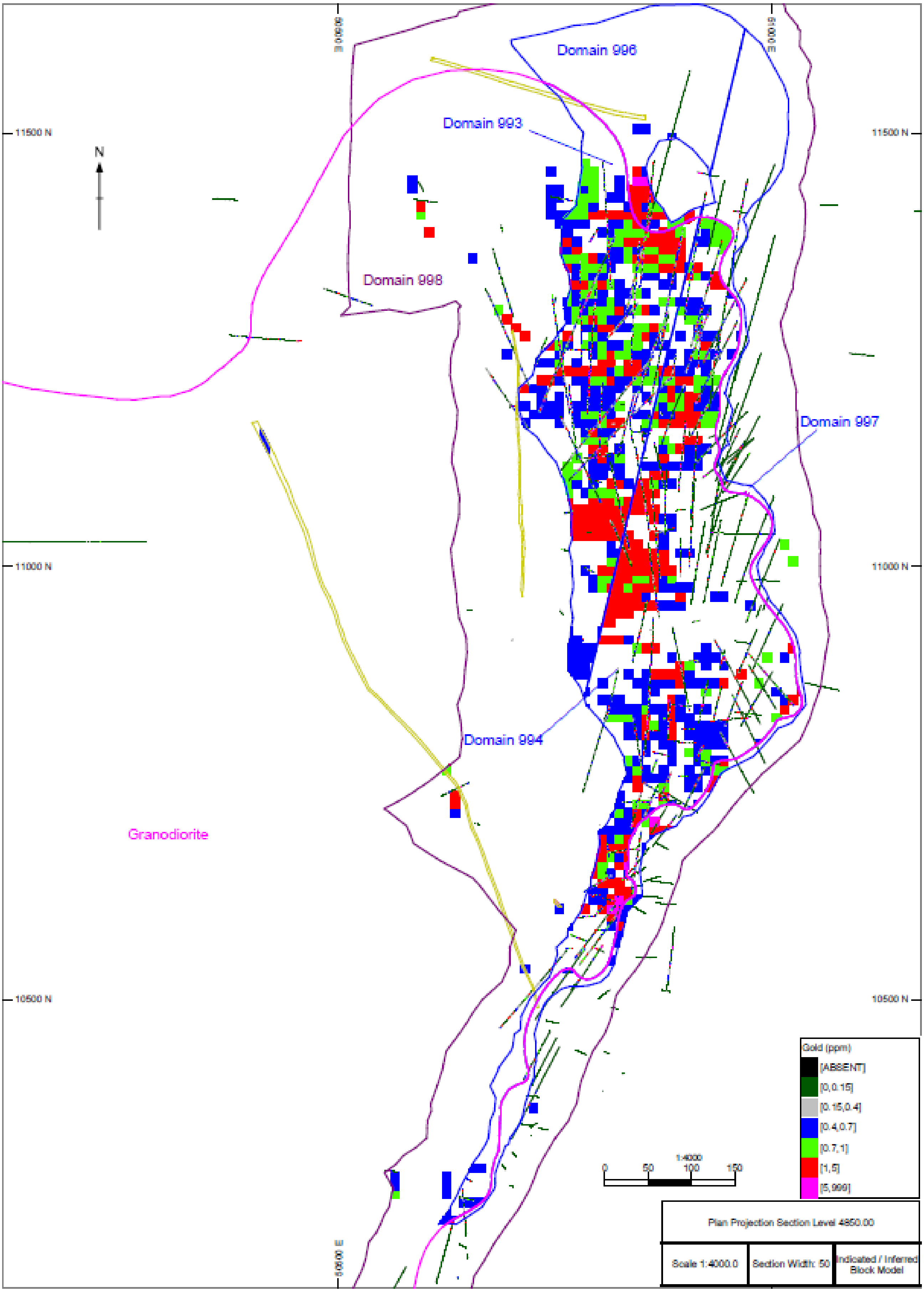


Figure 28: *Plan view of KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth) through level 4850mRL.*

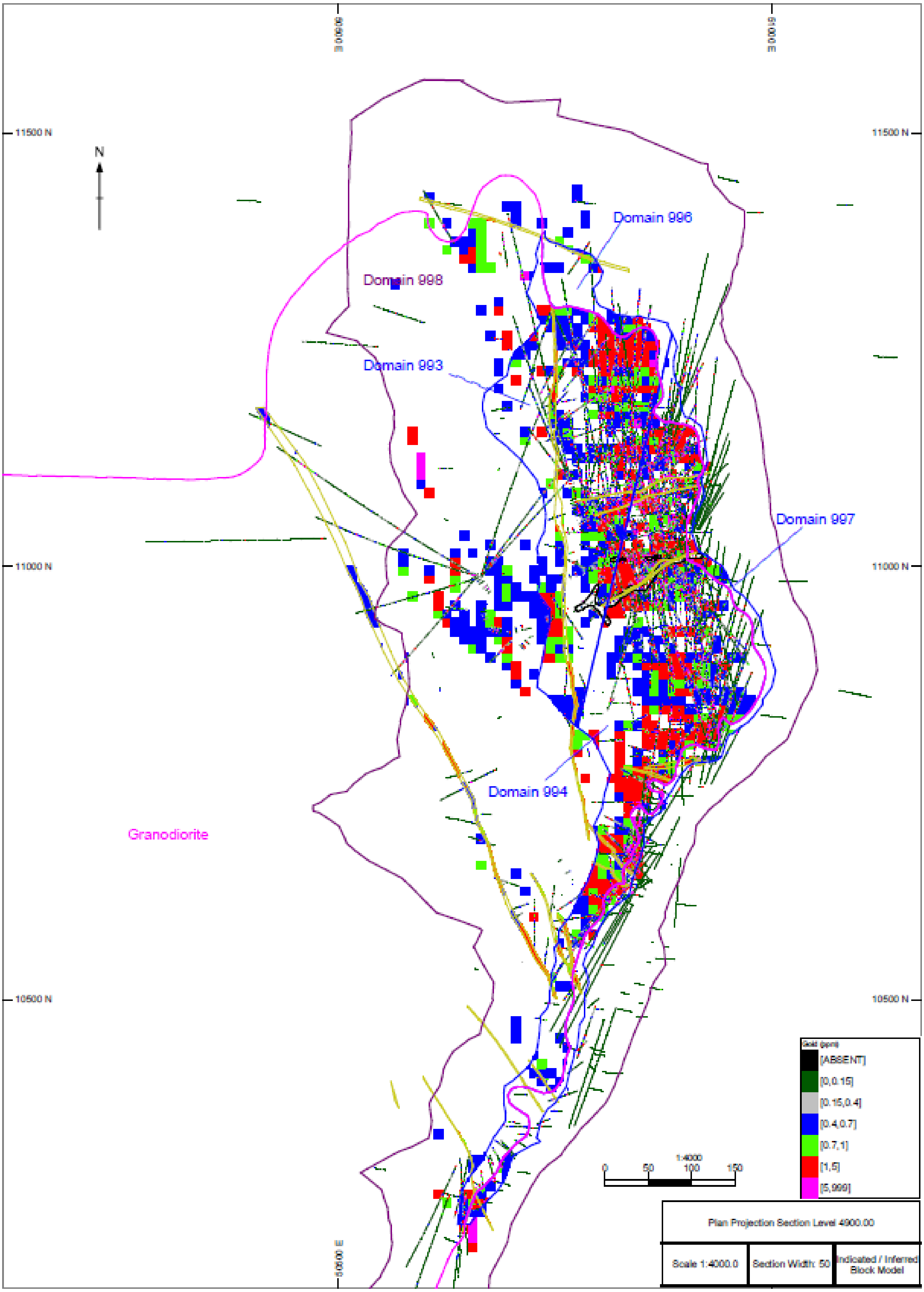


Figure 29: *Plan view of KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth) through level 4900mRL.*

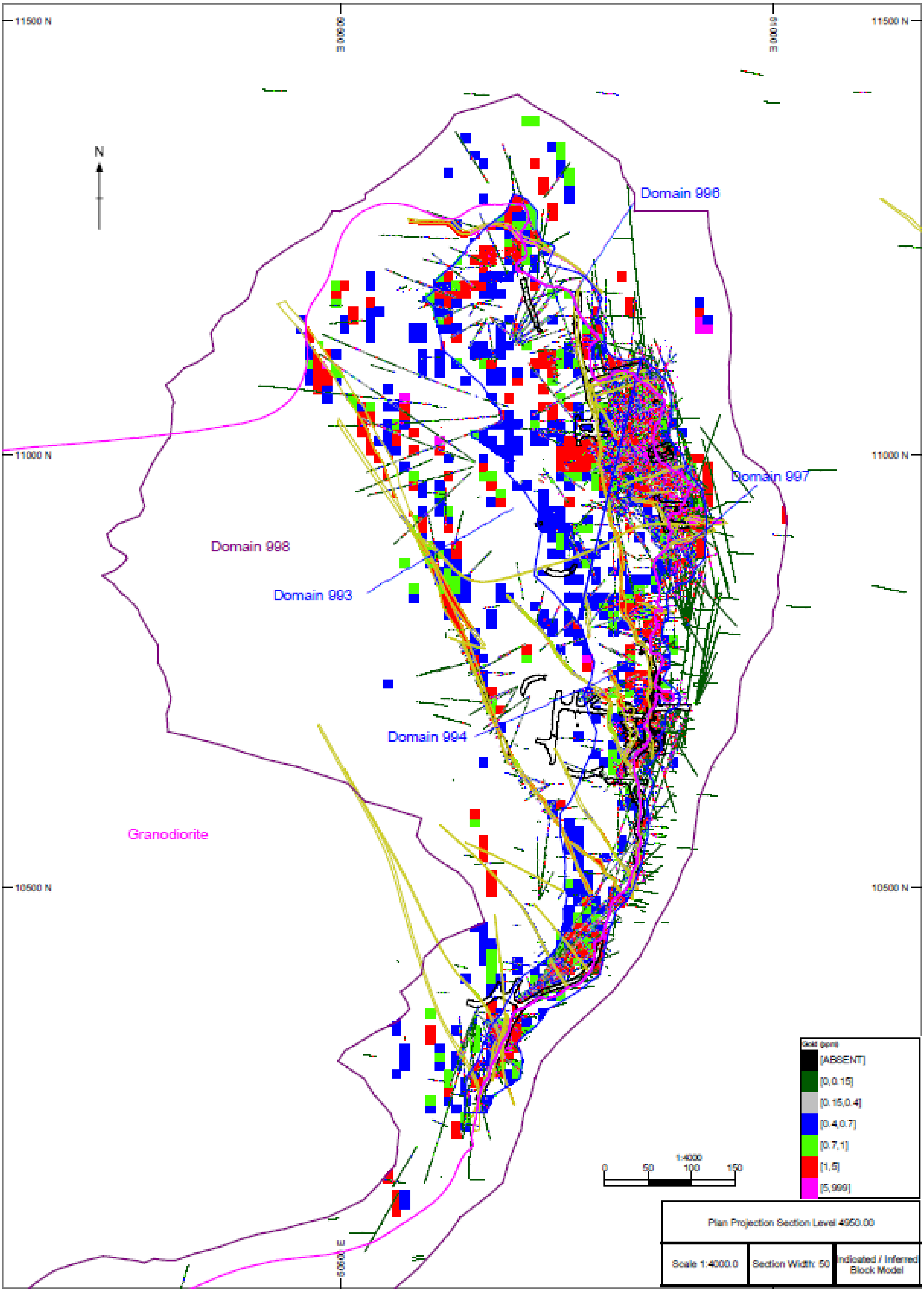


Figure 30: *Plan view of KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth) through level 4950mRL.*

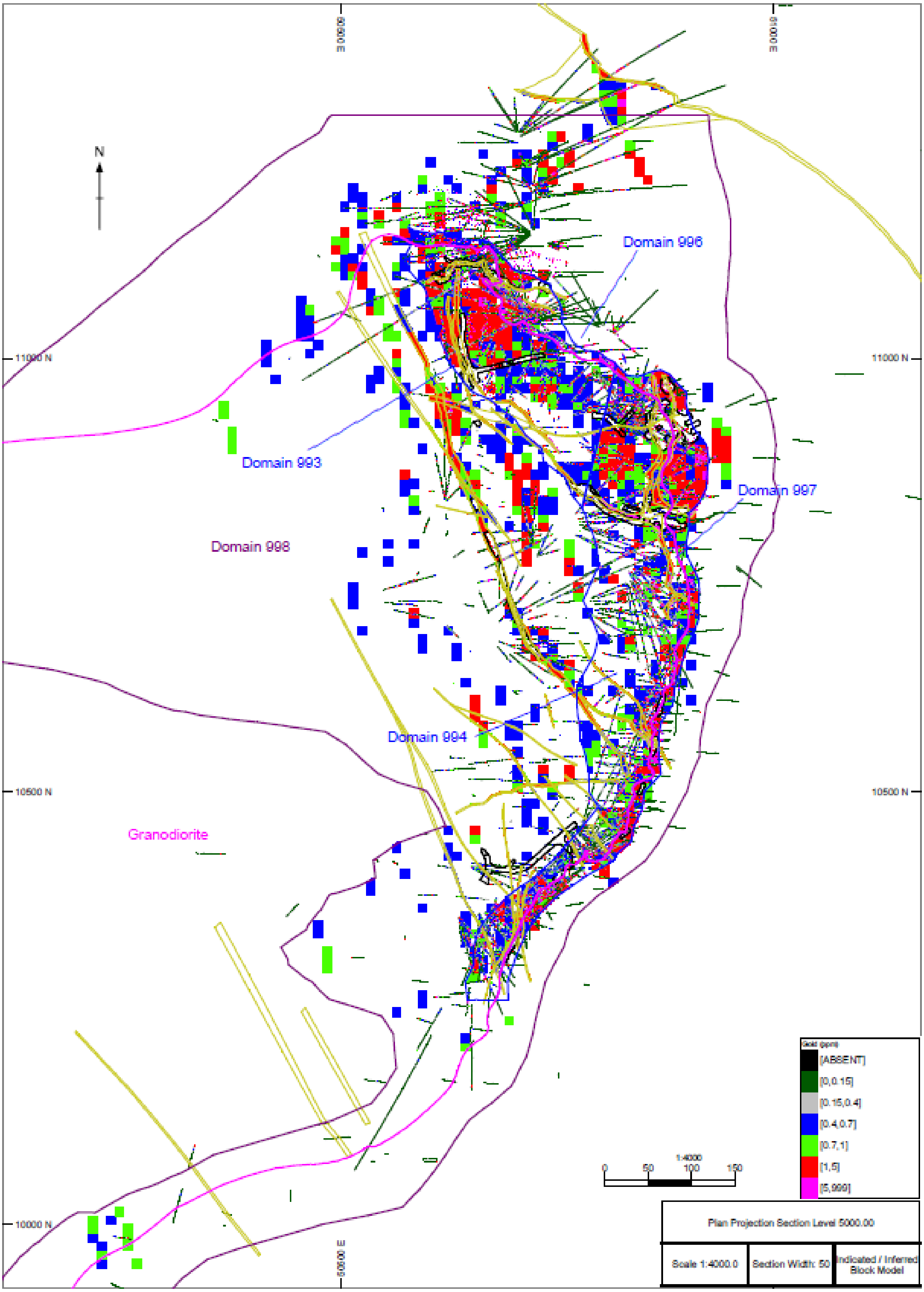


Figure 31: *Plan view of KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth) through level 5000mRL.*

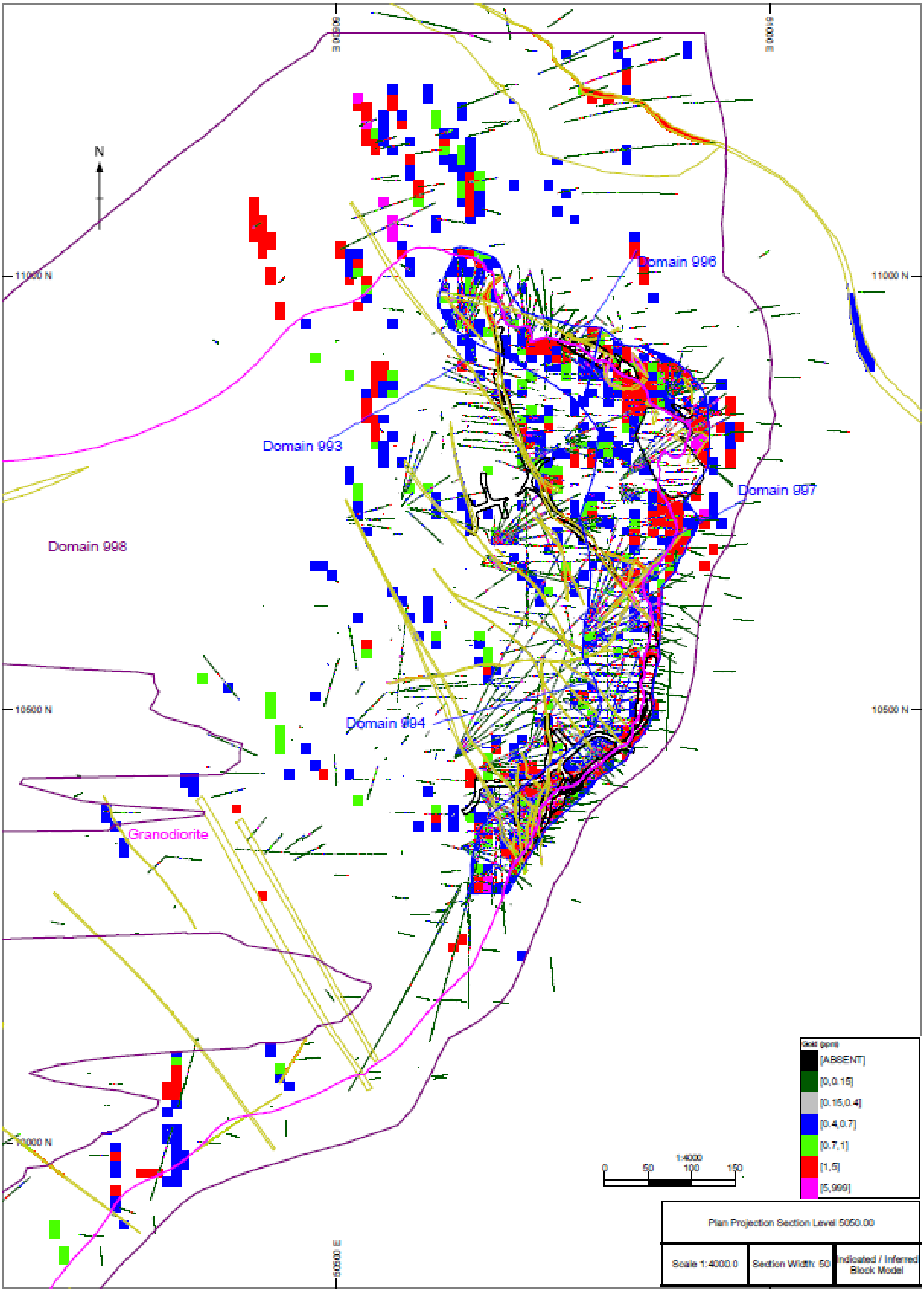


Figure 32: *Plan view of KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth) through level 5050mRL.*

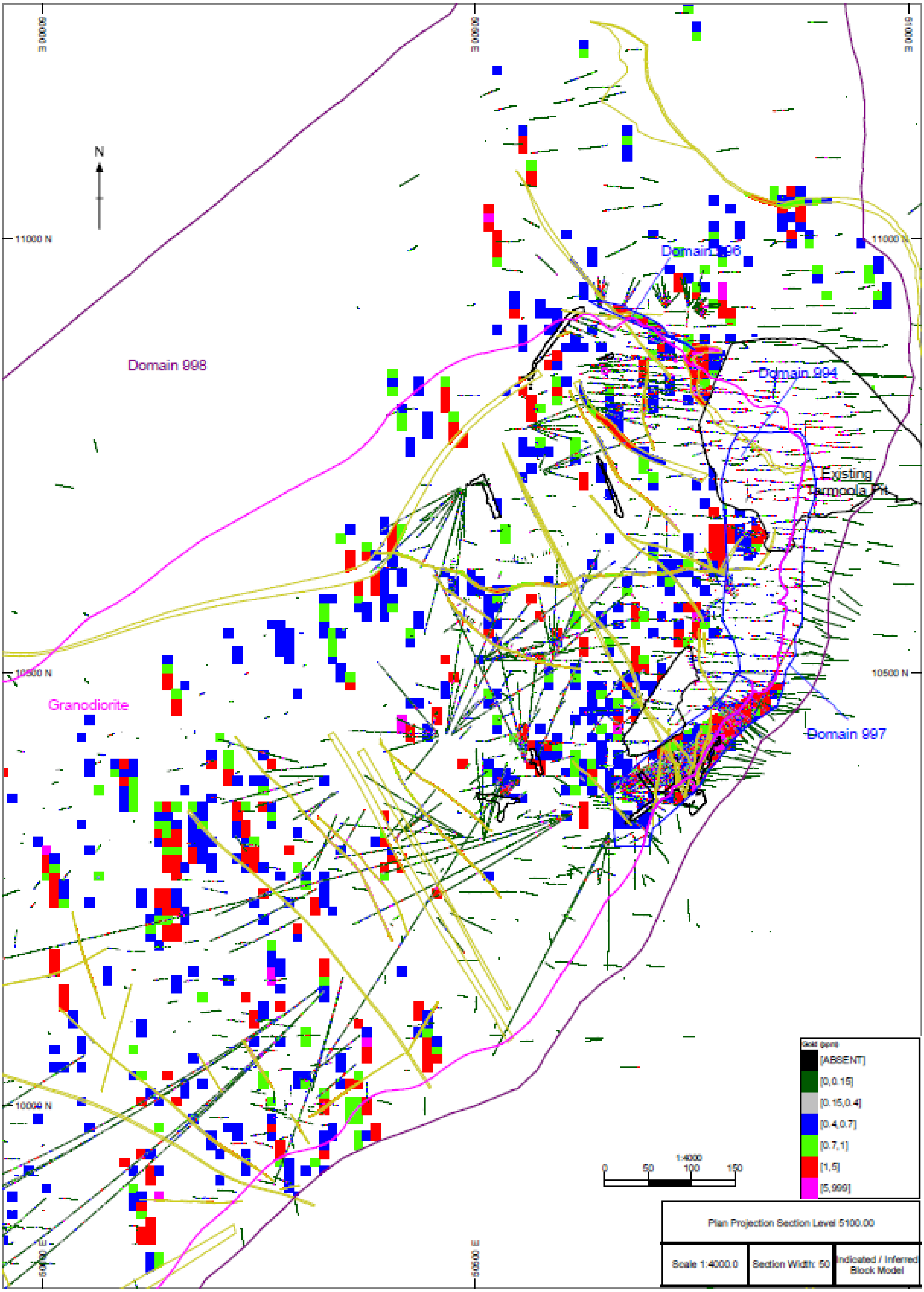


Figure 33: *Plan view of KOTH resource model update June 2021 showing block model grade, block model wireframed domain outlines, granodiorite (open at depth) through level 5100mRL.*

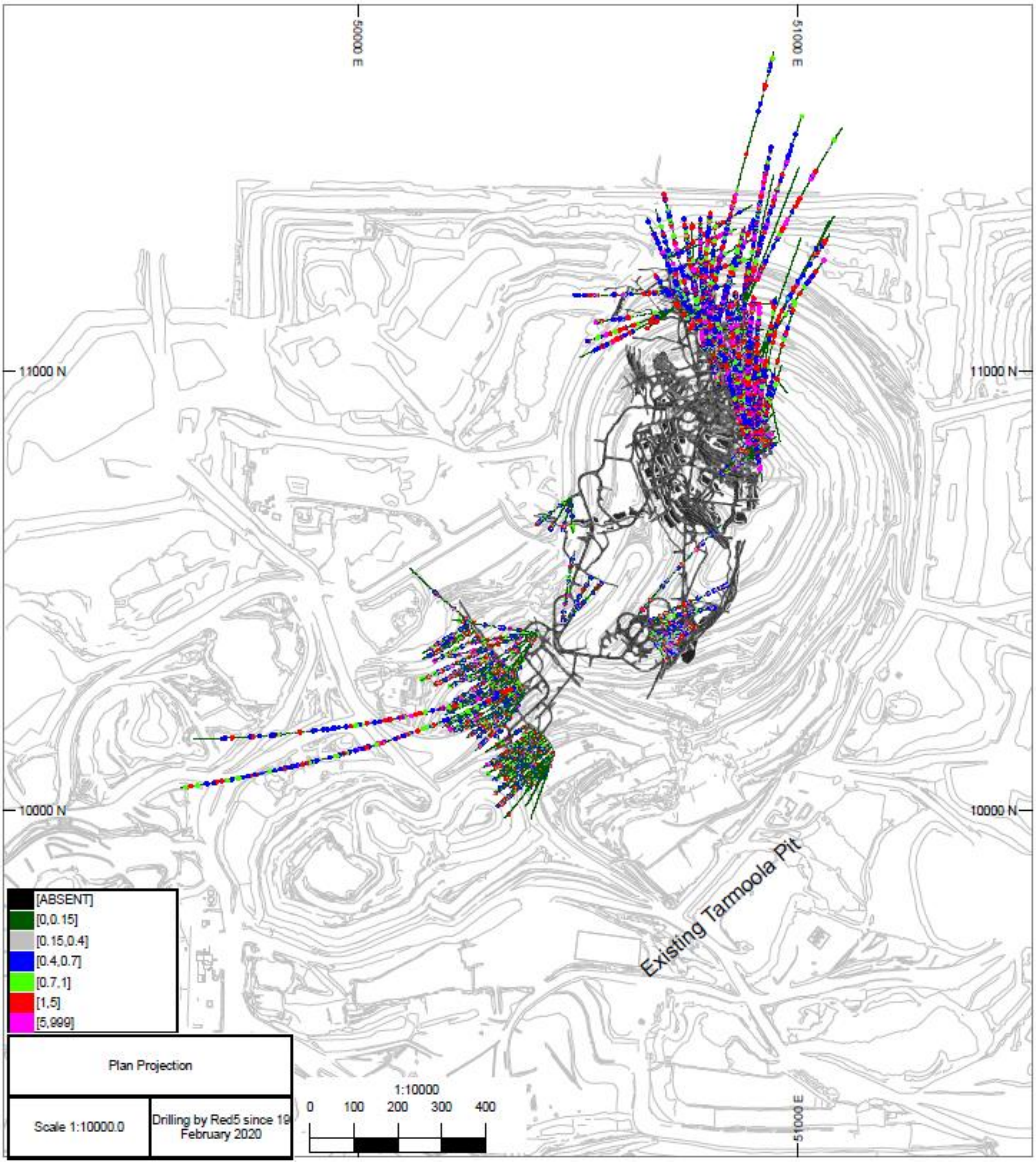


Figure 34: *Plan view showing the additional drill traces showing grade from drilling conducted by Red 5 used in the June 2021 resource update. Database cut off used for the June 2021 release was 9 November 2020 and the database cut off since March 2020 release was 19 February 2020.*

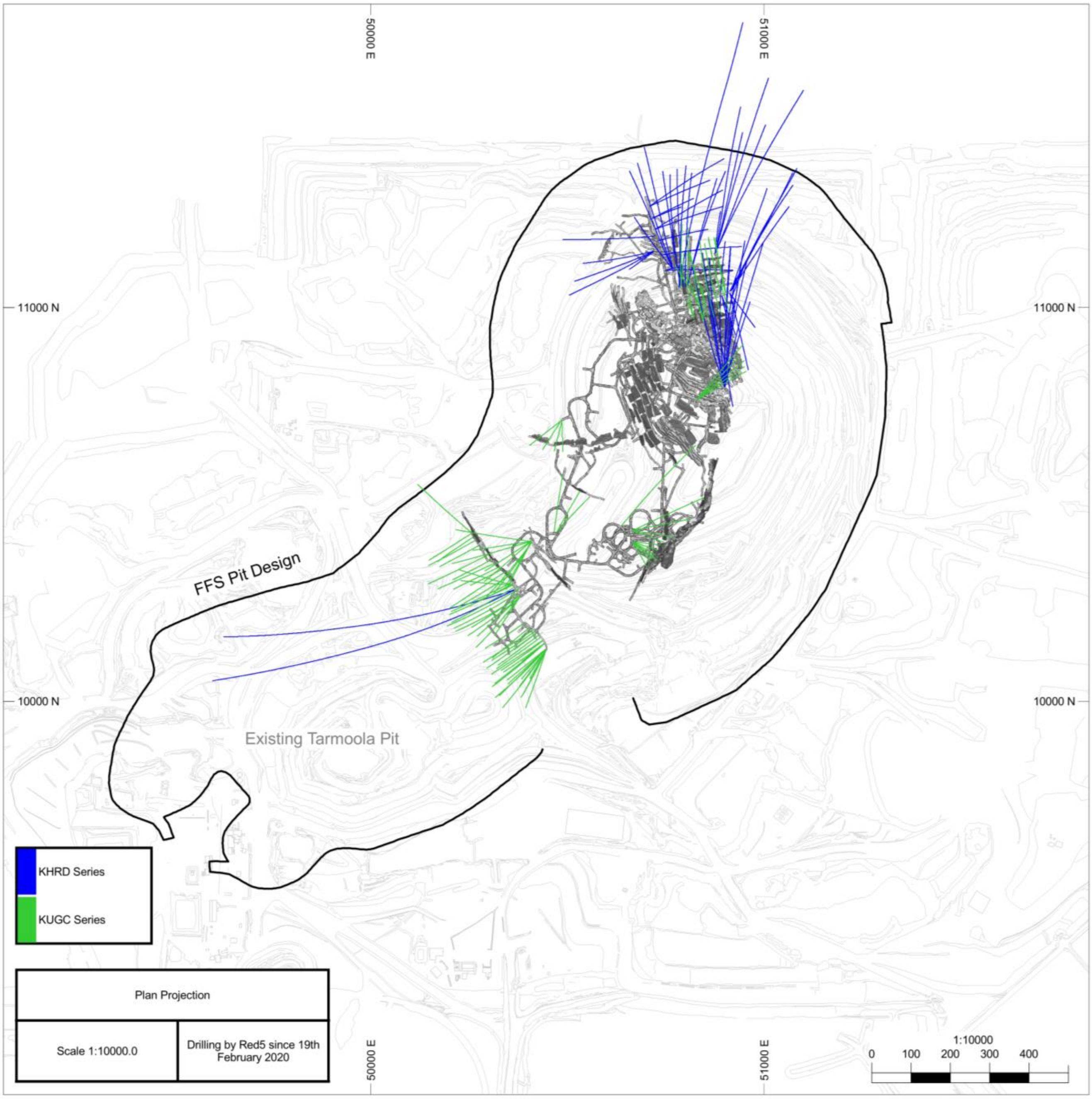


Figure 35: *Planview showing the additional drill traces showing Resource Definition (KHRD Series) and Grade Control (KUGC Series) from drilling conducted by Red 5 used in the June 2021 resource update. Database cut off used for the June 2021 release was 9 November 2020 and the database cut off since March 2020 release was 19 February 2020.*

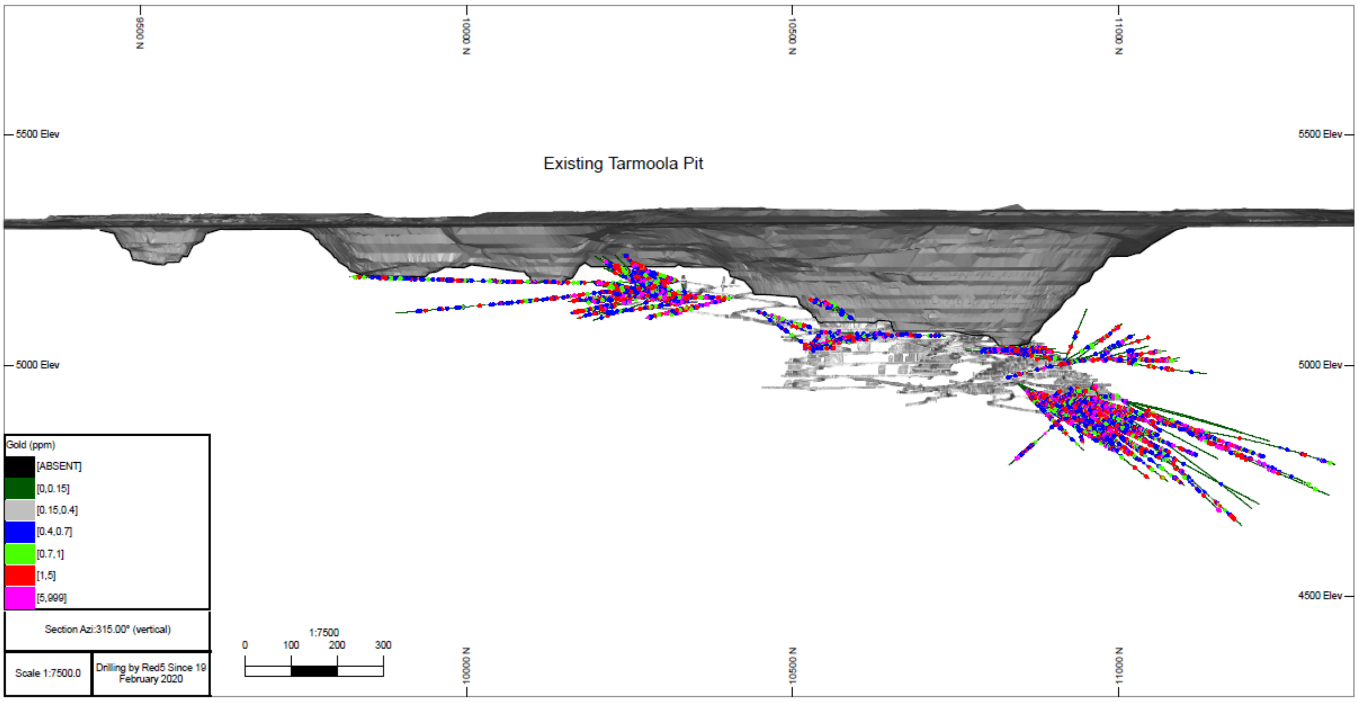


Figure 36: *Long section showing the additional drill traces showing grade from drilling conducted by Red 5 used in the June 2021 resource update. Database cut off used for the June 2021 release was 9 November 2020 and the database cut off since March 2020 release was 19 February 2020.*

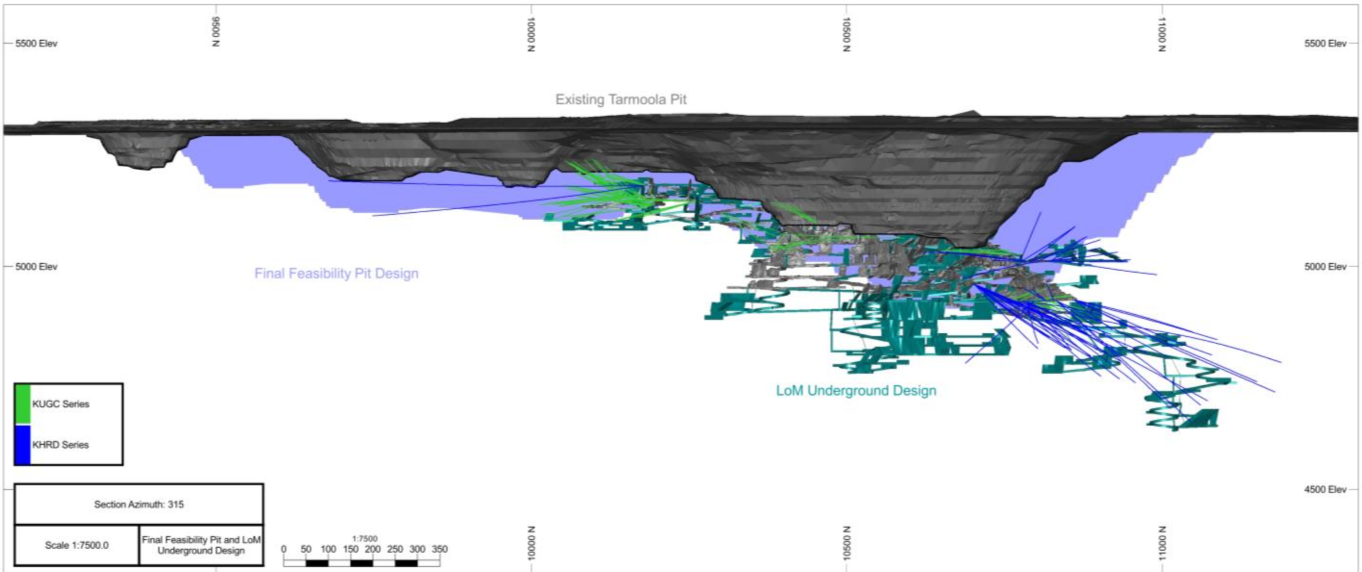


Figure 37: *Long section showing the additional drill traces showing Resource Definition (KHRD Series) and Grade Control (KUGC Series) from drilling conducted by Red 5 used in the June 2021 resource update. Database cut off used was 9 November 2020 and the database cut off since March 2020 release was 19 February 2020. Diagram also shows the FFS pit design (lt blue) and the LOM plan for underground (dr green). Historic Tarmoola pit and underground workings in grey.*