10 November 2020

Strong start to FY21 surface exploration program to support Darlot Mining Hub production strategy

Over 35,000m of diamond core and RC drilling underway across key prospects within the broader Darlot area including Great Western, Mission, Cable and Ockerburry tenements. Programs aimed at delivering resource growth and new discoveries as part of the Darlot Mining Hub production strategy.

- **Darlot surface exploration campaign commenced with RC drilling in July 2020 at the Great Western satellite gold deposit, comprising in-fill drilling in the open pit and testing of potential extensions of the mineralisation both along strike and depth.**
- **Strong results reported previously for in-fill and extensional drilling at Great Western have delivered a 13% increase in contained gold to 70,300oz, as reported in the latest JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Great Western satellite deposit (ASX release, 15 October 2020).**
- **Significant intervals of sulphide-bearing quartz veins and visible gold recorded in geological logging of drill core from down-dip extensional drilling at Great Western. Assays are pending.**
- **Phase 1 in-fill RC drilling currently in progress at the Mission deposit. Drilling has intersected quartz veining along strike from the existing Mineral Resource, indicating likely continuity of the ore zone along strike.**
- **Promising initial intersections from the Mission Project include[1]:**
  - **5.0m @ 0.87g/t from 25m – 20MIRC0017**
  - **16.0m @ 1.88g/t from 41m – 20MIRC0017**
  - **11.0m @ 3.43g/t from 13m – 20MIRC0018**
  - **2.0m @ 1.04g/t from 37m – 20MIRC0018**
  - **4.0m @ 1.75g/t from 64m – 20MIRC0018**
  - **6.0m @ 0.68g/t from 23m – 20MIRC0019**
- **New zones of quartz veins intersected at Mission highlight the potential to add new lodes to the existing deposit.**
- **Diamond drilling at the highly prospective Ockerburry exploration project, located immediately east of the Darlot Gold Mine, is scheduled to commence in November 2020.**

1. No top-cuts have been applied and are reported as down-hole values. Refer to Appendix 1 for drilling details.

Red 5 Limited (ASX: RED) is pleased to provide an update on regional surface exploration programs currently underway at its 100%-owned **Darlot Gold Mine** in Western Australia, where the Company's FY21 exploration program is well underway across a number of key satellite deposits and prospect areas.

The objective of the current phase of exploration is to support the Company's Darlot Mining Hub Strategy, which is aimed at establishing Darlot as a second long-life gold production hub in the Eastern Goldfields alongside the 16-year Life of Mine King of the Hills Gold Project. Pre-development activities and early works are underway at King of the Hills with first production targeted for the June Quarter 2022.

Red 5 has a substantial exploration commitment at Darlot, with over 35,000m of diamond and RC drilling planned in FY21 across multiple near-mine and regional prospects aimed at increasing existing Resources and making new discoveries to support the Darlot Mining Hub strategy.

To date, a total of 16,426m of RC drilling has been completed including 9,668m at the Great Western deposit and 6,758m at the Mission deposit, plus 673m of diamond drilling at the Great Western deposit. Updates on the progress of the initial Great Western diamond drilling assay results are reported in this announcement.

Management Comment

Red 5 Managing Director, Mark Williams, said: *"Our successful surface and underground drilling programs at King of the Hills over the past two years have resulted in the establishment a 4.1Moz Resource and 2.4Moz Reserve that will underpin the development of a major new Australian gold mine.*

"The focus of our exploration activities has now turned to Darlot, which is one of the great gold mines of the Goldfields, having produced over 3Moz of gold to-date. We see a significant opportunity to further extend the mine life and establish Darlot as our second long-life production hub.

"This strategy is supported by numerous prospective targets located within a ~60km radius of the 1Mtpa process plant and infrastructure at the Darlot Gold Mine. A total program comprising over 35,000m of RC and diamond core drilling is planned, which is designed to test high-priority targets over the Great Western area, extensions of the Mission and Cable deposits along the Taranaki Fault and the large Dingo Ridge gold anomaly, located along the Ockerburry Shear zone in the northern part of the Ockerburry tenement area.

"Drilling commenced in July 2020 at Great Western with four programs already completed, which were designed to in-fill gaps in the open pit resource and test extensions of gold mineralisation at depth and along adjacent parallel structures.

"Phase 1 in-fill RC drilling has now commenced at the Mission deposit, with early results confirming the continuity of the mineralisation along the known 500m strike extent of the ore system and intersecting new lodes. Further in-fill drilling is planned along with staged drilling plans over the Cable area to in-fill the Resource and test extensions along strike and at depth.

"A diamond drill program targeting the highly prospective 4km long and 500m wide Dingo Ridge gold anomaly at Ockerburry is scheduled to begin in November 2020. This drilling, which is partially funded by the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), will consist of two drill holes which are designed to test the northern and southern parts of the Dingo Ridge anomaly and will be our first-ever test of this large and highly prospective gold anomaly."

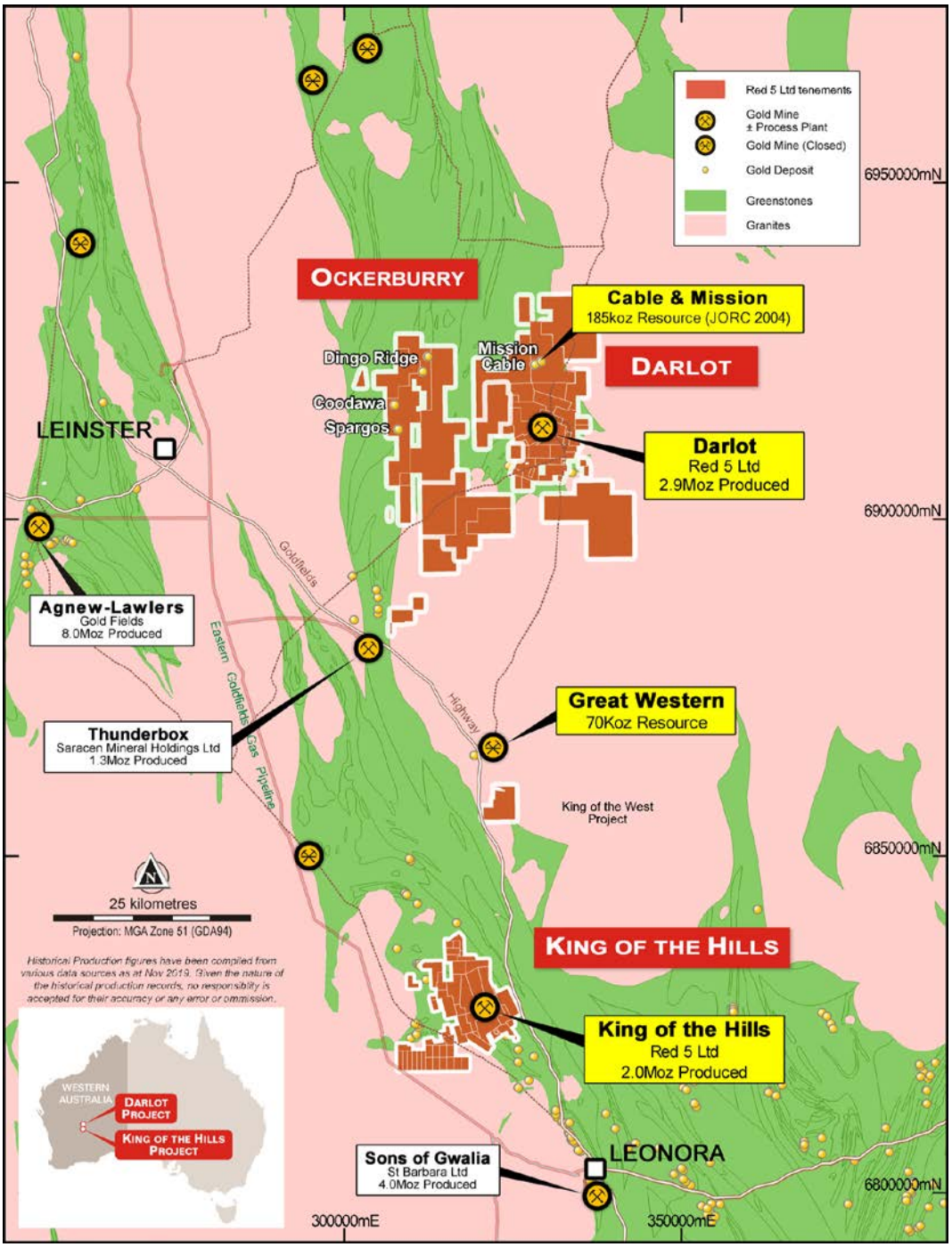

Figure 1: *Regional location plan showing Red 5 tenements and key projects.*

Surface Exploration Programs

Great Western

The Great Western gold deposit is located approximately 55km south of the Darlot Gold Mine, along the steeply south-dipping Great Western Shear within the Bundarra structural corridor. Historical exploration and resource drilling along the shear zone has successfully delineated a network of steep south-dipping, east-south-east striking parallel quartz vein zones which can vary between 3m and 40m in width and extend for over 450m along strike.

Exploration drilling planned for FY21 at Great Western consists of several drill programs including in-fill drilling to upgrade more sparsely drilled sections of the deposit to an Indicated Resource classification as well

as more exploration-focused drilling designed to test extensions of the mineralisation at depth and within adjacent parallel structures to the north and south of the existing Mineral Resource.

Drilling commenced in July 2020 with four programs now complete. Strong results from the in-fill Reverse Circulation program have confirmed the continuity of mineralisation and demonstrated the continuity of the ore system at depth.

The success of this recent drilling has resulted in a 13% increase in contained gold, as reported in the latest JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Great Western satellite deposit (see ASX announcement, 15 October 2020).

Diamond drilling is currently in progress at Great Western to complete diamond tails designed to further test the orebody at depth. Initial drilling has been encouraging with geological logging of the core indicating significant intervals of sulphide-bearing quartz vein zones and the occurrence of visible gold.

Logging of this hole has just been completed with sampling yet to be completed.

Cable & Mission

The Mission and Cable satellite gold deposits are located approximately 10km north of the Darlot Gold Mine, along strike from the Taranaki Shear within the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Primary gold mineralisation at both prospects is predominantly associated with medium to high-grade quartz vein sets hosted within dolerite units similar to the nearby Centenary orebody at the Darlot mining operations.

Aeromagnetic data interpretation over the area indicates the Archaean geology is folded about an open synclinal fold, with the Mission and Cable prospects located along the eastern limb, and western limb respectively.

A staged drilling campaign comprising RC and diamond drill programs is planned at Mission and Cable in FY21. A total of 15,300m of RC and 3,000m of diamond core drilling is scheduled with programs focused on:

1. In-fill drilling designed to test and update the historical JORC 2004 mineral resource; and
2. Broader exploration drilling outside of the known mineralisation, designed to test extensional opportunities along the strike and depth of the gold deposits.

Planned diamond drilling will add orientated drill core and structural data from both deposits and augment data on deposit lithology, alteration complexes and mineralisation. The core data will also assist with resource targeting through increased understanding of local mineralisation systems at Cable and Mission.

Phase 1 RC in-fill drilling at Mission commenced in mid-September 2020 with initial results confirming the continuity of the north-trending, steeply west-dipping quartz vein zones along the known 500m strike extent of mineralisation.

In addition, drilling has also intersected a new vein zone east of known mineralisation which has the potential to add to the existing resource. Further drilling designed to tighten the drill spacing over the Mission resource and to test extension of the mineralised system along strike and depth is also scheduled in the current exploration drill campaign.

A similar exploration strategy consisting of staged drill programs is also scheduled over the Cable deposit area with plans to complete two phases of resource definition in-fill drilling over the known resource and also undertake exploration drilling to test the extension of mineralisation along strike and depth.

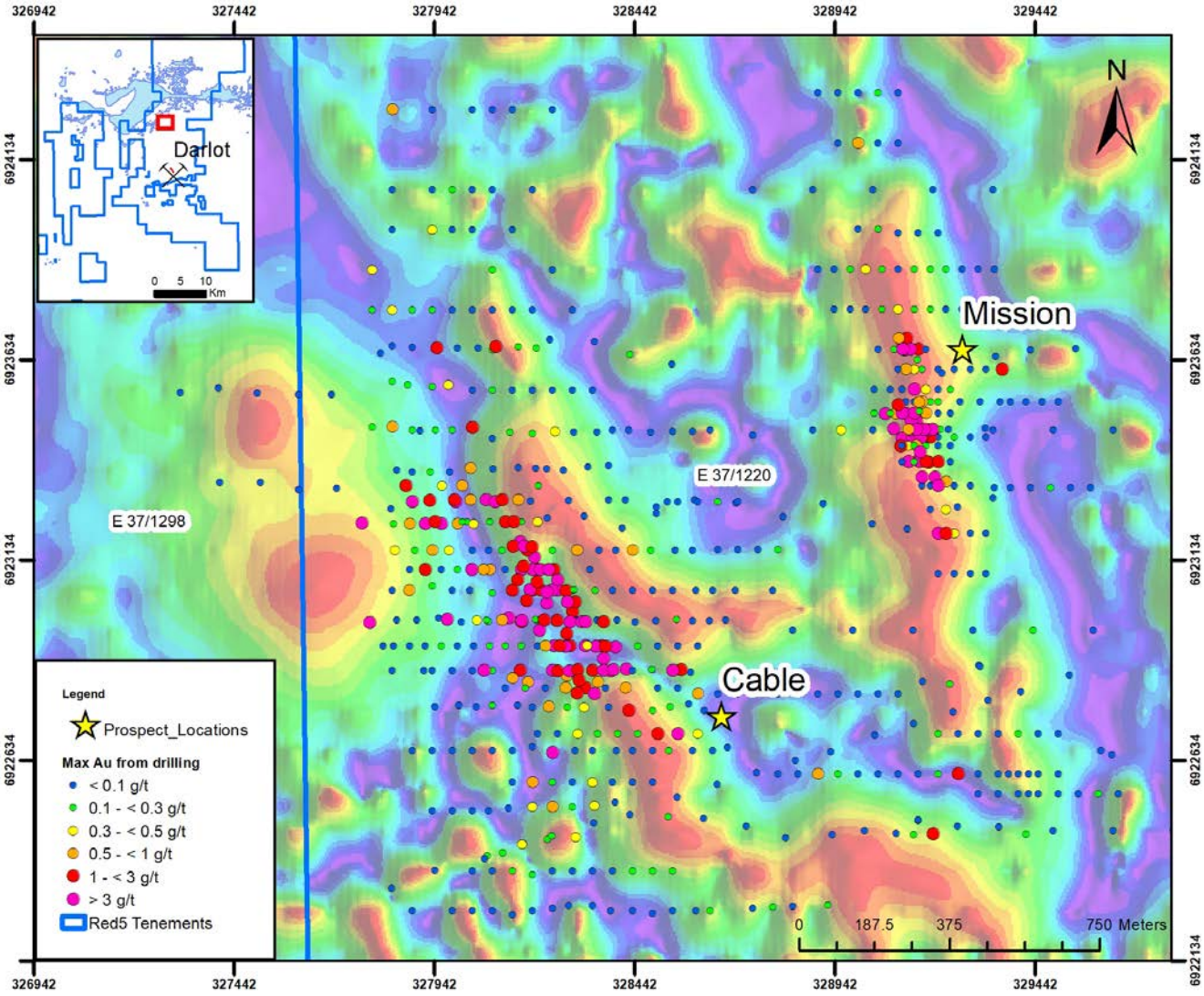

***Figure 2**: Plan map showing the aerial magnetics of Cable and Mission resource with maximum gold (g/t) from historical drilling.*

Dingo Ridge – Ockerburry Area

The Dingo Ridge prospect is located approximately 20km north-west of Darlot Mine Site and lies along the northern section of the Ockerburry Shear Zone.

The target is characterised by a large, coherent 4km long, 500m wide north-north-east trending gold anomaly previously identified from historical drilling. The mineralisation at Dingo Ridge is open at depth, and the source and main control on the mineralisation remains unresolved by historical drilling.

Earlier drill programs completed at Dingo Ridge comprised mainly shallow drill holes (less than 150m) with the primary focus of the drilling being oxide resource discovery. This past work has been successful but remains incomplete and more focused exploration drilling is required to identify the main mineralisation control for effective testing of the gold system along strike and depth.

Based on this, the next stage of exploration activity at Dingo Ridge will be diamond drilling which is scheduled to start in early November 2020. The program will consist initially of two drill holes which are designed to target the northern and southern parts of the Dingo Ridge anomaly.

The southern drill hole is located where shallow historical drilling has returned strong gold assay intercepts associated with quartz veining. Likewise, the northern drill-hole will test a strongly mineralised area defined by the previous drilling but is also designed to target a recently discovered and well exposed mineralised sub-crop which contains abundant stockwork veining which may represent the primary source of gold mineralisation at Dingo Ridge.

Recent rock chip samples taken from the exposure returned gold assay values of 3.1g/t Au and 2.1g/t Au. The significant assays above 1.0g/t from this outcrop and other rock chip and grab samples collected in the region are listed in Table 1 below. For the full set of results from samples collected in the area refer to the Appendix 2.

Table 1. Significant assay results above 1.0 g/t from the Rock chips and grab samples taken at the Dingo Ridge prospect at Ockerburry.

Sample ID	Au g/t	Description
R5SE0027	3.11	Dingo Nth outcrop – Subvertical vein
R5SE00056	2.14	Dingo Nth outcrop – laminated quartz vein
R5SE00030	1.74	Dingo Sth sheared wallrock – historic trench
R5SE00029	1.13	Dingo Sth quartz fragment – historic trench

Refer to Appendix 2 for sample location and JORC 2012 Table 1.

The diamond drilling is intended to test across the Dingo Ridge mineralised zone including the inferred position of the Ockerburry Shear in order to advance the current understanding of the structural and geological setting associated with the gold anomaly to assist with future RC drill-hole targeting.

Follow-up RC drilling is planned for the second half of FY21.

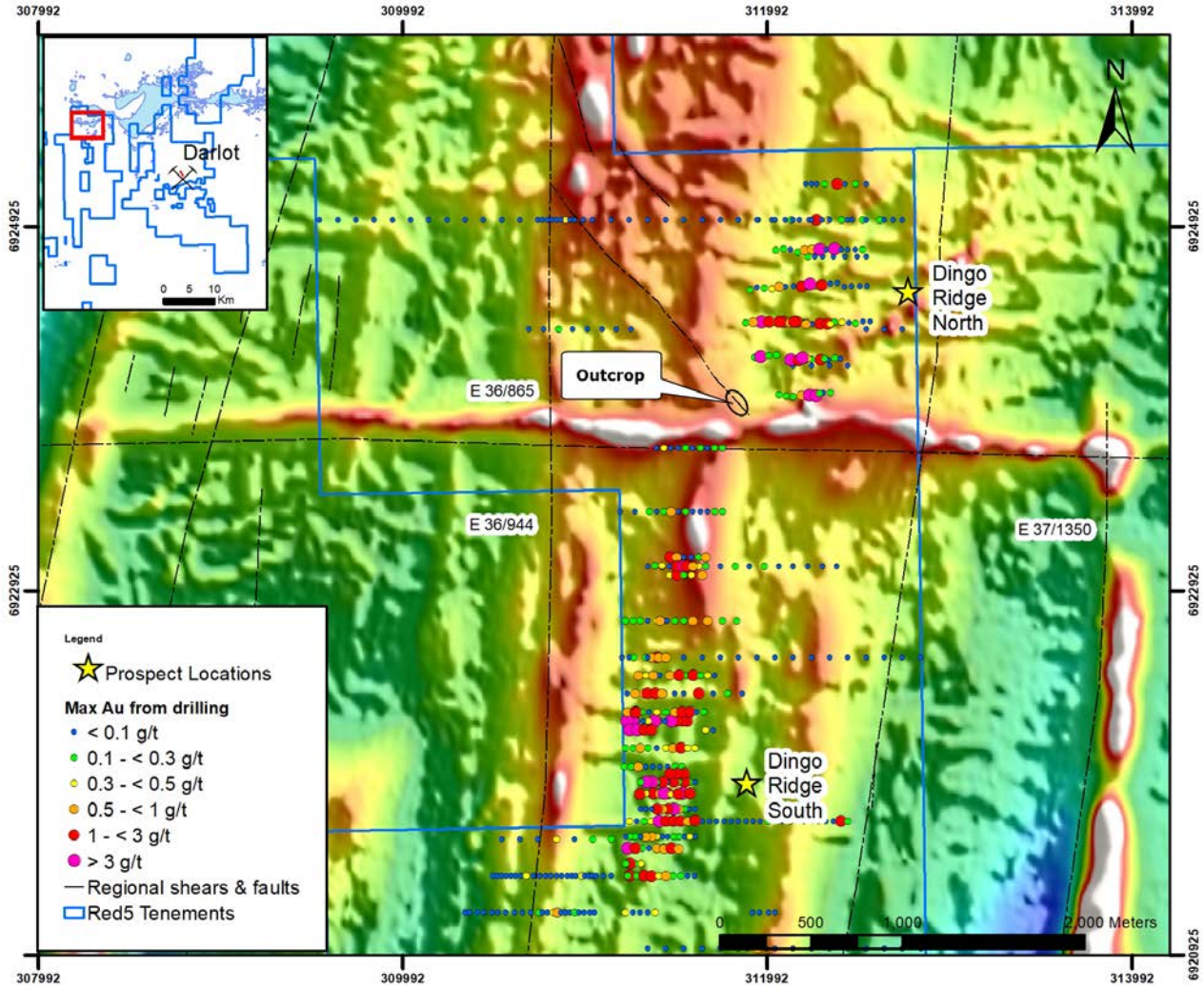

Figure 3: *Plan map showing aerial magnetics of the Dingo Ridge gold anomaly and historical drilling showing maximum gold (g/t) of historic drilling and location of mineralised outcrop at Ockerburry.*

Sheeted/laminated and brecciated quart veining at Dingo Ridge North.

Figure 4*: Photos showing mineralised outcrop at surface at Dingo Ridge North area (Dingo Ridge prospect – Ockerburry)*

ENDS

Authorised for release by the Board.

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Exploration Results and Mineral Resource

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

Mr Dumpleton verifies that the Exploration Results and 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 Open Pit and Underground 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.

Red 5 confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the Final Feasibility Study production targets on the King of the Hills project (see ASX release dated 15 September 2020), or the forecast financial information derived from a production target, in the initial public reports continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

Mission – Significant Assays for Surface RC Drilling

Table 1 Mission drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/51)	Northing (MGA94/51)	RL (MGA/51)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
20MIRC0008	329198	6923399	437	-60	090	120
20MIRC0009	329218	6923399	437	-60	090	96
20MIRC0017	329159	6923481	437	-60	090	174
20MIRC0018	329175	6923481	437	-60	090	150
20MIRC0019	329194	6923481	437	-60	090	144

Note: Co-ordinates in the above table are design only

Table 2 Mission significant assays report in this announcement

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au g/t	Comments
20MIRC0008	8	15	7	0.48	Within Upper saprolite
20MIRC0008	68	69	1	0.68	Within Saprock
20MIRC0009	41	42	1	0.34	Within Upper saprolite
20MIRC0017	25	30	5	0.87	Within Upper saprolite
20MIRC0017	41	57	16	1.88	Within Lower Saprolite
20MIRC0017	67	68	1	1.6	Within Saprock
20MIRC0017	77	78	1	0.33	
20MIRC0017	92	93	1	0.51	
20MIRC0018	13	24	11	3.43	Within Upper Saprolite
20MIRC0018	29	30	1	0.33	Within Upper Saprolite
20MIRC0018	37	39	2	1.04	Within Upper Saprolite
20MIRC0018	42	45	3	0.64	Within Lower Saprolite
20MIRC0018	64	68	4	1.75	Within Lower Saprolite
20MIRC0018	82	83	1	1.16	Within Saprock
20MIRC0019	23	29	6	0.68	Within Upper Saprolite
20MIRC0019	45	47	2	0.34	Within Lower Saprolite

Reporting parameters:

1. 0.3g/t Au low cut
2. No high cut applied
3. Max 4m consecutive intervals of sub-grade (<0.3 g/t Au) material included
4. Minimum reporting length of 1 metre and grade > 0.3 g/t Au
5. Note discrepancies between announcements for significant calculations of previous quoted results may occur due to different reporting parameters and nature of calculation.

Table 3 Significant intercepts >10 g/t Au

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au g/t	Comments
20MIRC0017	44	45	1	20.4	
20MIRC0018	16	17	1	14.8	

Reporting parameters:

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

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT:

CABLES AND MISSIONS GOLD DEPOSIT – REPORTING OF ASSAY RESULTS FROM SURFACE RC DRILLING

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill sampling is carried out during drilling, by collecting 1 metre down-hole interval sample after the sample return has passed through a cyclone and under-mounted Metzke™ sample splitter. Approximately 2-3kg representative samples are collected from of each metre drilled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Red 5 inserted certified blank material into the RC sampling sequence at a ratio of 1:20 samples • Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence at a ratio of 1:20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process.
	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*	• RC drill samples are split to obtain 2-3kg subsamples which are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay (FA) fusion / Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination techniques. In sections where significant water is encountered, sample weights drop below 2 kg.
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.).*	• RC drilling is carried out using face-sampling RC hammers
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Drill recovery for RC drilling is monitored at all times during the drilling process to ensure representivity of each metre drilled.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• RC samples are passed through a cyclone and splitter, which are regularly checked and cleaned, if required, to maintain sample integrity.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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. • RC drilling has high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• 100% of RC samples are logged geologically to a level of detail enough to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of RC samples includes recording lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • Representative RC chip samples are collected from each metre drilled, placed in RC chip trays, and stored at the Darlot mine site.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• All RC drill holes are logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Recent RC samples are passed through a cyclone and under-mounted Metzke™ sample splitter to obtain a 2-3kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally the samples are dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Sample preparation of RC drill samples adheres to industry standard practice. Sample preparation and analysis are conducted by a commercial certified laboratory and involves oven drying at 105°C, jaw crushing then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• All sub-sampling activities are carried out by a commercial certified laboratory and is considered to be appropriate. Red 5 monitors the QAQC by inserting certified reference material (CRM) into the sample sequence and reviewing the results. If results from Red 5's CRM are outside of the acceptable limits, the batch of samples are re-submitted for analysis.
	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.	• For RC drilling, field duplicate samples are taken at regular intervals at a ratio of 1 in 20 samples
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of drilling data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes, and is generally considered in the industry to be appropriate for sampling of Archaean lode gold systems
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Primary assaying of RC samples is by 30-50g FA / AAS to determine gold content. This method is considered in industry to be 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**
	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 downhole geophysical tools have been utilised.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill core and RC sample submissions, at a ratio of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted, by the laboratory, between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• RC drill samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to validate the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twinned holes were drilled
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	• 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 RC drill data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists email the data to the database administrator for importing in the database where ranking of the data occurs based on multiple QAQC and validation rules.

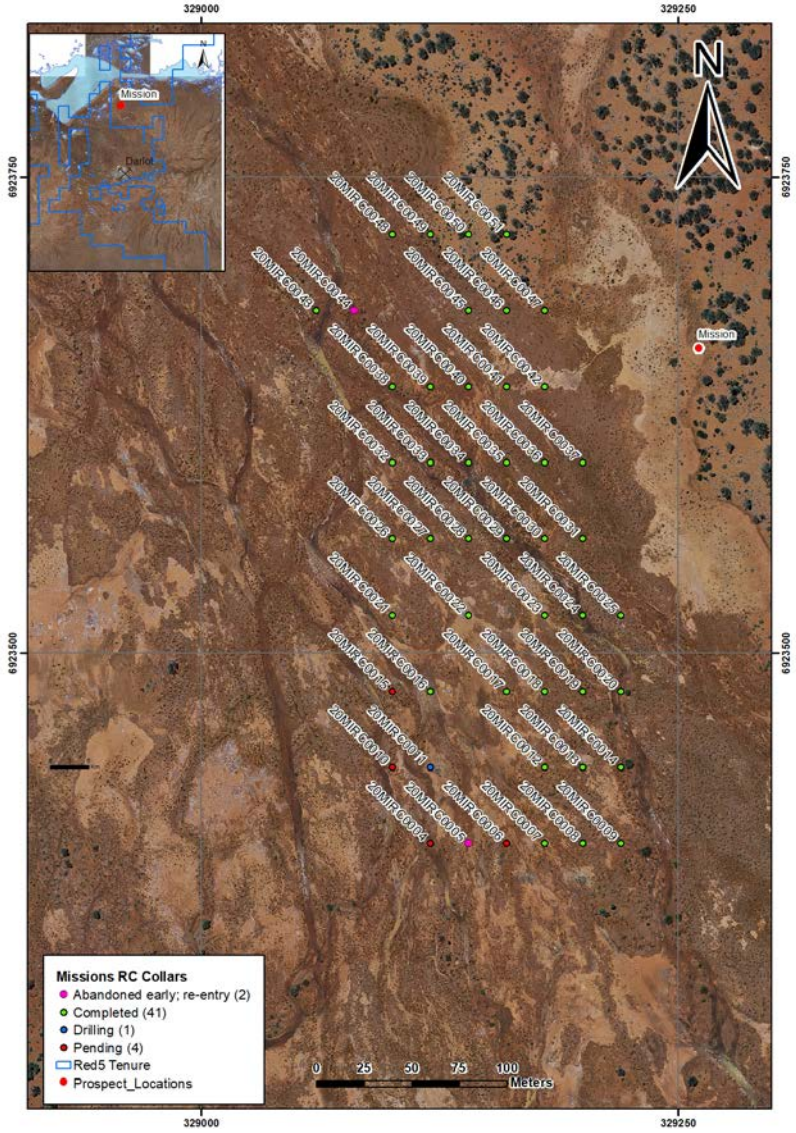
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• RC drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by contract surveyors using a total station or DGPS at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals, using an electronic downhole survey tool. These surveys are completed using continuously recording tools (e.g. Reflex EZ_SHOT™).
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used is the based on the GDA94 geographic 2D CRS and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 (Transverse Mercator) as its projection.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• A topographic surface has been produced based on 1m accuracy DEM data collected in 2018 by airborne surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill spacing varies with position in the deposit from 10mN x 10mE to in excess of 50m. The drilling being reported on is for infill drilling and was at a spacing of 5m to 10m distance from an historical drill hole.
	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.	• The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample compositing is not applied to recent RC drill samples.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• The drilling is oriented on grid section, which is close to orthogonal to the interpreted mineralised structures and veins.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling is designed to intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. • Given the sub-vertical and sub-planar nature of the mineralisation, it is considered that the drilling orientation has not introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All drill samples are submitted to an independent certified laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Leonora for analysis.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• The Darlot mine site is a remote site, with restricted access, and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, however the risk of sample tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for RC sampling. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review RC logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings. The standard protocol requires that if any minor deficiencies noted, staff are notified, with remedial training if required. • No external audits or reviews have been conducted for the purposes of this report.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Missions and Cables deposits are situated on Exploration Licence E37/1220, which expires on 09/09/2024 and is renewable for a further 5 years on a continuing basis. • During the 2019 to 2020 reporting year Red 5 acquired a sub-lease over the southern portion of exploration licence 37/1220. E37/1220 is held by Andrew George Paterson and was granted on 10th September 2019 covering 34 blocks. The sub-lease area covers 38.7 km2 and includes the Cable and Mission gold deposits. The sub-lease is operated by operated by Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd (Darlot Mining) which owns and operates the nearby Darlot Gold Mine. • The Exploration Licence area subject to the Option and Sub-lease Agreement is not subject to any third party royalty. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • There are no bonds registered against the exploration lease and will be subject to conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for, or determined, over the Exploration Licence area subject to the Option and Sub-lease Agreement.
	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 tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No known historical production has occurred at Missions and Cables in the past. • Between the mid 1980's and 1992 exploration comprising mapping, rock sampling, limited aero-magnetics and RAB drilling was carried out by Hawk Investments, Sundowner and others. Then between 1993 and

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		2001 work done by Newcrest and JV partners (Barrick and Placer) through RAB, RC, DD and AC defined the Missions and Cables prospects. Since then various operators such Navarre Pty Ltd (2205-2006), Aragon Resources (2008-09). Interglobal Investments Ltd (2011-13) and then Leopard Minerals Ltd (2013-15) have continued to conduct additional drilling and preliminary or scoping mining studies, including an Inferred Resource of 184koz announced in 2013 by Leopard Minerals ltd.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Missions and Cables (MICA) lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit hosted in the main by sheared (magnetic) fractionated dolerite and felsic volcanic units with similarities to the Mount Pickering dolerite sill (The Darlot-Centenary deposits host). The Missions lodes strike north south and dip relatively steeply to the west on the interpreted eastern limb of a synform, with a few shallower linking structures also dipping west. The Cables lodes include several NNW striking and steeply westerly mineralised shears with several SSE dipping linking structures and six flattish supergene lodes, which sit on the western limb of the same synform. The steeply dipping NNW striking mineralised shears at MICA are thought to be extensions to the Taranaki Shear series observed to the south at Darlot. • The Missions and Cables gold mineralisation is associated with a series of sub-metre to metre scale wide laminated quartz veins which crosscut the shear planes with silica-sericite-chlorite-epidote- pyrrhotite+/-pyrite altered margins of varying alteration intensity. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are rarely observed above 5%. Some remobilized gold mineralisation has also been observed mainly in ferruginous saprock • The structural controls at MICA are thought to be the reactivation of NNW striking likely deep-seated shears along a pre-existing axial planar fabric also associated with the synform on which both deposits sit.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *- 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.*	• Drill hole collar locations and orientation, and significant assays are reported in the main text body and Appendix 1 attached to the ASX announcement for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. The holes reported are in the MGA94Z51 grid and elevation relative to AHD.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Reporting of intercepts is based on weighted average gold grades, using a low cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au. No cutting of high grades has been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Compositing of intercepts is constrained by using a low cut off grade of 0.3g/t Au and including maximum consecutive down-hole lengths of 4 metres at grades <0.3g/ Au. • Individual assays greater than 10g/t Au are reported separately.
	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').*	• All reported down-hole intersections are documented as estimated true widths based on the current interpretations and measurements made in Vulcan software. • Drilling is oriented as close as possible to orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone.

Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	 *Plan view above of Current Drilling Progress at Mission Deposit*

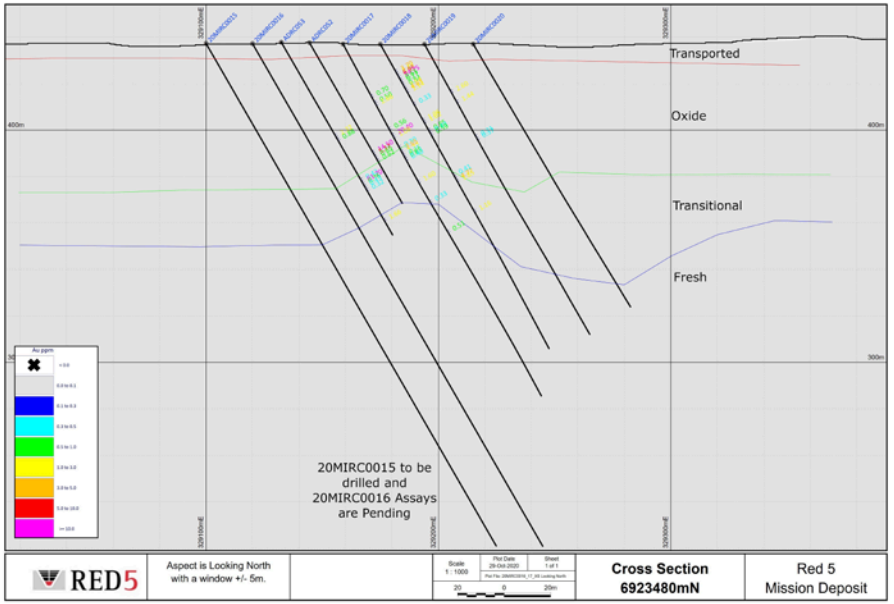
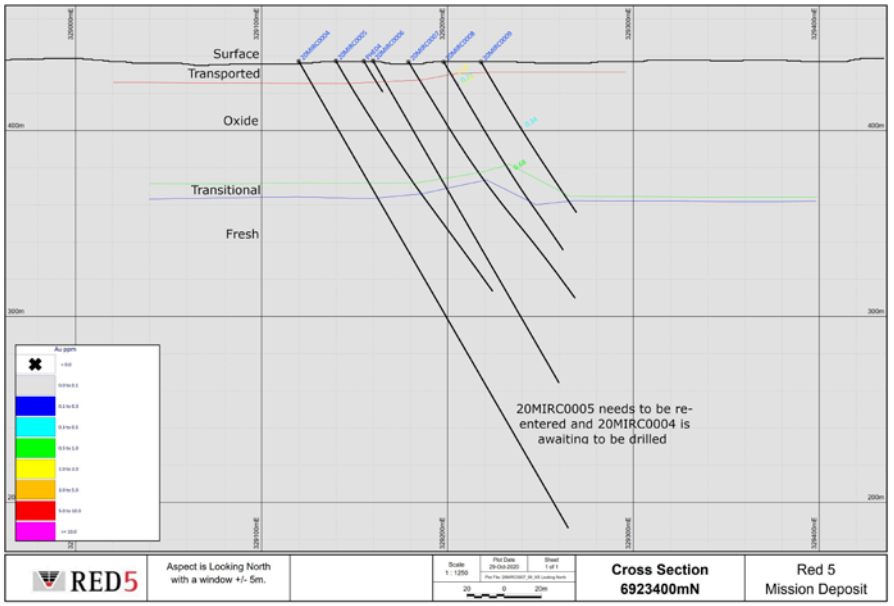


Figure above: Cross section showing significant intercepts from drill holes 20MIRC0017 and 20MIRC0018. Note: Aspect of Cross section is facing North with a +/- 5m window.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		 *Figure above: Cross section showing significant intercepts from drill holes 20MIRC0017 and 20MIRC0018. Note: Aspect of Cross section is facing North with a +/- 5m window.*
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all Assay Results is not included. Assays not reported are predominantly less then 0.3g/t Au and are not considered for mineral resource estimation. Significant assays are reported according to predetermined intersection-reporting criteria, which includes low and high grades. • Weighted average composited intervals have been tabulated and included within the main body of the ASX release for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. • Individual high-grade intercepts (>10g/t Au) have been reported separately to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.

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.*	• No other exploration data that may have been collected 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 will continue drilling and resource modelling studies, including metallurgy, geotechnical studies. In addition, Red 5 will complete other studies appropriate for the future development of the Missions and Cables deposits. • No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for extensions to the Missions and Cables resource, since the drill density is currently sufficient to commence preliminary scoping studies

Appendix 2

Darlot Gold Mine –Assays for Rock chip and grab samples for Ockerburry

Table A2.1: Gold assay from surface rock chip & grab samples collected at Ockerburry

Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Au g/t[1]	Description
R5SE0027	311833	6924040	435	3.11	Dingo Nth outcrop - Subvertical vein
R5SE00056	311813	6924060	435	2.14	Dingo Nth outcrop - laminated quartz vein
R5SE00057	311803	6924061	435	0.18	Quartz vein
R5SE00051	311828	6924016	435	0.12	Dingo Nth outcrop - Silica altered material at the intersection of regional fabric and oblique extensional veining
R5SE00055	311829	6924041	435	0.12	Dingo Nth outcrop - 340 striking w dipping footwall margin of structure
R5SE00052	311828	6924020	435	0.11	Dingo Nth outcrop - 350 trending vertical veining with bxd/bleached wall rock
R5SE00053	311840	6924036	435	0.07	Dingo Nth outcrop - West dipping 340 trending silica rich stacked veins
R5SE0026	311832	6924040	435	0.04	Dingo Nth outcrop - E-W vein from same area as previous sample; skeletal texture; looks replaced
R5SE0025	311831	6924040	435	0.03	Dingo Nth outcrop - Brecciated stockwork veining. Skeletal texture; looks replaced
R5SE00050	311830	6924011	435	0.02	Dingo Nth outcrop - Dirty sample from margin of qz vein with evidence for weathered sulphide
R5SE00054	311821	6924027	435	0.01	Dingo Nth outcrop - NW trending gossanous appearance; subvertical w dipping
R5SE00030	311365	6922143	435	1.74	Dingo Sth sheared wallrock - historic trench
R5SE00029	311364	6922142	435	1.13	Dingo Sth quartz fragment - historic trench
R5SE00031	311015	6921951	435	0.16	intersection of 070 and 110 extesnional veins
R5SE00037	311776	6923685	435	0.12	Si altered honeycomb texture within wedge of intersecting extensional veins
R5SE00036	311779	6923614	435	0.1	Si altered mafic unknown crosscut by oblique EW extensional veins
R5SE00033	310394	6922807	435	0.07	QV bucky and laminated E-W
R5SE0024	312259	6924458	435	0.05	NS trending subrop with distinct purple colouration to qv sample
R5SE0021	311103	6922464	435	0.03	Neatly stacked EW veining
R5SE00028	311363	6922141	435	0.03	E-W vertical extensional vein
R5SE0022	311104	6922464	435	0.02	Neatly stacked EW veining
R5SE00034	310374	6922968	435	0.02	QV bucky and laminated E-W
R5SE00038	311777	6923776	435	0.02	Dirty qv; NS striking & westdipping
R5SE0019	310440	6922143	435	0.01	Shear parallel NNW veining. Boudinaged with dip not discernible
R5SE00032	310544	6922615	435	0.01	QV bucky and laminated E-W
R5SE00035	310422	6923053	435	0.01	N-S sheared dolerite
R5SE0020	310510	6922043	435	0.005	NS tredning zone of qz rubble with weak laminations
R5SE0023	311710	6923218	435	0.005	Bucky quartz subcrop; trending NNW

1. No top cuts have been applied.

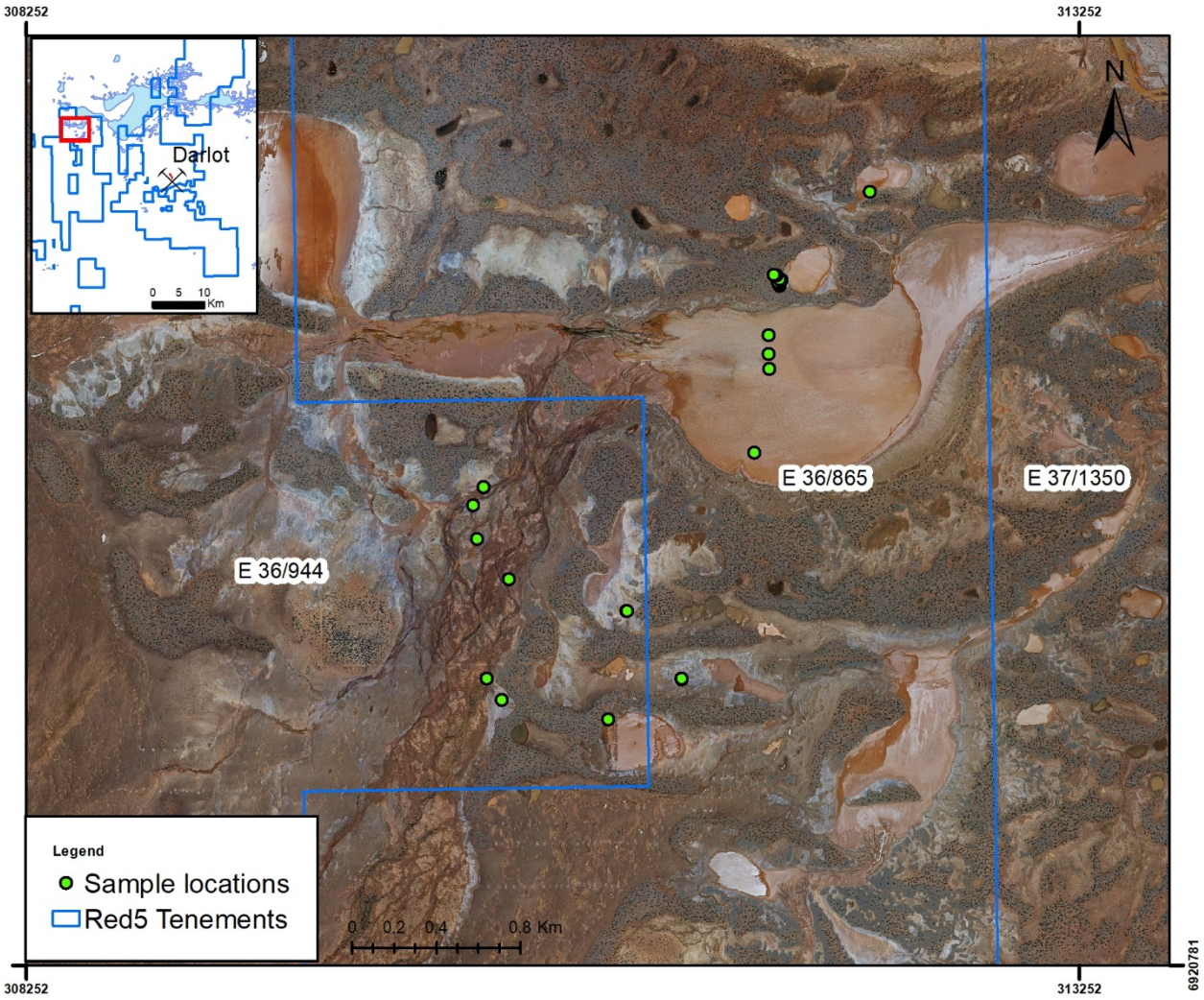


Figure A2.1 Map showing sample locations reported in the above table (A2.1).

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Table 1 for the Rock chip samples for Ockerburry – Darlot Gold Mine

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock samples were collected during field inspection of the prospects. • Samples were collected from surface outcrops, mullock and floats. • Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. Mullock sample is inferred to come from local excavation with no evidence of substantial transport. The subcrop samples are inferred to have originated from the local area where they were found, with no evidence of substantial transport. • Sample weights were between 0.8kg and 4.2kg with an average of 1.89kg
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable – surface rock samples
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable – surface rock samples
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*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralization and style of occurrence.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample preparation of rock chip samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the rocks followed by pulverisation of the entire sample using grinding. • Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system as a whole. No field duplicate samples were collected. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • The processes are considered total. • Certified reference materials (standards) are included within sample despatches and are monitored for accuracy and precision. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 51. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Only reconnaissance sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure. • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Samples were taken according to geological observations at the time in the field.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • ALS Kalgoorlie organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted on the grab samples

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Reported samples came from prospects covered by leases E36/865 and E36/944, held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prospect locations are within 25km of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Ockerburry prospects are located approximately 20km west of the Darlot Gold Mine within a comparable geological setting. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by mafic and sedimentary greenstones.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• All results are reported as Tables 1 & 2 in the Appendix with key results reported in the main body of the announcement.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values reported.
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').*	• Not applicable. Only rock chip (point data) is presented.
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.*	• Planview of reported rockchip and grab samples shown in Appendix 2, figure A2.1.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The results reported are surface grab samples and do not represent true widths of the mineralization.
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*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Further work on the reported targets will involve; • Additional mapping and sampling along strike • Review of geophysical and geological data • Drill planning and follow up diamond drilling