6 May 2020

Additional Resources defined for satellite open pit deposits at King of the Hills

Maiden JORC Mineral Resource estimates for the Cerebus-Eclipse and Centauri deposits further extend the pipeline of potential early mill feed sources for the proposed integrated bulk open pit and underground mining and processing operation at King of the Hills (KOTH)

- **Maiden JORC 2012 open pit Mineral Resource estimates completed for the Cerebus-Eclipse and Centauri deposits, located to the north-west of current mining operations at Red 5's KOTH gold mine in Western Australia:**
  - **Cerebus-Eclipse: Indicated and Inferred Resource of 2.8Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 112,000oz**
  - **Centauri: Indicated and Inferred Resource of 1.7Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 81,300oz**
- **Together with the previously announced Mineral Resource estimates for the Rainbow and Severn deposits (see ASX announcement 1 May 2019), this increases the total Satellite Open Pit Mineral Resource base at KOTH to 308,200 ounces.**
- **These satellite deposits represent an important component of Red 5's proposed mining strategy for the KOTH Project, providing potential complementary mill feed and cash flow during the early stages of the proposed stand-alone 4Mtpa processing operation.**
- **Final Feasibility Study for an integrated bulk open pit and underground mining and processing operation at KOTH is on-track for completion in the September 2020 Quarter.**

Red 5 Limited ("Red 5" or "the Company") (ASX: RED) advises the completion of maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimates for the Cerebus-Eclipse and Centauri near-mine deposits at the King of the Hills (KOTH) gold mine in Western Australia (Figure 1).

These satellite deposits are an important element of Red 5's proposed mining strategy for the KOTH Project, with the potential to provide open pit mill feed and cash flow in the early stages of a proposed bulk mining operation.

Together with the previously reported Mineral Resource estimates for the near-mine Rainbow and Severn deposits (see ASX announcement 1 May 2019), the Cerebus-Eclipse and Centauri Mineral Resources bring the Company's total Satellite Open Pit Mineral Resource base at KOTH to approximately 308,200 ounces.

The Cerebus-Eclipse and Centauri deposits are both located on the Ursus Fault (see Figure 1), and may potentially form part of the same mineralised system. The Ursus Fault trend is highly prospective, with a significant portion remaining untested.

The two deposits are approximately 2km apart and assay results from broad-spaced 200m x 80m Reverse Circulation drilling conducted between the deposits show anomalous gold values along the Ursus Fault zone. Cerebus and Centauri remain open to the north-west, south-east and down-dip with good potential to develop underground Mineral Resources. The Eclipse deposit is open to the north.

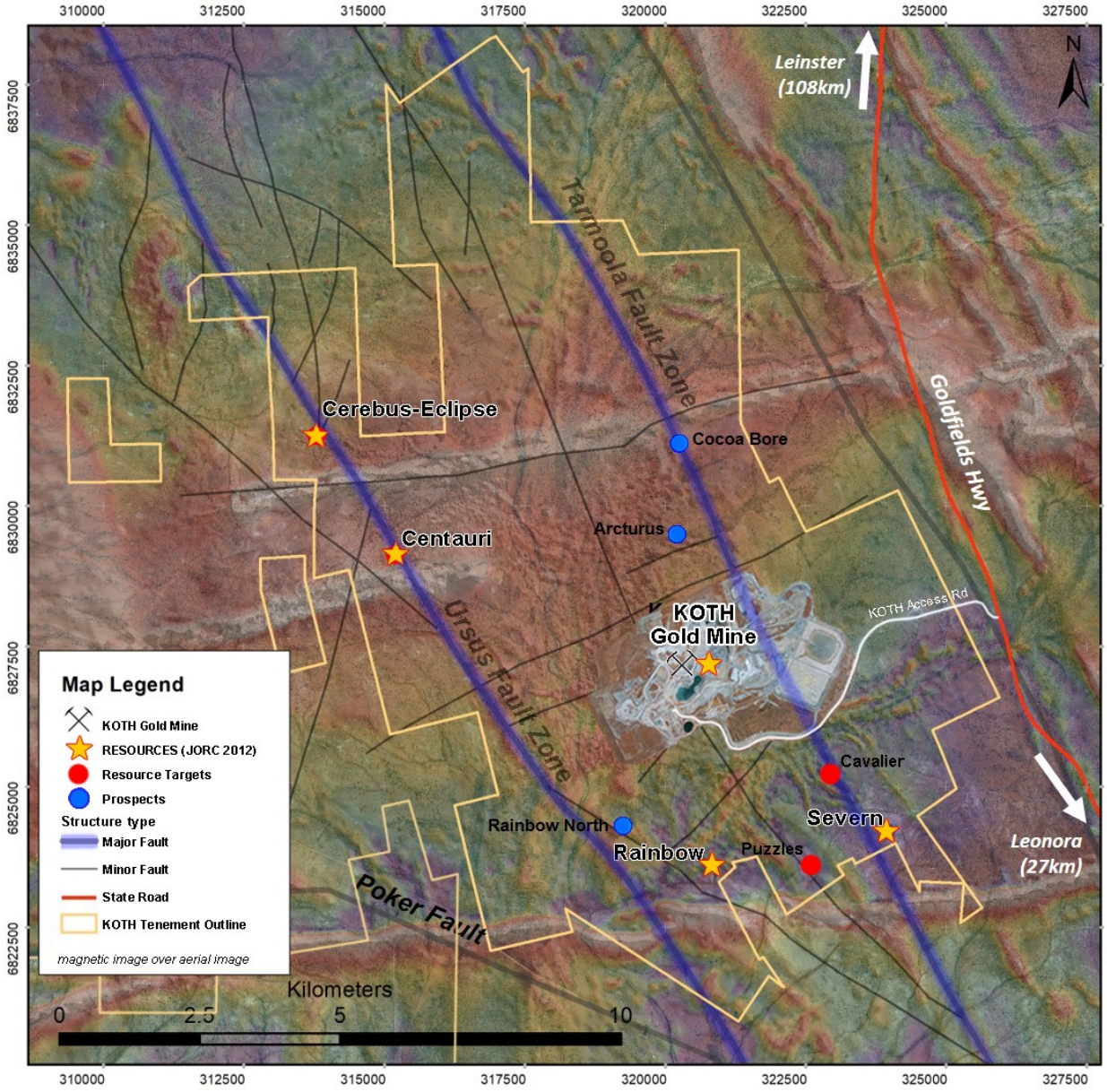

Figure 1: *Location of the Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse near-mine deposits at KOTH.*

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Red 5 Managing Director, Mark Williams, said the continued growth in the Company's Satellite Open Pit Mineral Resource base is an important part of delivering its proposed broader bulk mining strategy at King of the Hills.

"Delivering strong Mineral Resources at both Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse is another big step forward for our bulk mining strategy. These deposits have the potential to deliver early mill feed and cash flow from shallow open pits which can be accessed and developed relatively quickly during the early stages of bulk mining operations.

"In addition, we see the potential to continue to expand our Satellite Open Pit Resource inventory, with regional drilling underway to progressively test key targets – including at Cerebus-Eclipse and Centauri – each of which has the potential to yield further Resources," he said.

CEREBUS-ECLIPSE MINERAL RESOURCE

Table 1: Cerebus-Eclipse Mineral Resource as at May 2020

Cerebus-Eclipse Resource May 2020						
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Weathering**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Total (Cerebus & Eclipse)	**0.5**	**Indicated**	Oxide	850,000	1.3	36,000
			Transition	990,000	1.3	40,000
			Fresh	320,000	1.3	13,000
			Sub Total	**2,160,000**	**1.3**	**89,000**
		Inferred	Oxide	100,000	1.2	4,000
			Transition	210,000	1.0	7,000
			Fresh	340,000	1.1	12,000
			Sub Total	**650,000**	**1.1**	**23,000**
		Total (Indicated & Inferred)	Oxide	950,000	1.3	40,000
			Transition	1,200,000	1.2	47,000
			Fresh	660,000	1.2	25,000
			Total	**2,810,000**	**1.2**	**112,000**
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Weathering**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Cerebus	**0.5**	**Indicated**	Oxide	410,000	1.3	17,000
			Transition	490,000	1.3	20,000
			Fresh	240,000	1.2	9,000
			Sub Total	**1,140,000**	**1.3**	**46,000**
		Inferred	Oxide	60,000	1.0	2,000
			Transition	90,000	1.0	3,000
			Fresh	230,000	0.9	7,000
			Sub Total	**380,000**	**1.0**	**12,000**
		Total (Indicated & Inferred)	Oxide	470,000	1.3	19,000
			Transition	580,000	1.2	22,000
			Fresh	470,000	1.1	16,000
			Total	**1,520,000**	**1.2**	**57,000**
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Weathering**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Eclipse	**0.5**	**Indicated**	Oxide	440,000	1.3	19,000
			Transition	500,000	1.2	20,000
			Fresh	80,000	1.6	4,000
			Sub Total	**1,020,000**	**1.3**	**43,000**
		Inferred	Oxide	40,000	1.6	2,000
			Transition	120,000	1.0	4,000
			Fresh	110,000	1.4	5,000
			Sub Total	**270,000**	**1.3**	**11,000**
		Total (Indicated & Inferred)	Oxide	480,000	1.4	21,000
			Transition	620,000	1.2	24,000
			Fresh	200,000	1.2	8,000
			Total	**1,300,000**	**1.3**	**53,000**

Notes on Cerebus-Eclipse JORC 2012 Mineral Resources

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Refer to Appendix 1 JORC 2012 Table 1, sections 1 to 3.

The Cerebus and Eclipse deposits are located 8km north-west of the KOTH open pit and lie within the highly prospective Ursus Fault corridor. The two target areas form part of the same mineralised system and are distinguished by different structural controls. The Eclipse mineralisation is hosted along a low angle thrust style fault which intersects the steeper, south-westerly dipping and north-west striking Ursus Fault which hosts the Cerebus mineralisation.

Previous shallow drilling over the Cerebus-Eclipse area has been successful in defining coherent gold mineralisation that continues for an impressive 2.1km along the Ursus structure and for approximately 550m along the north-east trending Eclipse Thrust Fault. Further, the extent of current drilling has not closed off mineralisation, with potential to extend and increase the resource along strike and down-dip at both the Ursus and Eclipse targets.

Recent drilling completed by the Red 5 exploration team targeting Cerebus-Eclipse comprises 133 RC drill holes for 17,047m in addition to historical drilling. At Cerebus, drilling has identified a set of stacked gold-bearing quartz lodes which are hosted within a ~50m wide deformation zone comprising mostly moderate to strongly sheared mafic and lesser felsic porphyry host rock. The Cerebus gold lodes are well aligned with the north-west trending Ursus Fault corridor and dip moderately to the west and south-west in a similar orientation to the gold lodes discovered at the Centauri Prospect, located 2.5km to the south-east.

The gold mineralisation associated with Eclipse appears to be mostly stratabound. Supergene or secondary gold enrichment is evident at a vertical depth of 25-35m within the system, and this process appears to have played a significant role in upgrading gold mineralisation at shallow depth along the controlling fault structures. Higher-grade shoots also occur in the system and appear strongly localised at the intersection of shallow northeast-trending horizons and the northwest-trending Ursus structure.

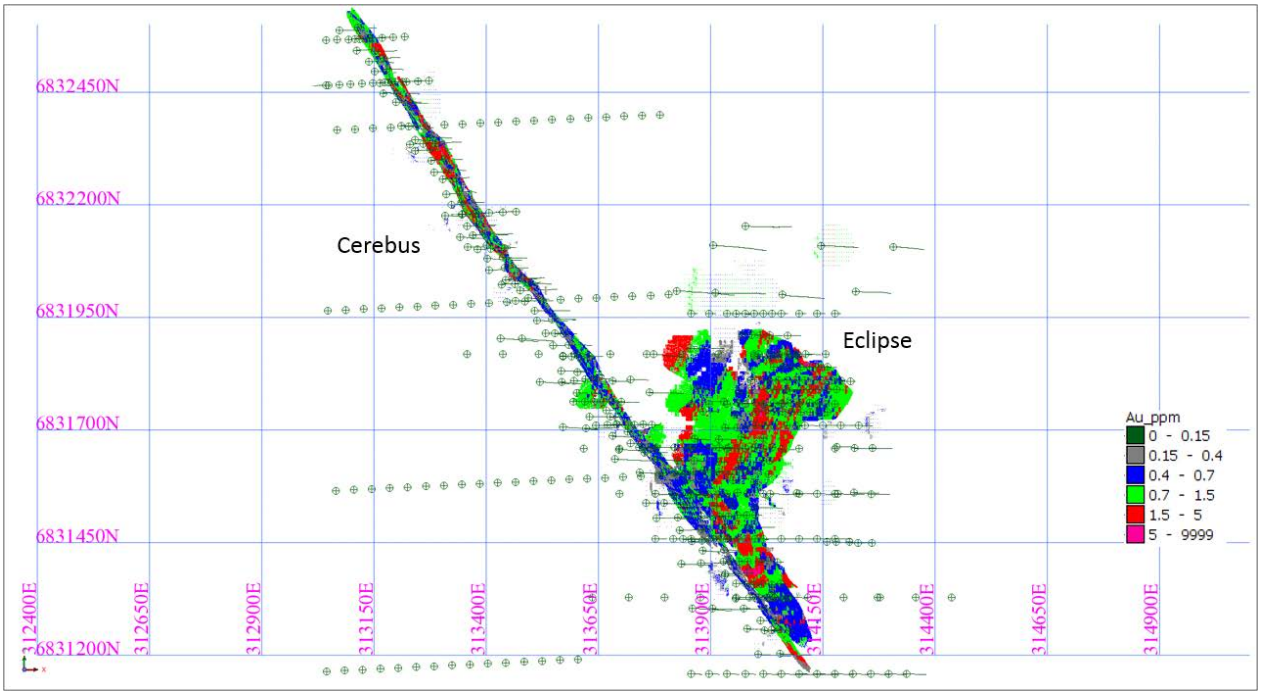

Figure 2: *Planview of the Cerebus-Eclipse model and drill traces.*

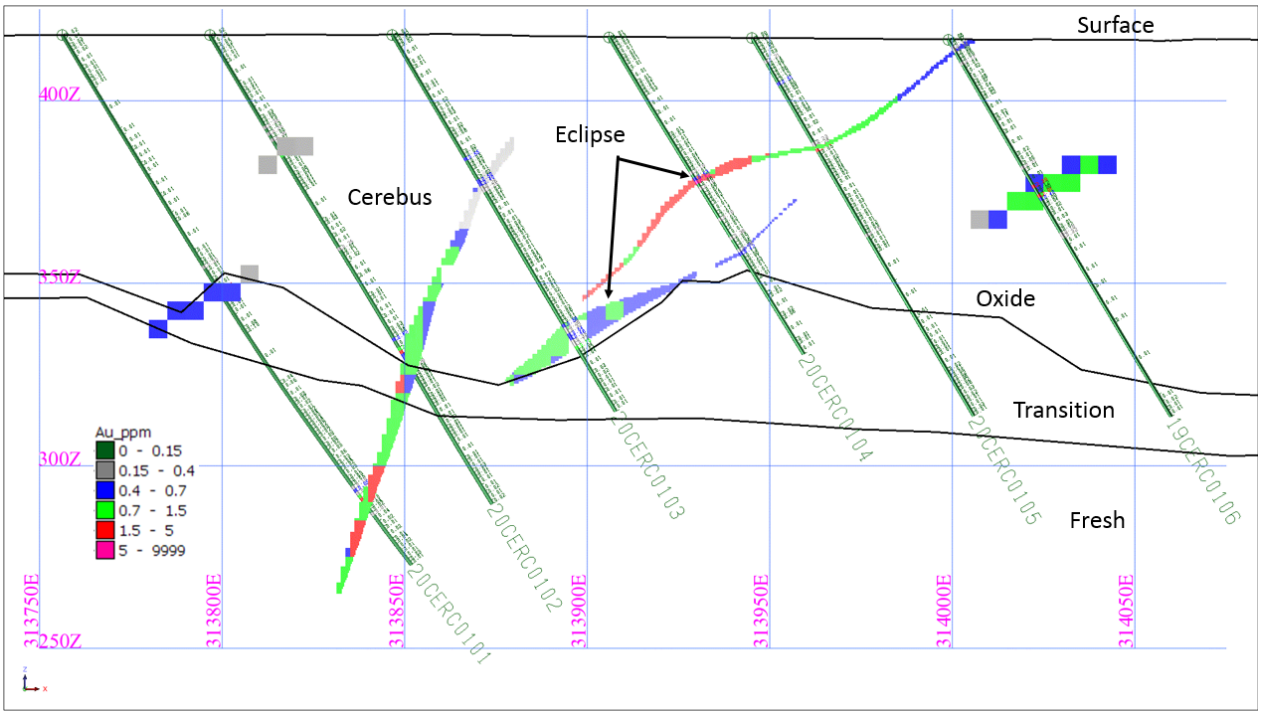

Figure 3: *Section 6831530mN of the Cerebus-Eclipse model looking north.*

CENTAURI MINERAL RESOURCE

Table 2: Centauri Mineral Resource as at May 2020

Centauri Resource as at May 2020						
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Weathering**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Centauri	**0.5**	**Indicated**	Oxide	340,000	1.4	15,700
			Transition	300,000	1.4	14,000
			Fresh	750,000	1.6	38,200
			Sub Total	**1,390,000**	**1.5**	**67,900**
		Inferred	Oxide	50,000	1.1	1,800
			Transition	60,000	1.3	2,500
			Fresh	210,000	1.4	9,100
			Sub Total	**320,000**	**1.3**	**13,400**
		Total (Indicated & Inferred)	Oxide	390,000	1.4	17,500
			Transition	360,000	1.4	16,500
			Fresh	960,000	1.5	47,300
			Total	**1,710,000**	**1.5**	**81,300**

Notes on Centauri JORC 2012 Mineral Resources

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancies in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Refer to Appendix 2 JORC 2012 Table 1, sections 1 to 3.

The Centauri Gold deposit is located 5km north-west of the KTOH open pit and, like the nearby Cerebus deposit, lies within the NW-trending Ursus structural corridor.

The dominant host lithologies comprise mainly basalt, dolerite and felsic porphyry with lesser sediments also noted from the drill data. The prospect is bound to the north and south by two late east-west striking Proterozoic dykes which form part of the extensive Widgiemooltha dyke swarm which intersects the KOTH tenure.

Exploration and resource drilling recently completed by Red 5 at Centauri comprises 99 RC drill holes for 17,476m in addition to historical drilling. Drill results have successfully identified a set of stacked gold-bearing lodes that are characterised by quartz-pyrite veining and associated pervasive sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration of the surrounding host mafic and felsic lithologies along the NW trending Ursus fault zone.

Felsic porphyry intrusions are common along the fault zone and are regarded as highly prospective targets with the occurrence of auriferous quartz veining showing a strong spatial association with porphyry and mafic schist contact margins.

The Centauri gold lodes dip moderately to the south-west with mineralisation intersected down to a depth of approximately 80m. The system remains open at depth, and assay results from deeper parts of the system indicate good potential for continuity of significant gold mineralisation into fresh rock and along strike.

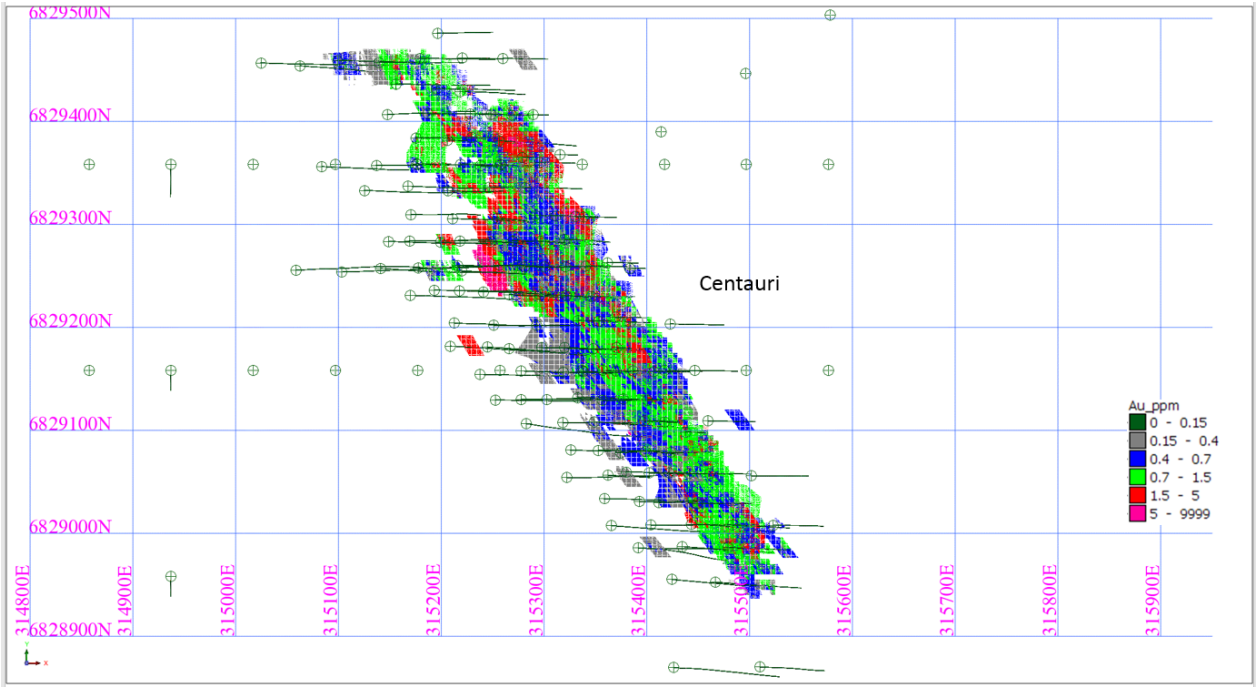

Figure 4: *Planview of the Centauri model and drill traces.*

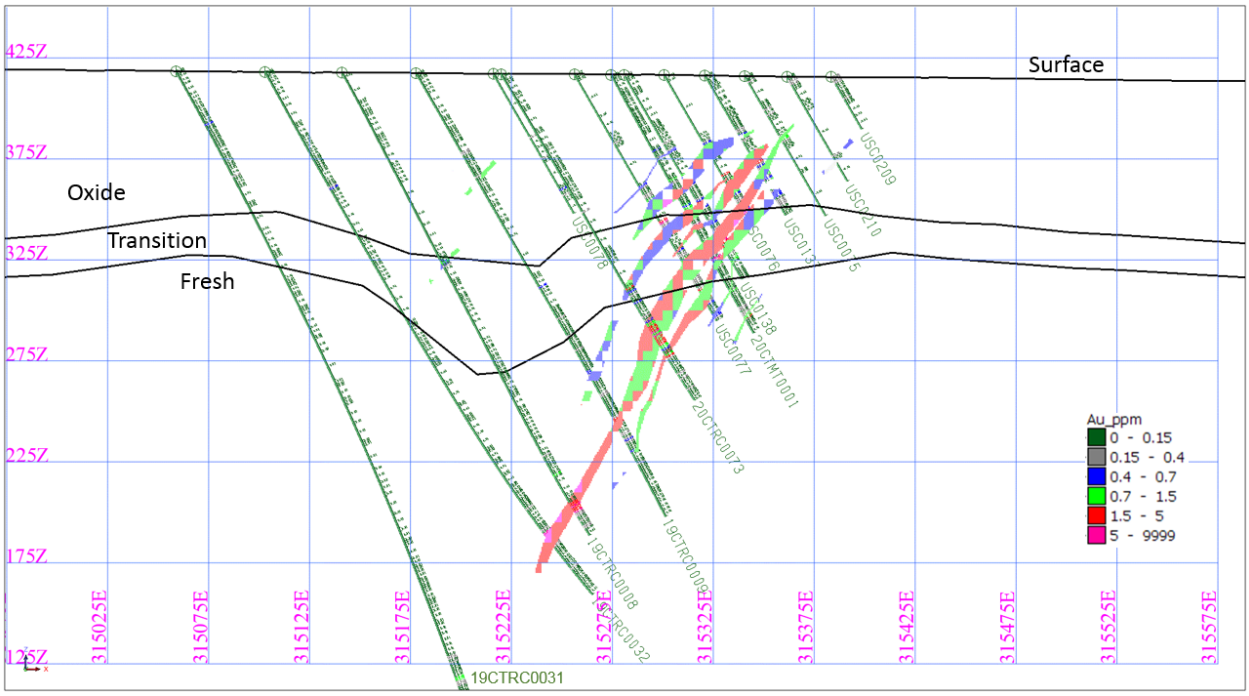

Figure 5: Section 6829255mN of the Centauri model looking north.

Summary of Cerebus-Eclipse Mineral Resource Estimate – May 2020 Resource

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Cerebus and Eclipse Prospect is located within the NW-striking Ursus Fault Zone, which at KOTH, is typically characterised by strongly deformed mafic and felsic lithologies associated with chlorite + sericite + carbonate alteration assemblages and gold mineralisation. Compressional and strike-slip movement along this fertile fault corridor has caused significant fracturing and shearing of the rocks expressed by the presence of schists, strong crenulation cleavage and mineral stretching lineation features in the rocks. The stratigraphy is strongly rotated into parallelism within, and adjacent to the northwest trending Ursus fault and notably exhibits a more west to northeast strike (Eclipse) away from the main structural zone.

Gold mineralisation at Cerebus is associated with quartz-pyrite veining and strong sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration of the surrounding host lithologies. The mineralised lodes, dip moderately to the west and southwest at approximately 70°, and range in width from 2m up to 20m. Gold mineralisation at Eclipse is largely stratabound and occurs along a shallow, 20°, north-westerly dipping, northeast-trending horizon dominated by haematitic schist. Supergene enrichment occurs at a vertical depth of 25-35m and the process appears to have played a significant role in upgrading gold mineralisation at shallow depth along the controlling fault structures.

Higher-grade shoots also occur in the system and appear strongly localised by the intersection of shallow northeast-trending horizons and the northwest-trending Ursus structure.

The extent of current drilling has not closed off mineralisation with potential to extend and increase the resource along strike and downdip at both Ursus and Eclipse.

A Global Mineral Resource model has been prepared for this announcement, with updates to the geological interpretation within all eighteen mineralised domains and one waste domain. The updated interpretations supporting the geological models are based upon drill-hole samples from reverse circulation holes.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 327 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (31,064m) support the Mineral Resource. Drilling methods undertaken at Cerebus/Eclipse by previous owners, have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC). Red 5 has completed one hundred and thirty-three Reverse Circulation holes (17,047m).

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

No Diamond Drilling has been completed at Cerebus/Eclipse. It is assumed that the previous owners completed sample protocols to industry standard at the time of completion using 1m intervals with RC and AC sampling. Red 5 has completed eighteen reverse circulation holes sampled over 1m interval lengths.

Sample Analysis Method

Primary assaying of RC rock chip samples was undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.

Domaining Methodology

All geological interpretations were prepared in MGA_GDA94. Domaining commenced with the interpretation of the broad lithology zones using the logging codes assigned to the RC and AC holes within the database. The geology model was utilised in determining the mineralisation control and supported the generation of the new mineralised wireframes. Domains 101, 102, and 103 were associated with Cerebus with domains 200 to 206 and 300-307 for Eclipse. Lithological boundaries were honoured and estimated as a waste domain 400.

The methodology of constraining mineralisation followed snapping in drilling at a 0.3g/t cut using the string method on 25-metre sections for Cerebus and 10-metre sections for Eclipse. The section spacing for modelling was determined as a result of the nominal 25m drill spacing at Cerebus and Eclipse. An overall dip of 75 degrees towards the west was determined as the general trend of the mineralised envelope for Cerebus. Eclipse mineralisation is shallow dipping between 5 and 20 degrees towards the west. Based on the drill spacing, and varying grade distribution across sections, the mineralisation model generated for Cerebus was a broad grade shell dipping to the west. The mineralisation model for Eclipse featured two main lodes with small lodes in both the hanging-wall and foot-wall. This mineralised model attempts to represent the mineralised lodes while representing secondary lateral remobilisation within the oxide boundary therefore incorporating internal waste dilution. Due to the general plunge of mineralisation, the search parameters were tightly constrained in the minor direction (z-direction) to reduce the overspreading of grade while controlling, honouring internal dilution across different drill sections.

Estimation Methodology

Variography was completed on Cerebus main mineralised domain (101) and Eclipse main mineralised domains (200 and 300). The smaller domains of Cerebus (102 and 103) were assigned the variogram parameters based on the same geological conditions as domain 101 whilst domains 201-206 were assigned the variogram parameters based on the same geological conditions as domain 200 and domains 301-307 were assigned the variogram parameters based on domain 300. The waste domain (301), which contained insufficient data for variography analysis, was independently assigned the variogram parameters based on the same geological conditions as domain 201. A directional search ellipse was applied and determined through variography.

Sample data was composited to 1m intervals and top cuts were then applied to high gold grades. Top-cut values were determined using statistical methods, quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was the primary estimation method. The estimation method of inverse distance squared (ID2) was also completed in conjunction with OK across all domain groups and allowed additional validation as a check estimate of the final OK model. An average density based on regolith was assigned to each domain based on current specific gravity data compiled by Red 5 in March 2020. Validation of the global model was completed to ensure blocks were correctly coded for geological domains, and the estimated gold grades honoured the surrounding drill assay data.

Cut-off Grades

Top cut grades of 10g/t were used on all main domains (101, 200 and 300) while all other domains were top cut at 5g/t. All domains were treated as hard boundaries for estimation purposes. The utilisation of these hard boundary attempts to reduce the influence of overspreading grade across boundaries. The Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.50g/t, which is determined from the assumption of an open pit mining method.

Classification

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

Other Material Modifying Factors

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

Summary of Centauri Mineral Resource Estimate – May 2020 Resource

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Centauri deposit is located on the NNW-striking Ursus Shear Zone, which is typically characterised by strongly deformed mafic lithologies, now present as a chlorite + sericite + carbonate schist. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-pyrite veining and strong sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration of the surrounding mafic lithologies along the NNW trending shear zone. The mineralised lodes, identified through drilling, dip moderately to the west with mineralisation intersected down to 80m. The Centauri deposit is open at depth.

A Global Mineral Resource model has been prepared for the purposes of this announcement, with updates to the geological interpretation within all fourteen mineralised domains and eight waste domains. The updated interpretations supporting the geological models are based upon drill-hole samples from reverse circulation holes.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 145 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (20,919) and 1 Diamond Core (DDH) hole (146m) support the Mineral Resource. Drilling methods undertaken at Centauri by previous owners, have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), and aircore (AC). Red 5 has completed ninety-nine Reverse Circulation holes (17,476m) and one Diamond Drill hole (146m).

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

One Diamond Drill hole has been completed at Centauri. Sampling of the core was completed with a maximum of 1m intervals with half core cutting of samples. It appears that previous companies completed sample protocols to industry standard at the time of completion using 1m intervals with RC and AC sampling. Red 5 has completed ninety-nine reverse circulation holes sampled over 1m interval lengths.

Sample Analysis Method

Primary assaying of RC rock chip samples is undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.

Domaining Methodology

All geological interpretations were prepared in MGA_GDA94. Domaining commenced with the interpretation of the broad lithology zones using the logging codes assigned to the RC and DDH holes within the database. The geology model was utilised in determining the mineralisation control and supported the generation of the new mineralised wireframes, domains 1 through to 11 and 101 to 103. Lithological boundaries were honoured and estimated as waste domains, 201 through to 207 and domain 300.

The methodology of constraining mineralisation followed snapping in drilling at a 0.3g/t cut using the string method on 20-metre sections. The section spacing for modelling was determined as a result of the nominal 20m drill spacing at Centauri. An overall dip of 60 degrees towards the west was determined as the general trend of the mineralised envelope. At the same time, discrete narrow lodes, associated with quartz-pyrite veining and strong sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration along with possible supergene enrichment was also identified. Based on the drill spacing, and varying grade distribution across sections, the mineralisation model generated was multiple ore lenses along with grade shells dipping to the west. This mineralised model attempts to represent the discrete plunging lodes while representing secondary lateral remobilisation within the oxide boundary eliminating the internal waste dilution previously modelled. Due to the general plunge of mineralisation, the search parameters were tightly constrained in the minor direction (z-direction) to reduce the overspreading of grade while controlling, honouring internal dilution across different drill sections.

Estimation Methodology

Variography was completed on main mineralised domains (4, 6 and 7). The smaller domains (101 and 102) and waste domains (200 to 210) which contained insufficient data for variography analysis independently were assigned the variogram parameters based on the same geological conditions as Domain 4. A directional search ellipse was applied and determined through variography.

Sample data was composited to 1m intervals and top cuts were then applied to high gold grades. Top-cut values were determined using statistical methods, quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was the primary estimation method. The estimation method of inverse distance squared (ID2) was also completed in conjunction with OK across all domain groups and allowed additional validation as a check estimate of the final OK model. An average density based on regolith was assigned to each domain based on current specific gravity data compiled by Red 5 in March 2020. Validation of the global model was completed to ensure blocks were correctly coded for geological domains, and the estimated gold grades honoured the surrounding drill assay data.

Cut-off Grades

Top cut grades of 10g/t were used on all main domains (4, 6 and 7), while 5g/t and below cut-off grades were applied to grade shell domains. All domains were treated as hard boundaries for estimation purposes. The utilisation of these hard boundary attempts to reduce the influence of overspreading grade across boundaries. The Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.50g/t, which is determined from the assumption of an open pit mining method.

Classification

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

Other Material Modifying Factors

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

ENDS

Authorised for release by the Board.

For more information:

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

Media:
Nicholas Read / Kate Bell
Read Corporate

Telephone: +61 8 9388 1474

Competent Person's Statement

Mineral Resource

Mr Byron Dumpleton confirms that he is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resources summarised in this Report and Mr Dumpleton has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Dumpleton is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the 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 has reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies. Mr Dumpleton is a full time employee of Red 5. Mr Dumpleton verifies that the Mineral Resource estimate section of this Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in his supporting documentation relating to Mineral Resource estimates.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

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

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Red 5's Mineral Resources and Reserves, exploration operations, project development operations, production rates, life of mine, projected cash flow, capital expenditure, operating costs and other economic performance and financial condition as well as general market outlook. Although Red 5 believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could

differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metals prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Red 5, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. Red 5 undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

Appendix - 1

KING OF THE HILLS - CEREBUS/ECLIPSE RESOURCE

Drill and Assays data used for the Cerebus/Eclipse May 2020 JORC 2012 maiden model release

Table 1: Drill hole collar locations used for the Cerebus/Eclipse May 2020 JORC 2012 maiden model release (Data reported in MGA94)

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
19CERC0001	313432.49	6831903.372	416.49314	90	-60	170	RC
19CERC0002	313480.3	6831902.956	416.82826	90	-60	150	RC
19CERC0003	313520.07	6831806.907	416.94549	90	-60	140	RC
19CERC0004	313568.66	6831806.058	417.25044	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0005	313571.53	6831706.172	417.72078	90	-60	176	RC
19CERC0006	313622.46	6831703.81	417.7076	90	-60	150	RC
19CERC0007	313742.33	6831605.582	417.56889	90	-60	176	RC
19CERC0008	313794.89	6831604.558	417.86423	90	-60	146	RC
19CERC0009	313780.21	6831504.14	417.36505	90	-60	190	RC
19CERC0010	313827.21	6831505.546	417.65261	90	-60	170	RC
19CERC0011	313834.91	6831402.276	416.95899	90	-60	158	RC
19CERC0012	313879.25	6831404.233	416.94311	90	-60	164	RC
19CERC0013	313858.82	6831303.265	416.17417	90	-60	188	RC
19CERC0014	313903.98	6831303.128	415.70673	90	-60	170	RC
19CERC0015	314005.79	6831201.873	414.79634	90	-60	152	RC
19CERC0016	314055.62	6831202.797	414.46086	90	-60	150	RC
19CERC0019	313073.3	6832587.995	417.77567	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0020	313114.17	6832593.947	417.8728	90	-60	84	RC
19CERC0021	313111.91	6832543.489	417.04103	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0022	313151.73	6832541.334	416.93589	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0023	313139.22	6832518.159	416.82114	90	-60	108	RC
19CERC0024	313170.37	6832525.638	416.774	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0025	313150.96	6832496.027	416.73992	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0026	313178.5	6832501.799	416.89995	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0027	313171.05	6832448.155	416.48604	90	-60	114	RC
19CERC0028	313201.5	6832447.473	416.6368	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0029	313199.28	6832428.196	416.51002	90	-60	114	RC
19CERC0030	313232.04	6832424.789	416.689	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0031	313210.67	6832376.027	416.21098	90	-60	115	RC
19CERC0032	313245.37	6832374.136	416.3454	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0033	313241.44	6832344.388	416.34492	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0034	313275.45	6832349.436	416.54791	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0035	313241.27	6832320.491	416.24108	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0036	313275.34	6832324.028	416.39	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0037	313277.91	6832298.81	416.40691	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0038	313308.83	6832302.536	416.56875	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0039	313283.97	6832272.799	416.26299	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0040	313316.13	6832277.95	416.56995	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0041	313310.53	6832223.959	416.26404	90	-60	102	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
19CERC0042	313341.07	6832229.769	416.55283	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0043	313323.16	6832200.794	416.27909	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0044	313344.73	6832206.145	416.12215	90.5	-59.5	102	RC
19CERC0045	313308.02	6832175.574	416.19796	90	-60	180	RC
19CERC0046	313357.81	6832152.905	416.22103	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0047	313383.27	6832156.687	416.56794	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0048	313341.79	6832128.707	416.09077	94.8404	-59.7769	180	RC
19CERC0049	313370.67	6832132.889	416.50514	90	-60	150	RC
19CERC0050	313397.03	6832134.364	416.93811	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0051	313358.09	6832106.204	416.35902	90	-60	180	RC
19CERC0052	313400.87	6832110.336	417.15703	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0053	313402.89	6832080.542	417.35913	92.3431	-60.2023	144	RC
19CERC0054	313437.42	6832083.118	417.83382	90	-60	108	RC
19CERC0055	313406	6832054.881	417.43382	87.2542	-59.5841	150	RC
19CERC0056	313441.58	6832060.755	417.89906	89.7858	-59.5298	102	RC
19CERC0057	313444.08	6832033.675	417.37856	88.2323	-60.282	150	RC
19CERC0058	313476.78	6832036.846	418.26046	88.3069	-59.4377	100	RC
19CERC0059	313465.55	6831987.068	417.94206	90	-60	162	RC
19CERC0060	313476.07	6832009.517	417.27981	87.1994	-58.5922	150	RC
19CERC0061	313493.98	6831992.825	418.10794	90	-60	90	RC
19CERC0062	313508.32	6831965.401	417.70806	90	-60	150	RC
19CERC0063	313513.65	6831942.601	417.50308	90	-60	121	RC
19CERC0064	313546.86	6831945.839	417.52697	91.9446	-59.5452	102	RC
19CERC0065	313548.73	6831887.443	416.92614	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0066	313583.85	6831888.685	417.02683	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0067	313567.36	6831831.342	417.17598	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0068	313595.82	6831809.111	417.58904	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0069	313603.24	6831828.338	417.51897	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0071	313602.12	6831782.803	417.78895	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0072	313641.77	6831782.389	418.10115	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0074	313667.5	6831743.604	418.08009	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0095	314016.11	6831632.577	417.00495	90	-60	78	RC
19CERC0098	313901.15	6831585.702	417.54498	90	-60	102	RC
19CERC0106	313999.17	6831528.184	416.29502	90	-60	120	RC
19CERC0113	313931.46	6831376.974	416.48513	90	-60	114	RC
19CERC0117	314023.13	6831303.89	415.10696	90	-60	78	RC
19CERCD0017	314023.2	6831303.89	415.07136	90	-60	100	RCD
19CERCD0018	313929.29	6831763.52	418.94971	270	-60	110	RCD
19CTRC0118	314246.56	6831021.076	413.51471	90	-60	210	RC
19ECRC0001	313884.56	6831741.049	418.88069	90	-60	170	RC
19ECRC0002	313764.77	6831782.968	418.86712	90	-60	210	RC
19ECRC0003	313869.32	6831792.669	419.57846	90	-60	170	RC
19ECRC0004	313772.78	6831868.326	419.59892	90	-60	210	RC
19ECRC0005	313854.97	6831881.333	420.56109	90	-60	170	RC
19ECRC0006	313825.23	6832008.915	422.14947	90	-60	250	RC
19ECRC0007	313911.19	6832004.511	421.76331	90	-60	230	RC
19ECRC0008	314060.24	6832001.652	420.45442	90	-60	188	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
19ECRC0009	314224.12	6832008.133	419.73756	90	-60	150	RC
19ECRC0010	313905.46	6832110.027	422.50045	90	-60	244	RC
19ECRC0011	313978.12	6832152.437	422.5574	90	-60	210	RC
19ECRC0012	314146.57	6832109.803	420.95183	90	-60	170	RC
19ECRC0013	314307.98	6832106.788	420.07653	90	-60	128	RC
20CERC0070	313594.56	6831763.211	417.7234	89.5351	-59.4467	150	RC
20CERC0073	313630.7	6831729.848	417.89873	90.75	-59.6	144	RC
20CERC0075	313644.82	6831710.011	417.8982	91.2	-59.5	150	RC
20CERC0076	313677.25	6831729.963	418.09559	93.78	-59.18	78	RC
20CERC0077	313681.55	6831686.515	417.82797	90	-60	150	RC
20CERC0078	313714.97	6831695.422	417.99864	89.78	-59.39	102	RC
20CERC0079	313687.36	6831635.241	417.43988	92.7782	-59.5653	180	RC
20CERC0080	313721.7	6831670.385	417.88579	91.6112	-59.5854	102	RC
20CERC0081	313752.63	6831649.378	417.98658	89.8004	-59.4061	101	RC
20CERC0082	313961.91	6831783.377	419.0144	93.8988	-59.4501	144	RC
20CERC0083	313953.7	6831734.223	418.49777	89.806	-59.3659	120	RC
20CERC0084	313932.43	6831704.422	418.29906	91.9321	-59.5274	102	RC
20CERC0085	313959.5	6831705.547	418.06949	90.7135	-59.6552	120	RC
20CERC0086	313864.09	6831679.999	418.33992	90	-60	120	RC
20CERC0087	313918.69	6831679.696	418.09506	90	-60	102	RC
20CERC0088	313969.46	6831683.877	417.75234	92.1357	-59.6838	90	RC
20CERC0089	314018.17	6831681.684	417.51992	93.6622	-59.5573	78	RC
20CERC0090	313776.7	6831634.406	418.01208	93.8972	-60.2006	162	RC
20CERC0091	313827.82	6831631.753	418.02586	90	-60	138	RC
20CERC0092	313862.84	6831631.919	417.92981	94.2473	-59.5836	120	RC
20CERC0093	313917.05	6831629.401	417.64712	90	-60	102	RC
20CERC0094	313967.81	6831633.371	417.29688	91.0705	-59.1144	90	RC
20CERC0096	313820.16	6831604.629	417.85702	92.6444	-59.9952	102	RC
20CERC0097	313846.85	6831588.237	417.77999	91.4396	-59.0977	120	RC
20CERC0099	313949.7	6831587.766	417.03751	93.7775	-60.575	90	RC
20CERC0100	313997.62	6831584.356	416.8504	89.4732	-59.6783	78	RC
20CERC0101	313756.45	6831538.075	417.57704	90.136	-59.087	174	RC
20CERC0102	313796.85	6831537.002	417.57607	94.4895	-59.0685	150	RC
20CERC0103	313846.88	6831532.355	417.5929	92.6549	-59.5643	120	RC
20CERC0104	313906.24	6831532.077	417.05907	91.4376	-59.5306	102	RC
20CERC0105	313945.43	6831534.958	416.75661	91.1079	-59.625	120	RC
20CERC0107	313831.16	6831476.58	417.54319	87.8898	-58.6086	150	RC
20CERC0108	313879.76	6831477.973	417.38745	90.0319	-60.1221	144	RC
20CERC0109	313932.52	6831483.96	416.80646	90.698	-59.4399	120	RC
20CERC0110	313982.99	6831484.214	416.25397	89.289	-59.0992	114	RC
20CERC0111	313882.52	6831431.464	417.20303	92.8183	-59.5395	140	RC
20CERC0112	313929.68	6831433.854	416.72301	90	-60	120	RC
20CERC0114	313932.52	6831381.178	417.70124	90	-60	120	RC
20CERC0115	313981.54	6831382	415.97712	90	-60	114	RC
20CERC0116	313973.66	6831303.769	415.45697	90	-60	120	RC
20CERC0118	314011.22	6831276.49	415.06706	90	-60	120	RC
20CERC0119	314046.24	6831276.94	414.83699	90	-60	78	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
CBC1406	313494.42	6832026.237	418.35965	92.2827	-60	101	RC
CBC1407	313464.94	6832024.86	417.37577	87.2827	-60	113	RC
CBC1408	313434.71	6832023.425	417.47208	87.2827	-60	113	RC
CBC1409	313380.7	6832100.989	416.95664	87.2827	-60	130	RC
CBC1410	313289.87	6832337.058	415.9011	87.2827	-60	111	RC
CBC1411	313259.39	6832335.611	416.39697	87.2827	-60	107	RC
CBC1412	313229.66	6832334.2	415.76142	87.2827	-60	149	RC
CBC1413	313213.03	6832473.633	416.3552	87.2827	-60	101	RC
CBC1414	313182.8	6832472.198	416.6452	87.2827	-60	101	RC
CBC1415	313163.06	6832471.261	416.31339	87.2827	-60	125	RC
CBC1418	313138.58	6832570.258	416.40634	87.2827	-60	101	RC
CBC1419	313108.1	6832568.811	417.55069	87.2827	-60	113	RC
CWC008	313377.2	6832179.948	416.05255	87.2827	-60	41	RC
CWC009	313345.97	6832178.466	416.26779	87.2827	-60	96	RC
CWC010	313333.64	6832259.009	415.7432	87.2827	-60	59	RC
CWC011	313303.41	6832257.574	415.99542	87.2827	-60	89	RC
CWC012	313440.66	6832103.834	417.79746	87.2827	-60	51	RC
CWC013	313411.18	6832102.435	416.51929	87.2827	-60	59	RC
EDRC001	314028.66	6831607.032	407.77373	360	-60	24	RC
EDRC003	314032.23	6831639.504	403.15958	360	-60	27	RC
USC0001	314209.25	6831450.776	415.39984	91	-60	107	RC
USC0002	314159.11	6831451.286	415.50147	91	-60	141	RC
USC0003	313955.61	6831324.796	415.71341	91	-60	149	RC
USC0004	314228.91	6831449.414	415.38767	271	-60	75	RC
USC0005	314258.91	6831449.304	415.43845	271	-60	107	RC
USC0006	314179.39	6831451.086	415.46842	91	-60	90	RC
USC0007	314230.62	6831709.756	417.49674	91	-60	60	RC
USC0008	314190.59	6831710.226	417.63223	91	-60	60	RC
USC0009	314150.65	6831710.446	417.59577	91	-60	60	RC
USC0010	314110.2	6831710.026	417.66916	91	-60	60	RC
USC0011	314070.92	6831710.686	417.76929	91	-60	60	RC
USC0012	314141.04	6831760.646	417.91049	91	-60	60	RC
USC0013	314100.79	6831759.976	418.15958	91	-60	60	RC
USC0014	314060.83	6831759.596	418.47775	91	-60	60	RC
USC0015	314018.85	6831754.636	418.44165	91	-60	60	RC
USC0016	314131.41	6831810.466	418.39618	91	-60	60	RC
USC0017	314091.21	6831810.326	418.7977	91	-60	60	RC
USC0018	314051.17	6831810.656	419.04678	91	-60	60	RC
USC0019	314010.12	6831810.196	419.09543	91	-60	60	RC
USC0020	314079.84	6831864.646	419.15778	91	-60	60	RC
USC0021	314035.64	6831858.906	419.47952	91	-60	60	RC
USC0022	313996.98	6831864.056	419.84543	91	-60	60	RC
USC0023	314071.36	6831910.016	419.70615	91	-60	60	RC
USC0024	314031.44	6831910.386	420.06095	91	-60	60	RC
USC0025	313991.75	6831910.516	420.48441	91	-60	60	RC
USC0027	314170.93	6831810.576	418.2085	91	-60	60	RC
USC0028	314110.53	6831810.686	418.51376	91	-60	80	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
USC0029	314070.3	6831810.526	418.87399	91	-60	123	RC
USC0030	314031.05	6831810.686	419.01969	91	-60	134	RC
USC0031	313990.55	6831810.996	419.20322	91	-60	133	RC
USC0032	314080.17	6831760.056	418.31748	91	-60	60	RC
USC0033	314040.35	6831759.866	418.52115	91	-60	80	RC
USC0034	314000.28	6831759.926	418.58298	91	-60	117	RC
USC0035	313960.22	6831759.736	418.81162	91	-60	144	RC
USC0036	314039.8	6831710.766	417.70548	91	-60	80	RC
USC0037	314000.96	6831709.956	417.9205	91	-60	99	RC
USC0038	314260.74	6831659.306	417.24567	91	-60	87	RC
USC0039	314220.59	6831659.306	417.37576	91	-60	80	RC
USC0040	314180.95	6831662.656	417.29123	91	-60	80	RC
USC0041	314059.05	6831657.176	417.32694	91	-60	57	RC
USC0042	314017.28	6831658.216	417.47699	91	-60	99	RC
USC0043	313977.28	6831658.226	417.5141	91	-60	93	RC
USC0044	313940.46	6831660.596	417.86472	91	-60	91	RC
USC0045	313900.48	6831660.856	418.14084	91	-60	93	RC
USC0046	314258.91	6831557.456	416.79621	91	-60	81	RC
USC0047	314219.39	6831560.386	416.6174	91	-60	111	RC
USC0048	314184.04	6831558.096	416.45453	91	-60	117	RC
USC0049	314137.27	6831558.216	416.53449	91	-60	107	RC
USC0050	314092.73	6831559.036	416.4111	91	-60	111	RC
USC0051	314033.27	6831558.216	416.37161	91	-60	141	RC
USC0052	314053.82	6831256.536	414.77179	91	-60	81	RC
USC0053	314019.93	6831254.226	415.01642	91	-60	87	RC
USC0054	313982.27	6831258.216	415.22202	91	-60	80	RC
USC0055	313999.6	6831457.716	415.96423	91	-60	60	RC
USC0056	313959.62	6831457.506	416.51093	91	-60	80	RC
USC0057	313921.62	6831457.776	417.02451	91	-60	80	RC
USC0058	313881.38	6831454.176	417.48139	91	-60	120	RC
USC0059	313839.02	6831457.236	417.56	91	-60	120	RC
USC0060	313981.98	6831558.766	416.68802	91	-60	117	RC
USC0061	313936.78	6831557.896	417.06516	91	-60	80	RC
USC0062	313894.71	6831557.156	417.39539	91	-60	80	RC
USC0063	313855.49	6831555.746	417.71726	91	-60	93	RC
USC0064	313816.61	6831555.496	417.6839	91	-60	138	RC
USC0065	313776.7	6831558.026	417.82401	91	-60	117	RC
USC0066	313820.11	6831661.446	418.31561	91	-60	120	RC
USC0067	313780.16	6831661.546	418.30109	91	-60	80	RC
USC0068	313740.49	6831660.706	418.07187	91	-60	80	RC
USC0069	313696.24	6831655.936	417.67349	91	-60	120	RC
USC0070	313700.77	6831762.336	418.5687	91	-60	80	RC
USC0071	313661.3	6831762.536	418.29959	91	-60	105	RC
USC0072	313620.58	6831762.636	417.98258	91	-60	87	RC
USC0073	313855	6831659.906	418.18149	91	-60	120	RC
USC0089	314101.15	6831840.086	418.79965	91	-60	60	RC
USC0090	314081.06	6831839.856	418.89816	91	-60	60	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
USC0091	314061.45	6831839.816	419.14807	91	-60	69	RC
USC0092	314150.95	6831810.386	418.3226	91	-60	60	RC
USC0093	314120.9	6831790.396	418.30774	91	-60	42	RC
USC0094	314101.71	6831790.346	418.40619	91	-60	60	RC
USC0095	314076.55	6831786.566	418.62317	91	-60	88	RC
USC0096	314120.71	6831760.386	418.05264	91	-60	42	RC
USC0097	314101.27	6831740.386	417.97983	91	-60	39	RC
USC0098	314081.19	6831740.526	418.21182	91	-60	60	RC
USC0099	314060.9	6831740.616	418.2143	91	-60	80	RC
USC0100	313998.81	6831660.816	417.30789	91	-60	60	RC
USC0101	313960.26	6831660.586	417.77701	91	-60	72	RC
USC0102	313938.92	6831601.876	417.48071	91	-60	60	RC
USC0103	313918.68	6831607.066	417.65378	91	-60	69	RC
USC0104	313901.46	6831605.946	417.77908	91	-60	85	RC
USC0105	313572.65	6831914.136	417.30435	91	-60	60	RC
USC0106	313552.8	6831914.406	417.30823	91	-60	80	RC
USC0107	313533.08	6831914.526	417.19742	91	-60	99	RC
USC0108	313721.44	6831811.886	418.78247	91	-60	80	RC
USC0109	313681.47	6831808.636	418.69458	91	-60	80	RC
USC0110	313641.45	6831813.176	418.32395	91	-60	80	RC
USC0111	313621.62	6831813.446	418.04837	91	-60	80	RC
USC0112	313680.8	6831762.386	418.32794	91	-60	60	RC
USC0113	313640.61	6831762.666	418.16226	91	-60	90	RC
USC0114	313710.1	6831711.986	418.26163	91	-60	60	RC
USC0115	313690.32	6831712.236	418.06012	91	-60	90	RC
USC0116	313862.64	6831607.616	417.93356	91	-60	60	RC
USC0117	313843.69	6831607.706	417.89649	91	-60	87	RC
USC0118	313916.78	6831557.136	417.27762	91	-60	60	RC
USC0119	313876.25	6831557.166	417.73667	91	-60	90	RC
USC0120	313940.12	6831508.036	416.8262	91	-60	60	RC
USC0121	313919.82	6831508.046	417.03714	91	-60	80	RC
USC0122	313900.21	6831508.006	417.33573	91	-60	93	RC
USC0123	313880.59	6831508.586	417.44229	91	-60	120	RC
USC0124	313939.52	6831458.776	416.93344	91	-60	69	RC
USC0125	313906.47	6831457.696	417.13831	91	-60	99	RC
USC0126	313858.54	6831452.356	417.54941	91	-60	99	RC
USC0127	314008.5	6831407.196	415.73285	91	-60	50	RC
USC0128	313983.65	6831407.706	416.01462	91	-60	80	RC
USC0129	313929.19	6831408.016	416.84235	91	-60	60	RC
USC0130	314013.62	6831357.876	415.56247	91	-60	80	RC
USC0131	313996.76	6831356.156	415.82065	91	-60	99	RC
USC0132	314061.89	6831324.506	415.01654	91	-60	30	RC
USC0144	314011.73	6831910.466	420.2937	91	-60	40	RC
USC0145	313971.82	6831910.636	420.64371	91	-60	50	RC
USC0146	314090.91	6831865.336	419.09146	91	-60	45	RC
USC0147	314051.9	6831862.236	419.38748	91	-60	52	RC
USC0148	314011.17	6831860.326	419.6174	91	-60	44	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
USC0149	314161.09	6831839.566	418.54706	91	-60	40	RC
USC0150	314141.12	6831839.596	418.59772	91	-60	40	RC
USC0151	314121.23	6831839.656	418.66077	91	-60	50	RC
USC0152	314041.58	6831840.186	419.30954	91	-60	40	RC
USC0153	314212.09	6831808.616	418.1492	91	-60	20	RC
USC0154	314191.35	6831808.696	418.18326	91	-60	40	RC
USC0155	314181.46	6831790.046	418.02908	91	-60	40	RC
USC0156	314161.04	6831790.176	418.11423	91	-60	40	RC
USC0157	314141.03	6831790.326	418.17636	91	-60	40	RC
USC0158	314067.72	6831788.676	418.68503	91	-60	61	RC
USC0159	314046.06	6831788.696	418.82404	91	-60	60	RC
USC0160	314026.41	6831790.846	418.89371	91	-60	61	RC
USC0161	314160.89	6831739.896	417.77368	91	-60	30	RC
USC0162	314141.5	6831739.976	417.77408	91	-60	30	RC
USC0163	314121.54	6831740.056	417.76724	91	-60	30	RC
USC0164	314040.83	6831741.476	418.33133	91	-60	40	RC
USC0165	314021.04	6831743.686	418.24625	91	-60	50	RC
USC0166	314001.02	6831741.296	418.23367	91	-60	57	RC
USC0167	314090.78	6831709.366	417.69992	91	-60	30	RC
USC0168	314020.52	6831710.056	417.79428	91	-60	46	RC
USC0169	313980.99	6831709.436	418.03403	91	-60	51	RC
USC0170	314037.35	6831661.456	417.30289	91	-60	30	RC
USC0171	313920.3	6831660.776	418.06918	91	-60	60	RC
USC0172	314000.41	6831610.446	416.92844	91	-60	30	RC
USC0173	313979.88	6831610.856	417.05463	91	-60	42	RC
USC0174	313959.65	6831610.816	417.32358	91	-60	40	RC
USC0175	313884.91	6831611.236	417.91788	91	-60	50	RC
USC0176	313959.56	6831560.786	416.89536	91	-60	40	RC
USC0177	314000.29	6831510.536	416.24429	91	-60	30	RC
USC0178	313980.35	6831510.876	416.43466	91	-60	50	RC
USC0179	313960.04	6831510.956	416.57193	91	-60	60	RC
USC0180	314048.22	6831406.626	415.45087	91	-60	30	RC
USC0181	314028.37	6831408.556	415.57941	91	-60	30	RC
USC0182	313963.93	6831407.846	416.29379	91	-60	60	RC
USC0183	313943.44	6831408.156	416.65885	91	-60	70	RC
USC0184	314056.77	6831358.256	415.31619	91	-60	30	RC
USC0185	314037.31	6831356.466	415.36795	91	-60	40	RC
USC0186	313977.71	6831358.786	416.02551	91	-60	64	RC
USC0187	313957.74	6831358.866	416.1174	91	-60	60	RC
USC0188	314042.03	6831326.556	415.18002	91	-60	40	RC
USC0189	314026.86	6831326.916	415.297	91	-60	50	RC
USC0190	314075.82	6831253.816	414.60697	91	-60	40	RC
USC0191	314035.61	6831255.166	414.83493	91	-60	70	RC
USC0192	313630.52	6831863.796	417.83795	91	-60	60	RC
USC0193	313610.45	6831863.796	417.53085	91	-60	60	RC
USC0194	313590.7	6831863.606	417.34552	91	-60	60	RC
USC0195	313570.95	6831863.736	417.05539	91	-60	58	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
USC0196	313650.85	6831815.296	418.34516	91	-60	30	RC
USC0197	313769.78	6831712.056	418.66678	91	-60	30	RC
USC0198	313750.28	6831712.246	418.55103	91	-60	40	RC
USC0199	313730.13	6831712.036	418.4632	91	-60	40	RC
USC0200	313670.41	6831712.076	418.06711	91	-60	52	RC
USC0201	313760.75	6831661.696	418.24582	91	-60	60	RC

Table 2: Significant assays of drilling used for the Cerebus/Eclipse May2020 maiden resource estimation
(cut-off grade of 0.3g/t, 2m of internal dilution)

BHID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (g/t)
CBC1406	0	1	1	0.44
CBC1406	0	3	3	0.3
CBC1406	2	3	1	0.32
CBC1406	61	62	1	0.42
CBC1406	79	80	1	0.39
CBC1407	15	18	3	0.57
CBC1407	37	38	1	0.32
CBC1407	71	73	2	0.54
CBC1407	72	75	3	0.49
CBC1407	73	75	2	0.92
CBC1407	75	78	3	0.33
CBC1407	77	79	2	0.48
CBC1407	78	81	3	0.65
CBC1407	79	82	3	0.59
CBC1407	81	84	3	0.71
CBC1407	84	85	1	2.4
CBC1407	84	87	3	0.95
CBC1407	85	88	3	1.077
CBC1407	97	98	1	0.71
CBC1409	48	49	1	0.8
CBC1409	63	66	3	1.88
CBC1409	64	67	3	4.623
CBC1409	66	69	3	2.71
CBC1409	67	70	3	1.833
CBC1409	69	72	3	1.66
CBC1409	70	72	2	1.185
CBC1409	72	75	3	0.61
CBC1409	73	76	3	0.673
CBC1409	75	78	3	1.33
CBC1409	76	78	2	0.69
CBC1409	78	81	3	1.46
CBC1409	79	81	2	1.24
CBC1409	93	96	3	1.15
CBC1409	94	97	3	2.203
CBC1409	96	99	3	0.42
CBC1409	97	100	3	0.483
CBC1409	99	102	3	0.4
CBC1409	100	101	1	0.5
CBC1409	102	105	3	2.65
CBC1409	103	106	3	3.147
CBC1409	105	108	3	2.49
CBC1409	106	109	3	1.633
CBC1409	108	111	3	0.57
CBC1409	109	112	3	0.813
CBC1409	111	114	3	1.44
CBC1409	112	114	2	1.31
CBC1410	15	18	3	0.56
CBC1410	16	17	1	1.08
CBC1410	18	21	3	0.62
CBC1410	20	22	2	1.24
CBC1410	21	24	3	1.12
CBC1410	22	25	3	1.177
CBC1410	24	27	3	0.71
CBC1410	25	27	2	0.89
CBC1410	27	30	3	0.36
CBC1410	30	31	1	0.31
CBC1410	30	33	3	0.37
CBC1410	31	32	1	0.51
CBC1410	37	38	1	0.31
CBC1410	39	42	3	0.47
CBC1410	41	42	1	0.95
CBC1410	59	60	1	0.31
CBC1411	60	61	1	2.71
CBC1411	60	63	3	2.15
CBC1411	62	63	1	1.85
CBC1411	63	66	3	0.52
CBC1411	64	66	2	0.605
CBC1411	66	69	3	0.5
CBC1411	68	69	1	0.73
CBC1412	84	87	3	0.37
CBC1412	85	86	1	3.22
CBC1413	36	39	3	0.39
CBC1413	37	39	2	0.47
CBC1414	20	21	1	0.38
CBC1414	22	25	3	0.927
CBC1414	24	27	3	0.74
CBC1414	57	60	3	4.96
CBC1414	58	61	3	4.957
CBC1414	60	63	3	0.64
CBC1415	54	55	1	3.08
CBC1415	54	57	3	0.42
CBC1415	55	56	1	0.3
CBC1415	57	60	3	0.52
CBC1415	59	61	2	0.61
CBC1415	63	66	3	1.06
CBC1415	64	65	1	2.23
CBC1415	89	90	1	0.54
CBC1418	24	27	3	1.1
CBC1418	26	28	2	0.8
CBC1418	29	31	2	0.91

CBC1418	45	46	1	0.37
CBC1418	45	48	3	0.34
CBC1419	64	67	3	0.327
CBC1419	66	69	3	0.55
CBC1419	67	70	3	0.59
CBC1419	72	73	1	5.48
CBC1419	72	75	3	1.82
CBC1419	73	75	2	0.74
CBR0730	48	56	8	0.455
CBR0743	16	20	4	0.42
CBR0743	60	64	4	0.47
CWC008	9	12	3	0.3
CWC008	18	21	3	0.3
CWC008	19	22	3	0.337
CWC008	22	25	3	2.107
CWC008	24	27	3	7.52
CWC008	25	28	3	5.103
CWC008	27	30	3	0.38
CWC008	30	31	1	0.57
CWC008	30	33	3	0.36
CWC008	31	32	1	0.48
CWC008	36	37	1	1.67
CWC008	36	39	3	0.58
CWC009	51	54	3	3.04
CWC009	52	55	3	2.043
CWC009	54	57	3	0.44
CWC009	55	56	1	1.09
CWC009	61	62	1	0.52
CWC009	63	66	3	1.2
CWC009	65	66	1	1.06
CWC009	68	69	1	0.79
CWC009	69	72	3	0.34
CWC009	75	76	1	0.43
CWC009	75	78	3	1.06
CWC009	76	78	2	1.35
CWC009	84	85	1	0.48
CWC009	84	87	3	0.58
CWC009	86	88	2	1.965
CWC009	87	90	3	0.8
CWC009	89	91	2	0.73
CWC010	6	9	3	0.3
CWC010	8	10	2	0.48
CWC010	9	12	3	0.36
CWC010	12	13	1	0.35
CWC010	12	15	3	3.46
CWC010	13	15	2	5.565
CWC010	16	17	1	0.3

CWC010	18	21	3	0.74
CWC010	19	21	2	0.68
CWC010	22	23	1	0.33
CWC011	60	63	3	0.3
CWC011	62	63	1	0.47
CWC011	63	66	3	0.72
CWC012	0	1	1	1.36
CWC012	0	3	3	0.38
CWC012	1	3	2	0.45
CWC012	6	9	3	1.74
CWC012	8	9	1	0.62
CWC012	12	15	3	0.3
CWC012	13	14	1	0.4
CWC013	24	25	1	0.67
CWC013	24	27	3	0.56
CWC013	25	26	1	0.34
CWC013	30	33	3	2.08
CWC013	31	34	3	4.4
CWC013	33	36	3	0.48
CWC013	34	37	3	1.55
CWC013	36	39	3	3.92
CWC013	37	39	2	0.77
CWC013	40	41	1	0.4
CWC013	42	45	3	0.36
CWC013	46	49	3	0.487
CWC013	51	54	3	1.08
CWC013	54	57	3	0.38
CWC013	55	58	3	0.71
CWC013	57	59	2	0.4
CWR266	33	36	3	0.46
CWR266	34	37	3	0.36
CWR266	37	38	1	0.4
CWR266	39	42	3	0.36
CWR266	40	43	3	1.02
CWR266	42	45	3	0.64
CWR266	43	46	3	0.62
CWR266	45	48	3	0.7
CWR266	46	49	3	0.447
CWR266	48	51	3	0.58
CWR266	50	52	2	1.21
CWR266	51	54	3	1.64
CWR266	52	55	3	1.533
CWR266	54	56	2	1.44
EDRC001	9	15	6	2.27
EDRC001	21	24	3	1.06
EDRC003	15	18	3	0.89
EDRC003	21	27	6	1.665

USA0159	57	66	9	2.207
USA0160	57	63	6	5.48
USA0160	72	84	12	1.3
USC0003	96	97	1	0.32
USC0003	101	106	5	0.624
USC0027	22	30	8	0.401
USC0028	2	3	1	2.37
USC0028	7	10	3	0.463
USC0028	14	17	3	1.35
USC0028	26	27	1	0.62
USC0028	31	33	2	20.995
USC0028	40	41	1	1.67
USC0028	48	53	5	2.888
USC0028	58	59	1	1.18
USC0028	75	78	3	0.397
USC0029	50	51	1	0.99
USC0029	58	60	2	1.17
USC0029	96	97	1	0.67
USC0029	102	103	1	0.42
USC0030	44	47	3	1.157
USC0031	4	5	1	3.01
USC0031	37	38	1	0.38
USC0031	58	60	2	0.785
USC0031	65	67	2	0.5
USC0031	70	71	1	0.42
USC0031	83	84	1	1.09
USC0031	95	96	1	0.6
USC0031	110	111	1	0.34
USC0032	12	33	21	2.382
USC0032	36	37	1	1.63
USC0033	28	38	10	1.033
USC0034	33	34	1	0.61
USC0034	41	47	6	2.09
USC0034	51	52	1	0.99
USC0034	68	69	1	1.98
USC0034	78	79	1	3.51
USC0035	90	91	1	1.14
USC0036	17	20	3	1.68
USC0037	35	37	2	0.69
USC0037	50	51	1	0.72
USC0037	54	55	1	0.39
USC0038	32	33	1	0.35
USC0038	51	52	1	0.37
USC0039	38	39	1	0.47
USC0039	49	50	1	0.45
USC0039	56	57	1	0.37
USC0040	32	34	2	0.5
USC0041	3	7	4	2.865
USC0041	24	25	1	0.77
USC0042	3	4	1	0.38
USC0042	20	21	1	0.39
USC0042	24	27	3	0.587
USC0043	15	23	8	2.04
USC0043	40	41	1	0.45
USC0043	49	51	2	1.215
USC0044	38	42	4	2.497
USC0045	32	33	1	1.88
USC0045	55	56	1	0.43
USC0045	59	61	2	0.975
USC0049	45	48	3	0.487
USC0050	38	39	1	0.37
USC0050	49	50	1	0.42
USC0052	11	15	4	0.343
USC0052	26	27	1	0.89
USC0052	37	38	1	0.96
USC0052	43	44	1	0.39
USC0053	45	49	4	0.433
USC0053	52	53	1	2.34
USC0053	67	69	2	0.72
USC0053	72	73	1	0.42
USC0054	30	31	1	0.77
USC0055	26	27	1	1.21
USC0056	10	15	5	1.2
USC0056	39	54	15	2.436
USC0057	55	56	1	0.36
USC0057	58	60	2	1.175
USC0058	40	41	1	0.31
USC0058	59	60	1	0.61
USC0058	64	65	1	0.94
USC0058	75	76	1	0.3
USC0060	14	15	1	0.42
USC0060	20	21	1	0.64
USC0060	24	25	1	0.64
USC0060	63	64	1	0.57
USC0061	7	8	1	0.48
USC0061	12	18	6	0.715
USC0061	28	29	1	0.36
USC0061	37	38	1	1
USC0061	44	45	1	0.55
USC0062	44	49	5	2.134
USC0062	72	73	1	0.5
USC0063	77	78	1	0.56
USC0063	83	88	5	0.882
USC0064	40	41	1	0.48

USC0064	64	66	2	1.03
USC0064	115	117	2	0.445
USC0066	82	83	1	0.47
USC0066	97	98	1	0.31
USC0066	108	111	3	0.993
USC0067	38	39	1	0.4
USC0067	64	66	2	1.985
USC0068	40	41	1	0.82
USC0068	48	51	3	1.147
USC0068	59	64	5	0.396
USC0068	70	75	5	0.6
USC0068	79	80	1	0.36
USC0069	111	116	5	0.528
USC0070	45	46	1	0.9
USC0070	51	52	1	0.57
USC0070	56	57	1	0.3
USC0071	18	20	2	0.62
USC0071	24	25	1	0.71
USC0071	28	33	5	1.526
USC0071	40	41	1	0.69
USC0071	46	51	5	4.114
USC0072	37	41	4	3.313
USC0072	49	51	2	1.255
USC0072	81	82	1	0.72
USC0073	86	87	1	0.72
USC0089	0	3	3	0.753
USC0089	24	27	3	0.637
USC0089	35	36	1	1.4
USC0089	45	47	2	0.58
USC0090	12	16	4	0.855
USC0090	40	43	3	6.737
USC0091	10	18	8	0.501
USC0091	53	55	2	5.315
USC0092	24	25	1	0.3
USC0092	28	36	8	0.889
USC0093	23	24	1	0.34
USC0093	31	41	10	1.795
USC0094	25	26	1	0.47
USC0094	33	34	1	0.33
USC0094	37	44	7	1.303
USC0094	54	55	1	1.47
USC0094	59	60	1	0.9
USC0095	37	39	2	1.04
USC0095	42	45	3	2.75
USC0096	20	25	5	0.818
USC0097	11	27	16	0.664
USC0098	15	19	4	2.417
USC0098	43	44	1	0.65
USC0098	59	60	1	0.34
USC0099	15	16	1	0.66
USC0099	20	23	3	2.35
USC0099	26	27	1	1.83
USC0100	14	19	5	0.698
USC0100	23	26	3	1.87
USC0100	33	34	1	0.6
USC0100	42	43	1	0.46
USC0101	25	32	7	1.616
USC0102	28	36	8	0.953
USC0102	51	52	1	0.4
USC0103	21	22	1	0.6
USC0103	42	45	3	2.75
USC0104	48	49	1	0.71
USC0104	63	64	1	0.53
USC0105	27	34	7	0.439
USC0106	62	66	4	0.31
USC0106	67	68	1	0.33
USC0106	75	76	1	0.39
USC0107	92	95	3	0.727
USC0110	3	11	8	0.711
USC0110	14	27	13	1.391
USC0110	32	34	2	0.62
USC0111	4	5	1	0.5
USC0111	18	19	1	0.32
USC0111	30	31	1	0.34
USC0111	33	34	1	0.89
USC0111	47	48	1	1.52
USC0111	53	54	1	4.14
USC0112	4	23	19	1.086
USC0112	33	34	1	0.33
USC0112	38	39	1	0.3
USC0113	1	2	1	0.58
USC0113	41	45	4	1.207
USC0113	64	65	1	1.35
USC0113	73	76	3	1.603
USC0113	86	87	1	0.34
USC0114	13	23	10	0.646
USC0114	26	30	4	1.188
USC0114	41	42	1	0.86
USC0115	37	44	7	1.533
USC0115	51	52	1	0.63
USC0115	79	80	1	0.3
USC0115	82	83	1	0.46
USC0116	51	54	3	1.103
USC0116	56	60	4	0.853

USC0117	74	75	1	0.43
USC0117	79	80	1	0.34
USC0118	23	24	1	0.33
USC0118	58	60	2	0.325
USC0119	63	71	8	2.915
USC0119	74	75	1	0.91
USC0119	83	85	2	1.545
USC0120	27	31	4	0.6
USC0120	45	53	8	1.962
USC0121	36	39	3	1.217
USC0121	60	61	1	0.47
USC0121	64	69	5	2.866
USC0122	53	56	3	0.507
USC0122	63	64	1	0.41
USC0122	77	78	1	0.9
USC0123	9	10	1	0.45
USC0123	36	37	1	0.39
USC0123	76	77	1	4.72
USC0123	82	83	1	0.49
USC0123	86	88	2	0.435
USC0123	102	106	4	1.503
USC0124	34	40	6	1.853
USC0125	19	20	1	0.45
USC0125	25	26	1	3.83
USC0125	30	33	3	1.333
USC0125	36	39	3	0.48
USC0125	74	76	2	0.585
USC0126	33	34	1	0.91
USC0126	86	87	1	0.31
USC0126	89	90	1	0.42
USC0126	98	99	1	0.4
USC0127	21	24	3	0.617
USC0127	32	33	1	0.99
USC0128	6	8	2	1.355
USC0128	12	19	7	0.873
USC0128	24	28	4	0.837
USC0128	38	45	7	1.459
USC0129	0	2	2	1.26
USC0129	26	27	1	0.4
USC0129	31	32	1	0.36
USC0129	38	39	1	0.33
USC0129	42	47	5	0.472
USC0129	51	60	9	0.589
USC0130	36	37	1	0.88
USC0130	38	41	3	0.527
USC0130	42	43	1	1.79
USC0131	33	34	1	2.72
USC0131	42	43	1	0.35
USC0131	62	64	2	0.4
USC0131	69	71	2	0.66
USC0131	89	90	1	0.54
USC0131	94	95	1	0.31
USC0132	7	17	10	0.608
USC0144	19	21	2	3.775
USC0145	25	26	1	0.33
USC0147	16	20	4	0.305
USC0147	28	29	1	0.52
USC0147	39	40	1	0.35
USC0147	48	52	4	1.708
USC0148	33	34	1	0.55
USC0149	14	15	1	2.47
USC0149	17	18	1	0.43
USC0150	5	6	1	0.58
USC0150	23	24	1	0.32
USC0151	44	46	2	0.83
USC0151	47	50	3	0.54
USC0152	26	27	1	0.42
USC0154	32	34	2	0.515
USC0155	12	13	1	0.85
USC0155	18	22	4	1.542
USC0155	29	32	3	1.107
USC0155	34	35	1	0.33
USC0156	16	17	1	0.44
USC0156	20	27	7	0.857
USC0156	33	37	4	0.403
USC0157	24	26	2	0.67
USC0157	30	32	2	0.555
USC0157	35	38	3	2.767
USC0158	0	1	1	0.3
USC0158	40	48	8	0.891
USC0159	35	42	7	1.257
USC0159	48	50	2	1.915
USC0159	59	60	1	0.89
USC0160	43	48	5	2.206
USC0160	51	53	2	0.335
USC0160	56	60	4	1.313
USC0161	8	11	3	0.663
USC0161	14	16	2	0.37
USC0161	20	24	4	0.625
USC0162	12	14	2	0.45
USC0162	17	18	1	0.32
USC0163	14	19	5	0.454
USC0163	24	25	1	0.5
USC0164	26	28	2	0.47

USC0165	26	27	1	0.47
USC0165	32	38	6	0.573
USC0165	44	45	1	2.15
USC0166	33	40	7	4.316
USC0166	45	46	1	0.38
USC0166	54	56	2	0.445
USC0167	1	3	2	0.345
USC0167	13	18	5	0.458
USC0168	15	16	1	0.37
USC0168	22	29	7	0.954
USC0169	13	19	6	0.448
USC0169	45	46	1	1.52
USC0169	48	49	1	0.34
USC0170	7	12	5	0.406
USC0170	19	20	1	0.9
USC0171	46	52	6	1.647
USC0172	3	4	1	0.35
USC0172	17	18	1	0.35
USC0173	11	15	4	0.573
USC0173	18	19	1	3.12
USC0173	22	23	1	0.45
USC0173	28	30	2	0.785
USC0173	34	35	1	0.37
USC0173	37	38	1	1.02
USC0174	20	27	7	0.504
USC0174	29	30	1	5.59
USC0174	38	39	1	0.63
USC0176	20	23	3	0.943
USC0177	3	4	1	0.68
USC0178	14	16	2	0.985
USC0178	26	27	1	0.42
USC0179	28	29	1	0.59
USC0179	31	34	3	0.373
USC0181	4	10	6	0.487
USC0181	18	19	1	0.32
USC0182	33	39	6	2.458
USC0182	57	59	2	0.585
USC0183	38	40	2	0.685
USC0183	62	63	1	0.52
USC0183	67	68	1	0.75
USC0184	2	13	11	1.355
USC0185	11	14	3	0.88
USC0185	21	24	3	8.837
USC0185	29	30	1	0.31
USC0185	33	35	2	0.69
USC0186	42	43	1	1.72
USC0186	51	52	1	0.32
USC0186	53	54	1	0.41
USC0187	51	52	1	0.38
USC0188	28	32	4	0.508
USC0189	12	13	1	0.33
USC0189	29	32	3	0.93
USC0191	42	46	4	1.8
USC0191	49	50	1	1.28
USC0191	54	55	1	0.81
USC0191	58	59	1	0.76
USC0191	65	67	2	0.815
USC0192	0	10	10	0.667
USC0192	15	20	5	1.128
USC0193	10	12	2	1.175
USC0193	16	18	2	0.515
USC0193	36	38	2	0.425
USC0194	38	40	2	1.28
USC0194	50	52	2	1.02
USC0196	0	17	17	1.145
USC0196	21	22	1	0.32
USC0196	26	29	3	0.343
USC0198	20	21	1	0.32
USC0199	8	10	2	0.42
USC0200	37	43	6	0.725
USC0201	14	33	19	0.455
USC0201	36	37	1	0.43
USC0201	44	46	2	0.8
USR0029	54	57	3	0.39
USR0030	9	15	6	0.585
USR0030	27	30	3	0.59
USR0030	33	39	6	1.93
USR0032	18	24	6	1.45
USR0032	27	30	3	1.5
USR0032	39	44	5	0.336
USR0034	3	6	3	0.31
USR0034	9	12	3	0.56
USR0035	21	22	1	2.55
USR0035	34	35	1	6
USR0036	26	27	1	6.8
USR0036	28	29	1	8
USR0037	26	28	2	8.8
USR0037	30	31	1	3.4
USR0043	15	18	3	0.62
USR0044	63	64	1	2.85
USR0044	69	70	1	3.8
USR0044	71	78	7	6.271
USR0049	0	3	3	1.45
USR0049	33	39	6	2.42

USR0050	33	42	9	1.487
USR0051	27	30	3	0.9
USR0051	36	39	3	1.6
USR0051	42	45	3	0.74
USR0055	6	9	3	0.84
USR0056	21	27	6	1.33
USR0056	30	33	3	0.78
19CERC0027	59	81	22	1.4
19CERC0029	46	73	27	0.98
19CERC0030	1	23	22	0.94
19CERC0034	24	50	26	0.64
19CERC0036	41	52	11	2.75
19CERC0038	11	36	25	0.93
19CERC0041	70	92	22	0.89
19CERC0043	60	82	22	1.03
19CERC0044	32	49	17	1.11
19CERC0045	106	127	21	1.5
19CERC0046	43	83	40	2.77
19CERC0047	3	47	44	2.87
19CERC0048	126	144	18	2.14
19CERC0049	43	73	30	1.01

19CERC0051	122	138	16	0.99
19CERC0052	18	39	21	1.37
19CERC0053	72	99	27	1.11
19CERC0056	0	52	52	0.85
19CERC0057	49	59	10	1.34
19CERC0057	71	79	8	3.77
19CERC0057	90	102	12	1.27
19CERC0060	38	66	28	1.67
19CERC0068	70	104	34	0.74
19CERC0072	30	46	16	1.19
19ECRC0004	127	135	8	1.51
19ECRC0012	54	58	4	17.08
20CEMT0002	21.5	26.3	4.8	2.99
20CEMT0002	26.5	30.8	4.3	3.45
20CERC0081	35	65	30	0.49
20CERC0085	43	56	13	1.24
20CERC0089	19	35	16	2.33
20CERC0090	19	43	24	0.86
20CERC0093	44	55	11	1.47
20CERC0115	29	36	7	10.49

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: Cerebus/Eclipse Maiden Resource release, May 2020 - (King of the Hills Gold Operation)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Sampling activities conducted at Cerebus/Eclipse by Red 5 include reverse circulation (RC) • Sampling methods undertaken at Cerebus/Eclipse by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation with diamond tails (RCD), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Sampling for RC sampling is carried out as specified within Red 5 sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. • Blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was expected. Barren flushes were completed during the sample preparation after the suspected coarse gold samples. The barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process. • Certified standard material was inserted into the sampling sequence every 20 samples to ensure calibration was occurring in the assaying process. • RC samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • • RAB, RCD, RC, and AC drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1984- 2002).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. *Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Drill chips recovered from RC drilling is passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags which are positioned and supported beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone permits homogenisation of the collected sample. • RC drilling was completed using 1m interval lengths from which representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Drill chips are logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize using the same logging system applied to diamond drill core. • RC chip trays (with chips) are also photographed. • All historic RAB, RCD, RC, and AC sampling is assumed to have been carried out to industry standard at that time. • The majority of the recent historic drillholes have been sampled to 1m intervals to provide a 2.5-3 kg sample for analysis via fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy. • Historical analysis methods include fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The number of holes intersecting the current resource is 327 holes amounting to 31,064m. • 427 RAB holes and 34 AC holes were excluded from the estimation
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip*	• It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sample recoveries and results assessed	historic sampling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with historic sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Drill chips are logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize using the same logging system applied to diamond drill core as part of RED5 logging procedure. • Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • RC chip trays (with chips) are also photographed. • RAB, RC and AC logging is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Drill chips are logged for the entire length of the hole as part of RED5 logging procedure. • Historic logging varies in its completeness.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No historical diamond core has been drilled at Cerebus/Eclipse.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC sampling, conducted by RED5, has been dry sampled using a cyclone split. • Various sampling methods for historic RAB, RC and AC drilling have been carried out including scoop, spear, riffle and cyclone split. • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The sample preparation of RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying at 105°C, jaw crushing to <6mm then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RCD, RC and AC sampling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second half sampling.	• Some duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RCD, RC, and AC drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of data determined sample sizes were considered to be appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Primary assaying for the RC chip samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. A 50 gram fire assay with AAS finish is used to determine the gold concentration. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical tools have been utilised at the Cerebus/Eclipse project
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results (a result outside of expected tolerance limits – 2 standard deviations) and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all RC chip submissions 1 in 20 to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders. • Historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• If RC chip samples with significant intersections are logged then Senior Geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No twinned holes have been drilled at Cerebus/Eclipse.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	• Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and was validated as much as practicable before entry into the Red 5 SQL database. The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drillhole 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 customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Reassays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Planned collar locations are located by the exploration geologist using a GPS. The driller, under instruction of the geologist sets up on the hole location using a clinometer. This set up is checked by downhole survey at 15m. • Final survey of the collar location was undertaken by Arvista (Aerial & Terrestrial Surveying Services) following the completion of the drill hole. • Down hole surveys were conducted by Precison Exploration Drilling (PXD) initially at 15m from the top of collar and then every 30 meters thereafter. • Downhole survey uses a single shot electronic camera with a magnetic compass to determine the azimuth and dip of the hole. Magnetic susceptibility is also recorded, to assist with verification of the survey. At the end of the hole a gyro, reflex survey tool, is used to provide a final survey for each hole over the single shot survey. • The majority of downhole surveys for historic RAB, RC, and AC drilling is a combination of planned, multi and single shot data. Seventeen holes record an unknown survey type for part or all of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA_GDA94 grid system is used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Aerial Flyover survey, completed in February 2019, has been used to establish a topographic surface.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 50m x 20m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Further drilling has been proposed to improve the drill spacing to 25m x 25m to improve geological confidence of the mineral resource. This drilling aims to convert Inferred material to Indicated. • The Competent Person considers the current data spacing of 40m x 20m and 20m x 20m to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Cerebus/Eclipse.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC chip samples were composited to a fundamental length of 1m, reflecting the drilling interval length. • Some historic AC drilling sampled with 1-3m composite samples.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Sampling of the mineralised domains has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • There is no record of any drilling or sample bias that has been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• From the recent Red5 drilling, samples are prepared on site at King of the Hills (KoTH) under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All Cerebus/Eclipse samples are submitted to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. • Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access. • Although security in not strongly enforced, KoTH is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		minimal. The area is known to contain visible gold and this renders the RC chip samples susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Cerebus/Eclipse project is located on M37/416 and M37/571 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21-year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining lease are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining lease and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for or determined across these mining leases owned by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The tenements are in good standing and the license to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	•No mining as occurred in the Cerebus/Eclipse project area •Modern exploration began with Esso who carried out mapping, rock chip sampling, and RAB and RC drilling between 1984-1986. Between 1987 and 1992 City Resources were the tenement holders and conducted ground and airborne geophysics, and further RC and RAB drilling. •Sons of Gwalia acquired the project in 1992 and in 1997 produced the first resource model. Further models were released in 1999 and 2002. • St Barbara acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when it was put on care and maintenance. It was subsequently sold that year to Saracen Minerals Holdings who re-commenced underground mining in 2016 and processed the ore at their Thunderbox Gold mine. • In October 2017 Red 5 Limited purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project from Saracen.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cerebus/Eclipse project is located within the Leonora District in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia in the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt. • The greenstone stratigraphy in the Leonora District contains a western mafic-ultramafic succession and an eastern succession of felsic volcanics. The Raeside batholith intruded the greenstone units in the west. • The Cerebus/Eclipse deposit is situated within the mafic succession along the NNW-striking Ursus Shear Zone.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material*	• A total of 327 holes have been used in the mineral resource and are deemed to be material. It is not practical to summarise all the holes here in this release. • Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the tables

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>drill holes:
- easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation
above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
- dip and azimuth of the hole
- down hole length and interception depth
- hole length.
• If the exclusion of this information is justified on
the basis that the information is not Material and this
exclusion does not detract from the understanding of
the report, the Competent Person should clearly
explain why this is the case.</td><td>preceding this document. (Table 3. Cerebus/Eclipse drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in MGA_GDA94)
• Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</td><td>• Top-cut values where determined using statistical methods on domains based on; quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group.
• Table below identifies the top-cut grades applied to each domain group for the domains

<table>
<tr><th>Domain Code</th><th>Top Cut (g/t)</th></tr>
<tr><td>101</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>102</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>103</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>200</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>201</td><td>5</td></tr>
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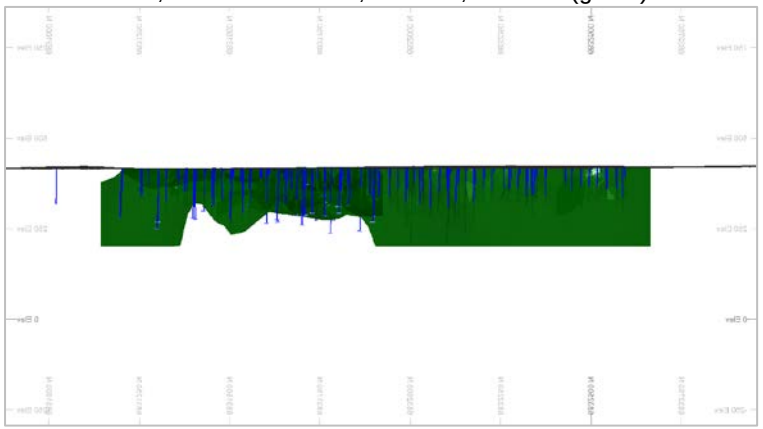
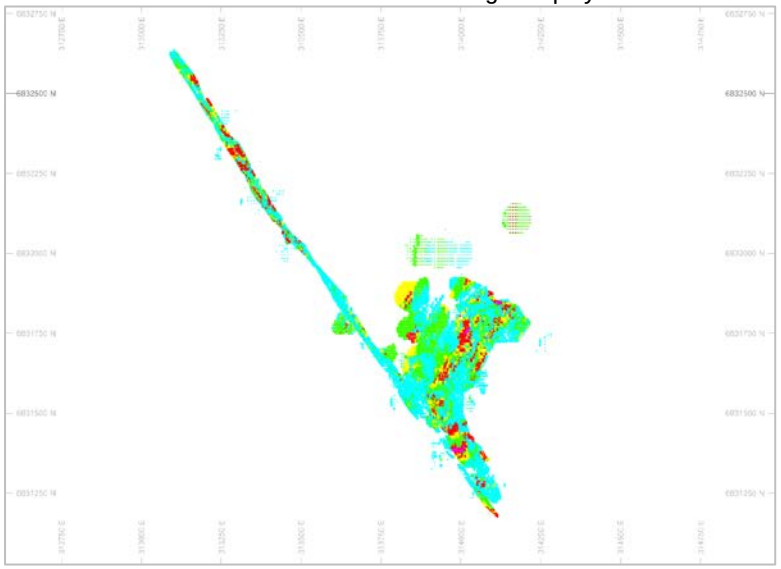
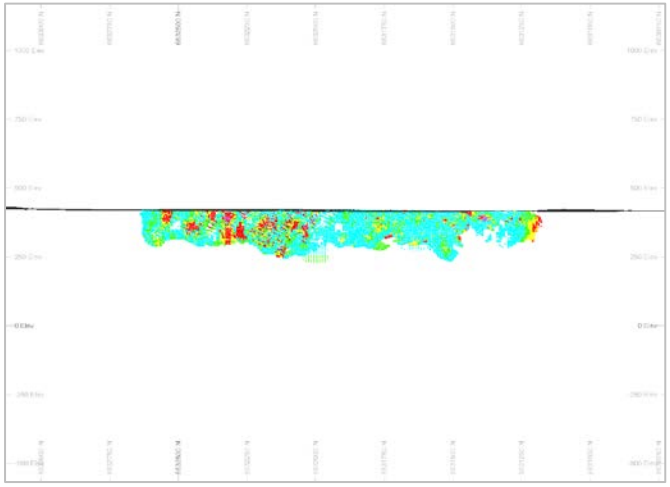
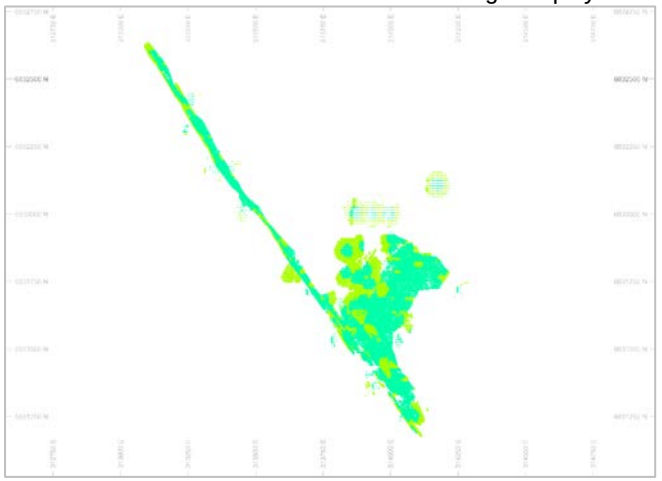
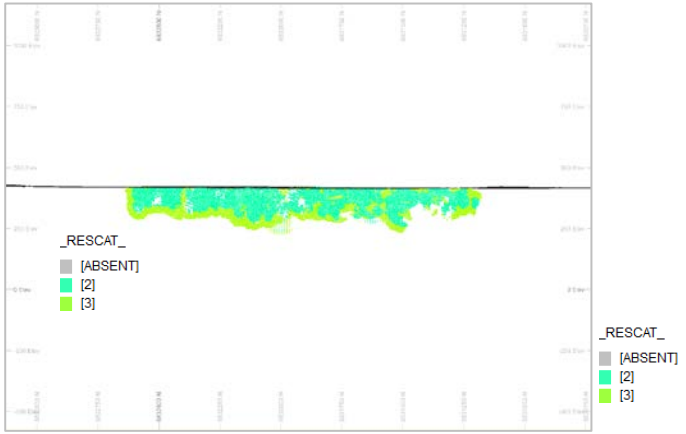
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		400 5 •
	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.	• Exploration results have been calculated using weighted average length method. No grade cuts have been applied. Minimum value use is 0.3 g/t Au. Internal dilution up to 2m may be used. • If a small zone of high grade is used this has been outlined in the comments section of the reported values.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation at Cerebus/Eclipse has been intersected in most cases where mineralisation controls are known, approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised lodes.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Included in this release is an appropriately orientated plan and long section of the mineralisation, illustrating the centroids of the intercept point projected to a plane. • Diagram below: Long-section view (looking west) of the current Cerebus/Eclipse mineralised wireframes, Domains 101-103, 200-206, 301-307 (green) with Reverse Circulation (blue strings): 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Diagram below: Plan view showing the current Resource Model Domains 101-103, 200-206, 301-307, Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids:  • Diagram below: Long section (looking W) showing the current Resource Model Domains 101-103, 200-206, 301-307, Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids: 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Diagram below: Plan view showing the current Resource Model Domains 101-103, 200-206, 301-307, Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids:  • Diagram below: Long Section (looking W) showing the current topography (grey) and Resource Model Domains 101-103, 200-206, 301-307, Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids: 
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All resulted have been reported in Table 2. Cerebus/Eclipse significant assays (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept was recorded.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Aerial photography, geotechnical drilling, petrological studies, ground magnetics, metallurgical test-work and whole rock geochemistry have been completed by various companies over the history of the deposit. • No other exploration data that may have been collected historically is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• Red 5 Limited is currently reviewing the regional resource models and geology interpretations provided from the purchase of KoTH tenements from Saracen. • No diagrams have been issued to show the proposed drilling plans for the Cerebus/Eclipse resource.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The database provided to Red 5 was an extract from an SQL database. The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drillhole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. • Logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load logging data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The Database Administrator imports assay and survey data (downhole and collar) from raw csv files. • Data from previous owners was taken to be correct and valid.
	Data validation procedures used.	• The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person together with Red 5 technical representatives did conduct site visits to the King of the Hill regional project. The Competent person has an appreciation of the Cerebus/Eclipse deposit geology and the historical mining activities that occurred there.
Geological Interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The interpretation has been based on the detailed geological work completed by Red 5. This knowledge is based on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, and assay data.
Drillhole information	*Nature of the data used and any assumptions made.*	• The interpretations have been constructed using all available geological logging descriptions including but not limited to, stratigraphy, lithology, and alteration.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Eighteen mineralised domains were included in the Resource on the review of geological continuity identified through historic drilling with one mineralised waste domain. • Cross sectional interpretations of the mineralisation have been created and form the basic framework through which the 3D wireframe solid is built.
Data aggregation methods	*The affect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Red 5 has not considered any alternative interpretation on this resource. Red 5 is continuing to review all the resource data with the aim of validating the current interpretation and its extents.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling the Mineral Resource estimation.	• The wireframed domains are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological homogeneity, and grade distributions for each domain (used to highlight any potential for bimodal populations) are all assessed to ensure effective estimation of the domains.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The main factors affecting continuity are; • Transported mineralisation within the laterite and colluvial channels • Supergene enrichment within the oxidised weathering profile
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Cerebus/Eclipse Project consists of a mineralised trend striking 35 degrees west of north (MGA_GDA94) over a distance of 1,520m, plunging 70 degrees to the west at Cerebus. Eclipse mineralised trend is striking 35 degrees east of north (MGA_GDA94) over a distance of 260m plunging 15 degrees to the west. Mineralisation occurs within the Ursus Shear Zone which is typically characterised by strongly deformed mafic lithologies, now present as a chlorite + sericite + carbonate schist. Mineralisation has been tested to approximately 140m below surface and remains open.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.*	• Four domains were estimated using ordinary kriging on 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL parent blocks size. Of these four domains, three domains are classified as mineralised domains while one is classified as a waste domain. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed: Examples of estimation and search parameters for all Domains are as follows • 101 Rotation (ZYX) Z = 238 degrees, Y = 29 degrees, X = 76 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = Major = 8.75m, Semi-Major = 15m and Minor = 3m Min samples = 2, max samples =6 (second search pass) = Major = 17.5m, Semi-Major = 30m and Minor = 6m Min samples = 4, max samples =12, Max Samples per Drill Hole = 2 • 200 Rotation (ZYX) Z = 150 degrees, Y = -25 degrees, X = -35 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = Major = 15m, Semi-Major = 7.5m and Minor = 1.25m Min samples = 2, max samples =6 (second search pass) = Major = 30m, Semi-Major = 15m and Minor = 2.5m Min samples = 4, max samples =12, Max Samples per Drill Hole = 2 • 300 Rotation (ZYX) Z = 180 degrees, Y = -37 degrees, X = -16 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = Major = 10m, Semi-Major = 7.5m and Minor = 1.25m Min samples = 2, max samples =6 (second search pass) = Major = 17.5m, Semi-Major = 30m and Minor = 6m Min samples = 4, max samples =12, Max Samples per Drill Hole = 2

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Future adjustments to minimum and maximum samples may be changed with the completion of additional statistical reviews with the inclusion of additional drilling.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• Ordinary Kriging (OK), Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) were completed on all domains as validation of the OK grades.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulfur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The resource used the parent block size of 5m(X) by 5m(Y) by 5m(Z). These were deemed appropriate for the majority of the resource, where drill spacing is in the order of 50m x 20m. • Parent blocks were sub-celled to 0.625m(X) by 0.625m(Y) by 0.625m(Z) using a half by half method to ensure that the wireframe boundaries were honoured and preserved the location and shape of the mineralisation. Search ranges have been informed by variogram modelling and knowledge of the drill spacing and the known mineralisation geometry including direction of maximum continuity. • Four search estimation runs are used with the aim to satisfy the minimum sample criteria in the first search range where possible.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions have been made regarding mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geological interpretation strongly correlates with the mineralised domains. Domain boundaries including those where lithology and mineralisation correspond, hard boundaries are enforced.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Resource analysis indicated that statistically very few grades in the domain populations required top-cutting. Top-cuts were employed to eliminate the risk of overestimating in the local areas where a few high-grade samples existed.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Several key model validation steps have been taken to validate the resource estimate. • The mineral resource model has been stepped through visually in sectional and plan view to appreciate the composite grades used in the estimate and the resultant block grades. This has also been carried out in 3D with the composite grades and a point cloud of the model grades. • Northing, Easting and Elevation swath plots have been constructed to evaluate the composited assay means against the mean block estimates.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The model is reported at a 0.50g/t Au cut-off. This is the expected grade cut off estimated using the assumed mining costs for the Cerebus/Eclipse resource with a standalone processing plant as part of the KOTH Bulk mining study with the assumption that the Cerebus/Eclipse resource will be a satellite feed source.
Mining factors or	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining*	• The proposed mining method for Cerebus/Eclipse is as an open pit, with the parent block size in the

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*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.*	resource model reflecting bench heights of 5m.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment process and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical studies have been completed for the Cerebus/Eclipse resource. However, the King of the Hills mine located approximately 5km to the southeast is currently being mined and is being trucked to the Red 5 owned Darlot processing plant. The fresh rock for the KOTH material has been averaging recoveries between 92 to 94.5%, with reported recoveries in the range of of 92 to 95%. For the reported resource at the a 0.5g/t cut off approximately 34% of the resource is modelled as oxide, 43% as transitional and 23% as fresh.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The project covers an area that has not been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage site ID 22413. SBM undertook extensive Aboriginal Heritage Surveys within the tenements and the management measures implemented are still in place. • A study to assess the potential flora and vegetation values across the project area was completed by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd in September 2019. Searches identified no Threatened Ecological Communities or Plant Taxa at Commonwealth or State Level. Overall outcomes of the study was there was nothing significant identified.
Bulk Density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk densities, which were assigned to each domain in the resource model, which are determined from bulk density sampling completed by Red5 • Fresh rock density value assigned is 2.65g/cm3 • Transitional material density value assigned is 2.25g/cm3 • Transport and Oxide material density value assigned is 1.7g/cm3

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• The procedure the previous owners utilised, included the coating of dried samples in paraffin wax where the samples had some degree of weathering, were porous or clay rich. These coated samples were then tested using the water displacement technique as previously mentioned.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• An average mean of densities collected for each weathering profile material, fresh, transitional and oxide, is utilised.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource model is classified as an Indicated and Inferred Resource. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, and search volume. For the Inferred resource a nominal 40m x 20m drill spacing and an actual sample distance less than 40m was used. • All other areas have been classified as Potential/Unclassified
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all the relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The geological model and the mineral resource estimate reflect the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal reviews have been conducted for this resource estimate. The reviews covered all aspects of the estimate including source data, geological model, resource estimate and classification. In addition, the reporting of the Mineral Resources. The findings from the review show that the data, interpretation, estimation parameters, implementation, validation, documentation and reporting are all fit for purpose with no material errors or omissions.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The mineral resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines established in the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The resource estimate is a global resource estimate. As for all estimates, the results come from a single deterministic interpolation process, which minimises error by smoothing of the sample data variance. Validation indicates a high level of estimate accuracy on a global basis however; this accuracy for key variables may not be available at a local mining scale which would be derived from the grade control model.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statements relate to a global estimate of tonnes and grade.

Appendix - 2

KING OF THE HILLS – CENTAURI RESOURCE

Drill and Assays data used for the Centauri May 2020 JORC 2012 maiden model release

Table 1: Drill hole collar locations used for the Centauri May 2020 JORC 2012 maiden model release (Data reported in MGA94)

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
19CTRC0001	315098.93	6829459.111	415.9327	90	-60	196	RC
19CTRC0002	315139.17	6829457.231	415.6997	90	-60	200	RC
19CTRC0003	315147.76	6829406.988	416.11	90	-60	181	RC
19CTRC0004	315186.93	6829407.587	415.9492	90	-60	158	RC
19CTRC0005	315136.84	6829357.411	416.8233	90	-60	216	RC
19CTRC0006	315170.46	6829309.419	417.0195	90	-60	145	RC
19CTRC0007	315210.86	6829305.747	416.8442	90	-60	188	RC
19CTRC0008	315141.07	6829257.194	417.7589	90	-60	260	RC
19CTRC0009	315177.77	6829257.447	417.5223	90	-60	252	RC
19CTRC0010	315212.48	6829204.103	417.5099	90	-60	145	RC
19CTRC0011	315251.26	6829202.007	417.2723	90	-60	232	RC
19CTRC0012	315292.68	6829202.065	416.8279	90	-60	200	RC
19CTRC0013	315422.79	6829203.32	415.2419	90	-60	104	RC
19CTRC0014	315237.56	6829154.291	417.4752	90	-60	250	RC
19CTRC0015	315318.51	6829107.383	416.711	90	-60	250	RC
19CTRC0016	315349.07	6829108.179	416.5803	90	-60	204	RC
19CTRC0017	315459.43	6829109.203	415.6726	90	-60	92	RC
19CTRC0018	315322.15	6829054.115	416.8088	90	-60	248	RC
19CTRC0019	315501.76	6829055.717	414.94	90	-60	110	RC
19CTRC0020	315365.75	6829007.195	415.9409	90	-60	254	RC
19CTRC0021	315403.98	6829007.811	415.5376	90	-60	200	RC
19CTRC0022	315443.21	6829008.577	415.2106	90	-60	151	RC
19CTRC0023	315483.25	6829007.914	414.8484	90	-60	100	RC
19CTRC0024	315522.74	6829007.732	414.5907	90	-60	90	RC
19CTRC0028	315424.42	6828954.92	415.8507	90	-60	163	RC
19CTRC0029	315466.6	6828952.584	415.5513	93.8	-60.5	158	RC
19CTRC0030	315282.8	6829106.525	417.0513	99.3	-61.3	228	RC
19CTRC0031	315058.7	6829255.625	418.5949	88.6	-60.6	355	RC
19CTRC0032	315102.93	6829253.808	418.1784	90	-60	306	RC
19CTRC0033	315083.69	6829356.156	417.1867	90	-60	254	RC
19CTRC0034	315024.47	6829456.75	416.1131	90	-60	272	RC
19CTRC0035	315062.43	6829453.94	416.1665	90	-60	230	RC
19CTRC0036	315509.93	6828870.278	415.7337	90	-60	130	RC
19CTRC0037	315426.22	6828869.437	416.2698	92.5	-61.2	219	RC
19CTRC0038	315391.71	6828985.594	415.76	90	-60	180	RC
19CTRC0038B	315391.76	6828985.615	415.727	90	-60	230	RC
19CTRC0040	315478.77	6828986.476	415.159	90	-60	122	RC
19CTRC0046	315325.88	6829080.665	416.696	90	-60	220	RC
19CTRC0048	315374.42	6829078.327	416.566	90	-60	140	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
19CTRC0050	315423.53	6829078.654	416.026	90	-60	75	RC
19CTRC0058	315208.46	6829181.601	417.645	90	-60	260	RC
19CTRC0060	315266.26	6829179.033	417.105	90	-60	200	RC
19CTRC0062	315319.69	6829180.192	416.525	90	-60	140	RC
19CTRC0064	315370.74	6829180.359	415.916	90	-60	75	RC
19CTRC0075	315169.01	6829284.087	417.256	90	-60	248	RC
19CTRC0077	315218.28	6829283.932	416.993	90	-60	200	RC
19CTRC0079	315269.69	6829284.038	416.601	90	-60	146	RC
19CTRC0081	315319.94	6829285.31	416.182	90	-60	86	RC
19CTRC0087	315175.14	6829383.832	416.221	90	-60	182	RC
19CTRC0089	315229.56	6829384.328	415.81	90	-60	122	RC
19CTRC0094	315196.38	6829485.92	415.1274	90	-60	110	RC
19CTRC0095	315110.18	6829657.008	414.0393	90	-60	134	RC
19CTRC0096	315031.01	6829659.412	414.7311	90	-60	188	RC
19CTRC0097	314949.45	6829659.001	415.1768	90	-60	242	RC
19CTRCD0025	315254.05	6829306.191	416.4821	90	-60	122	RC
19CTRCD0026	315277.74	6829157.646	416.9784	90	-60	80	RC
19CTRCD0027	315362.03	6829056.463	416.5694	90	-60	80	RC
20CTMT0001	315274.47	6829260	416.6	91.56	-61.27	146	DDH
20CTRC0039	315434.71	6828987.025	415.473	90	-60	182	RC
20CTRC0041	315358.6	6829033.467	416.462	90	-60	242	RC
20CTRC0042	315392.63	6829030.745	416.007	90	-60	190	RC
20CTRC0043	315411.55	6829029.738	415.748	90	-60	122	RC
20CTRC0044	315449.2	6829028.744	415.354	90	-60	110	RC
20CTRC0045	315380.26	6829059.438	416.463	90	-60	152	RC
20CTRC0047	315352.59	6829080.507	416.673	90	-60	190	RC
20CTRC0049	315399.06	6829079.44	416.279	90	-60	110	RC
20CTRC0051	315252.5	6829129.443	417.384	90	-60	242	RC
20CTRC0052	315277.71	6829130.047	417.014	90	-60	236	RC
20CTRC0053	315302.6	6829129.985	416.909	90	-60	200	RC
20CTRC0054	315332.67	6829131.647	416.609	90	-60	170	RC
20CTRC0055	315356.58	6829129.029	416.428	90	-60	130	RC
20CTRC0056	315377.39	6829130.097	416.274	90	-60	105	RC
20CTRC0057	315400.8	6829129.483	415.887	90	-60	70	RC
20CTRC0059	315244.91	6829180.708	417.3	90	-60	238	RC
20CTRC0061	315297.8	6829180.362	416.761	90	-60	148	RC
20CTRC0063	315347.5	6829179.297	416.234	90	-60	105	RC
20CTRC0065	315170	6829231	418	90	-60	280	RC
20CTRC0066	315193.33	6829236.216	417.537	90	-60	250	RC
20CTRC0067	315217.71	6829235.708	417.409	90.6749	-59.6387	229	RC
20CTRC0068	315240.99	6829234.462	417.277	90	-60	205	RC
20CTRC0069	315266.03	6829231.736	417.044	90	-60	176	RC
20CTRC0070	315295.93	6829231.589	416.721	90	-60	145	RC
20CTRC0071	315321.37	6829230.778	416.429	90	-60	115	RC
20CTRC0072	315346.14	6829229.898	416.023	90	-60	85	RC
20CTRC0073	315219.86	6829254.827	417.073	92.1282	-58.8497	188	RC
20CTRC0074	315148.77	6829283.505	417.383	90	-60	280	RC
20CTRC0076	315199.16	6829282.575	417.139	90	-60	225	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
20CTRC0078	315248.11	6829283.291	416.706	94.1592	-59.1151	170	RC
20CTRC0080	315296.42	6829283.598	416.449	94.2507	-59.8463	120	RC
20CTRC0082	315125.19	6829332.926	416.881	90	-60	260	RC
20CTRC0083	315167.44	6829337.155	416.701	90	-60	220	RC
20CTRC0084	315206.29	6829332.661	416.426	92.1	-59.4	170	RC
20CTRC0085	315246.3	6829336.202	416.053	90	-60	144	RC
20CTRC0086	315281.74	6829335.747	415.893	90	-60	96	RC
20CTRC0088	315205.92	6829381.944	416.085	92.3	-60.5	150	RC
20CTRC0090	315256.52	6829381.241	415.596	93.9	-59.4	96	RC
20CTRC0091	315155.91	6829436.476	415.844	90	-60	186	RC
20CTRC0092	315195.57	6829431.982	415.565	90	-60	149	RC
20CTRC0093	315218.08	6829428.752	415.396	88.2372	-58.9742	126	RC
RSRC0059	314936.99	6828758.19	417.82001	181	-60	33	RC
RSRC0060	314937	6828958.19	415.54001	181	-60	39	RC
RSRC0062	314937	6829358.19	413.26001	181	-60	63	RC
RSRC0063	314937	6829558.19	415.52814	181	-60	33	RC
RSRC0064	314937	6829758.2	412.35999	181	-60	57	RC
USC0026	315338.05	6829156.8	416.43976	91	-60	129	RC
USC0074	315318.6	6829156.57	416.63532	91	-60	171	RC
USC0075	315340.64	6829259.66	416.15457	91	-60	80	RC
USC0076	315300.73	6829258.63	416.57913	91	-60	80	RC
USC0077	315256.19	6829260.36	416.99023	91	-60	141	RC
USC0078	315215.98	6829260.21	417.26263	91	-60	80	RC
USC0079	315295.72	6829360.13	415.7196	91	-60	69	RC
USC0080	315257.98	6829357.94	415.97644	91	-60	77	RC
USC0081	315218.51	6829358.41	416.24939	91	-60	134	RC
USC0082	315175.91	6829358.87	416.50122	91	-60	80	RC
USC0083	315220.5	6829461.54	415.23026	91	-60	77	RC
USC0084	315179.14	6829461.4	415.55017	91	-60	147	RC
USC0085	315260.02	6829461.24	415.09323	91	-60	87	RC
USC0086	315460.93	6829058.25	415.57825	91	-60	75	RC
USC0087	315421.91	6829058.46	415.99454	91	-60	120	RC
USC0088	315402.2	6829058.36	416.30866	91	-60	145	RC
USC0133	315278.6	6829365.17	415.77557	91	-60	60	RC
USC0134	315238.02	6829357.04	416.09522	91	-60	99	RC
USC0135	315311.51	6829308.39	416.21646	91	-60	80	RC
USC0136	315291.58	6829308.84	416.2749	91	-60	99	RC
USC0137	315320.84	6829259.04	416.47443	91	-60	80	RC
USC0138	315280.75	6829258.91	416.80029	91	-60	117	RC
USC0139	315353.48	6829206.11	416.14417	91	-60	60	RC
USC0140	315333.41	6829206.65	416.32831	91	-60	99	RC
USC0141	315370.04	6829157.71	416.14664	91	-60	85	RC
USC0142	315417.32	6829108.16	416.06262	91	-60	42	RC
USC0143	315397.57	6829109.14	416.23233	91	-60	56	RC
USC0202	315289.14	6829406.59	415.35669	91	-60	30	RC
USC0203	315268.77	6829406.33	415.42676	91	-60	40	RC
USC0204	315248.31	6829406.78	415.59451	91	-60	60	RC
USC0205	315228.37	6829407.2	415.7121	91	-60	76	RC

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	LENGTH	DRILLTYPE
USC0206	315315.48	6829367.74	415.60538	91	-60	34	RC
USC0207	315338.46	6829307.15	416.03153	91	-60	30	RC
USC0208	315330.58	6829307.54	416.06574	91	-60	80	RC
USC0209	315383.59	6829257.43	415.70493	91	-60	30	RC
USC0210	315361.43	6829262.99	415.92676	91	-60	60	RC
USC0211	315383.82	6829205.04	415.76169	91	-60	38	RC
USC0212	315369.6	6829209.8	415.84485	91	-60	60	RC
USC0213	315406.97	6829157.24	415.77094	91	-60	70	RC
USC0214	315386.73	6829157.775	409.906	91	-60	80	RC
USC0215	315437.7	6829098.33	415.93536	91	-60	39	RC
USC0216	315441.35	6829058.07	415.862	91	-60	68	RC

Table 2: Significant assays of drilling used for the Centauri May2020 maiden resource estimation
(cut-off grade of 0.3g/t, 2m of internal dilution)

BHID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AU
19CTRC0001	21	22	1	0.32
19CTRC0001	73	74	1	0.65
19CTRC0001	118	121	3	1.377
19CTRC0001	129	136	7	0.977
19CTRC0001	147	148	1	0.33
19CTRC0001	151	152	1	0.95
19CTRC0001	156	157	1	0.36
19CTRC0001	163	164	1	0.62
19CTRC0001	168	170	2	0.8
19CTRC0001	173	176	3	0.833
19CTRC0001	181	182	1	0.37
19CTRC0002	62	63	1	0.7
19CTRC0002	70	71	1	0.35
19CTRC0002	75	76	1	0.49
19CTRC0002	112	113	1	1.08
19CTRC0003	75	76	1	0.43
19CTRC0003	92	94	2	2.16
19CTRC0003	104	109	5	1.414
19CTRC0003	119	120	1	0.84
19CTRC0003	129	130	1	0.94
19CTRC0003	143	144	1	0.31
19CTRC0004	40	48	8	0.479
19CTRC0004	53	54	1	0.89
19CTRC0004	83	84	1	0.57
19CTRC0005	131	132	1	0.36
19CTRC0005	134	135	1	0.37
19CTRC0005	144	145	1	3.14
19CTRC0005	173	176	3	0.583
19CTRC0005	190	191	1	0.34
19CTRC0005	196	197	1	1
19CTRC0007	107	108	1	0.53
19CTRC0007	114	119	5	1.328
19CTRC0007	127	129	2	1.24
19CTRC0007	146	147	1	1.45
19CTRC0007	155	156	1	1.1
19CTRC0007	169	173	4	0.502
19CTRC0008	106	107	1	0.84
19CTRC0008	225	226	1	0.94
19CTRC0008	241	247	6	8.368
19CTRC0008	255	256	1	0.3
19CTRC0009	46	47	1	0.34
19CTRC0009	59	60	1	0.37
19CTRC0009	122	123	1	0.45
19CTRC0009	158	159	1	0.34
19CTRC0009	170	176	6	0.44
19CTRC0009	196	200	4	2.322
19CTRC0009	209	210	1	0.44
19CTRC0009	215	216	1	0.58
19CTRC0011	53	54	1	0.48
19CTRC0011	85	86	1	0.88
19CTRC0011	100	101	1	0.38
19CTRC0011	124	125	1	0.5
19CTRC0011	150	151	1	0.31
19CTRC0011	154	159	5	1.402
19CTRC0011	165	173	8	3.013
19CTRC0011	188	189	1	0.46
19CTRC0012	66	67	1	0.49
19CTRC0012	77	78	1	2.78
19CTRC0012	90	94	4	2.17
19CTRC0012	97	98	1	0.42
19CTRC0012	102	106	4	0.712
19CTRC0012	117	128	11	1.46
19CTRC0012	134	135	1	0.47

19CTRC0013	82	83	1	0.42
19CTRC0014	124	125	1	0.7
19CTRC0014	166	168	2	0.465
19CTRC0014	186	192	6	0.772
19CTRC0014	210	218	8	1.565
19CTRC0014	228	230	2	1.19
19CTRC0015	53	54	1	0.3
19CTRC0015	122	123	1	0.41
19CTRC0015	137	144	7	0.686
19CTRC0015	147	162	15	1.427
19CTRC0015	192	193	1	0.8
19CTRC0016	90	91	1	0.64
19CTRC0016	101	110	9	0.887
19CTRC0016	122	129	7	1.996
19CTRC0016	163	164	1	0.45
19CTRC0016	170	171	1	0.32
19CTRC0017	61	62	1	0.86
19CTRC0018	194	199	5	2.382
19CTRC0019	95	96	1	0.38
19CTRC0020	170	176	6	0.998
19CTRC0021	101	107	6	0.333
19CTRC0021	111	113	2	1.04
19CTRC0021	130	134	4	1.193
19CTRC0021	139	140	1	0.86
19CTRC0022	68	69	1	0.32
19CTRC0022	73	74	1	1.87
19CTRC0022	79	80	1	1.72
19CTRC0022	83	86	3	2.043
19CTRC0022	91	93	2	6.66
19CTRC0022	125	126	1	1.01
19CTRC0023	23	24	1	0.39
19CTRC0023	30	37	7	0.771
19CTRC0024	17	18	1	0.84
19CTRC0024	27	28	1	0.65
19CTRCD0025	62	70	8	0.471
19CTRCD0025	78	83	5	0.348
19CTRCD0025	105	106	1	0.75
19CTRCD0025	116	117	1	0.66
19CTRCD0027	35	36	1	0.63
USC0026	59	60	1	0.3
USC0026	61	62	1	0.31
USC0026	72	75	3	0.46
USC0026	83	87	4	1.078
USC0026	96	106	10	1.479
USC0026	113	114	1	1.05
USC0026	122	123	1	16.3

USC0026	126	128	2	0.425
USC0074	73	79	6	0.322
USC0074	86	87	1	0.31
USC0074	95	102	7	1.087
USC0074	110	111	1	0.34
USC0074	120	127	7	2.25
USC0074	159	161	2	0.345
USC0075	35	37	2	1.205
USC0076	39	40	1	0.48
USC0076	41	45	4	1.407
USC0076	47	48	1	0.96
USC0076	57	58	1	2.76
USC0076	62	69	7	2.49
USC0076	74	80	6	3.182
USC0077	64	65	1	0.69
USC0077	70	78	8	0.617
USC0077	84	89	5	1.898
USC0077	90	91	1	0.49
USC0077	101	102	1	0.44
USC0077	106	115	9	1.38
USC0077	122	132	10	0.958
USC0077	137	139	2	0.575
USC0078	66	67	1	0.59
USC0079	2	5	3	0.377
USC0079	13	19	6	1.01
USC0079	22	23	1	0.53
USC0079	31	32	1	0.54
USC0079	38	39	1	0.41
USC0079	61	62	1	0.31
USC0080	16	18	2	0.705
USC0080	26	30	4	0.55
USC0080	35	48	13	1.232
USC0080	53	57	4	1.432
USC0080	64	65	1	0.53
USC0081	50	51	1	0.73
USC0081	57	58	1	0.41
USC0081	64	66	2	1.465
USC0081	67	71	4	0.777
USC0081	74	79	5	1.57
USC0081	99	100	1	1.72
USC0081	105	108	3	2.07
USC0082	39	41	2	1.78
USC0083	36	37	1	0.34
USC0083	47	48	1	3.2
USC0084	46	50	4	0.988
USC0084	114	115	1	0.35

USC0085	38	40	2	0.39
USC0085	53	54	1	0.33
USC0086	17	18	1	0.81
USC0086	21	25	4	0.72
USC0086	31	33	2	1.105
USC0086	38	39	1	0.49
USC0087	39	40	1	0.33
USC0087	55	59	4	0.693
USC0087	62	64	2	1.805
USC0087	67	68	1	0.36
USC0087	79	85	6	0.588
USC0087	89	93	4	0.53
USC0087	98	99	1	1.7
USC0088	30	31	1	0.34
USC0088	36	37	1	0.53
USC0088	83	84	1	1.25
USC0088	101	102	1	0.57
USC0133	0	1	1	1.38
USC0133	15	16	1	0.64
USC0133	32	41	9	2.178
USC0134	32	37	5	0.806
USC0134	40	49	9	0.371
USC0134	60	61	1	0.34
USC0134	67	68	1	0.3
USC0134	70	71	1	0.41
USC0135	22	37	15	3.429
USC0135	45	46	1	0.33
USC0135	53	54	1	1.34
USC0135	59	60	1	0.65
USC0136	0	2	2	1.06
USC0136	22	27	5	0.466
USC0136	39	40	1	1.17
USC0136	45	49	4	0.3
USC0136	54	56	2	0.57
USC0137	34	36	2	0.385
USC0137	44	70	26	0.912
USC0137	71	73	2	0.345
USC0138	44	45	1	0.59
USC0138	57	64	7	1.509
USC0138	72	77	5	1.116
USC0138	84	86	2	0.5
USC0138	90	102	12	2.671
USC0138	106	107	1	0.78
USC0139	15	16	1	0.53
USC0139	36	41	5	1.35
USC0139	44	45	1	0.38

USC0140	43	44	1	0.33
USC0140	47	49	2	0.47
USC0140	63	76	13	3.557
USC0140	94	99	5	0.472
USC0141	30	34	4	1.74
USC0141	37	59	22	1.958
USC0141	62	64	2	1.4
USC0141	75	78	3	1.71
USC0142	26	27	1	0.61
USC0142	31	38	7	1.116
USC0143	51	53	2	0.985
USC0203	20	23	3	2.45
USC0203	34	36	2	1.21
USC0204	38	42	4	0.453
USC0204	56	57	1	2.45
USC0205	36	43	7	0.354
USC0205	44	45	1	0.79
USC0205	60	62	2	1.595
USC0205	67	69	2	1.48
USC0208	24	25	1	0.85
USC0208	28	29	1	0.56
USC0208	35	39	4	0.96
USC0209	0	1	1	0.36
USC0210	45	46	1	0.38
USC0211	20	21	1	0.46
USC0211	24	25	1	0.49
USC0211	31	32	1	0.44
USC0211	38	39	1	1.45
USC0212	18	19	1	1.85
USC0212	22	28	6	1.69
USC0212	38	39	1	0.8
USC0213	33	36	3	0.603
USC0213	43	44	1	0.3
USC0213	54	55	1	0.57
USC0214	26	43	17	0.658
USC0214	50	52	2	0.315
USC0214	60	67	7	0.576
USC0214	69	70	1	0.79
USC0215	32	39	7	1.027
USC0216	33	47	14	1.107
USC0216	53	54	1	0.47
19CTRC0032	265	274	9	3.69
19CTRC0033	240	247	7	2.06
19CTRC0040	30	39	9	4.85
19CTRC0040	48	71	23	0.71
19CTRC0048	107	121	14	1.28

19CTRC0050	34	64	30	2.11
19CTRC0060	142	170	28	0.78
19CTRC0062	98	109	11	1.47
19CTRC0064	27	53	26	0.93
19CTRC0075	165	182	17	0.82
19CTRC0077	108	132	24	0.7
19CTRC0079	55	89	34	1.09
19CTRC0087	115	129	14	0.91
20CTT0001	65	87.8	22.8	1.92
20CTT0001	94	108	14	2.69
20CTRC0039	88	120	32	0.73
20CTRC0042	101	130	29	1.43
20CTRC0045	118	123	5	2.92
20CTRC0047	92	114	22	0.55
20CTRC0049	75	104	29	0.9
20CTRC0052	168	190	22	1.24
20CTRC0055	74	99	25	1.07
20CTRC0057	32	64	32	0.72
20CTRC0059	171	197	26	0.83

20CTRC0061	115	131	16	1.05
20CTRC0063	60	80	20	1.2
20CTRC0065	211	234	23	0.74
20CTRC0066	182	205	23	1.76
20CTRC0067	156	194	38	1.34
20CTRC0068	134	147	13	2.37
20CTRC0068	158	167	9	1.41
20CTRC0069	104	127	23	1.89
20CTRC0070	73	103	30	1.3
20CTRC0071	52	70	18	1.46
20CTRC0072	29	63	34	0.44
20CTRC0073	142	163	21	2.14
20CTRC0078	75	103	28	1
20CTRC0086	26	36	10	2.18
20CTRC0088	35	77	42	0.6
20CTRC0088	98	111	13	0.93
20CTRC0090	29	33	4	14.73
20CTRC0090	44	55	11	3.41
20CTRC0092	44	67	23	0.74

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: Centauri Maiden Resource release, May 2020 - (King of the Hills Gold Operation)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Sampling activities conducted at Centauri by Red 5 include reverse circulation (RC) and DDH • Sampling methods undertaken at Centauri by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Sampling for RC sampling is carried out as specified within Red 5 sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. • Blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was expected. Barren flushes were completed during the sample preparation after the suspected coarse gold samples. The barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process. • Certified standard material was inserted into the sampling sequence every 20 samples to ensure calibration was occurring in the assaying process. • RC samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • RAB, RC, and AC drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1987- 1999).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. *Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Drill chips recovered from RC drilling is passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags which are positioned and supported beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone permits homogenisation of the collected sample. • RC drilling was completed using 1m interval lengths from which representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Drill chips are logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize using the same logging system applied to diamond drill core. • RC chip trays (with chips) are also photographed. • All historic RAB, RCD, RC, and AC sampling is assumed to have been carried out to industry standard at that time. • The majority of the recent historic drillholes have been sampled to 1m intervals to provide a 2.5-3 kg sample for analysis via fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy. • Historical analysis methods include fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The number of holes intersecting the current resource is 147 holes amounting to 21,156m. The holes include RC and DD holes. Overall there are 143 reverse circulation holes, three reverse circulation diamond tail holes and one diamond drill hole intersecting the wireframes within the Mineral Resource. • 10 RAB holes and 38 AC holes were excluded from the estimation
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip*	• It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with historic

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sample recoveries and results assessed	sampling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with historic sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Drill chips are logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize using the same logging system applied to diamond drill core as part of RED5 logging procedure. • Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • RC chip trays (with chips) are also photographed. • RAB, RC and AC logging is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Drill chips are logged for the entire length of the hole as part of RED5 logging procedure. • Historic logging varies in its completeness.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No historical diamond core has been drilled at Centauri.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC sampling, conducted by RED5, has been dry sampled using a cyclone split. • Various sampling methods for historic RAB, RC and AC drilling have been carried out including scoop, spear, riffle and cyclone split. • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The sample preparation of RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying at 105ºC, jaw crushing to <6mm then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RCD, RC and AC sampling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second half sampling.	• Some duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RC, and AC drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of data determined sample sizes were considered to be appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Primary assaying for the RC chip samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. A 50 gram fire assay with AAS finish is used to determine the gold concentration. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical tools have been utilised at the Centauri project
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results (a result outside of expected tolerance limits – 2 standard deviations) and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all RC chip submissions 1 in 20 to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders. • Historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• If RC chip samples with significant intersections are logged then Senior Geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No twinned holes have been drilled at Centauri.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	• Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and was validated as much as practicable before entry into the Red 5 SQL database. The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drillhole 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 customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Reassays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Planned collar locations are located by the exploration geologist using a GPS. The driller, under instruction of the geologist sets up on the hole location using a clinometer. This set up is checked by downhole survey at 15m. • Final survey of the collar location was undertaken by Arvista (Aerial & Terrestrial Surveying Services) following the completion of the drill hole. • Down hole surveys were conducted by Precison Exploration Drilling (PXD) initially at 15m from the top of collar and then every 30 meters thereafter. • Due to high volumes of water encountered at Centauri and the shallow depths of the holes drilled a decision was made to reduce downhole survey to collar and end of hole only. This action helped with in hole water management issues and improved the depth of drilling and ability to reach planned depth. • Downhole survey uses a single shot electronic camera with a magnetic compass to determine the azimuth and dip of the hole. Magnetic susceptibility is also recorded, to assist with verification of the survey. At the end of the hole a gyro, reflex survey tool, is used to provide a final survey for each hole over the single shot survey. • The majority of downhole surveys for historic RAB, RC, and AC drilling is a combination of planned, multi and single shot data. Seventeen holes record an unknown survey type for part or all of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA_GDA94 grid system is used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Aerial Flyover survey, completed in February 2019, has been used to establish a topographic surface.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 50m x 20m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Further drilling has been proposed to improve the drill spacing to 25m x 25m to improve geological confidence of the mineral resource. This drilling aims to convert Inferred material to Indicated. • The Competent Person considers the current data spacing of 50m x 20m to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Centauri.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC chip samples were composited to a fundamental length of 1m, reflecting the drilling interval length. • Some historic AC drilling sampled with 1-3m composite samples.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Sampling of the mineralised domains has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • There is no record of any drilling or sample bias that has been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Recent samples are prepared on site at King of the Hills (KoTH) under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All Centauri samples are submitted to ALS laboratory in

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Kalgoorlie. • Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access. • Although security in not strongly enforced, KoTH is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is minimal. The area is known to contain visible gold and this renders the RC chip samples susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

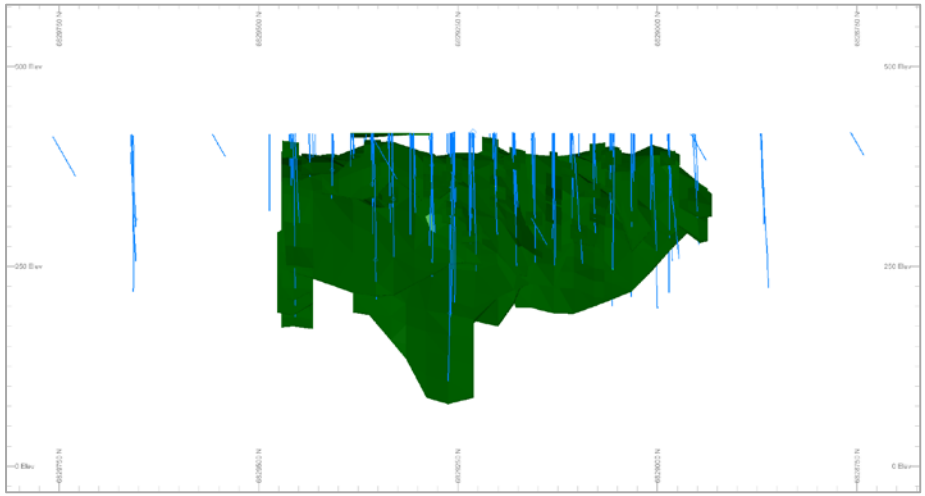
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Centauri project is located on M37/416 and M37/571 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21-year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining lease are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining lease and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for or determined across these mining leases owned by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The tenements are in good standing and the license to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	•No mining as occurred in the Centauri project area •Modern exploration of the region began with Esso who carried out mapping, rock chip sampling, and RAB and RC drilling between 1984-1986. Between 1987 and 1992 City Resources were the tenement holders and conducted ground and airborne geophysics, and further RC and RAB drilling. •Sons of Gwalia acquired the project in 1992 and in 1997 produced the first resource model. Further models were released in 1999 and 2002. • St Barbara acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when it was put on care and maintenance. It was subsequently sold that year to Saracen Minerals Holdings who re-commenced underground mining in 2016 and processed the ore at their Thunderbox Gold mine. • In October 2017 Red 5 Limited purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project from Saracen.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Centauri project is located within the Leonora District in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia in the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt.

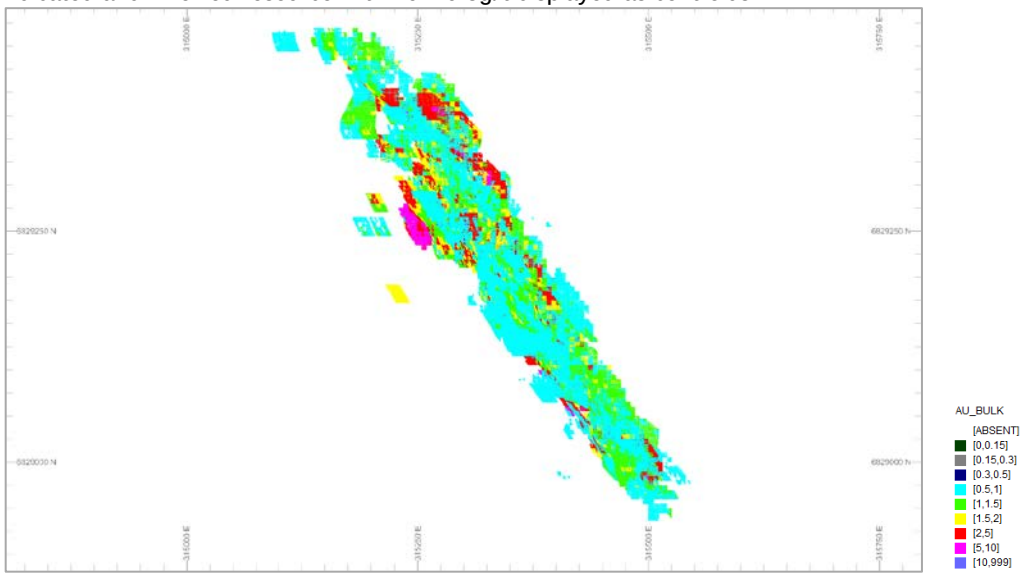
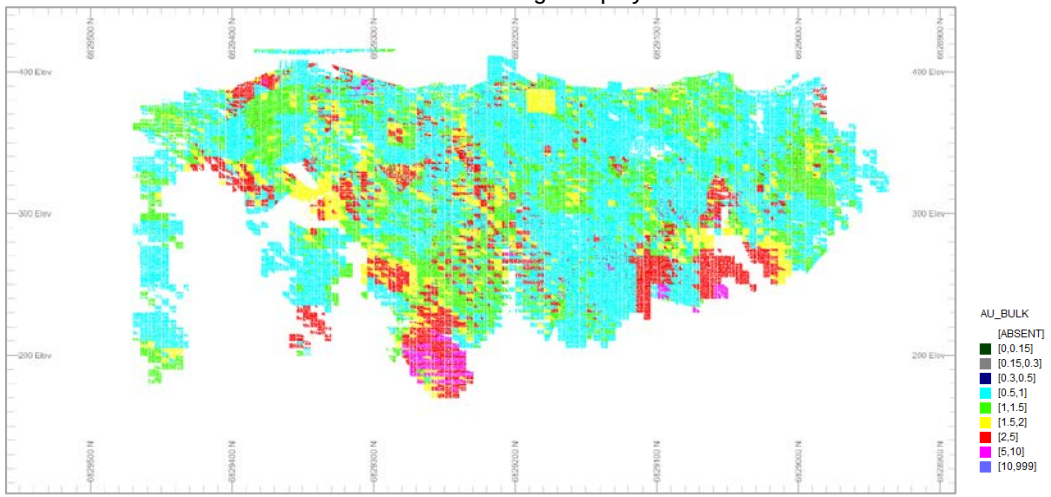
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• The greenstone stratigraphy in the Leonora District contains a western mafic-ultramafic succession and an eastern succession of felsic volcanics. The Raeside batholith intruded the greenstone units in the west.
• The Centauri deposit is situated within the western mafic-ultramafic succession along the second order Ursus Shear zone.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole information</td><td>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:
- easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
- dip and azimuth of the hole
- down hole length and interception depth
- hole length.
• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• A total of 147 holes have been used in the mineral resource and are deemed to be material. It is not practical to summarise all the holes here in this release.
• Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the tables preceding this document. (Table 3. Centauri drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in MGA_GDA94)
• Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</td><td>• Top-cut values where determined using statistical methods on domains based on; quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group.
• Table below identifies the top-cut grades applied to each domain group for the domains
<table>
<tr><th>Domain Code</th><th>Top Cut (g/t)</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>101</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>102</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>103</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>300</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>• Exploration results have been calculated using weighted average length method. No grade cuts have been applied. Minimum value use is 0.3 g/t Au. Internal dilution up to 2m may be used.
• If a small zone of high grade is used this has been outlined in the comments section of the reported values.</td></tr>
</table>

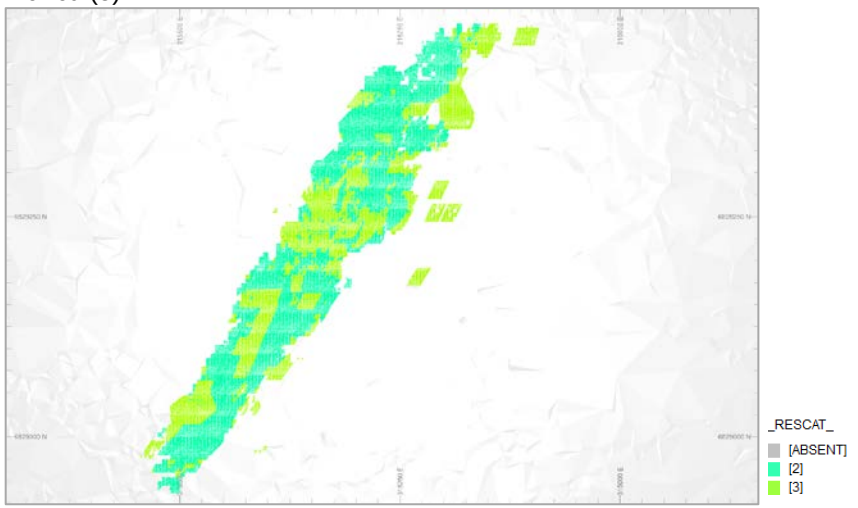
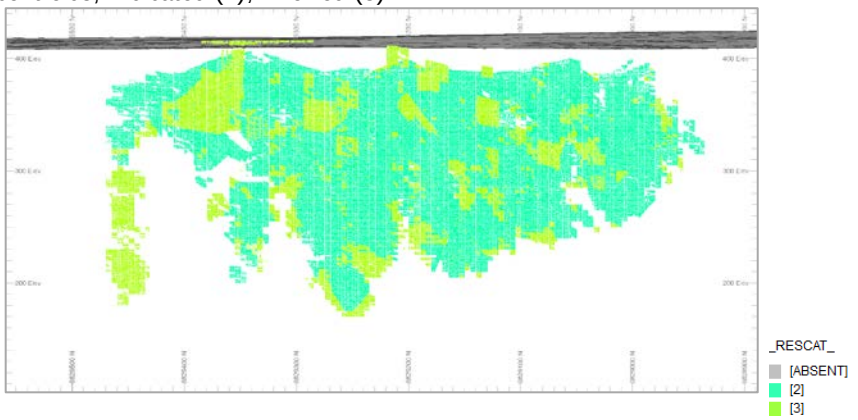
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation at Centauri has been intersected in most cases where mineralisation controls are known, approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised lodes.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Included in this release is an appropriately orientated plan and long section of the mineralisation, illustrating the centroids of the intercept point projected to a plane. • Diagram below: Long-section view (looking west) of the current Centauri mineralised wireframes, Domains 1 to 11, 101, 102 and 103 (green) with Reverse Circulation with Diamond Tails and Reverse Circulation (blue strings): 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Plan view showing the Resource Model Domains Domains 1 to 11, 101, 102 and 103 Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids:  • Diagram below: Long section (looking W) showing the Resource Model Domains 1 to 11, 101, 102 and 103 Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids: 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Plan view showing the current topography (grey) and Resource Model Domains 1 to 11, 101, 102 and 103 Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids; Indicated (2), Inferred (3):  • Diagram below: Long Section (looking W) showing the current topography (grey) and Resource Model Domains 1 to 11, 101, 102 and 103 Indicated and Inferred resource with Au >0.5g/t displayed as centroids; Indicated (2), Inferred (3): 
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All resulted have been reported in Table 2. Centauri significant assays (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept was recorded.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Aerial photography, geotechnical drilling, petrological studies, ground magnetics, metallurgical test-work and whole rock geochemistry have been completed by various companies over the history of the deposit. • No other exploration data that may have been collected historically is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• Red 5 Limited is currently reviewing the regional resource models and geology interpretations provided from the purchase of KoTH tenements from Saracen. • No diagrams have been issued to show the proposed drilling plans for the Centauri resource.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The database provided to Red 5 was an extract from an SQL database. The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drillhole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. • Logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load logging data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The Database Administrator imports assay and survey data (downhole and collar) from raw csv files. • Data from previous owners was taken to be correct and valid.
	Data validation procedures used.	• The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person together with Red 5 technical representatives did conduct site visits to the King of the Hill regional project. The Competent person has an appreciation of the Centauri deposit geology and the historical mining activities that occurred there.
Geological Interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The interpretation has been based on the detailed geological work completed by Red 5. This knowledge is based on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, and assay data.
	Nature of the data used and any assumptions made.	• The interpretations have been constructed using all available geological logging descriptions including but not limited to, stratigraphy, lithology, texture, and alteration.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Fourteen mineralised domains were included in the Resource on the review of geological continuity identified through historic drilling. • Cross sectional interpretations of the mineralisation have been created and form the basic framework through which the 3D wireframe solid is built.
	The affect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Red 5 has not considered any alternative interpretation on this resource. Red 5 is continuing to review all the resource data with the aim of validating the current interpretation and its extents.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling the Mineral Resource estimation.	• The wireframed domains are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological homogeneity, and grade distributions for each domain (used to highlight any potential for bimodal populations) are all assessed to ensure effective estimation of the domains.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The main factors affecting continuity are; • Transported mineralisation within the laterite and colluvial channels • Supergene enrichment within the oxidised weathering profile
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Centauri Project consists of a mineralised trend striking 15 degrees west of north (MGA_GDA94) over a distance of 590m, plunging 70 degrees to the west. Mineralisation occurs within the Ursus Shear Zone which is typically characterised by strongly deformed mafic lithologies, now present as a chlorite + sericite + carbonate schist. Mineralisation has been tested to approximately 200m below surface and remains open.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.*	• Twenty-Two domains were estimated using ordinary kriging on 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL parent blocks size. Of these twenty-two domains, fourteen domains are classified as mineralised domains while eight are classified as waste domains. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with four search passes completed: Examples of estimation and search parameters for all Domains are as follows • Rotation (ZYX) Z = 250 degrees, Y = 27 degrees, X = 60 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = Major = 7.5m, Semi-Major = 8.75m and Minor = 2.5m Min samples = 4, max samples =12 (second search pass) = Major = 15m, Semi-Major = 17.5m and Minor = 5m Min samples = 4, max samples =12 Max Samples per Drill Hole = 2 Future adjustments to minimum and maximum samples may be changed with the completion of additional statistical reviews with the inclusion of additional drilling.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• Ordinary Kriging (OK), Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) were completed on all domains as validation of the OK grades.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulfur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The resource used the parent block size of 5m(X) by 5m(Y) by 5m(Z). These were deemed appropriate for the majority of the resource, where drill spacing is in the order of 50m x 20m. • Parent blocks were sub-celled to 0.625m(X) by 0.625m(Y) by 0.625m(Z) using a half by half method to ensure that the wireframe boundaries were honoured and preserved the location and shape of the mineralisation. Search ranges have been informed by variogram modelling and knowledge of the drill spacing and the known mineralisation geometry including direction of maximum continuity. • Four search estimation runs are used with the aim to satisfy the minimum sample criteria in the first search range where possible. The first search pass is a quarter of the variogram model to honour the drill hole data at point.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions have been made regarding mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geological interpretation strongly correlates with the mineralised domains. Domain boundaries including those where lithology and mineralisation correspond, hard boundaries are enforced.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Resource analysis indicated that statistically very few grades in the domain populations required top-cutting. Top-cuts were employed to eliminate the risk of overestimating in the local areas where a few high-grade samples existed.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Several key model validation steps have been taken to validate the resource estimate. • The mineral resource model has been stepped through visually in sectional and plan view to appreciate the composite grades used in the estimate and the resultant block grades. This has also been carried out in 3D with the composite grades and a point cloud of the model grades. • Northing, Easting and Elevation swath plots have been constructed to evaluate the composited assay means against the mean block estimates.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The model is reported at a 0.50g/t Au cut-off. This is the expected grade cut off estimated using the assumed mining costs for the Centauri resource with a standalone processing plant as part of the KOTH Bulk mining study with the assumption that the Centauri resource will be a satellite feed source.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining*	• The proposed mining method for Centauri is as an open pit, with the parent block size in the resource model reflecting bench heights of 5m.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment process and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical studies have been completed for the Centauri resource. However, the King of the Hills mine located approximately 5km to the southeast is currently being mined and is being trucked to the Red 5 owned Darlot processing plant. The fresh rock for the KOTH material has been averaging recoveries between 92 to 94.5%, to the with reported recoveries in the range of of 92 to 95%. For the reported resource at the a 0.5g/t cut off approximately 23% of the resource is modelled as oxide, 21% as transitional and 56% as fresh.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The project covers an area that has not been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage site ID 22413. SBM undertook extensive Aboriginal Heritage Surveys within the tenements and the management measures implemented are still in place. • A study to assess the potential flora and vegetation values across the project area was completed by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd in September 2019. Searches identified no Threatened Ecological Communities or Plant Taxa at Commonwealth or State Level. Overall outcomes of the study was - there was nothing significant identified.
Bulk Density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk densities, which were assigned to each domain in the resource model, which are determined from bulk density sampling completed by Red5 • Fresh rock density value assigned is 2.65g/cm3 • Transitional material density value assigned is 2.25g/cm3 • Transport and Oxide material density value assigned is 1.7g/cm3
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• The procedure the previous owners utilised, included the coating of dried samples in paraffin wax where the samples had some degree of weathering, were porous or clay rich. These coated samples were then tested using the water displacement technique as previously mentioned.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• An average mean of densities collected for each weathering profile material, fresh, transitional and oxide, is utilised.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource model is classified as an Indicated and Inferred Resource. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing,

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		and search volume. For the Indicated resources a nominal 25m x 25m drill spacing and an average sample distance less than 25m was used, for the Inferred resource a nominal 50m x 25m drill spacing and an average sample distance less than 50m was used. • All other areas have been classified as Potential/Unclassified
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all the relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate. This model has been validated against internal models by previous owners.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The geological model and the mineral resource estimate reflect the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal reviews have been conducted for this resource estimate. The reviews covered all aspects of the estimate including source data, geological model, resource estimate and classification. In addition, the reporting of the Mineral Resources. The findings from the review show that the data, interpretation, estimation parameters, implementation, validation, documentation and reporting are all fit for purpose with no material errors or omissions.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The mineral resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines established in the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The resource estimate is a global resource estimate. As for all estimates, the results come from a single deterministic interpolation process, which minimises error by smoothing of the sample data variance. Validation indicates a high level of estimate accuracy on a global basis however; this accuracy for key variables may not be available at a local mining scale which would be derived from the grade control model.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statements relate to a global estimate of tonnes and grade.