

## Near-mine exploration success at Darlot lifts Oval deposit to 117,200oz Resource and 72,102oz Ore Reserve

*New development already underway from existing workings to access new high-grade ore source*

### Key Points

- Updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate completed for the Oval deposit at the Darlot Gold Mine, incorporating results from recent successful drilling:
  - Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 391,200t grading 9.32g/t Au for 117,200 ounces
- New Mineral Resource delivers a 79% increase in contained ounces over the previous Resource estimate announced in December 2017 (279,730t @ 7.29g/t Au for 65,557 ounces – deposit previously referred to as ‘Centenary Depth Analogue Lower’).
- JORC 2012 Resource includes a maiden Ore Reserve estimate completed for the Oval deposit at the Darlot Gold Mine, incorporating results from recent successful drilling:
  - Probable Ore Reserve: 421,653t grading 5.32g/t Au for 72,102 ounces
  - Including Oval West extension: 325,337 tonnes at an average grade of 5.89g/t Au for 61,571 ounces
  - Including Oval West three upper mining levels: containing 167,208 tonnes grading 7.83g/t for 42,075 ounces
- Ore Reserve based on the results of the underground drilling program which targeted immediate western and down-dip extensions of the CDA Oval Resource Area (refer ASX announcements 28 May 2018 and 22 February 2018).
- New mine design completed to facilitate immediate access to Oval West, with development already underway on the Oval 655 and Oval 723 ore drives.
- The Oval 723 ore drive is scheduled to be completed by September 2018, with bulk stoping of this level to commence in the December 2018 Quarter.
- Oval West will provide an important additional source of high-grade ore feed at Darlot over the next two years and will be included as part of the broader Darlot Resource and Reserve update targeted for the September 2018 Quarter.
- The progress from the start of extensional drilling to maiden Ore Reserve at Oval West took less than six months and demonstrates the potential for Resource and Reserve growth at Darlot.
- Second underground diamond drill rig targeting the Lords High Amplitude area identified in the 3D seismic data is currently scheduled to start in late June 2018.

Red 5 Limited (“Red 5” or “the Company”) (ASX: RED) is pleased to advise that its exploration strategy at the Darlot Gold Mine in WA continues to deliver positive results, with the completion of an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the key Oval mining area, part of the Centenary underground workings at Darlot.

The updated Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for the Oval deposit comprises 391,200 tonnes grading 9.32g/t Au for 117,200 ounces of contained gold, representing a 79% increase in contained gold, over the previous Resource estimate delivered in December 2017 (see ASX Announcement 21 December 2017 – deposit previously referred to as “Centenary Depth Analogue Lower”).

The updated Resource includes a maiden high-grade Ore Reserve for the newly-defined Oval West area, which has been delineated less than six months after this area was first targeted by extensional underground drilling.

The Oval West Probable Ore Reserve, comprising **325,337 tonnes at an average grade of 5.89g/t Au for 61,571 ounces**, is located immediately west of the existing underground workings within the CDA Oval Resource Area.

The new Ore Reserve has underpinned a revised mine design for this high-grade sector of the mine. Ore drive development is already underway, with bulk stoping of the new ore zone scheduled to commence in October 2018. Oval West is expected to become an important source of high-grade ore feed for the Darlot operation over the next two years.

Red 5 Managing Director, Mr Mark Williams, said the results from the Company’s first near-mine exploration initiative clearly demonstrated that there was plenty of gold yet to be discovered at Darlot.

“This is an encouraging result for Red 5, with less than six months of drilling delivering a 79 per cent increase in the Resource base within this important mining area and delineating a new high-grade Ore Reserve in close proximity to existing underground infrastructure,” he said.

“This bodes well for our growth strategy at Darlot, which combines the ongoing re-evaluation of existing Resources and Reserves with, secondly, targeting immediate extensions of existing lodes through underground drilling of ‘near-mine’ positions and, thirdly, greenfields and brownfields drilling from surface.

“We have widened this strategy with the planned deployment of a second underground diamond rig commencing later this month targeting both additional near-mine and extensional opportunities and conceptual underground and 3D seismic targets.

“The success of the Oval West near-mine drilling campaign demonstrates just how well-endowed the Darlot near-mine environment is for both incremental Resource and Reserve additions and new discoveries. Like many great gold systems in WA’s Eastern Goldfields, Darlot keeps growing and improving with age – and we are very excited about the opportunities in front of us.”

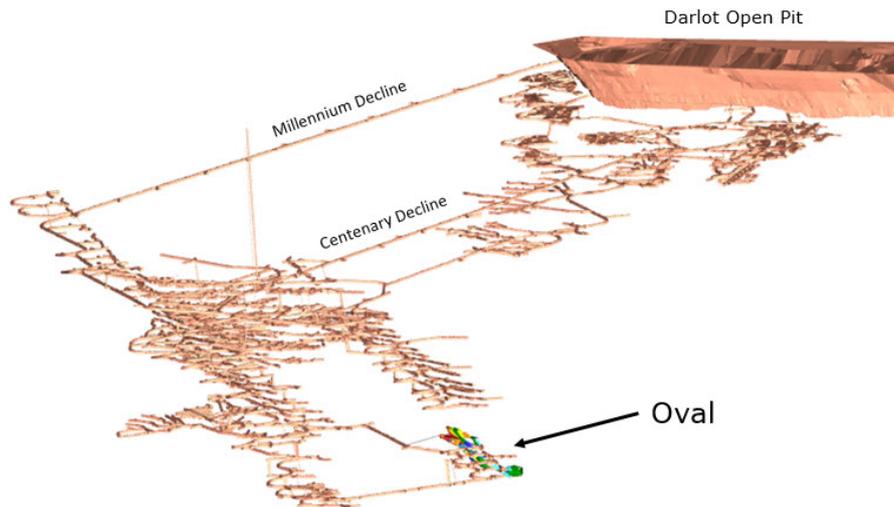
## **Darlot Gold Project – Oval Mineral Resource**

### ***Oval Extensional Drilling***

The CDA Oval Mining Area has been an important source of high-grade ore for Darlot with stoping commencing at the start of 2017. A total of 257,368 tonnes at an average grade of 4.4g/t for 36,371oz has been mined to date from this sector of the mine (see Figure 1).

Remaining Ore Reserves at CDA Oval before the reserve update comprise 96,316 tonnes at 3.4g/t for 10,531oz.

Underground diamond drilling has been underway since the start of 2018 targeting immediate western and down-dip extensions to the existing Oval Resource area.



*Figure 1: Location of the CDA Oval Mining Area within the Darlot Gold Mine.*

Extensions identified along strike and down-plunge of the current Resource area can be readily accessed from existing infrastructure. The drilling has delivered numerous high-grade results, which were reported in the ASX announcements of 28 May 2018 and 22 February 2018.

This drilling programme is ongoing, with high-grade results received since the Company's last ASX announcement on 28 May 2018 including:

**Oval Main Zone**

- 2.1m @ 22.2g/t Au from 94.7m (Hole CAD0415)
- 2m @ 20.4g/t Au from 95.5m (Hole CAD0416)
- 4.5m @ 10.3g/t Au from 90.1m (Hole CAD0421)
- 1.4m @ 22.6g/t Au from 107.6m (Hole CAD0422)

**Oval Footwall Zone**

- 4m @ 23g/t Au from 72.1m (Hole CAD0416)
- 0.5m @ 54.6g/t Au from 85.3m (Hole CAD0416)
- 2.5m @ 20.2g/t Au from 68.9m (Hole CAD0420)
- 5m @ 7.5g/t Au from 55.9m (Hole CAD0421)
- 3m @ 5g/t Au from 60.2m (Hole CAD0422)

Drilling figures quoted are estimated true widths and the from distance is the down hole intercept distance from the underground drill collar. Refer to Appendix 1 for the supporting JORC Table 1 for the drill results quoted above.

### Oval Long Section looking SSE

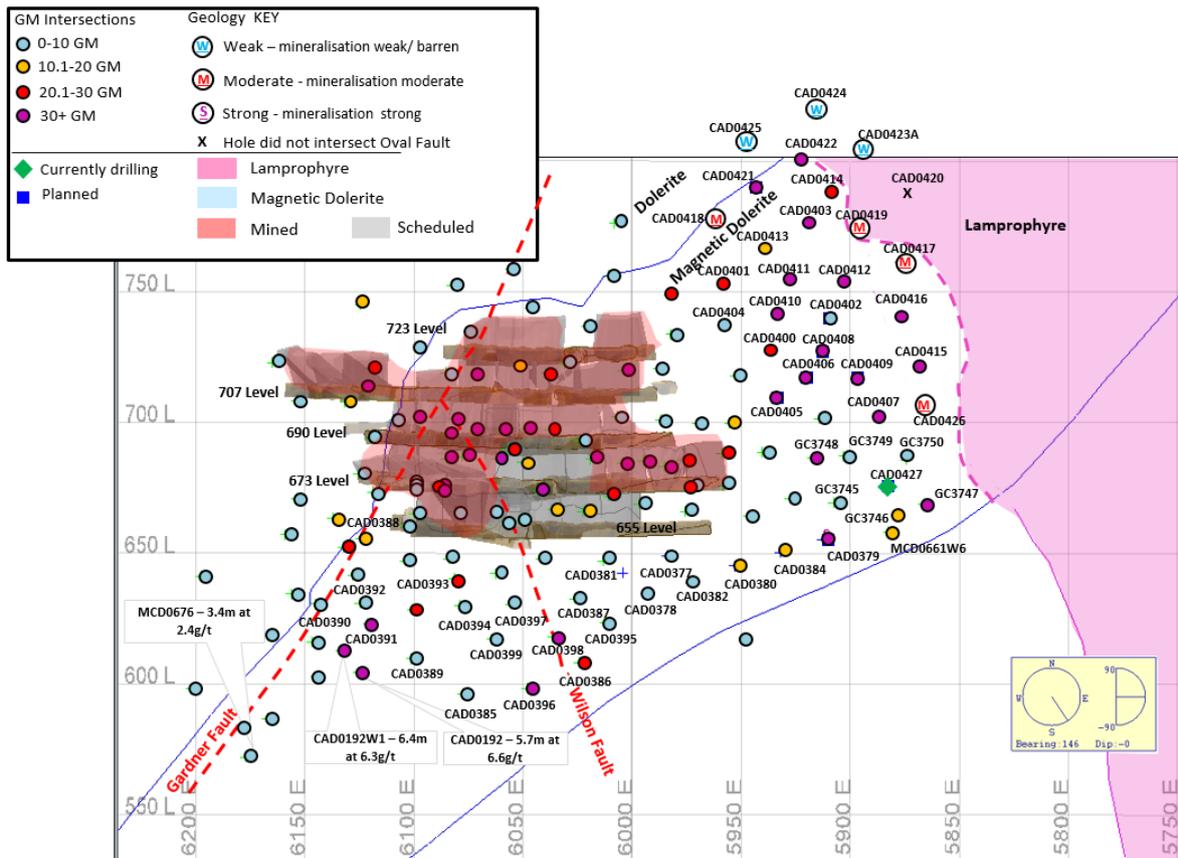


Figure 2: Drilling at the Oval long section looking to the SSE showing current ore development, stoned and planned stoning areas, planned drill holes, gram metre (GM) intercepts of completed holes from current program and historical drill holes and GM values. Diagram does not show the FW intercepts. Hole CAD0420 has 30+ GM, the Oval Main zone mineralisation in this section has been stoned by the Lamprophyre.

### Oval Mineral Resource

An updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource has been estimated for the Oval area. The new Mineral Resource is set out below:

Mineral Resource - Oval Deposit as at June 2018					
Area	Au cut-off g/t	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au koz
Oval	2.0	Measured	-	-	-
		Indicated	326,700	9.96	104,600
		Inferred	64,400	6.06	12,600
<b>Total</b>		<b>All</b>	<b>391,200</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>117,200</b>

Notes on Mineral Resources:

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. The updated JORC 2012 Underground Reserve expected marginal cut-off grade will range between <2.0 to 2.3 g/t Au.
4. The figures take into account mining depletion as at 8 June 2018.
5. Figures quoted are based on stope depletion as at 8 June 2018.
6. Refer to Appendix 1 for the JORC 2012 Table 1
7. Note in previous announcements the Oval resource has been called Centenary Depth Analogue (CDA) Oval, with the previous resource figures quoted in 21 December 2017 labelled as Centenary Depth Analogue Lower

## Summary of Darlot Mineral Resource Estimates

### ***Geology and Geological Interpretation***

The Oval mineralisation is 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, in places 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.

Gold mineralisation occurs within the Oval shear plus two footwall splays with sub-horizontal to steeply-dipping stacked quartz veins occurring as footwall and hangingwall mineralisation. The interpretation supporting the geological model is predominantly based upon drill-hole samples and geological mapping from the development drives.

The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Oval mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 25°, with the Main Oval structures dipping at around 45° to the north-west. The Oval deposit also encompasses the Twelfth man and Burswood fault structures and dips at ~70° to the north-west. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and geological mapping from the development drives.

### **Drilling Techniques**

A total of 207 diamond drill holes (65,586.81 m), (including 22 RCDD holes), and 166 face samples (842.19 m) support the Mineral Resource.

### **Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques**

DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralised zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. Surface DD is generally NQ2 or HQ diameter core, while underground DD is usually NQ2 or LTK60. DD samples were geotechnically and geologically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Where possible, core is sampled by cutting in half and samples bagged and dispatched to the analytical laboratory. Underground face sampling was carried out by the geological technician painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals.

### **Sample Analysis Method**

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

### **Estimation Methodology**

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

### **Cut-off Grades**

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

### Classification

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

For classification of Indicated Resources, a drill spacing of <30 x 30m was generally required, and for classification of Inferred Resources, <60 x 60m was required. The Indicated resource blocks were assigned the OK estimated grades while the Inferred resource blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade.

### Other Material Modifying Factors

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

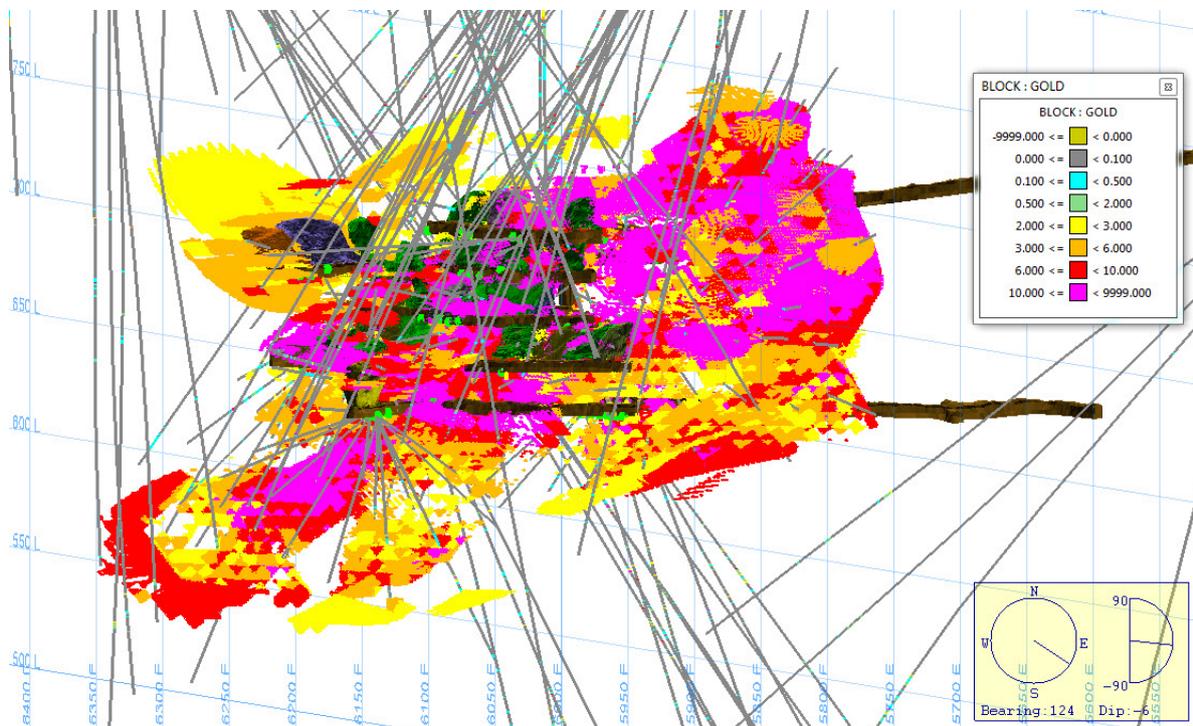


Figure 3: CDA Oval oblique view looking to the SE showing the block model with Au cut off > 2.0 g/t including ore development, stoped areas (dark green stoped and brown development drives), and drill traces. Key shows gold grade in g/t.

### CDA Oval Ore Reserve

A new high-grade Ore Reserve has been estimated for the Oval West area.

Oval Ore Reserve as at June 2018 including metallurgical recovery				
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au metal in situ (oz)	Recovered Au metal (oz) <sup>4</sup>
Proven	-	-	-	-
Probable (Oval West)	325,337	5.89	61,571	57,569
Probable (remaining Oval)	96,316	3.40	10,531	9,846
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,653</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>72,102</b>	<b>67,415</b>

Notes on Ore Reserves: See notes below next table.

The new Ore Reserve is set out by mining level below:

<b>Oval Probable Ore Reserve by Level as at June 2018</b>			
<b>Level</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>	<b>Grade g/t Au</b>	<b>Contained Gold oz</b>
OV738	58,604	7.08	13,347
OV723	72,276	8.22	19,210
OV707	35,878	8.25	9,518
<b>Upper Oval West</b>	<b>167,208</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>42,075</b>
OV690	31,607	5.00	5,084
OV673	49,947	3.72	5,615
OV655	79,575	3.68	8,797
<b>Total Oval West</b>	<b>325,337</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>61,571</b>
OV673	28,211	3.78	3,427
OV655	68,105	3.24	7,104
<b>Total CDA Oval</b>	<b>96,316</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>10,531</b>
<b>Total Oval (All Stopes)</b>	<b>421,653</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>72,102</b>

Notes on Ore Reserves:

1. Ore Reserves are quoted as inclusive of Mineral Resources.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Gold price of AUD1,650 used in the calculations of the Darlot Ore Reserves.
4. Current processing recoveries at the Darlot processing plant range between 93% to 94% for Au.
5. No Inferred Resources have been used in the derivation of the Ore Reserve estimate.
6. External dilution of 10% has been applied.
7. Figures quoted are based on stope depletion as at 8 June 2018.
8. Refer to Appendix 1 for the JORC 2012 Table 1

## Summary of Darlot Ore Reserve Estimates

### **Material Assumptions, Outcomes from Study and Economic Assumptions**

A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken and used actual Darlot mining, processing and administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing work areas. Conventional long-hole stoping techniques have been used at Darlot continuously over the past 25 years and the Ore Reserves calculated utilise the same mining methods.

For more detail refer to Appendix 1 for JORC 2012 Code Table 1.

### **Criteria Used for Classification**

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

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

The unclassified material and inferred material makes up a small proportion of the reserve. Moreover it is directly adjacent to material that is classified as indicated. Given this, for the purposes of estimating a reserve, this material has been reclassified as indicated and included in probable reserve. All other indicated material captured with the mine design above the relevant cut-of grade was converted to a probable reserve. As specified in the JORC 2012 Code only indicated and measured material can be converted into a reserve.

### ***Mining Methods and Mining Assumptions***

The principal mining method used for the underground operation at Darlot is long-hole stoping with cemented paste fill where required, most of the Oval stopes are expected to be filled with paste. This is a proven mining method at Darlot that is associated with good productivities and reasonable costs. Ground conditions underground at Darlot are good. Mine designs have had 10% to 20% planned external dilution applied.

### ***Processing Methods and Processing Assumptions***

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

### ***Cut-Off Grade***

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

### ***Block Model Estimation Methodology***

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

### ***Material Modifying Factors and Approvals***

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

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

These resources and reserves have been compiled out of Red 5's normal estimation cycle, which is to report reserves as at 30 June each year. The Company expects to review these resources and reserves mid-2018. Red 5 has elected to report resources and reserves at this time to demonstrate some of the potential of the recently acquired Darlot asset. To be included in reserves, Red 5 will design stopes around the ore blocks. Given the recent acquisition of the Darlot mine, Red 5 has had limited time for this design process, which has restricted the generation of stope design and optimisation and has impacted the tonnage and grade of the reserves being reported. Because the Darlot mine was operating while in a sale process, the normal cycle of exploration and infill drilling was interrupted and this has impacted the generation of both resources and reserves which will return to Red 5's normal estimation.

### ***New Mine Design***

A new mine design has been completed to facilitate immediate access to Oval West, with development already underway on the OV\_723, and OV\_655 ore drives with the OV\_738 and OV\_707 to commence immediately. The Oval 738 ore drive is scheduled to be completed by October 2018, with bulk stoping of this level to commence in November 2018 retreating back to the main access starting with the High Grade Hanging Wall Lode.

All bulk stopes in the upper high-grade levels are scheduled to be completed by August 2019. All development will be completed by April 2020 and stoping completed in the Oval by January 2021, utilising a Top Down, Up-hole Open Stope method backfilling with cemented paste to ensure high mining recovery.

The new mine design for the existing CDA Oval and the new Oval West is shown below. The darker areas on levels 723 and 738 represent the footwall lodes, under and behind the main lode:

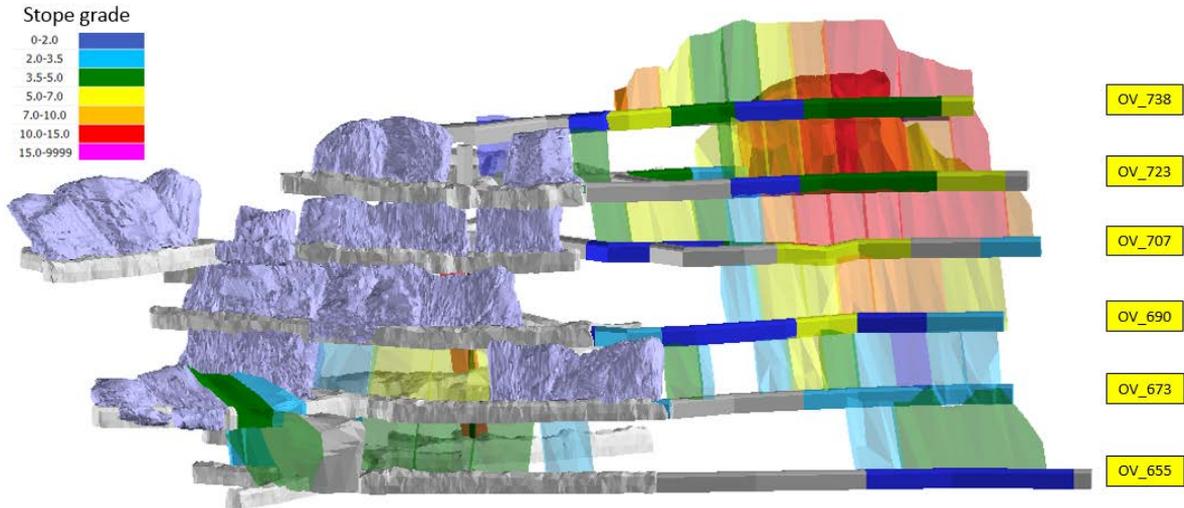


Figure 4: New mine design for the Oval mining area

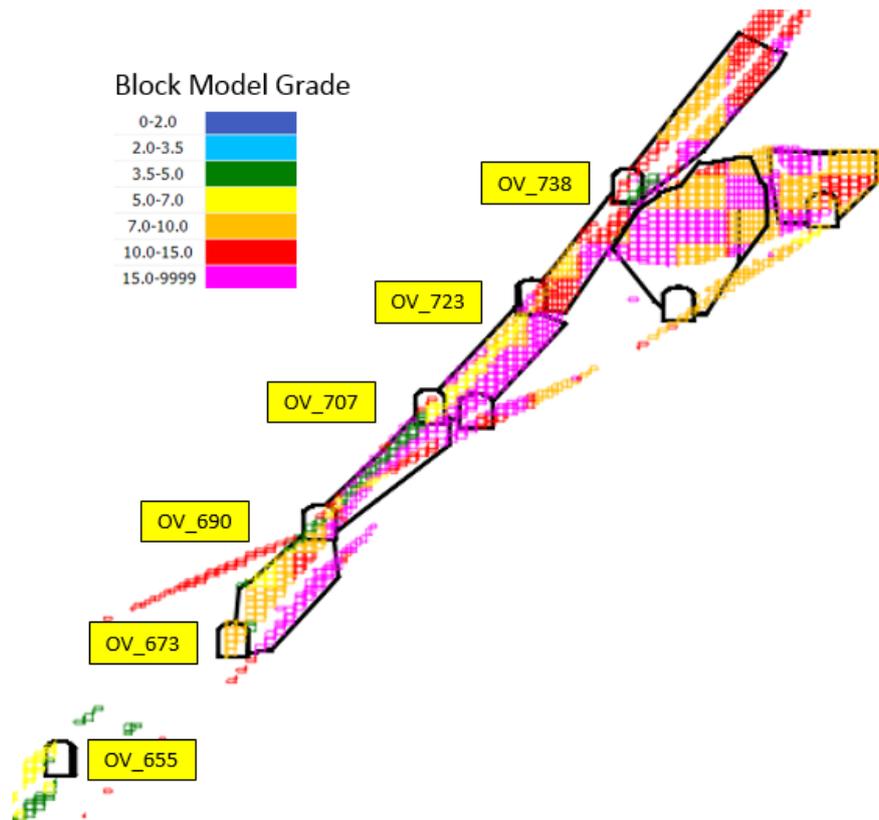


Figure 5: Cross Section through Oval West showing lode position and mining shapes

## ENDS

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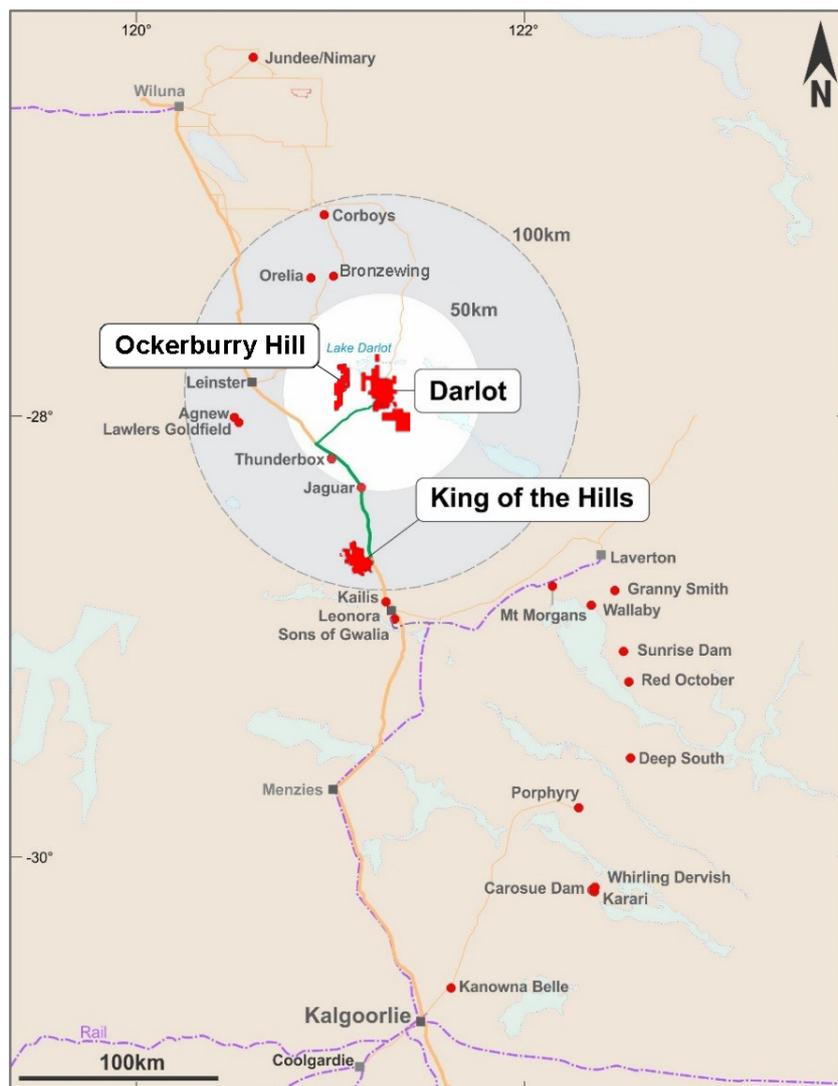
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**About Red 5 Limited**

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.

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

## **Competent Person's Statements**

### **Exploration Results and Mineral Resource**

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

### **Ore Reserve**

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

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

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

## Appendix 1

### 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
CAD0415	5956	4601	682	23	251	115	O678 SP
CAD0416	5956	4601	682	34	246	112	O678 SP
CAD0418	5956	4601	684	77	235	105	O678 SP
CAD0420	5956	4601	682	48	223	140	O678 SP
CAD0421	5956	4601	684	67	223	115	O678 SP
CAD0422	5956	4601	683	62	214	130	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
<b>Oval Main Zone</b>					
CAD0415	94.7	4.3	2.1	22.2	Oval Main Zone
CAD0416	95.5	2.6	2.0	20.4	Oval Main Zone
CAD0418	91.2	3.8	2.0	2.1	Oval Main Lode Zone in Felsics/Non-Magnetic Dolerite
CAD0420					Hole was not progressed through to the Oval Fault Zone due to volume of Lamprophyre intersected
CAD0421	90.1	7.7	4.5	10.3	Oval Main Zone
CAD0422	107.6	2.7	1.4	22.6	Oval Main Zone
<b>Oval footwall / hanging wall lodes</b>					
CAD0415	87.0	3.8	2.2	3.2	Oval FW splay mineralisation (including 1.24m @ 9.6g/t)
CAD0416	72.1	9.2	4.0	23.0	Oval FW Lode new Eldorado FW lode (MZ1)
CAD0416	85.3	0.9	0.5	54.6	Oval FW Lode new Eldorado FW lode (MZ2)
CAD0418	53.2	4.1	3.0	1.2	Oval FW Mineralisation (Felsics and Non-magnetic dolerite)
CAD0420	68.9	5.8	2.5	20.2	Oval FW splay mineralisation
CAD0421	55.9	6.4	5.0	7.5	Oval FW splay and FW Mineralisation (hosted in felsics)
CAD0422	55.3	4.9	1.0	3.5	Oval FW splay mineralisation (Non-magnetic dolerite)
CAD0422	60.2	6.1	3.0	5.0	Oval FW Mineralisation (Felsics and non-magnetic dolerite)

# 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Refer to section "Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation" and "Quality of assay data and laboratory tests" for Sampling techniques.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample data for the Centenary Depth Analogue Oval (CDA Oval) area includes diamond drilling (DD). Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling.</li> <li>The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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)).</li> <li>• The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• DD core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.</li> <li>• The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.</li> <li>• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Oven dried at 105°C.</li> <li>○ Jaw crushed to -12 mm.</li> <li>○ If sample &gt;3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to &lt;3kg.</li> <li>○ Pulverised in LM5.</li> <li>○ 250-300 g pulp sample taken.</li> <li>○ Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The processes are considered total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate.</li> <li>• The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.</li> </ul>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No twin drilling has occurred at CDA Oval.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data.</li> <li>• No adjustments are made to the data.</li> </ul>
<p>Location of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>data points</i>	<p><i>hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typical drill spacing in CDA Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although security is 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.</li> <li>• Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

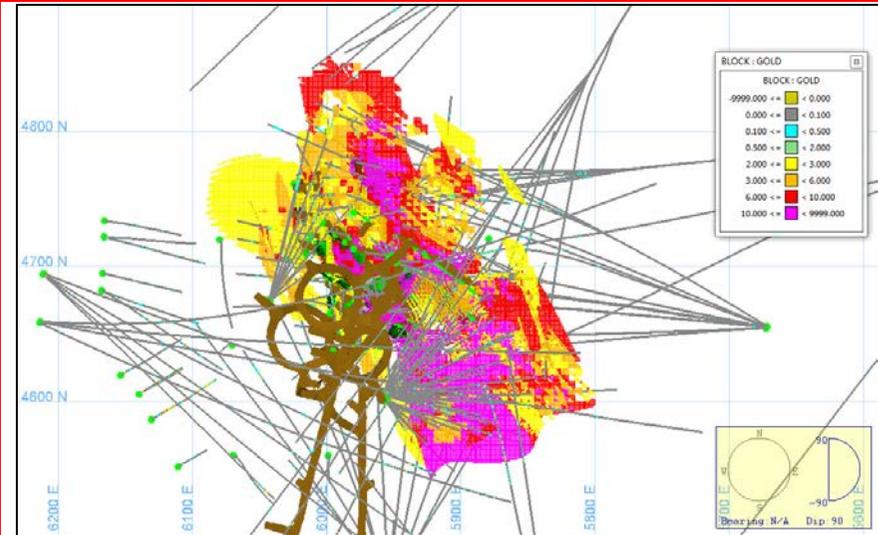
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>CDA Oval was discovered in 2015, and underground development commenced in 2016. Mining has continued to the present day.</li> <li>To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz.</li> <li>A total of 207 Diamond drill holes (65,586.81 m), (including 22 RCDD holes), and 166 face samples (842.19 m) support the Mineral Resource announced in June 2018.</li> <li>3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 caddies.</li> <li>Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan view representing the CDA Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:</li> </ul>

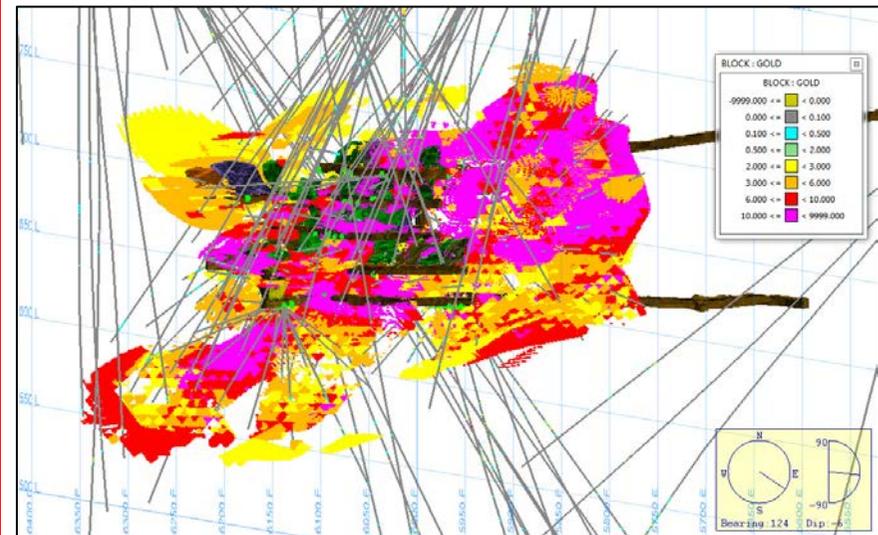
Criteria

JORC Code explanation

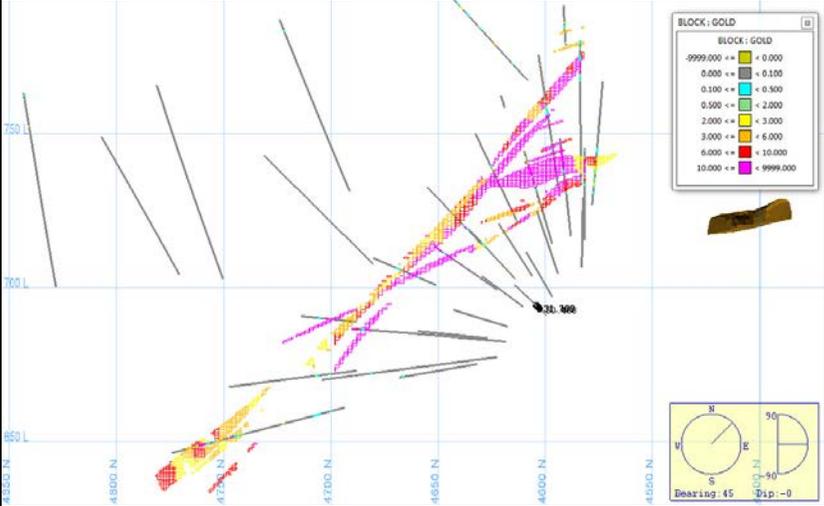
Commentary



- Oblique view representing the CDA Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:



- Oblique Sectional view looking NW representing the CDA Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas for mining.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CDA Oval is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions.</li> <li>Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.</li> </ul>

## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</li> <li>Data validation procedures used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data.</li> <li>Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors.</li> <li>Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.</li> </ul>
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</li> <li>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.</li> </ul>
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</li> <li>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</li> <li>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The sample data for the CDA Oval includes diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and geological mapping from the development drives.</li> <li>All geological interpretations for CDA Oval are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid.</li> <li>The CDA Oval deposit has been continuously mined since 2016 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood.</li> <li>The CDA Oval Deposit is sub-divided into six (6) mineralised domains based on</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>geology and structure, with the steeper Oval, Oval foot-wall splays, Twelfth man and Burswood fault hosted domains separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall lode areas, and the recently identified gently dipping Eldorado lodes, which sit between the Oval and the Eldorado Faults. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 57 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes.</li> <li>• The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.</li> </ul>
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from about 470m to 1,200 m below the natural surface.</li> </ul>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i></li> <li>• <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i></li> <li>• <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></li> <li>• <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></li> <li>• <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></li> <li>• <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></li> <li>• <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing Leapfrog software.</li> <li>• The 57 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting.</li> <li>• Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade.</li> <li>• Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model.</li> <li>• The CDA Oval lodes have been mined since 2016 and recent mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed.</li> <li>• No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the CDA Oval deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.</li> <li>• All of the CDA Oval lodes are entirely in fresh rock</li> <li>• The steeply main lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes, with the footwall and hanging wall lodes mostly sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m to honour the mostly narrow nature of these lodes, with a nominal parent cell size of 20x20x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in CDA Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																											
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Control</th> <th rowspan="2">Parameter</th> <th colspan="2">Search pass (GC)</th> <th colspan="2">Search pass (Non GC)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Oval Search (m)</td> <td>Major</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-major</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Number of samples</td> <td>Minimum</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">FW/HW lodes Search (m)</td> <td>Major</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-major</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Number of samples</td> <td>Minimum</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">12<sup>th</sup> man Search (m)</td> <td>Major</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-major</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Number of samples</td> <td>Minimum</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas.</li> <li>• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.</li> <li>• A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 80g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.</li> <li>• CDA Oval is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.</li> <li>• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.</li> </ul>	Control	Parameter	Search pass (GC)		Search pass (Non GC)		1	2	1	2	Oval Search (m)	Major	30	60	60	120	Semi-major	30	60	40	80	Minor	5	10	10	15	Number of samples	Minimum	9	5	9	5	Maximum	22	22	22	22	FW/HW lodes Search (m)	Major	30	60	30	60	Semi-major	30	60	30	60	Minor	5	10	5	10	Number of samples	Minimum	6	3	6	3	Maximum	12	12	12	12	12 <sup>th</sup> man Search (m)	Major			30	30	Semi-major			30	30	Minor			5	5	Number of samples	Minimum			3	2	Maximum			6	6
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Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.</li> </ul>																																																																																											
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</li> </ul>																																																																																											
Metallurgical factors or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the mining history of Darlot the mill has generally achieved &gt;93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit.</li> <li>• A report from 2017 on metallurgical test-work done by ALS AMMTEC for the CDA</li> </ul>																																																																																											

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	<i>metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	Oval lodes suggested that a recovery of 91% was achievable based on the sample composites provided by the Darlot Geology department.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues.</li> <li>Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for environmental management and is also certified for International Cyanide Management Code.</li> </ul>
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</li> <li>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</li> <li>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m<sup>3</sup> has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area.</li> <li>Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.</li> <li>All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.</li> </ul>
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</li> <li>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</li> <li>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred.</li> <li>The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the CDA Oval lodes. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill spacing of &lt;30 x 30 m was required, with &lt;20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; &lt; 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and &lt; 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Additionally, the number of drill holes and/or samples was also considered for the classification of the hanging-wall and footwall lodes, such that any lode with only 1 drill hole and/or sample was considered unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows.</li> <li>The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes.</li> <li>All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for CDA Oval deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and relevant.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Senior Geologists.</li> </ul>
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></li> <li><i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i></li> <li><i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations.</li> <li>The CP is comfortable that the ~1-2 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate.</li> <li>Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.</li> </ul>

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Reserves covering the CDA Oval– Part of the Darlot Deposit

### Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.</li> <li>Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mineral resource estimate covers the CDA Oval– Part of the Darlot Deposit. The mineral resource estimate were completed on the individual model from which the reserve estimate was completed using data on actual mining and processing costs at Darlot</li> <li>The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve</li> </ul>
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</li> <li>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competent Person together with other Red 5 Senior Technical Staff including Geologists, Mining Engineers and contract Geotechnical Engineer all work full time at the Darlot Gold Mine</li> </ul>
Study status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.</li> <li>The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Darlot Underground Gold Mine has been operated continuously since 1995 with operating parameters well understood</li> <li>A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken by using actual Darlot Mining, Processing and Administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing work areas</li> <li>Material Modifying Factors have been assessed</li> </ul>
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Break even cut off of 2.3 g/t applied. Based actual mining and processing costs at Darlot and assumes the process plant will be operated at full capacity with the addition of additional ore from the Red 5 owned King of the Hills Mine.</li> </ul>
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).</li> <li>The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.</li> <li>The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.</li> <li>The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).</li> <li>The mining dilution factors used.</li> <li>The mining recovery factors used.</li> <li>Any minimum mining widths used.</li> <li>The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.</li> <li>The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicated Resources were converted to Probable Ore Reserves subject to mine design physicals and an economic evaluation.</li> <li>Selected mining method deemed appropriate based on geotechnical advice and previous experience and history at Darlot.</li> <li>Assumptions have been based on actual mining performance at Darlot with Geotechnical Assessments undertaken over the years to develop a comprehensive ground support and reinforcement regime for conditions encountered at Darlot.</li> <li>Stopes have been designed based on an economic cut-off of 2.3 g/t.</li> <li>Mining dilution of 10% has been used.</li> <li>Mining recovery factor of 80% to 95% is applied.</li> <li>Minimum stope widths of 2.0m for Longhole stopes</li> <li>Designed stopes with greater than 50% inferred blocks are excluded from the reported reserve.</li> <li>Darlot is an operating underground mine and as such all the required infrastructure is in place and operational. Minor Capital Development will be required to extract all of the ore reserve.</li> </ul>
Metallurgical factors or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ore reserve will be processed at the Darlot processing plant which utilizes a CIL (Carbon in Leach) circuit for the extraction of gold. Reserves are based on historical</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	<p><i>process to the style of mineralisation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.</i></li> <li>• <i>The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.</i></li> <li>• <i>Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.</i></li> <li>• <i>The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.</i></li> <li>• <i>For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</i></li> </ul>	<p>plant data and historical recoveries. Recoveries of 93.5% have been used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Darlot processing plant is currently operating and is a conventional design.</li> <li>• No additional testwork was undertaken as all the ore reserve is contained within previously mined orebodies which are currently being processed on site.</li> <li>• Recoveries through the Darlot processing plant have averaged 93.5%,</li> <li>• There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore.</li> <li>• Recovery based on actual historical performance.</li> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Darlot Gold Mine is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. Mine waste is currently stored within the open pit or used to backfill completed stopes. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place for this operating mine.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Darlot is a well-established gold mine and has all the required infrastructure in place including a 400 person accommodation village, process plant, offices and workshops, airstrip, water supply and road access.</li> </ul>
Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.</i></li> <li>• <i>The methodology used to estimate operating costs.</i></li> <li>• <i>Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.</i></li> <li>• <i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products.</i></li> <li>• <i>The source of exchange rates used in the study.</i></li> <li>• <i>Derivation of transportation charges.</i></li> <li>• <i>The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.</i></li> <li>• <i>The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All capital infrastructure is in place- minimal capital is required for ongoing extraction of the ore reserves. Provisions made for ongoing sustaining capital based on historical performance.</li> <li>• Operating costs for Processing, Mining, Geology and Administration costs have been estimated as a cost per ore tonne based on actual site costs. An assumption has been made that the process plant will also treat ore from the King of the Hills Gold Mine reducing the fixed cost per tonne for processing and administration.</li> <li>• There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore.</li> <li>• Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of \$1,650/oz, based on the gold price at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot 2019 Budget.</li> <li>• Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model</li> <li>• Government royalties built into the cost model.</li> </ul>
Revenue factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.</i></li> <li>• <i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of \$1,650/oz, based on the gold price at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot 2019 Budget.</li> <li>• Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model</li> </ul>
Market assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.</i></li> <li>• <i>A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold bullion is sold direct at market prices to the Perth Mint with no hedges in place. Historical gold price and forward looking estimates have been used for the gold price.</li> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>market windows for the product.</li> <li>Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.</li> <li>For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.</li> <li>NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All costs assumptions are made based on historical performance from Darlot and current economic forecast seen as representative of current market conditions.</li> <li>Sensitivity to gold price, grade, recovery and costs were evaluated.</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreements are in place and are current with all key stakeholders</li> </ul>
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:</li> <li>Any identified material naturally occurring risks.</li> <li>The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.</li> <li>The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> <li>None identified</li> <li>Darlot is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place</li> </ul>
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.</li> <li>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</li> <li>The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Ore Reserves include Proved (if any) and Probable classifications.</li> <li>The results accurately reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit.</li> <li>None.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There have been no external reviews of this Ore reserve estimate.</li> </ul>
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</li> <li>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</li> <li>Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This ore reserve statement has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The resource estimates used to estimate the ore reserves are reliant on block models which were estimated using drill hole data drilled to a density required for classification of an indicated resource.</li> <li>Mining dilution and ore recoveries were based on information from historical mining operations at Darlot</li> <li>Reconciliation for the past 2 years of underground production at Darlot indicates that 20% more ore tonnes were mined as compared to the design, at a similar grade and that the gold produced from the process plant indicated that the grade control grades should have been 10% higher.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="309 181 1151 256">• <i>It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></li></ul>	