

18 December 2019

Deeper drilling at King of the Hills confirms gold mineralisation extending 500m from current Resource

Proof-of-concept Resource extension drilling confirms gold mineralisation 500m down plunge of the current Resource model, with a broad mineralised intercept of 204.3m @ 1.0g/t Au and higher-grade intercepts of 29.7m @ 2.5g/t Au and 9.6m @ 3.9g/t Au

- A three-hole “proof of concept” drill program has been undertaken to follow-up the mineralisation identified in historical drill holes (TARD series) targeting extensions down plunge to the north of the current 3.11Moz Resource model at the King of the Hills (KOTH) project.
- Results from the second hole of the program, KHRD0352 have confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation 500m down plunge of the existing Resource, with broad mineralisation confirming the Inferred section of the Resource model with intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) including^{1,2}:
 - 204.3m @ 1.0g/t Au (185.1m-389.4m), (inside Resource model from 185.1m to 341m)
 - 77.0m @ 1.0g/t Au (536.0m-613.0m), (outside Resource model)
- KHRD0352 also delivered higher-grade intercepts including¹:
 - 29.7m @ 2.5g/t Au (201.2m-230.9m), incl. 10.8m @ 5.8g/t Au (inside the current Inferred Resource)
 - 36.1m @ 2.0g/t Au (329.9m-366.0m), incl. 6.7m @ 2.6g/t Au (outside the Resource model)
 - 21.8m @ 2.2g/t Au (591.4m-601.0m), incl. 9.6m @ 3.9g/t Au (outside the Resource model)
 - 15.5m @ 1.3g/t Au (609.5m-619.0m), incl. 9.5m @ 2.0g/t Au (outside the Resource model)
 - 10.4m @ 2.4g/t Au (707.1m-717.5m), incl. 0.9m @ 22.6g/t Au, (outside Resource model)
- Hole KHRD0352 has also confirmed that mineralised stockwork has penetrated at least 70 metres into the granodiorite from the granodiorite-ultramafic contact.
- Results from the first hole in the program, KHRD0278, were announced on 17 October 2019 and included assays of 16.0m @ 1.2g/t Au (204.0m-220.0m), incl. 0.3m @ 29.3g/t Au.
- The third hole in the program, KHRD0320 is completed with assays pending, however hole KHRD0352 is believed to have the strongest mineralisation in this program.
- All holes confirm that mineralisation continues down plunge along the margins of the granodiorite-ultramafic contact.
- Underground drilling continues at KOTH, with three underground diamond drilling rigs currently engaged on the 85,000 metre program to be completed in FY20.

1. Note: No top-cut applied. Refer to Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2 for summary information, drill-hole collar locations, orientations, significant assays (including individual high-grade assays $\geq 10\text{g/t Au}$ in Tables 3), and reporting parameters used. Intercept lengths are reported as ‘down-hole’ lengths, not true widths.

2. Note: broad mineralisation calculation includes down hole lengths up to 14.2m with grades $< 0.3\text{g/t}$.

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MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Red 5 Managing Director, Mark Williams, said the ongoing success of the proof-of-concept program in confirming the presence of gold mineralisation extending “down the nose” of the granodiorite contact margin, highlighted the outstanding growth potential of the KOTH orebody.

“While most of our activities are currently focused on expanding and increasing the confidence of the 1.11 million ounce underground Resource, mostly located below the historical open pit at King of the Hills, we believe there is also potential for additional Resource growth within other areas of the perimeter margins of the granodiorite-ultramafic contact – which measures over 12km.

“This initial drill program, comprising three holes, is designed to test a ‘proof-of-concept’ that gold mineralisation continues ‘down the nose’ of the contact. The second hole KHRD0352 confirms the presence of gold mineralisation a further 500m down plunge of the current Resource model, with mineralisation extending 70 metres into the granodiorite.

“This has significant potential for the longer-term growth opportunities available at KOTH, which will be pursued in due course with the Final Feasibility Study currently underway on the existing Resource and Reserve area,” he said.

Red 5 Limited (“Red 5” or “the Company”) (ASX: RED) advises that underground exploration drilling continues to confirm the potential for Resource extensions at the King of the Hills (KOTH) gold mine in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

Drill-hole KHRD0352 was drilled to target previously reported high-grade historical ‘TARD’ exploration results. It has returned results over 500m down plunge of the current Resource model, with broad mineralised intercepts including:

- 204.3m @ 1.0g/t Au (185.1m-389.4m), including 1.8m @ 5.9g/t Au (inside Resource model from 185.1m to approximately 341m, with the remainder outside)
- 77.0m @ 1.0g/t Au (536.0m-613.0m), including 2.5m @ 6.2g/t Au, (outside Resource model)
- 10.4m @ 2.4g/t Au (707.1m-717.5m), including 0.9m @ 22.6g/t Au (outside Resource model)

In addition, the hole also delivered higher-grade intercepts including:

- 29.7m @ 2.5g/t Au (201.2m-230.9m), incl. 10.8m @ 5.78g/t Au (inside the current Inferred Resource)
- 36.1m @ 2.0g/t Au (329.9m-366.0m), incl. 6.7m @ 2.58g/t Au (outside the Resource model)
- 21.8m @ 2.2g/t Au (591.4m-601.0m), incl. 9.6m @ 3.93g/t Au (outside the Resource model)
- 15.5m @ 1.3g/t Au (609.5m-619.0m), incl. 9.5m @ 1.98g/t Au (outside the Resource model)
- 10.4m @ 2.4g/t Au (707.1m-717.5m), incl. 0.9m @ 22.60g/t Au, (outside Resource model)

Hole KHRD0352 was drilled 400m to the north of the mineralisation targeted by Red 5’s previously-reported drill hole KHRD0278 (see ASX announcement 17 October 2019). The last hole in the program, KHRD0320, has been completed with assays pending.

The result further enhances the potential to extend the Resource area at KOTH and highlights the northerly plunge of the granodiorite intrusive margins as a compelling Resource extension target.

Follow-up drilling will continue to focus on this area, with the aim of further defining the area between the historical TARD series of surface holes and Red 5’s successful ‘down the nose’ proof-of-concept holes.

DOWN-PLUNGE DEEPS EXPLORATION – RESULTS FROM KHRD0352

Red 5 has identified the potential to further expand the current 3.11Moz bulk open pit and underground Resource at KOTH by targeting the northerly down-plunge extension along the granodiorite-ultramafic contact margins.

Hole KHRD0352 extends 400m further north than previously reported Hole KHRD0278 and was drilled entirely within the granodiorite, with narrow tension veins encountered throughout the drill hole. The intensity of veining varies, however zones of moderate to closely spaced veining were present up to 700m into the hole.

Building on the results from KHRD0278 (see ASX announcement 17 October 2019), the assay results from KHRD0352 continue to demonstrate the presence of bulk-style stockwork mineralisation and narrow high-grade tension veins associated with moderate to strong sericite-pyrite-ankerite alteration developing around the margins of the granodiorite contact, which is typical of the bulk mineralisation defined at KOTH to date.

KHRD0278 returned assays of 16.0m @ 1.2g/t Au from 204.0m (including 0.2m @ 29.6g/t Au) and 15.0m @ 1.0g/t Au from 407.0m (including 0.2m @ 29.6g/t Au), with seven assays reported above 10g/t Au.

Further drilling is required to better define the geology and the high-grade mineralisation observed in the historical TARD holes and the Red 5 drill holes completed to date.

HISTORICAL DIAMOND DRILL-HOLES (TARD SERIES)

Historical drilling undertaken by previous owners in 2008 and 2010 to the north of the current open pit intercepted the Tarmoola Granodiorite at depth. Significant gold mineralisation was intersected at the contact margin of the granodiorite with the overlying mafic and ultramafic rock units, as well as within the granodiorite.

Although the drill orientation may be sub-optimal, the results are considered highly encouraging with the potential to significantly increase the current Resource base northwards along the Eastern Margin Contact and the associated damage zone, as well as a potentially different target in the overlying rock sequences.

Highlights from the TARD series include:

- 1.0m @ 13.6g/t Au (TARD4007)
- 4.7m @ 3.9g/t Au (TARD4040)
- 0.9m @ 38.4g/t Au (TARD4043)
- 3.0m @ 5.2g/t Au (TARD4049)
- 4.4m @ 3.1g/t Au (TARD4036)
- 4.0m @ 30.7g/t Au (TARD4041)
- 21.7m @ 1.3g/t Au (TARD4046)

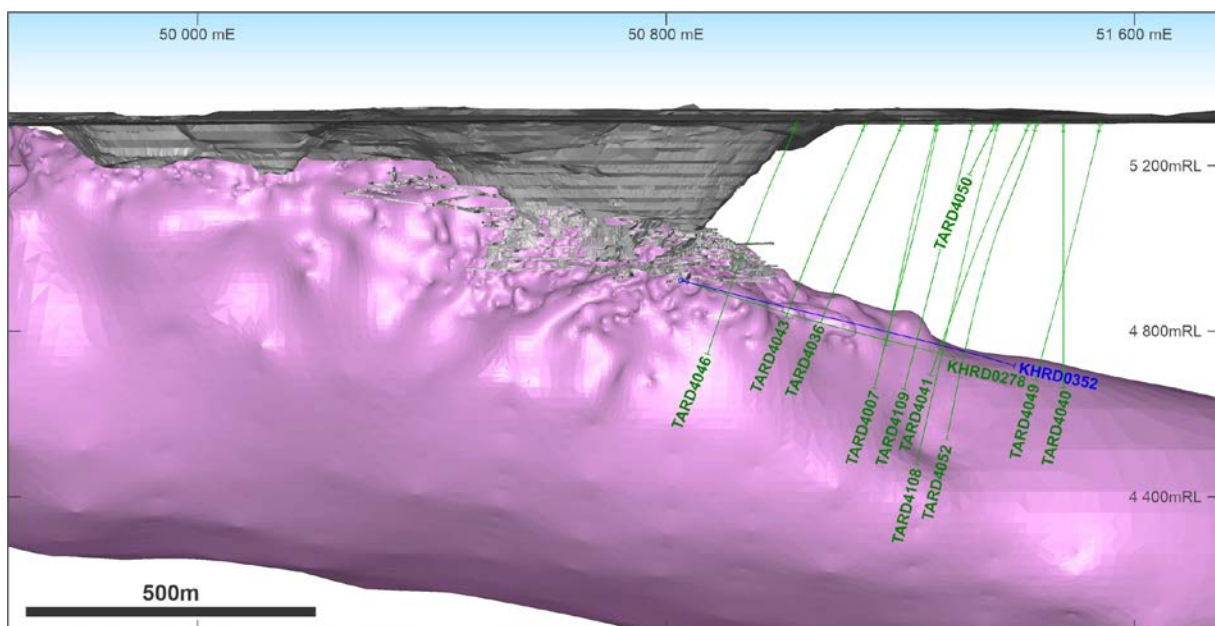


Figure 1: Long section through looking west, displaying drill trace of KHRD0352 (blue) and the previously announced hole KHRD0278 relative to the underground workings (grey), historical TARD holes (green) and granodiorite (pink).

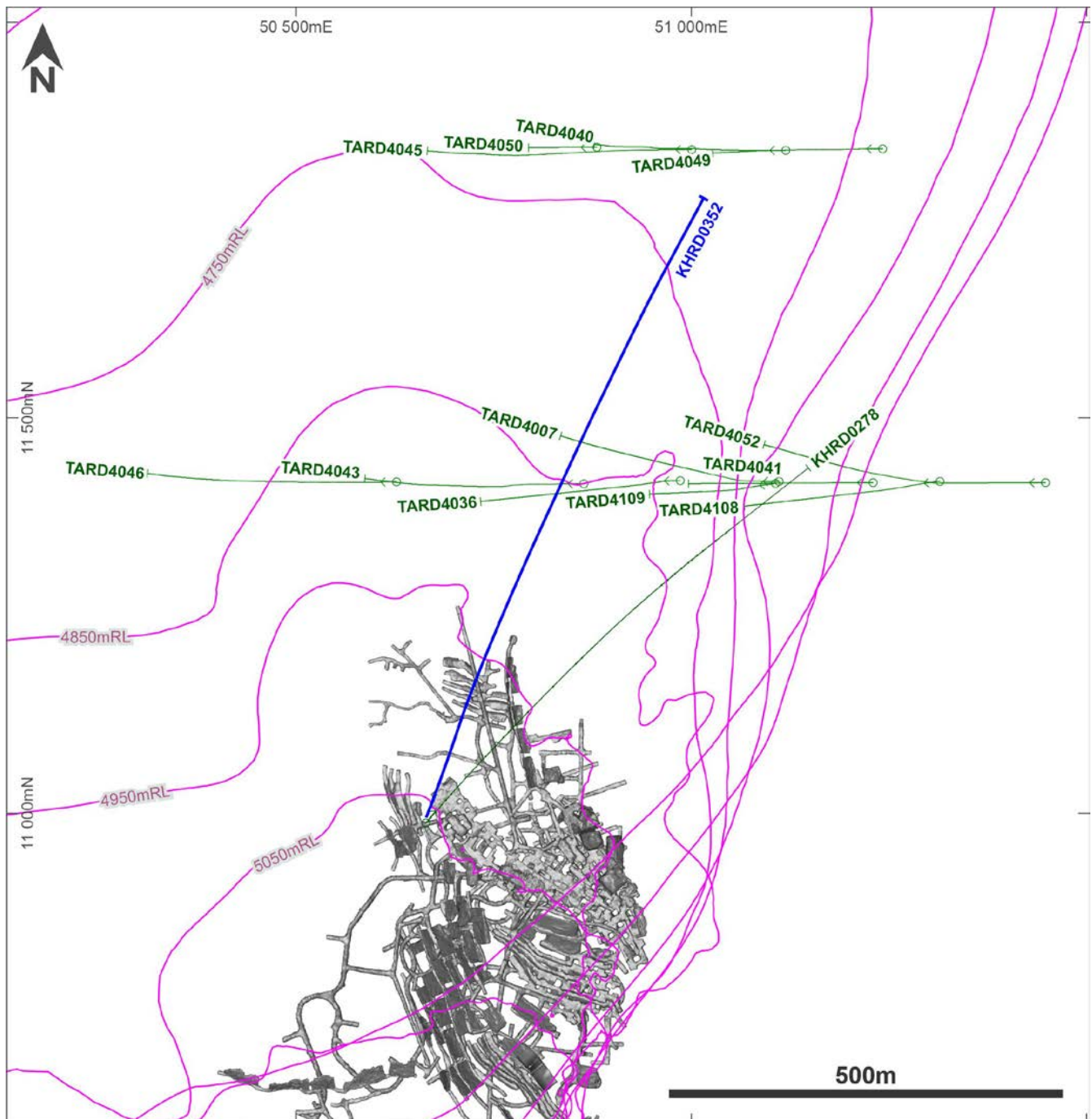


Figure 2: Plan View, 4750mRL, displaying the orientation of KHRD0352 (blue) and previously drilled KHRD0278 and TARD holes relative to the underground workings (grey), historical TARD holes (green) and 100m contours of the granodiorite contact (pink).

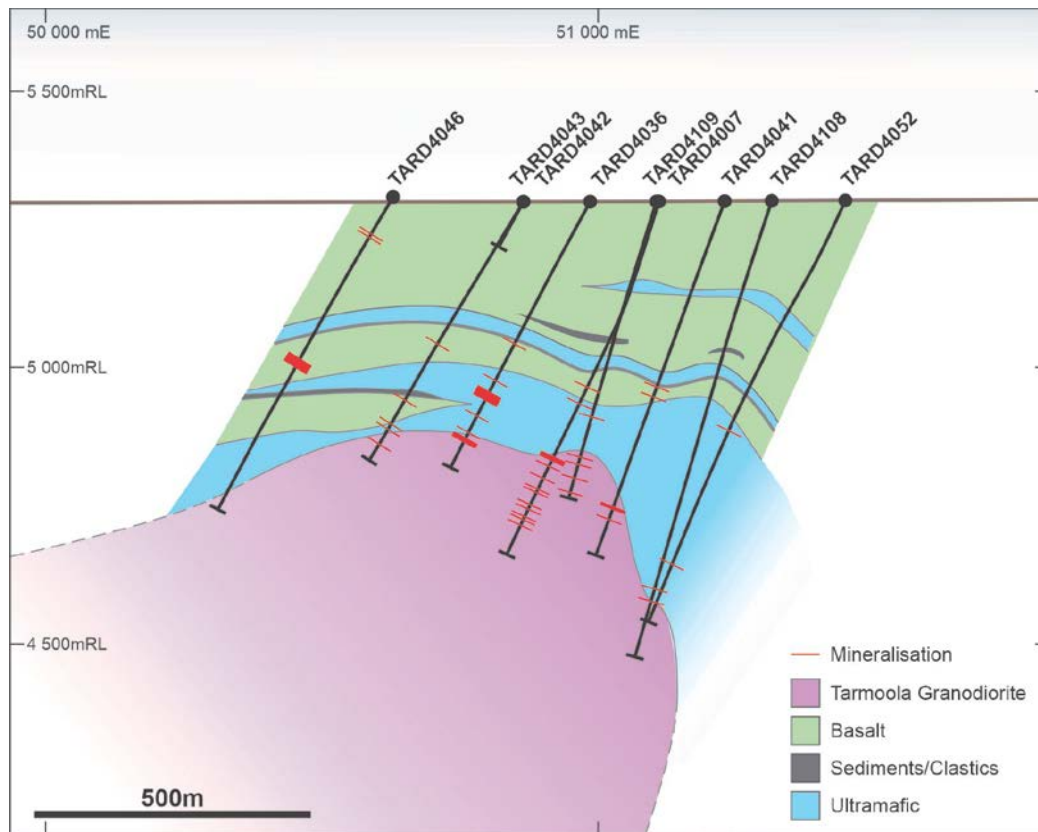


Figure 3: Drill Section 11420mN (210m north of pit crest & underground stopes) – historical diamond drill holes (RC pre-collars) intercepted the upper contact of the Tarmoola Granodiorite. Significant mineralisation intersected above and below the contact between the ultramafics with the granodiorite, and higher up in the supracrustal sequences.

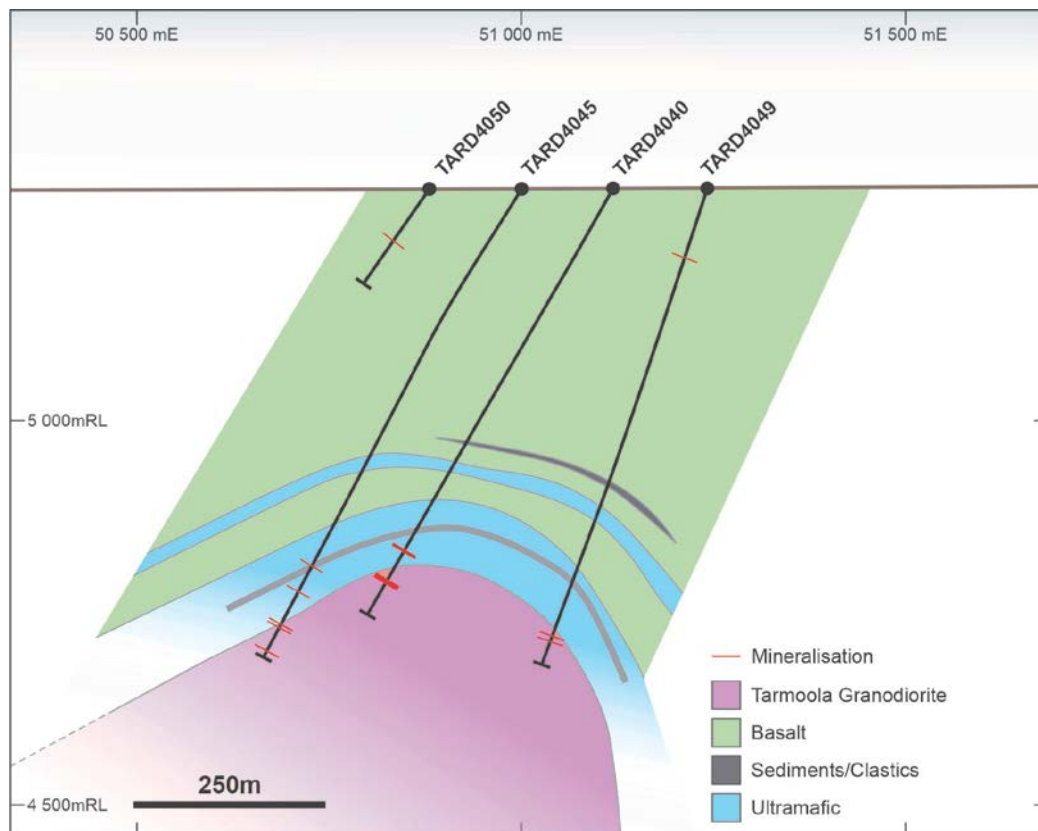


Figure 4: Drill Section 11840mN (630m north of pit crest & underground stopes) – historical diamond drill holes (RC pre-collars) intercepted the upper contact of the Tarmoola Granodiorite. Significant mineralisation intersected above and below the contact between the ultramafics with the granodiorite.

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statements

Exploration Results

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

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

Red 5 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX 1

KING OF THE HILLS GOLD MINE

Drill Collar Location of Reported Assays

Table 1 Drill collar location for KHRD0352

Drill hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KHRD0352	50664.16	10987.47	4922.46	-12.90	18.00	888.55

Reporting parameters:

1. Collar coordinates, elevation and orientation given in Mine Grid

Significant Assays from KHRD0352

Table 2 Significant intercepts >1.0g/t gold received for KHRD0352

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KHRD0352	201.20	230.90	29.70	2.48
KHRD0352	329.91	366.00	36.09	2.03
KHRD0352	373.00	373.58	0.58	24.14
KHRD0352	579.18	601.00	21.82	2.20
KHRD0352	609.50	625.00	15.50	1.28
KHRD0352	707.10	717.50	10.40	2.38

Reporting parameters:

1. 0.3g/t Au low cut
2. No high cut applied
3. Max 4m consecutive intervals of sub-grade (<0.3 g/t Au) material included
4. Minimum reporting length of 6 metres and grade of 1.2 g/t Au, or minimum contained gold >12 gram*metres accumulation

Individual Assays >10g/t gold from KHRD0352

Table 3 Individual grade intercepts >10g/t gold received for KHRD0352

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)
KHRD0352	201.20	201.69	0.49	108.5
KHRD0352	279.94	280.16	0.22	19.55
KHRD0352	333.13	333.51	0.38	20.50
KHRD0352	337.27	337.47	0.20	12.00
KHRD0352	357.00	358.00	1.00	34.80
KHRD0352	373.33	373.58	0.25	54.80
KHRD0352	594.00	594.21	0.21	109.0
KHRD0352	598.44	598.88	0.44	20.20
KHRD0352	609.50	609.75	0.25	35.20
KHRD0352	707.10	708.00	0.90	22.60
KHRD0352	793.92	794.18	0.26	14.10

Reporting parameters:

1. Individual high grade (>10g/t Au) assay intervals reported separately.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: KOTH GOLD MINE – DIAMOND CORE ASSAY RESULTS FROM RECENT UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLE KHRD0352

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling of diamond drill core (DD) from recent drilling by Red5 was carried out by halving the drill core lengths, using an Almonte powered diamond saw, and submitting predetermined lengths of half core for analysis.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red 5 inserted certified blank material into the sampling sequence immediately after samples that had been identified as potentially containing coarse gold. Barren flushes were also carried out during the sample preparation process, immediately after preparation of the suspected coarse gold bearing samples. The barren flush is also analysed for gold to identify and quantify any gold smearing in the sample preparation process. Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence after every 20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. Drill core samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay fusion / AAS determination techniques.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core sampling has been half cut and sampled downhole to a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m to provide a sample size between 0.3-5.4 kg, which is crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. The remaining half of the core is stored in the core farm for reference. Coarse gold is only occasionally observed in drill core.
Drilling Techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground diamond core drilling is carried out by drilling contractors, using standard wireline techniques. Standard double tube is used since the core is considered to be sufficiently competent to not require the use of triple tube. Diamond drill core diameter is NQ2 (Ø 50.5mm). Current underground diamond drill core is orientated.
Drill Sample Recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core sample recovery is calculated for each core run, by measuring and recording length of core retrieved divided by measured length of the core run drilled. Sample recoveries are calculated and recorded in the database. Drill core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Diamond drilling has high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of drill core is logged geologically to a level of detail enough to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Logging of diamond drill core has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill holes are logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill core samples were obtained by cutting the core in half, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Half core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals, from the same side, and submitted for analysis. Drill core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sampling width is 0.2 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. Drill core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the Geologist. Core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A – This report only relates to diamond drill core samples
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation of diamond drill core adheres to industry standard practice. It is conducted by a commercial certified laboratory and involves oven drying at 105°C, jaw crushing then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report only relates to diamond drill core samples. The remaining half core is retained in core trays for future reference. There is sufficient drilling data and underground mapping and sampling data to satisfy Red 5 that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of drilling data and mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary assaying of core samples is by fire assay fusion with AAS finish to determine gold content. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools have been utilised to determine assay results at the King of the Hills project
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to confirm the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific twinned holes were drilled
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 diamond drill 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 by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists email the data to the database administrator for importing in the database where ranking of the data occurs based on multiple QAQC and validation rules.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary																					
	<i>mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals, using an electronic downhole survey tool. Older surveys typically used a single shot camera, with more recent surveys using continuously recording tools (e.g. Reflex EZ_SHOT™).																					
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A local grid system (King of the Hills) is used. A two-point transformation to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is tabulated below:<table><tr><td></td><td>KOTHEast</td><td>KOTHNorth</td><td>RL</td><td>MGAEast</td><td>MGANorth</td><td>RL</td></tr><tr><td>Point 1</td><td>49823.541</td><td>9992.582</td><td>0</td><td>320153.794</td><td>6826726.962</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Point 2</td><td>50740.947</td><td>10246.724</td><td>0</td><td>320868.033</td><td>6827356.243</td><td>0</td></tr></table>Mine Grid elevation data is +4897.27m relative to Australian Height Datum		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
		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																	
<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Aerial Flyover survey has been used to establish a topographic surface combined with DGPS data from pick-ups from hole collar pick-ups.																						
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A																					
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for KOTH.																					
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sample compositing is not applied to drill core samples.																					
	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Drill holes were not necessarily oriented in an optimum direction, resulting in some potential for negative and/or positive sampling bias, particularly in the zones of vein stock-works. Drilling from underground development to intersect target zones inhibits the ability to optimise sampling orientations. This has been recognised by previous owners as well as Red5 and accounted for in Mineral Resource estimation by segregation of the high grade veins.																					
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Drilling is designed to intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. This is not always achievable from underground development.Cursory reconciliations carried out during mining operations have not identified any apparent sample bias having been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the higher grade mineralised structures.																					
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recent samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All KOTH samples are submitted to an independent certified laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis.KOTH is a remote site and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and while this renders the core susceptible to theft, the risk of sample tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory																					
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 /																					

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits or reviews have been conducted for the purposes of this report.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The King of the Hill pit and near mine exploration are located on M37/67, M37/76, M37/90, M37/201 and M37/248 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. The mining leases are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty. Mining leases M37/67, M37/76, M37/201 and M37/248 are subject to a mortgage with 'PT Limited'. All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. All bonds have been retired across these mining leases and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. There are currently no native title claims applied for, or determined, over the mining leases. An 'Other Heritage Place' (aboriginal heritage place ID: 1741), referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located within M37/90.
	<p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists. There are no known impediments to obtaining additional licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Harbour 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. Arboyne took over Kulim's interest and outlined a new resource while Mount Edon carried out exploration on the surrounding tenements. Mining commenced but problems lead to Mount Edon acquiring the whole project area from Kulim, leading to the integration of the King of the Hills, KOTH West and KOTH Extended into the Tarmoola Project. Pacmin bought out Mount Edon and were subsequently taken over by Sons of Gwalia. St Barbara acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine, which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2017 Red 5 Limited purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project from Saracen.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KOTH mineralisation is considered to be part of an Archean Orogenic gold deposit with many similar characteristics to other gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz vein sets within a hosting granodiorite stock and pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is thought to have occurred within a brittle/ductile shear zone with the main thrust shear zone forming the primary conduit for the mineralising fluids. Pre-existing quartz veining and brittle fracturing of the granite created a network of second order conduits for mineralising fluids. • Gold appears as free particles or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late stage fractures.
Drillhole information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in Appendix 1 attached to the ASX announcement for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. The holes reported are in the KOTH mine grid.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting of intercepts are based on weighted average gold grades, using a low cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au. No cutting of high grades has been applied, and single intercept values >10g/t Au are reported separately. • Compositing of intercepts is constrained by including consecutive down-hole lengths of maximum 4 metres at grades <0.3g/ Au with significant assays reported above 1.0 g/t. • Composite lengths of mineralisation often contain single high grade gold assays, and where this is the case, all single intercept assays >10g/t Au are reported separately. <p>For the broad mineralised intercepts and bulk composite intercepts reported will include all material and will include significant intervals of material less than 1.0 g/t Au, i.e may be greater than 14.2m. The purpose of including such large zones is due to the stockwork nature of the mineralisation with the aim to “bulk mine”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No metal equivalents are used.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No true thickness calculations have been made. All reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width only. True width not known. The KOTH mineralisation envelope is intersected approximately orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone, or sub-parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and ultramafic. Due to underground access limitations and the variability of orientation of the quartz veins and quartz vein stock-works, drilling orientation is not necessarily optimal
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scaled plan projection and longitudinal projection are included within the main body of the ASX release for which this Table 1 Report accompanies.
Balanced Reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive reporting of all Assay Results is not practicable, due to the amount of data. KOTH significant assays are reported according to predetermined intersection-reporting criteria, which includes low and high grades. Weighted average composited intervals have been tabulated and included within the main body of the ASX release for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. Individual high grade intercepts (>10g/t Au) are reported separately.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	<i>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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red 5 Limited is continually reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations subsequent to the purchase of KOTH from Saracen, with drilling to further defined and extend the underground resource as part of the current Feasibility Study after the successful completion of the Open Pit Pre-Feasibility Study in conjunction with the required technical drilling to cover the Geotechnical, Metallurgical work for the proposed open pit including sterilisation drilling for the proposed gold processing plant along with the continuation of surface exploration on the KOTH and other Red 5 tenements. No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for the KOTH resource.