RED 5 Limited

28 May 2018

Further strong results from Eastern Goldfields exploration program

Latest results from both Darlot and King of the Hills gold projects confirm strong potential for near-term Resource and Reserve growth

Key Points

- **Systematic near-mine and regional exploration program continuing across Red 5's Eastern Goldfields tenements, with latest results indicating strong potential for near-term Resource and Reserve growth**

Darlot Gold Project

- **Outstanding results from resource extension drilling at the high-grade CDA Oval workings and footwall (F/W) zone, with results from west of the current stoping area including:**
  - **9.0m @ 68g/t Au from 80.5m (Hole CAD0412)**
  - **4.5m @ 50g/t Au from 67.7m (Hole CAD0406)**
  - **14.0m @ 36.6g/t Au from 57.1m (Hole CAD0403 – F/W Zone)**
  - **6.0m @ 21.9g/t Au from 61.6m (Hole CAD0411 – F/W Zone)**
  - **4.5m @ 28.4g/t Au from 69.7m (Hole CAD0408)**
  - **5.0m @ 24.5g/t Au from 79.4m (Hole CAD0409)**
  - **9.0m @ 13.2g/t Au from 85.3m (Hole CAD0403)**
  - **1.5m @ 39.0g/t from 50.8m (Hole CAD0412 – F/W Zone)**
  - **2.0m @ 19.8g/t Au from 62.1m (Hole CAD0406 – F/W Zone)**
  - **7.5m @ 5.9g/t from 76.9m (Hole CAD0411)**
- **Resource in-fill and extension drilling at the Waikato/Waikato South Open Pit demonstrates good continuity of mineralisation along strike, with assay results including:**
  - **26m @ 1.21g/t Au from 1m (Hole SWRC0058)**
  - **24m @ 1.17g/t Au from 6m (Hole SWRC0057) - drill hole ended in 1m @ 4.7g/t and has been re-entered**
- **Results highlight the potential of the Waikato South orebody and the opportunity for resource expansion along strike between the current Waikato and Waikato South pit shells**
- **Second drill rig arriving at Darlot in June 2018 to focus on near mine and 3D seismic targets**

King of the Hills (KOTH) Project

- **Exceptional high-grade results from resource in-fill and extensional drilling, with results including:**
  - **0.24m @ 927g/t Au from 103.96m (Hole KHRD0019 lode – New Zone)**
  - **0.8m @ 57.66g/t Au from 69m (Hole KHRD0026 lode – New Zone)**
  - **0.21m @ 26.4g/t Au from 35.92m (Hole KHRD0020 lode – Aggo Lode)**
  - **0.2m @ 22.9g/t Au from 11.37m (Hole KHRD0020 lode – River Run)**

- **Narrow high-grade veins at KOTH successfully being mined using airlegs and narrow mining techniques – over 170 mineralised veins currently being remodelled**
- **Updated Ore Reserve estimates for both the Darlot and KOTH projects targeted for mid-2018, with increases expected within the current Resources and from extensional areas**

Red 5 Limited ("Red 5" or "the Company") (**ASX: RED**) is pleased to advise that ongoing drilling at the Darlot and King of the Hills (KOTH) gold projects, located in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, is continuing to deliver positive results, confirming the potential for near-term Resource and Reserve growth and delivering significant follow-up targets.

The exploration program, which commenced in January 2018, is focused on near-mine Resource and Reserve extensions at both Darlot and KOTH, with an updated Resource/Reserve estimate expected to be delivered by mid-year. In addition, drilling is also being conducted to progressively assess the large number of regional exploration targets that exist within the Company's tenement holdings.

Red 5 Managing Director, Mr Mark Williams, said the latest results provide further confirmation of the excellent prospectivity of the Company's landholdings in the Eastern Goldfields region.

"These latest exploration results provide further strong confirmation that the Darlot and King of the Hills gold mines have significant potential for near-term Resource and Reserve growth. Resource in-fill and extensional drilling at both projects has delivered very high-grade mineralised intercepts in the near-mine environment, with substantial potential for Reserve growth in multiple locations close to existing underground infrastructure," he said.

"In addition, our regional exploration program is helping to enhance our understanding of the structure and controls of gold mineralisation in the region, with drill holes hitting the targeted structures and providing positive geological indications for future drill targeting."

Darlot Gold Project – Near-Mine Exploration

CDA Oval workings

Underground diamond drilling is underway targeting immediate western and down-dip extensions to the existing CDA Oval Resource area, which represents a key source of high-grade ore feed to the Darlot plant.

Extensions identified along strike and down-plunge of the current Resource area can be readily accessed from existing infrastructure.

Drilling to the west of the current stoping area (outlined in Figure 2 below) has delivered a series of exceptional results, with this sector showing good widths and high grades including:

- 5.0m @ 5.7g/t Au from 64.5m (Hole CAD0400)
- 5.0m @ 5.5g/t Au from 70.5m (Hole CAD0401)
- 1.0m @ 18.8g/t from 48.1m (Hole CAD0401 – F/W Zone)
- 9.0m @ 13.2g/t Au from 85.5m (Hole CAD0403)
- 14m @ 36.6g/t Au from 57.1m (Hole CAD0403 – F/W Zone)
- 4.5m @ 50g/t Au from 67.7m (CAD0406)
- 2m @ 19.8g/t Au from 62.1m (CAD0406 – F/W Zone)
- 4.5m @ 28.4g/t Au from 69.7m (CAD0408)
- 1.3m @ 2.1g/t Au from 58.5m (CAD0408 – F/W Zone)
- 5.0m @ 24.5g/t Au from 79.4m (Hole CAD0409)
- 7.5m @ 5.9g/t from 76.9m (Hole CAD0411)
- 6.0m @ 21.9g/t Au from 61.6m (Hole CAD0411 – F/W Zone)
- 9.0m @ 68g/t Au from 80.5m (Hole CAD0412)

- 2.5m @ 39.0g/t from 50.8m (Hole CAD0412 – F/W Zone)
- 4.0m @ 4.0g/t Au from 78.7m (Hole CAD0413)
- 9.0m @ 18.4g/t Au from 58.3m (Hole CAD0413 – F/W Zone)

All widths quoted are estimated true widths.

In addition, drilling targeting down-dip extensions to the CDA Oval Resource has identified two prominent shoots below the 655m level. Good mineralisation has developed along the contact along the lower portion of the magnetic dolerite and the Oval Fault, with a second shoot being developed proximal to the Gardner Fault and following the intersection trend between the Gardner Fault and the magnetic dolerite with mineralisation generally being maintained within the magnetic dolerite. This mineralisation remains open at depth.

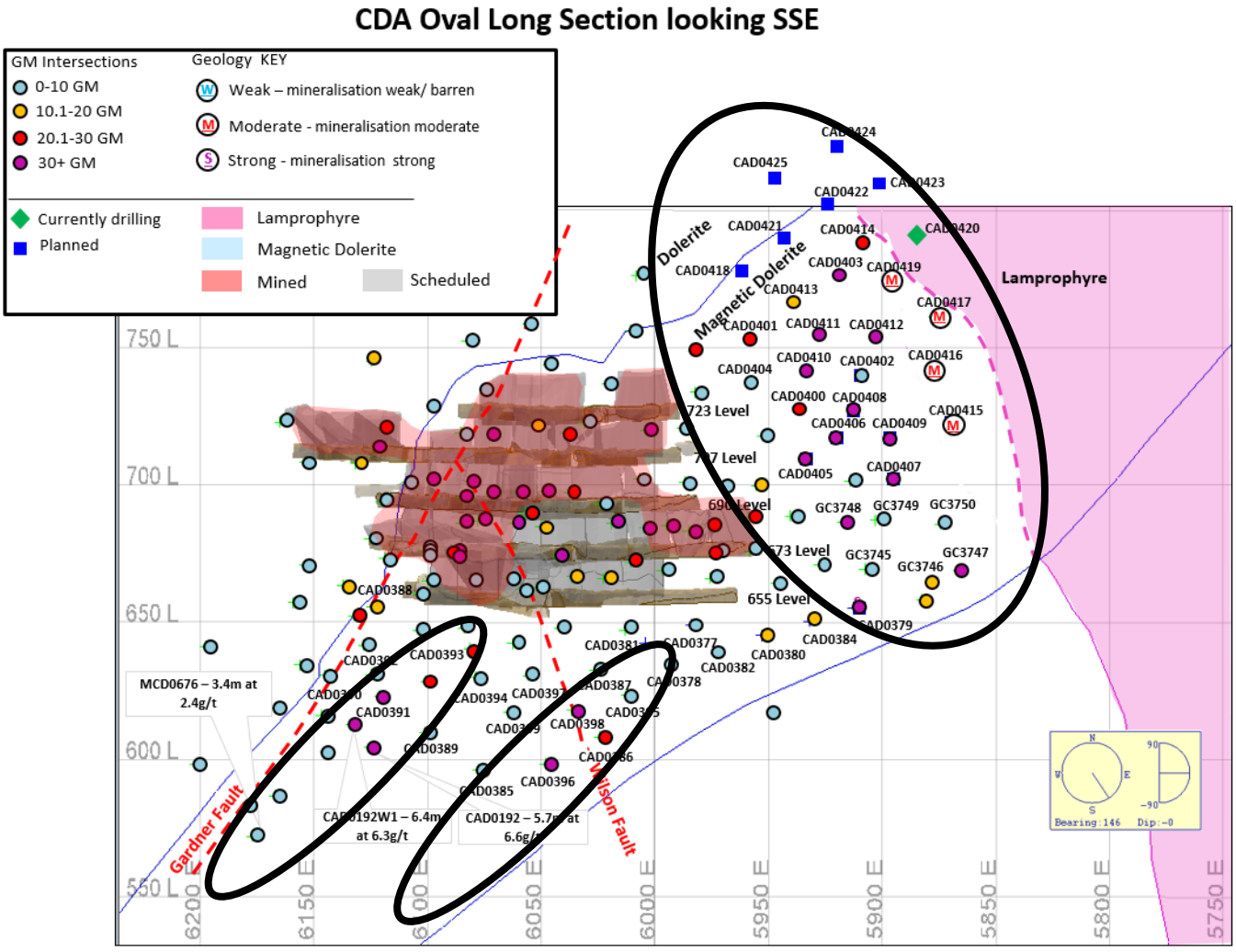

Figure 1: *Drilling at the CDA Oval long section looking to the SSE showing current ore development, stoped and planned stoping areas, planned drill holes, gram metre (GM) intercepts of completed holes from current program and historical drill holes and GM values.*

Waikato/Waikato South Open Pit – Resource In-fill and Extensional Drilling

Resource and exploration drilling across the Waikato South Resource area has now been completed, comprising 77 RC holes drilled for a total of 2,451m. The close-spaced program was designed to in-fill drill at 20m x 20m spacing within open pit shells developed from previous 80m x 40m spaced exploration drilling, with the aim of confirming the continuity of mineralisation and grade.

The first batch of assay results from this program, comprising 26 RC holes from the north-west end of the Waikato South Resource, returned encouraging results which demonstrate good continuity of mineralisation along strike.

Significant assay results received from this drilling to date include:

- 26m @ 1.21g/t Au from 1m (Hole SWRC0058);
- 24m @ 1.17g/t Au from 6m (Hole SWRC0057) - drill hole ended in 1m @ 4.7g/t and has been re-entered;
- 5m @ 1.95g/t Au from 18m (SWRC0045);
- 6m @ 1.72g/t Au from 40m (SWRC0049); and
- 7m @ 1.37g/t Au from 5m (SWRC0060).

Widths quoted are down-hole lengths and are close to true widths, figures may include up to 2m internal dilution.

These results highlight the potential of the Waikato South orebody and indicate the potential to expand the historical resource along strike between the Waikato and Waikato South prospects (see Figure 2). The next phase of drilling at the Waikato South prospect will focus on identifying and confirming the continuity of the mineralisation along the 1,000m strike length that currently defines the Waikato South prospect.

The Waikato South historical resource remains open to the north-west, the north-east and at depth, and offers significant extensional opportunities outside and below the current scoping study pits generated by SRK Consulting.

Further exploration drilling to test for Resource extensions and new mineralised zones is planned along poorly tested parts of the north-west trending magnetic high feature which forms the western limb of the Darlot Anticline and is host to the Waikato South orebody.

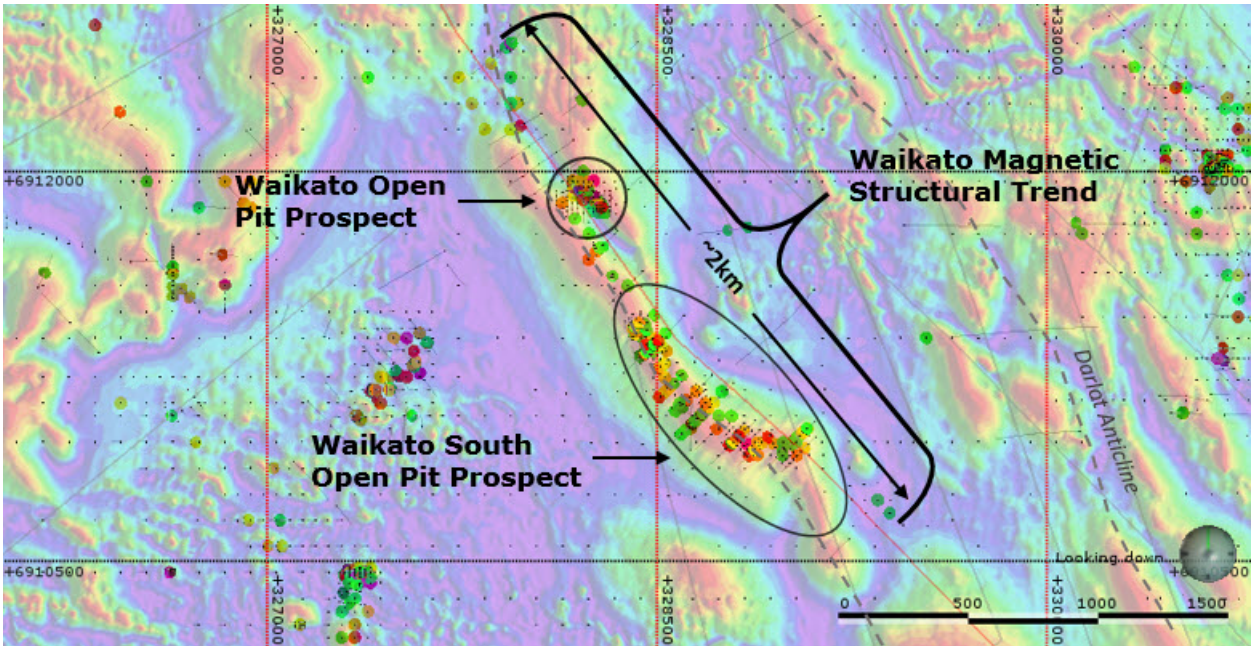

Figure 2: *Plan view of the high definition magnetics showing the Waikato and Waikato South open pit prospects located along the Waikato Magnetic Structural Trend showing historical and latest drilling.*

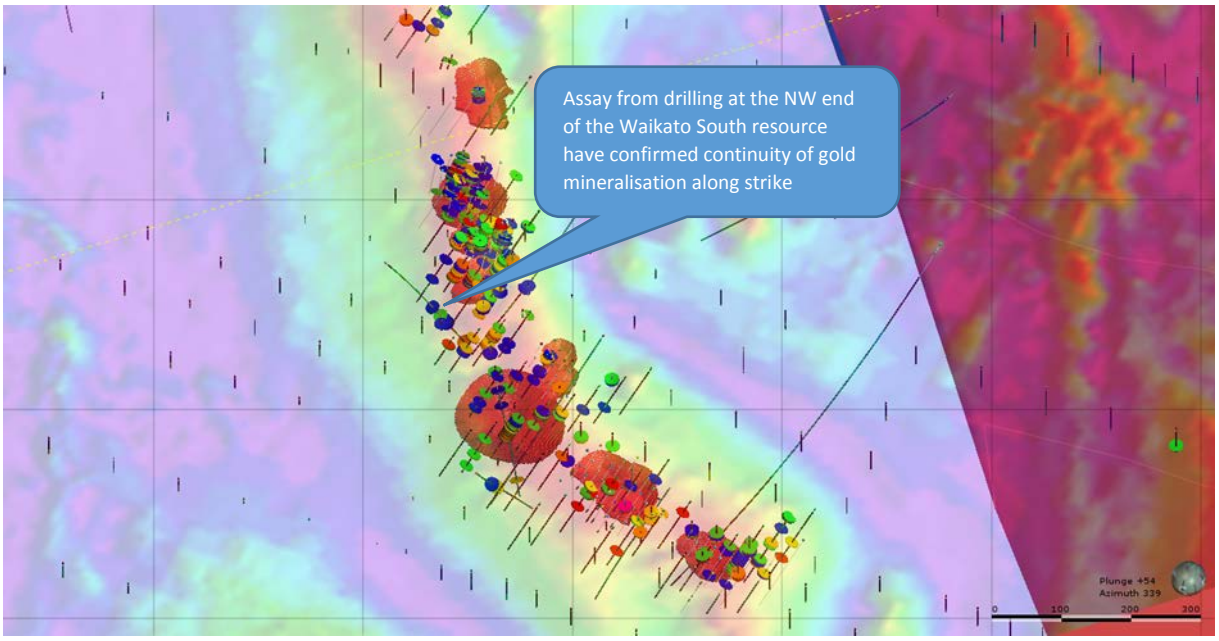

Figure 3: *Plan view showing close-up of the Waikato South Prospect along potential pit optimisations generated from the SRK review*

King of the Hills Project – Near Mine Exploration

Drilling at the King of the Hills (KOTH) underground operation has been designed to in-fill and extend the current Resource model.

Results received from the drilling to date have been very positive, delivering exceptionally high grades over narrow intervals, which is consistent with high-grade narrow vein structure observed over certain areas of the KOTH project.

Latest results from KOTH drilling include:

- 0.24m @ 927g/t Au from 103.96m (Hole KHRD0019 lode – New Zone)
- 0.8m @ 57.66g/t Au from 69m (Hole KHRD0026 lode – New Zone)
- 0.21m @ 26.4g/t Au from 35.92m (Hole KHRD0020 lode – Aggo Lode)
- 0.2m @ 22.9g/t Au from 11.37m (Hole KHRD0020 lode – River Run)
- 0.18m @ 12.2g/t Au from 7.65m (Hole KHRD0019 lode – River Run)
- 0.2m @ 11.35g/t Au from 244.43m (Hole KHRD0020 lode – New Zone)
- 0.2m @ 9.9g/t Au from 49m (Hole KHRD0026 lode – New Zone)
- 0.5m @ 7.53g/t Au from 121.81m (Hole KHRD0020 lode – Theon Lode)
- 1.19m @ 4.42g/t Au from 233.12m (Hole KHRD0020 lode – New Zone)

Widths quoted are down-hole lengths and are close to true widths.

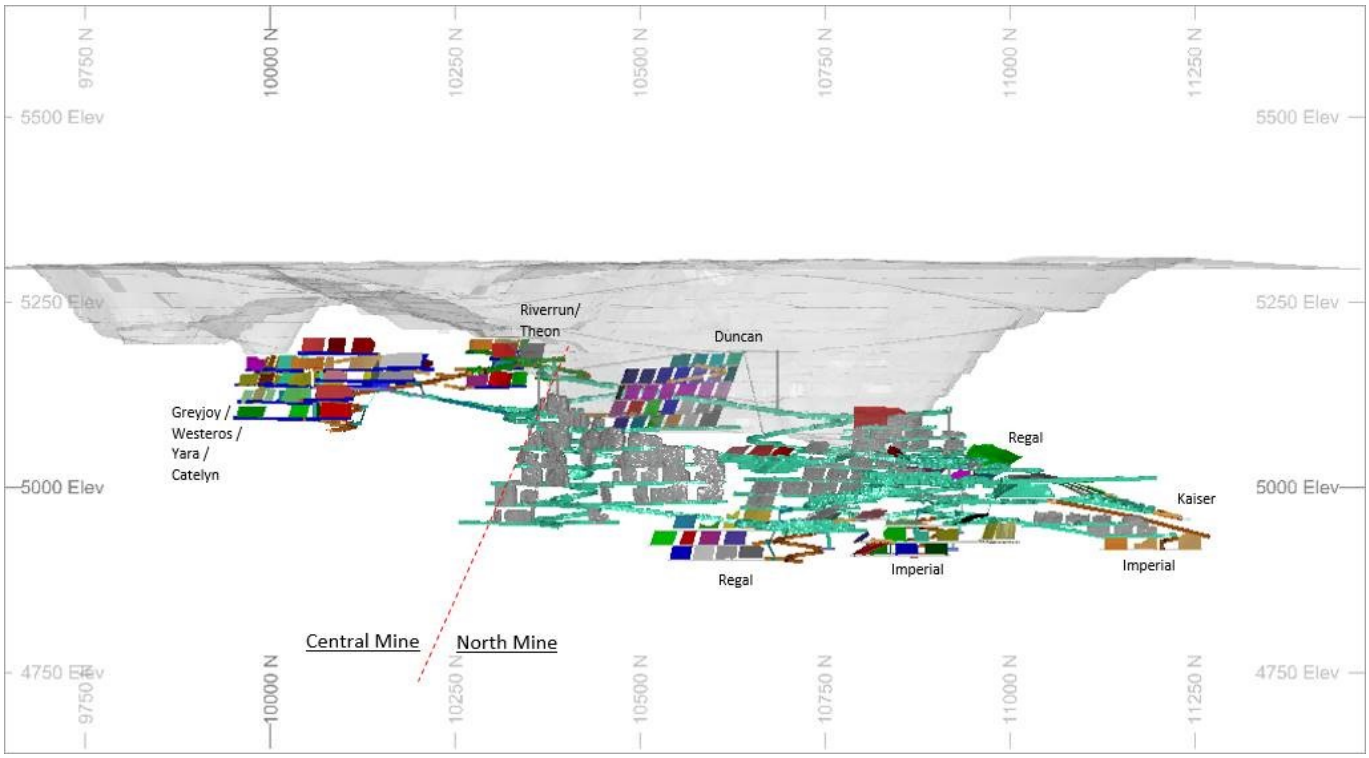

***Figure 4**. Long Section view looking east of the King of the Hill Deposit, illustrating the current pit, the North Mine underground workings and the proposed mine design for both the North and Central mining areas.*

Red 5 has successfully employed airleg mining at KOTH to extract high-grade mineralisation from within these vein structures. These results are therefore considered to be very positive for Resource growth and Reserve definition at KOTH, with over 170 mineralised veins currently being remodelled.

Darlot Gold Project – Regional Exploration

Waikato IP and SW Continuation of the Oval and Lords Faults

Exploration drill hole SWDD0041 was designed to test a 1.5km long, north-east trending IP chargeability zone proximal to the Waikato South target at Darlot, which is constrained within the south-west continuation of the Oval and Lords fault corridor which acts as the main structural control for the Centenary gold deposit located 2.5km to the north-east.

The drill hole was completed to an end-of-hole depth of 1000.5m, and successfully intersected the Oval and Lords fault structures at the anticipated depths predicted from fault surfaces modelled using the 3D seismic data, however these failed to carry significant gold mineralisation.

The source of the IP anomaly is now interpreted to be diagenetic pyrite clusters associated with volcaniclastic conglomerates. These generally lacked significant gold, however a small quartz-carbonate vein at ~970.8m with albite selvedges produced an anomaly 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 970m within polymictic volcaniclastic conglomerate (see Figure 5).

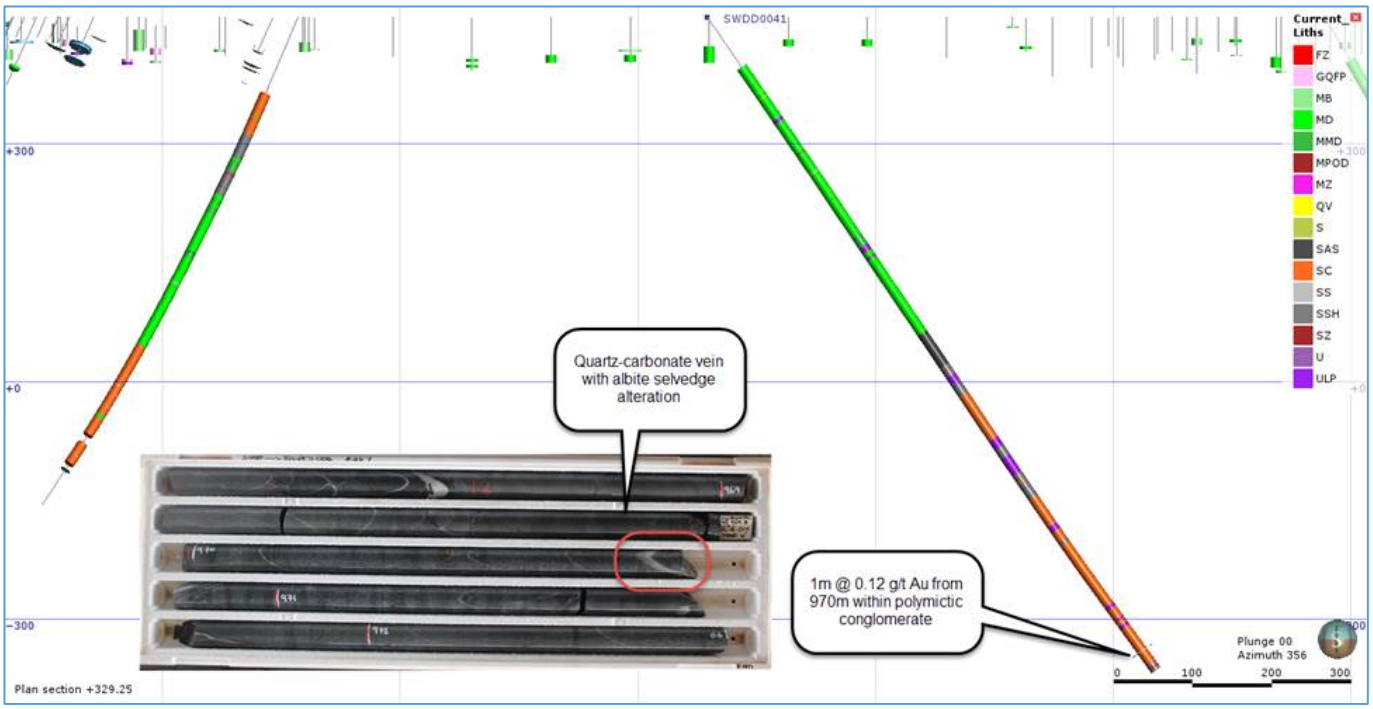

Figure 5: *Hole SWDD00041 showing quartz-carbonate vein at ~970.8m with albite selvedge's produced an anomaly 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 970m within polymictic volcaniclastic conglomerate*

Waikato Thrust Fault (modelled from 3D seismic data)

Exploration drill hole SWDD0040 was designed to test potential mineralisation on the interpreted Waikato Thrust fault which was modelled from 3D seismic data and was interpreted to represent a potential analogue or thrust repeat to the mineralised Darlot Thrust located approximately 1.5km to the north-east. Fault modelling and the subsequent extrapolation of the Waikato Thrust surface beyond the south-west extent of the 3D seismic survey area indicates that the fault trace at surface is spatially coincident with north-west trending gold mineralisation hosted in high magnetic response at Waikato and Waikato South.

This hole was completed to an end-of-hole depth of 745m, with assay results received for up to 424m (almost to the end of the non-magnetic dolerite). Despite intersecting strongly sheared and sericite altered siltstones and sandstones as well as magnetic dolerite with up to 5% pyrite stringers in the top ~350m, gold anomalism was not detected.

However, the drill hole did return encouraging results, notably the intersection of two broad alteration zones comprising pervasive albite + carb + sericite mineral assemblages hosted in strongly sheared felsic/ intermediate and interpreted mafic host rock. This type of structural and alteration setting is analogous to the Darlot-Centenary mineral system, and may indicate that the drill hole is at the margin of a mineralised ore system of similar characteristics. This theory is further supported by the close proximity of the Waikato and Waikato South gold orebodies located to the west and northwest of SWDD0040.

SWDD0040 was designed to intersect the interpreted Waikato thrust fault modelled from 3D seismic data at approximately 490 metres. At this depth, the drill hole intersected the top of a broad, intensely altered and sheared structural zone which extends down-hole to 680m. The shear zone is associated with mafic and felsic lithologies and is indicative of high strain deformation (shear fabrics and boudinaging is common throughout the interval) and large hydrothermal fluid flow (fuchsite reported) which has resulted in pervasive alteration and bleaching of the host rocks.

This broad intersection correlates well with the position of the interpreted Waikato Thrust structure and provides evidence and spatial confidence in structural interpretation and modelling using the 3D seismic data. Furthermore, the result provides strong evidence and support that the controls associated with the Waikato South orebody is a thrust repeat structure and potentially a Darlot analogue.

Modelling of the mineralisation indicates that the Waikato South orebody is controlled by a north-west striking and north-east dipping structure similar in orientation to the Waikato Thrust.

Additional exploration drilling further to the west and closer to the Waikato South orebody is required to increase the Company's understanding of the structural and mineralisation relationship between Waikato South orebody and the Waikato Thrust.

Figure 6: *Photo showing hole SWDD00040 between 487-491 metres. High strain deformation and pervasive alteration persists down to 680m. This zone is indicative of strong shear and high fluid flow.*

Figure 7: *Photo showing hole SWDD00040 between 491-496 metres. High strain deformation and pervasive alteration persists down to 680m. This zone is indicative of strong shear and high fluid flow.*

Figure 8: *Photo showing hole SWDD00040 between 496-501 metres. High strain deformation and pervasive alteration persists down to 680m. This zone is indicative of strong shear and high fluid flow.*

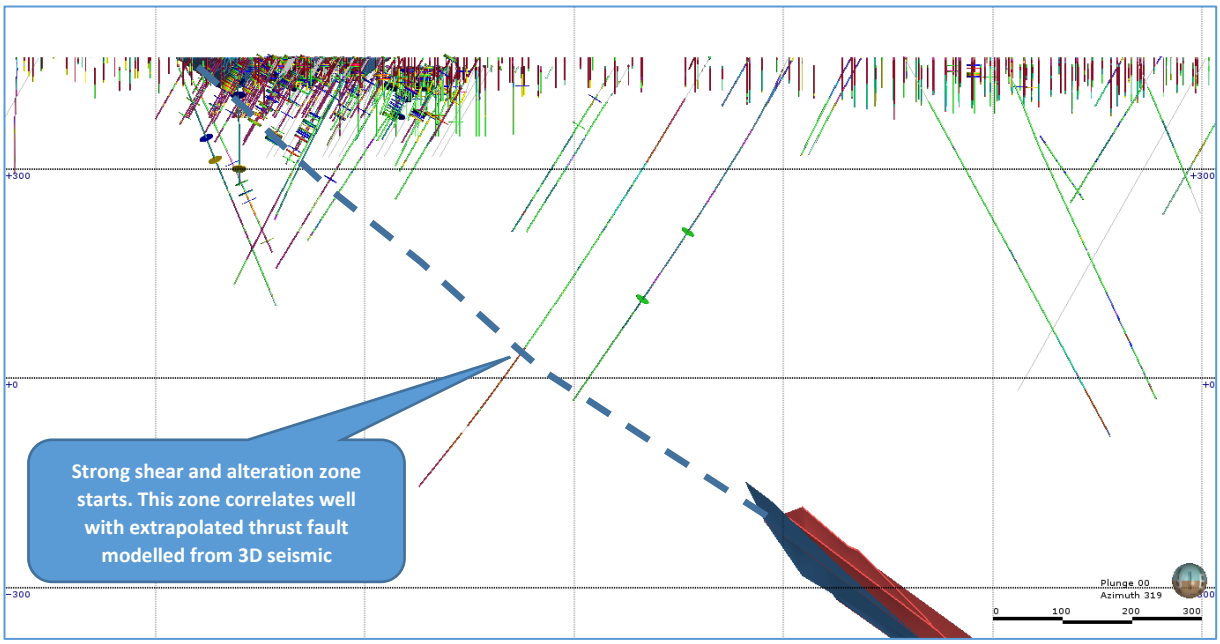

Figure 9*: Interpreted Waikato Thrust.*

ENDS

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About Red 5 Limited

Red 5 Limited (ASX: RED) is an Australian gold producer with an asset portfolio in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia comprising the operating Darlot Gold Mine and the King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project (Figure 10).

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

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

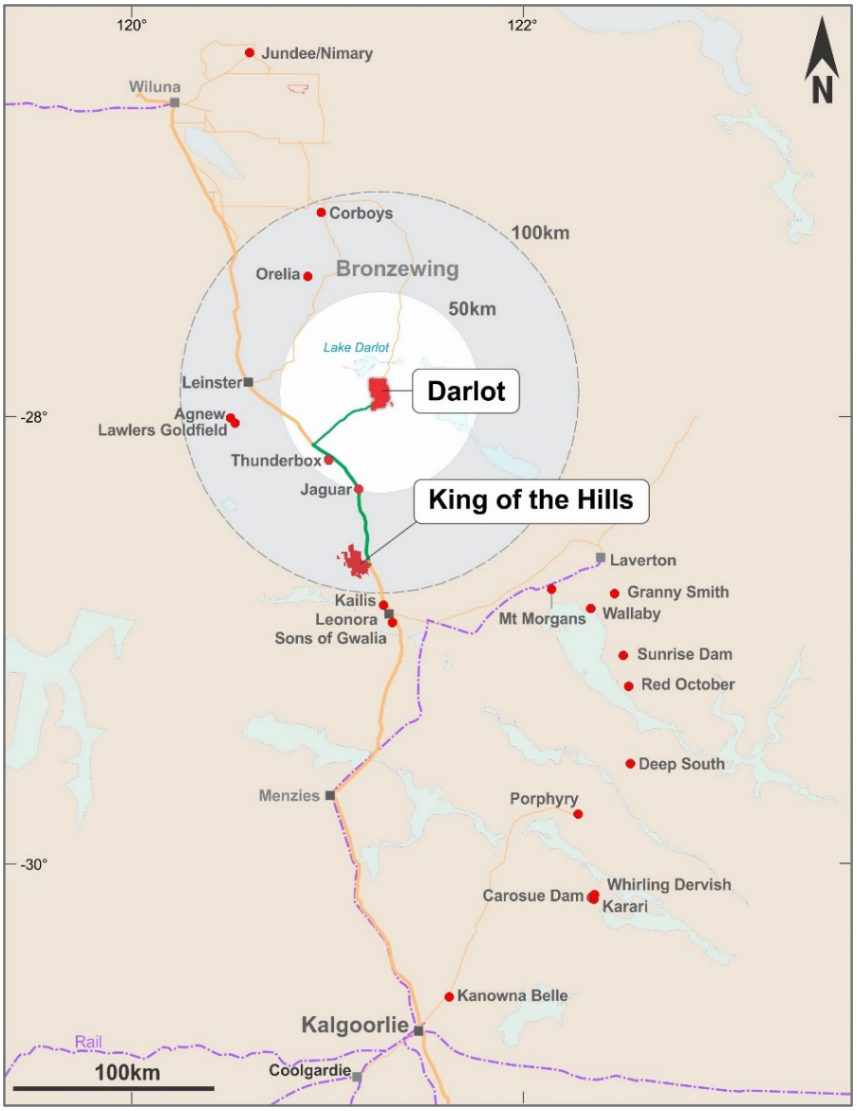


***Figure 10**: Red 5 Project locations in the Eastern Goldfields of WA.*

Competent Person's Statements

Exploration Results

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Byron Dumpleton, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (membership number 1598). Mr Dumpleton is a full-time employee of Red 5 Limited. Mr Dumpleton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity

being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Dumpleton consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his 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

Darlot Gold Mine – Significant Assays for CDA Oval Underground Drilling

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

Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Collar Location
CAD0377	5957	4605	680	-15	325	136	O678 SP
CAD0378	5957	4605	680	-19	328	163	O678 SP
CAD0379	5957	4605	680	-12	295	133	O678 SP
CAD0380	5957	4605	680	-16	313	142	O678 SP
CAD0381A	5957	4605	680	-17	333	147	O678 SP
CAD0382	5957	4605	680	-18	321	152	O678 SP
CAD0384	5957	4605	680	-14	304	137	O678 SP
CAD0400	5958	4605	683	39	273	81	O678 SP
CAD0401	5958	4605	683	64	266	87	O678 SP
CAD0402	5958	4605	683	37	251	99	O678 SP
CAD0403	5956	4601	683	57	233	115	O678 SP
CAD0404	5958	4605	683	52	288	78	O678 SP
CAD0405	5957	4605	682	22	285	80	O678 SP
CAD0406	5957	4605	682	27	270	88	O678 SP
CAD0407	5957	4605	681	12	266	102	O678 SP
CAD0408	5958	4605	683	33	260	90	O678 SP
CAD0409	5957	4605	682	23	259	100	O678 SP
CAD0410	5958	4605	683	50	259	87	O678 SP
CAD0411	5956	4601	683	54	248	100	O678 SP
CAD0412	5956	4601	682	45	243	110	O678 SP
CAD0413	5956	4601	684	65	243	100	O678 SP
CAD0414	5956	4601	683	56	222	133	O678 SP

Table 2 CDA Oval significant assays report in this announcement

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
Oval Main Zone					
CAD0377	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Oval Main Lode: No mineralisation present
CAD0378	140.8	6.9	2.9	0.1	Oval Main Lode: No mineralisation present
CAD0379	116.5	20.7	12.0	3.5	Oval Main Zone
CAD0380	115.0	9.9	3.8	4.7	Oval Main Lode: MZ in FWL of Oval Fault Zone (none in HWL)
CAD0381A	134.6	0.7	0.3	5.0	Oval Main Lode
CAD0382	144.0	3.0	2.3	0.3	Oval Main Zone
CAD0384	121.9	15.4	7.0	1.5	Oval Main Zone
CAD0400	64.5	7.3	5.0	5.7	Oval Main Zone (MZ in HWL & FWL with barren FZ in between)
CAD0401	70.5	5.6	5.0	5.5	Oval Main Zone
CAD0402	83.4	1.2	1.0	7.8	Oval Main Zone
CAD0403	85.3	16.3	9.0	13.2	Oval FZ Mineralisation (Total Zone is **44.5m at 21.8g/t but includes 7.65m at 0.64 between FW and Main zone**) based on down hole lengths.
CAD0404	63.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	Oval Main Zone - Mostly stoped out by ULP
CAD0405	62.7	5.4	4.5	7.2	Oval Main Lode: MZ in FWL of Oval Fault Zone (none in HWL)
CAD0406	67.7	5.3	4.5	49.8	Oval Main Lode Zone (**Total zone is 11.3m at 29.9g/t with 2.2m at 0.18g/t of waste seperating FW and Main Zone) Also contains two 0.4m zones of core loss, based on down hole lengths.**
CAD0407	86.0	5.8	5.0	10.0	Oval Main Zone

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
CAD0408	69.7	5.8	4.5	28.4	Oval Main Zone
CAD0409	79.4	7.2	5.0	24.5	Oval Main Zone
CAD0410	64.6	9.1	7.5	7.8	Oval Main Lode Zone (Inc 4.1m at 15.3g/t)
CAD0411	76.9	9.7	7.5	5.9	Oval Main Lode Zone (excluding VG SFA -MC414450 - Total zone through to Oval FZ HW = **31.9m at 9.5g/t Including 4.87m at 0.85g/t waste between FW and Main zone**). Based on down hole lengths.
CAD0412	80.5	12.8	9.0	68.1	Oval Main Zone and FW Zone together (inc 8 assays over 50g/t through zone).
CAD0413	78.7	6.7	4.0	4.0	Oval Main Zone **(Total Zone is 40.3m at 7.0 including 3.5m at 0.04g/t waste and 14.6m waste at 0.4g/t). Based on down hole lengths.**
CAD0414	104.4	4.6	4.0	6.1	Oval Main Lode Zone
Oval footwall / hangingwall lodes					
CAD0377	88.1	9.6	3.0	1.1	New footwall lode: thin weak FWL MZ veins
CAD0378	78.3	5.0	3.5	1.2	New footwall MZ thin weak FWL MZ veins
CAD0379	102.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	Oval FW splay
CAD0380	147.1	1.8	0.7	2.5	New hangingwall lode (shear hosted, flat Oval HWL shear?)
CAD0381A	76.3	12.7	4.3	0.4	New footwall lode: thin weak FWL MZ veins
CAD0382	85.9	0.3	0.3	3.8	New Foot Wall lode
CAD0384	106.0	4.5	2.0	3.9	Oval FW splay
CAD0401	48.1	1.2	1.0	18.8	New footwall lode: thin weak FWL MZ veins
CAD0402	72.0	0.3	0.2	38.1	New Narrow Footwall lode
CAD0402	61.1	0.3	0.2	73.6	New Narrow Footwall lode
CAD0403	57.1	20.5	14.0	36.6	Oval FW Mineralisation
CAD0404	43.5	4.0	3.1	15.0	New Zone of Footwall lodes + ULP
CAD0406	62.1	3.4	2.0	19.8	New Footwall lode
CAD0408	58.5	1.9	1.3	2.1	Oval FW Splay MZ
CAD0410	48.3	7.3	4.0	7.5	FW veining (inc 2.6m at 10.7g/t)
CAD0411	61.6	10.5	6.0	21.9	FW veining (Total zone through to Oval FZ HW = 31.9m at 9.5g/t excl VG assay). Down hole length.
CAD0412	61.9	3.9	2.5	2.8	Oval FW Splay structure
CAD0412	69.3	8.9	6.0	4.7	Oval FW veins bulked together
CAD0412	50.8	1.8	1.5	39.0	Oval FW splay MZ
CAD0413	58.3	13.2	9.0	18.4	Oval FW Zone (including 3.5m at 0.04g/t waste)
CAD0414	61.5	16.7	12.0	5.7	FW veining (inc 5.3m at 12.9g/t)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the CDA Oval Resource Exploration results – Darlot Gold Mine

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference. • Refer to section "*Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*" and "*Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*" for Sampling techniques.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Centenary Depth Analogue Oval (CDA Oval) area includes diamond drilling (DD). Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery, however the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done form time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DD core is cut by a getoech field assistant. • The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Primary assaying of face samples and DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• CDA Oval is a recently discovered deposit within Darlot Gold Mine, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at CDA Oval. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in CDA Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Centenary. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• CDA Oval was drilled by a combination of underground diamond holes and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential

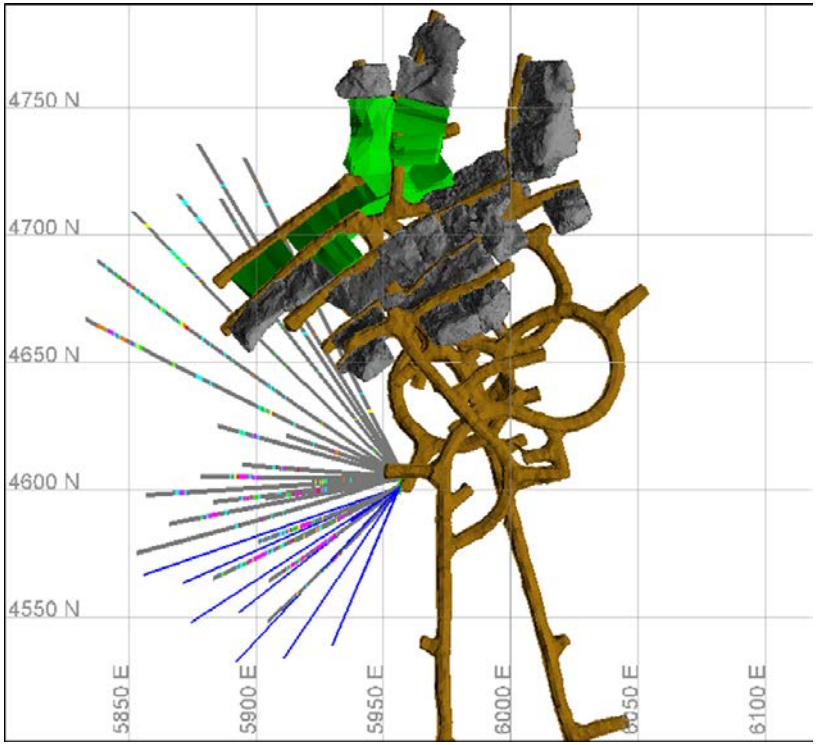
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • ALS Kalgoorlie organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

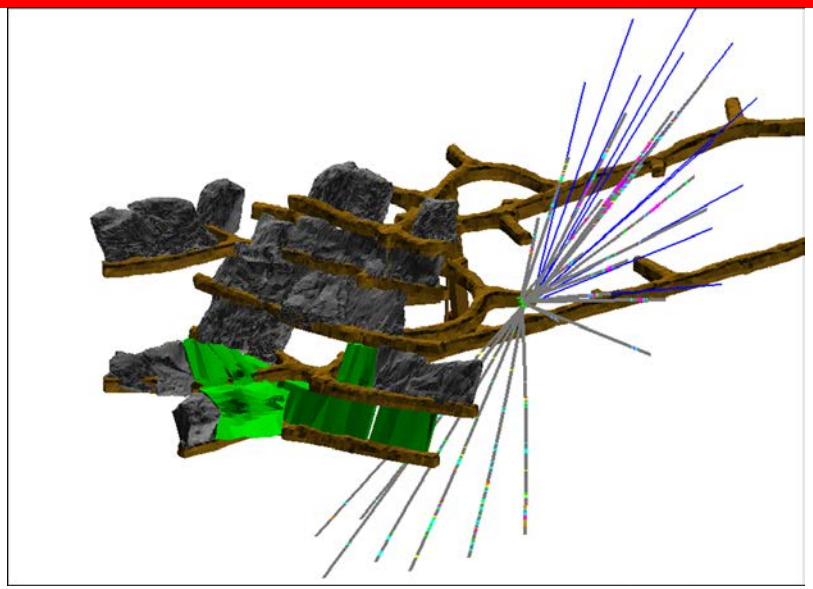
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• CDA Oval is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited which 100% is owned by Red 5 Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required, and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• CDA Oval is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • CDA Oval was discovered in 2015, and underground development commenced in 2016. Mining has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 139 Diamond drill holes (54,704.42 m), (including 23 RCDD holes), and 148 face samples (773.34 m) support the Mineral Resource announced in December 2017. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The CDA Oval deposit is located approximately 0.5 km east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 470 m and 1,200 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the CDA Oval mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 25° with the Main Oval structure dipping at around 45° to the NW. The CDA Oval deposit also encompasses the Twelfth man and Burswood fault structures which are similar to the Oval and dip at ~70° to the NW too. The recent mining history of the CDA Oval area and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results have been calculated using weighted average length method. No grade cuts have been applied. • If a small zone of high grade is used this has been outlined in the comments section of the reported values. Note due to the type of mineralization high grade values are common over narrow intervals. • No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation typically dips to the NW between ~5° and 25°. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the CDA Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below:  • Oblique view representing the CDA Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas for mining.
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.*	• CDA Oval is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • A report from 2017 on metallurgical test-work done by ALS AMMTEC for the CDA Oval lodes suggested that a recovery of 91% was achievable based on the sample composites provided by the Darlot Geology department. • Samples were tested for bulk density using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
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.*	• CDA Oval is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.

Appendix 2

King of the Hills – Significant Assays for Underground Drilling

Table 1 King of the Hills drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Drill location
KHRD0019	50422.751	10387.911	5145.295	-3	213	135	C 5140 DP
KHRD0020	50424.201	10384.107	5145.784	7	201	255	C 5140 DP
KHRD0026	50498.163	10716.238	5094.123	-39	106	305.8	W5095 SP
KHRD0053	50551.292	10376.538	5097.283	41.5	243	143	E5095 RAW
KHRD0054	50551.235	10376.514	5097.18	30.5	243	134	E5095 RAW
KHRD0055	50551.202	10374.736	5097.173	40	227	136	E5095 RAW
KHRD0056	50551.25	10376.556	5097.041	21	258	137	E5095 RAW
KHRD0057	50551.145	10374.684	5096.992	21.5	233.5	129	E5095 RAW
KHRD0069	50388.473	10336.734	5165.74	-13.5	224	55	C DECLINE

Table 2 King of the Hills significant assays report in this announcement

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
KHRD0019	7.65	0.18	0.18	12.2	River Run
KHRD0019	103.96	0.24	0.24	927	New Zone
KHRD0019	112.85	0.2	0.2	2.59	Theon Lode
KHRD0020	11.37	0.2	0.2	22.9	River Run
KHRD0020	35.92	0.21	0.21	26.4	Aggo Lode
KHRD0020	121.81	0.51	0.5	7.53	Theon Lode
KHRD0020	22.65	0.24	0.24	3.76	New Zone
KHRD0020	233.12	1.19	1.19	4.42	New Zone
KHRD0020	244.43	0.2	0.2	11.35	New Zone
KHRD0026	49	0.2	0.2	9.9	New Zone
KHRD0026	69	0.8	0.8	57.66	New Zone
KHRD0026	138.75	0.55	0.55	3.64	New Zone
KHRD0026	153.36	0.49	0.49	4.78	New Zone
KHRD0026	251.85	1.35	1.2	0.09	Regal
KHRD0053	20.36	0.94	0.7	14.15	New Zone
KHRD0053	61	1.17	1	8.43	New Zone
KHRD0053	92.73	0.5	0.3	9.6	Gilly Lode
KHRD0053	132.64	0.5	0.3	11.85	River Run
KHRD0054	19	0.47	0.4	12.9	New Zone
KHRD0054	25.83	1.17	1	7.53	New Zone
KHRD0054	46.44	0.44	0.4	4.96	To be Logged
KHRD0054	88.55	0.2	0.2	4.68	Gilly Lode
KHRD0054	117.59	0.41	0.35	5.77	River Run
KHRD0055	18	0.85	0.7	3.61	To be Logged
KHRD0055	85.2	0.39	0.35	2.35	Gilly Lode
KHRD0055	122	1.54	1.1	3.68	River Run
KHRD0056	57.59	0.29	0.2	7.32	New Zone
KHRD0056	89.73	0.6	0.45	2.53	Gilly Lode
KHRD0056	134.69	0.31	0.25	5.42	River Run
KHRD0057	69.86	0.26	0.2	5.54	Gilly Lode
KHRD0057	108.31	0.43	0.37	3.07	River Run
KHRD0069	44.77	0.23	0.2	5.96	Theon Lode

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples.. Drill hole data have unique drill hole IDs. • Diamond core is NQ2, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1.2 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data reported for the King of the Hills area is diamond drilling (DD). • Underground DDH is NQ2.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Red 5 central database. Sample recoveries calculated. All drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. QAQC procedures as per industry standard. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade or a high grade certified reference material (CRM). Barren quartz flushes are requested when high grade results are expected. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good.
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.*	• Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	geotechnical RQD's). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 metres. Minimum sample interval is 0.2 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Some of the drill holes are sampled as whole core with main mineralized zones half cut. DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DD core is cut by a geology field assistant. • The sampling protocols for both DD are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of the DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• If core samples with significant intersections are logged then Senior Geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at CDA Oval. • All data at KoTH is stored in an SQL relational database format and software. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken

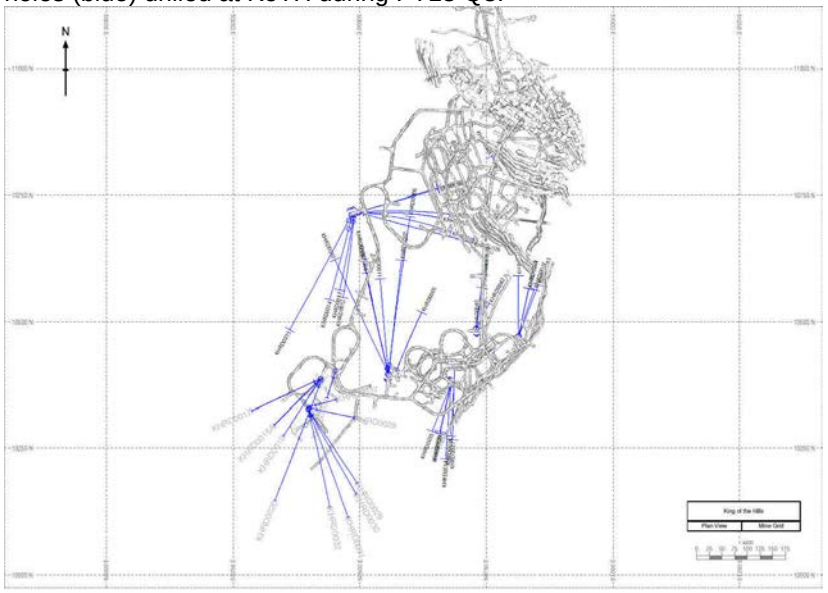
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. A local mine grid system (King of the Hills) is used. It is rotated 25.89 degrees east of MGA_GDA94 Zone 51, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. 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 • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the drill and mine planning.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in KOTH ranges up to 80x80m, which is reduced to nominal 20x20m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for KOTH. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• KOTH was drilled by underground diamond holes. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon future Mineral Resource estimations was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, KOTH is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Site base geologist organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at KOTH. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

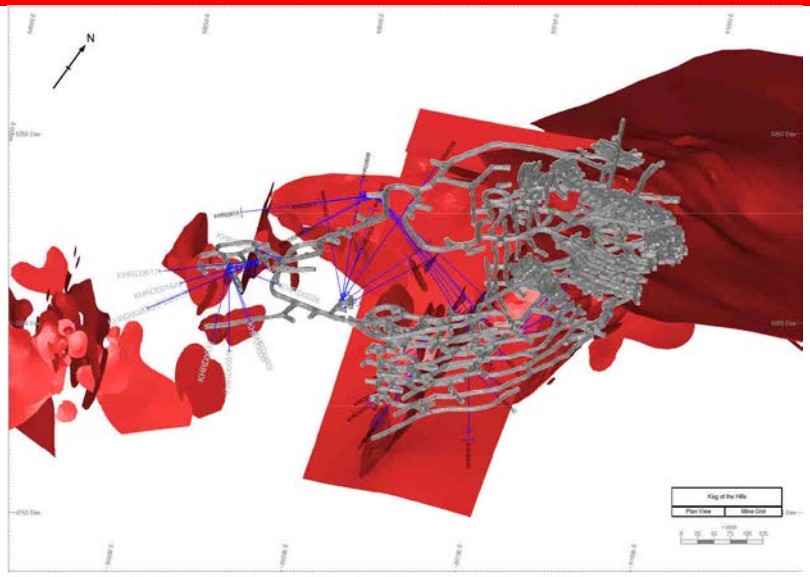
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The King of the Hill pit and near mine exploration are located on M37/67, M37/76, M37/90, M37/201 and M37/248 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining leases are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty. • Mining leases M37/67, M37/76, M37/201 and M37/248 are subject to a mortgage with 'PT Limited'. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining leases and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for or determined across these mining leases. However, an agreement for Heritage Protection between St Barbara Mines Ltd and the Wutha People still applies. • Lodged aboriginal heritage site (Place ID: 1741), which is an Other Heritage Place referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located in M37/90..
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The King of the Hills prospect was mined sporadically from 1898-1918. Modern exploration in the Leonora area was triggered by the discovery of the Habour Lights and Tower Hill prospects in the early 1980s, with regional mapping indicating the King of the Hills prospect area was worthy of further investigation. • Various companies (Esso, Ananconda, BP Minerals. Kulim) carried out sampling, mapping and drilling activities delineating gold mineralisation. Kulim mined two small open pits in JV with Sons of Gwalia during 1986 and 1987. Arboynne took over Kulim's interest and outlined a new resource while Mount Edon carried out exploration on the surrounding tenements. Mining commenced but problems lead to Mount Edon acquiring the whole project area from Kulim, leading to the integration of the King of the Hills, KOTH West and KOTH Extended into the Tarmoola Project. Pacmin bought out Mount Edon and were subsequently taken over by Sons of Gwalia. • In 2001 Sons of Gwalia acquired the Tarmoola mine from PacMin and continued mining until it was bought by St Barbara in 2005. King of The Hills is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted quartz vein sets within a hosting granodiorite stock and pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is thought to have occurred within a brittle/ductile shear zone with the main thrust shear zone forming the primary conduit for the mineralising fluids. Pre-existing quartz veining and brittle fracturing of the granite created a network of second order conduits for mineralising fluids. • Gold appears as free particles or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late stage fractures.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the tables preceding this Table 1 document - King of the Hills – Significant Assays for Underground Drilling.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values*	• Exploration results have been calculated using weighted average length method. No grade cuts have been applied. Minimum value use is 0.5 g/t Au. Internal dilution up to 1m may be used. • If a small zone of high grade is used this has been outlined in the comments section of the reported values. Note due to the type of mineralization high grade values are common over narrow intervals. • No metal equivalents are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length and true width. True width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode in most cases are known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Diagram below: Plan view of the current KoTH UG workings (grey) and the UG holes (blue) drilled at KoTH during FY18 Q3:  • Diagram below: Oblique view showing completed holes (blue) drilled during FY18 Q3 with the current KoTH UG workings (grey) and the current interpreted lodes:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas for mining narrow long hole open stoping methods. Minimum planned stoping widths are between 1.0 to 1.5 metres.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Aerial photography, geotechnical drilling, petrological studies, ground magnetics, metallurgical test-work and whole rock geochemistry have been completed by various companies over the history of the deposit. • Seismic and gravity surveys were carried out in 2003 and 2004 in an effort to identify controls on the mineralisation. Preliminary results indicated that the Tarmoola granite has a base and that mafics exist below this. The reporting was not completed due to Sons of Gwalia entering into administration. • St Barbara completed an extended gravity survey from the previous one that was successful in delineating the granite/greenstone contact and mapped poorly tested extensions to known mineralised trends.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Red 5 Limited is currently reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations provided from the purchase of KoTH from Saracen with drilling currently design to test the next one to two year mine plan for UG. Red 5 are also designing drilling to test the interpreted low grade mineralization not publically reported and its potential for heap leaching. • No diagrams have been issued to show the proposed drilling plans for the KoTH resource.

Appendix 3

Darlot Gold Mine – Significant Assays for Surface Darlot Drilling (Waikato Trend)

Table 1 Waikato Trend drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Collar Location
SWRC0045	328406	6911420	460	-60	225	40	Waikato Sth
SWRC0049	328434	6911419	460	-60	225	52	Waikato Sth
SWRC0058	328475	6911322	460	-60	225	65	Waikato Sth
SWRC0057	328505	6911349	460	-60	225	94	Waikato Sth
SWRC0060	328503	6911321	460	-60	225	27	Waikato Sth

Table 2 Waikato Trend significant assays report in this announcement

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
SWRC0045	18	5	5	1.948	Waikato Sth
SWRC0049	40	6	6	1.715	Waikato Sth
SWRC0058	1	26	26	1.21	Waikato Sth
SWRC0057	1	24	24	1.17	Waikato Sth
SWRC0060	5	7	7	1.37	Waikato Sth

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Waikato Trend Exploration results – Darlot Gold Mine

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples taken from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Samples are collected via industry standard cone splitter at 1m metre intervals and collected in numbered calico bags. Average weight of the sample is between 2 to 3kg per sample collected. Sample rejects for the 1 metre interval is collected in plastic bags. Diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference. • Refer to section "*Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*" and "*Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*" for Sampling techniques.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The drill techniques used for Waikato Trend drilling is from reverse circulating (RC) and diamond drilling. Results reported are from RC drilling using a face sample bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery, however the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done form

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DD core is cut by a getoech field assistant. • The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below for RC: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below for diamond: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of face samples and DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by GPS. All recent drill holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Surface topography for near mine is from survey drones and LIDAR data with regional topographic control based on digital elevation models from satellite imagery and surveyed drill collar positions. Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing for the Waikato Trend drilling is from 20 x 20 for resource infill to 160 x 80 along strike of the Waikato Trend to single drill positions. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for resource development on the Waikato Trend. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the*	• The orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit

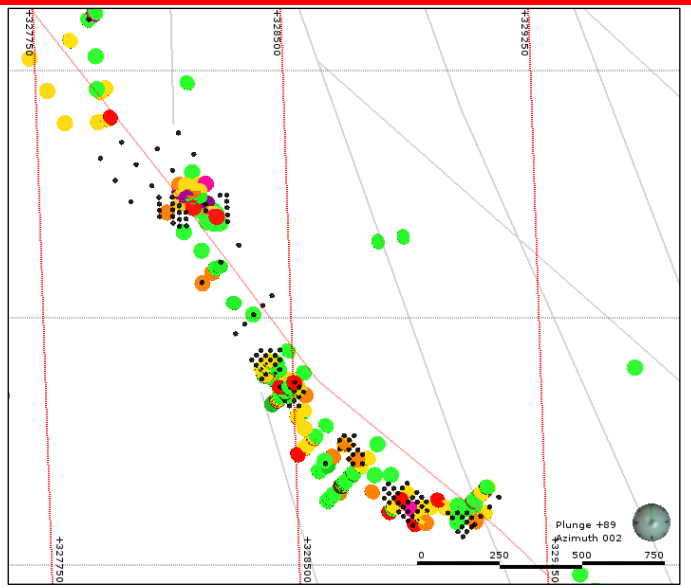
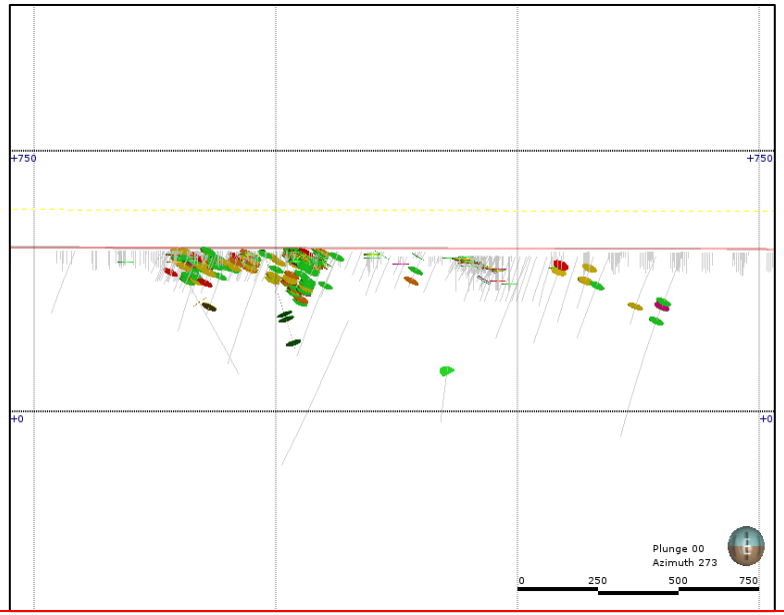
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	type. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • ALS Kalgoorlie organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling of Aircore, RC and core cutting at Darlot. Routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review sample chips, core logging and sampling practices conducted by the Geologist and/or Geology Assistant. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Current Waikato Trend drilling is covered by mining lease M37/252 M37/608, M37/320 and M37/393 which are managed by Darlot Mining Company Limited of which 100% is owned by Red 5 Limited. The southern portion of the trend comprises mining lease M37/320 and M37393 and two JV agreements, formally titled the Darlot South A JV (refers to M37/320) and the Darlot South B JV (refers to M37/393) are in place. The Darlot South "A" And "B" JV agreement is held between the Darlot Mining Company, PanAust Limited and Robert Albert Lawrence with interest of 83.5, 16% and 0.5% respectively. • Current rentals and minimum expenditure has been meet. There are agreement of free carry until mining proposal is lodged in place which pertain to the Darlot South A JV and Darlot South B JV. A 2.5% royalty for all gold sold is payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Waikato Trend is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • Waikato mineralisation is currently interpreted to be a repeat thrust located in the footwall of the Darlot Thrust.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• Drill hole information from Waikato Trend drill programs, predominantly RC with diamond core tails used for hole the Waikato IP and Waikato Thrust targets. Hole details and locations are summarised in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation typically dips to the NW between ~5° and 25°. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view of drilling in the Waikato area shown below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Sectional view of drilling in the Waikato area shown below: 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or*	• Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	for mining.
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.*	• CDA Oval is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • A report from 2017 on metallurgical test-work done by ALS AMMTEC for the CDA Oval lodes suggested that a recovery of 91% was achievable based on the sample composites provided by the Darlot Geology department. • Samples were tested for bulk density using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
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.*	• CDA Oval is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.