RED5 Limited

10 February 2020

Resource and Reserve growth to support long-term Mining Hub Strategy at Darlot Gold Mine

Drilling success and mining studies at Darlot Gold Mine have increased Ore Reserves by 26% to 275Koz and Mineral Resources by 16% to 1.2Moz (net of mining depletion)

- **Updated JORC 2012 Ore Reserve estimate of 2.6Mt @ 3.3g/t Au for 275,000 ounces of contained gold – representing a 26% increase in contained ounces since 30 June 2019, net of mining depletion of 37,738 ounces up to 31 December 2019.**
- **Updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 10.8Mt @ 3.5g/t Au for 1.2Moz of contained gold – representing a 16% increase in contained ounces since 30 June 2019 (net of mining depletion).**
- **Updated Resource comprises:**
  - ***Updated Underground Resource of 8.1Mt @ 4.3g/t Au for 1.12Moz – an increase of 82koz; and***
  - ***Maiden oxide Open Pit Resource of 2.7Mt @ 0.9g/t Au for 82koz.***
- **Updated Resource delivered through:**
  - ***The inclusion of mineralised zones within the historical Centenary mining area which was previously deemed to have been sterilised;***
  - ***The conversion of historical open pit models (completed by previous owners) to JORC 2012 status; and***
  - ***The completion of successful drilling at the Lords Felsics deposit.***
- **An additional 12,500m of Resource and Reserve underground diamond drilling together with 6,000m of surface drilling and a related study program will commence later this month.**
- **The Company's goal is to establish five to ten years of Ore Reserves at Darlot either at or within trucking distance of the Darlot mill as part of its Darlot Mining Hub Strategy.**
- **A study is also being conducted GR Engineering Services to assess the merits of expanding and optimising the capacity of the Darlot mill.**
- **In addition to Darlot, the Company is continuing with its Final Feasibility Study regarding the development of a second processing hub at King of the Hills ("KOTH"), which is due in the September Quarter 2020.**

Red 5 Managing Director, Mark Williams, said: *"Darlot is an exceptional gold system and our ongoing Resource and Reserve development programs are delivering growth across multiple fronts. This announcement is part of a number of workstreams currently underway to progress Red 5's Darlot Hub Mining Strategy, which is aimed at establishing a five to ten year mine life at Darlot, as a stand-alone mining operation, complementing the proposed development of King of the Hills and establishing two growth pillars of a leading mid-tier Australian gold producer."*

"When Red 5 purchased the Darlot Gold Mine in 2017, the acquisition included a significant high-grade non-JORC mineral endowment that required review, confirmation and design by our Geology and Mining Engineering team before it could be included within our Resource and Reserve estimates.

"This includes areas deemed by the previous owner to have been sterilised, together with additional areas – including several oxide open pit deposits – that were modelled but never upgraded to JORC compliance.

"Red 5 has been working to convert these areas to Resource and Reserve status, with the work completed to date, together with extensional drilling at Lords Felsics, increasing our Reserve base by 26 per cent to 275kozs and our Resource base by 16 per cent to 1.2Moz since the previous estimates reported as at 30 June 2019, net of the ounces produced up to 31 December 2019.

"Importantly, we also see opportunities for further growth. We have recently increased our budget for Darlot expansion programs in FY20, committing an additional $2.3 million for Resource drilling as well as $2.0 million to accelerate underground mine development to access new mining areas and open up new underground exploration platforms. This brings our total geology budget for Darlot to $10.1 million for current financial year.

"Work programs include 12,500m of underground drilling and 6,000m of surface drilling at the Darlot mine, as well as an 11,000m regional drilling program, with processing studies also underway with the goal of extending our Reserve base within trucking distance of the Darlot mill.

"With the Final Feasibility Study well advanced for the establishment of a stand-alone mining and processing operation at King of the Hills, this would potentially provide Red 5 with two high-quality, long-life mining hubs in the world-class Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia."

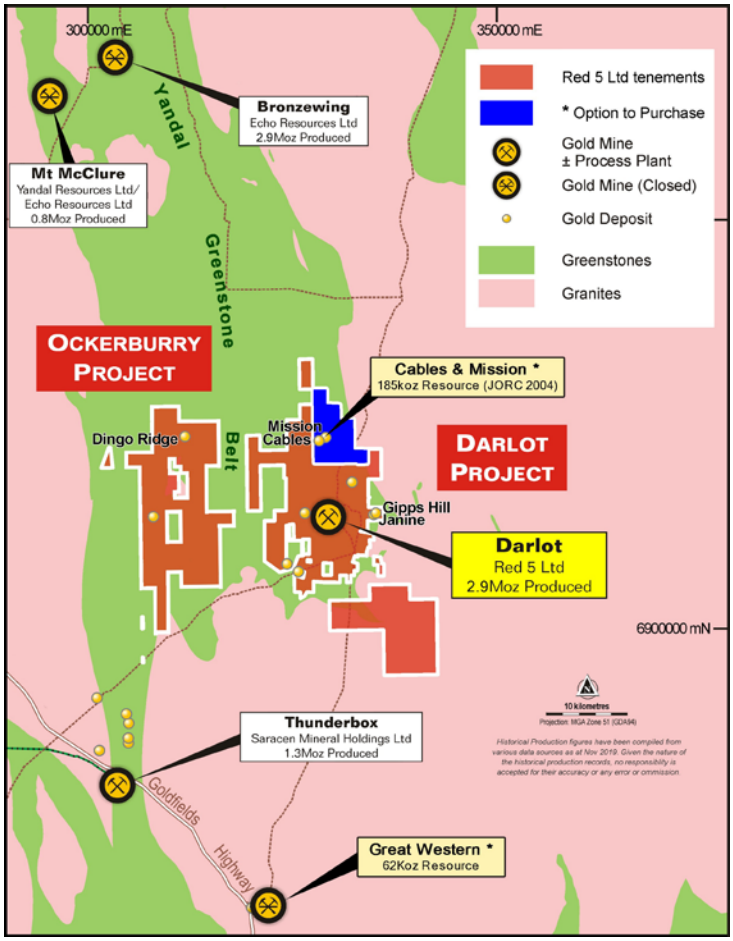

***Figure 1**: Regional Location Plan showing the location of the Darlot Gold Mining Operations.*

Red 5 Limited ("Red 5" or "the Company") (ASX: RED) advises that it has completed updated JORC 2012 Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates for the Darlot Gold Mine in Western Australia (Figure 1), increasing the contained ounces.

The updated Proven and Probable Ore Reserve for the Darlot Gold Mine totals **2.6Mt @ 3.3g/t Au for 275,000 ounces of contained gold** (see Table 1) – representing a 26% increase in contained ounces since 30 June 2019, net of mining depletion of 37,738 ounces to 31 December 2019 (see 2019 Annual Report for full details of 30 June 2019 Reserve and Resource estimates).

This increase in the Reserve base is due to the completion of mining studies that have confirmed suitable mining methods to extract gold mineralisation within the Centenary orebody along with areas that had previously been classified as sterilised and/or not economical.

The Ore Reserve is based on an updated Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for the Darlot Gold Mine of **10.8Mt @ 3.5g/t gold for 1,203,900 ounces of contained gold** (Table 2) – representing a **16% increase in contained ounces** since the previous Resource estimate reported as at 30 June 2019 (net of mining depletion).

This Total Resource figure includes an updated underground Mineral Resource of 8.1Mt @ 4.3g/t Au for 1,122,000 ounces of contained gold (at a 2g/t Au cut-off grade – see Table 2), and a maiden open pit Mineral Resource of 2.7Mt @ 0.9g/t Au for 81,600 ounces of contained gold (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade – see Table 3).

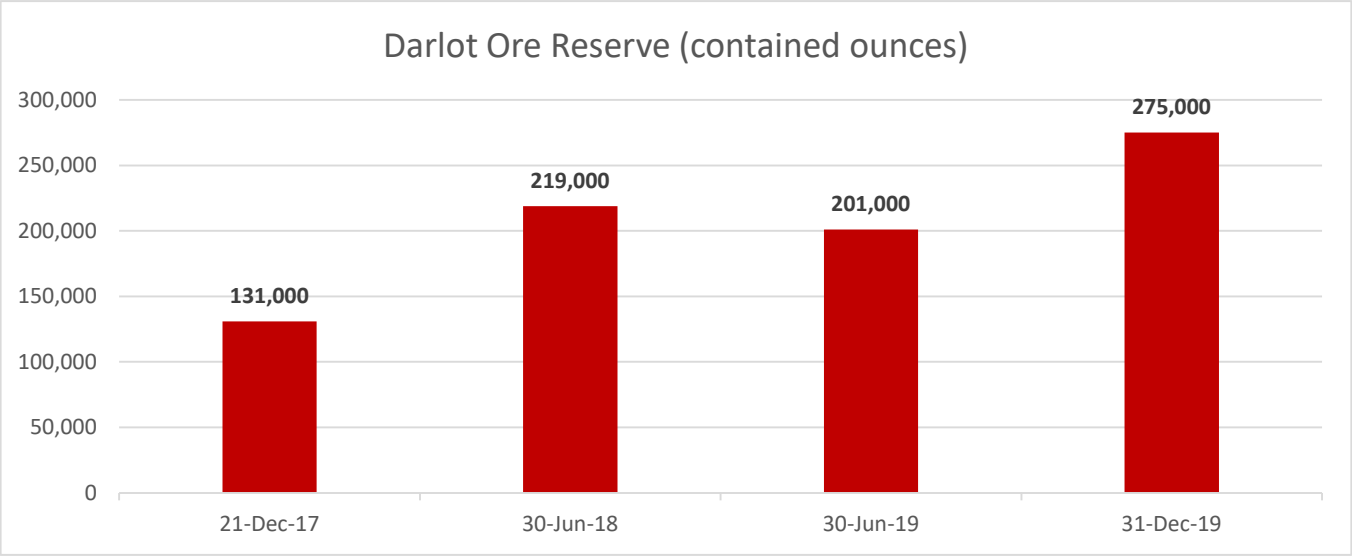

***Figure 2**: Darlot Gold Mine Ore Reserve growth (net of mining depletion) since Red 5's acquisition in October 2017.*

The increase in the Resource base is primarily due to the inclusion of areas within the Centenary orebody that were deemed by the previous owner to have been sterilised for reporting purposes (Figure 3), together with an increased Resource at Lords Felsics, and maiden Mineral Resources for several near-mine open pit deposits.

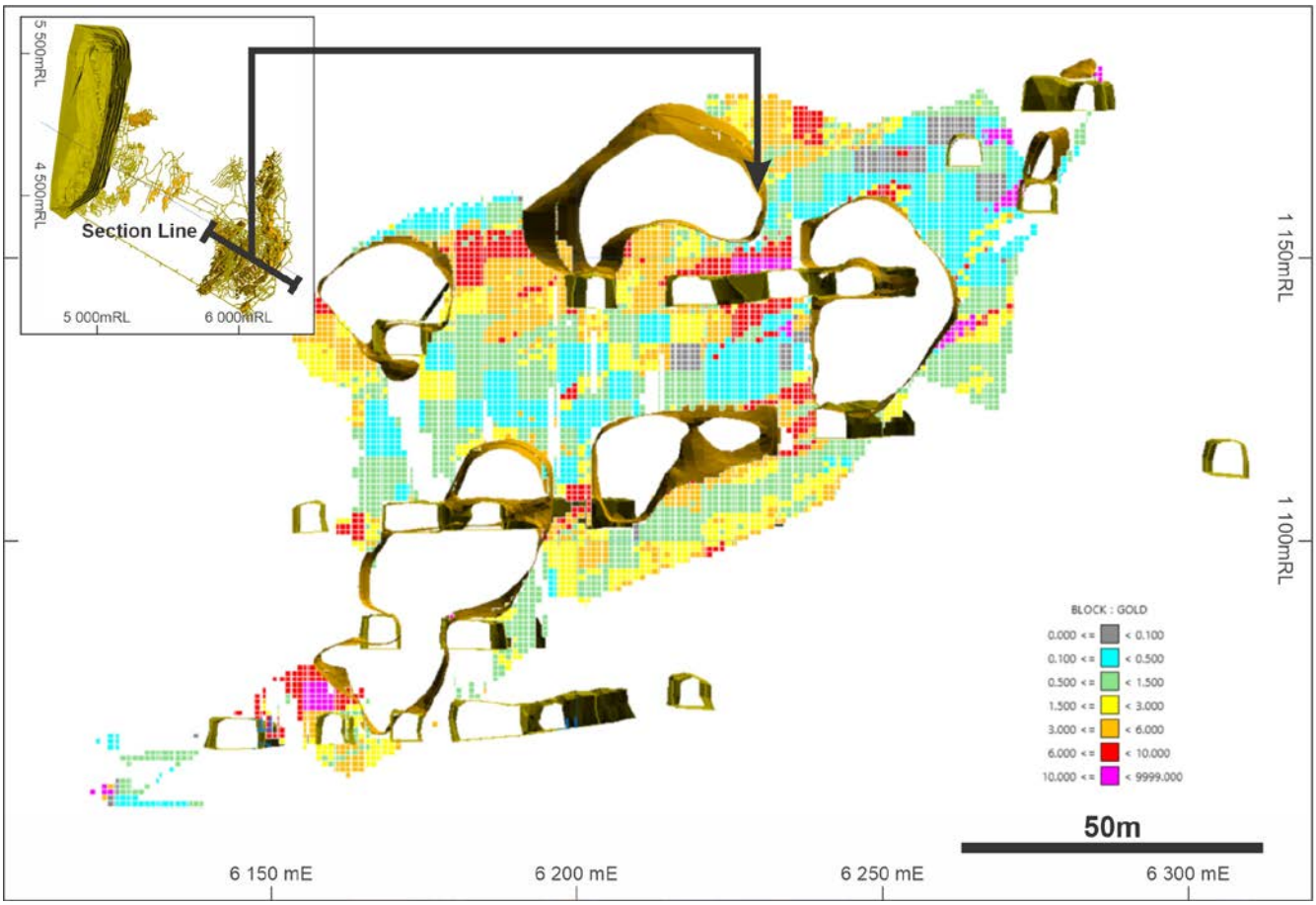

***Figure 3**: Centenary orebody, with block model in the image showing 'sterilised' material (a mixture of voids, paste and waste fill) some of which have now been reclassified as Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.*

These new areas include several near-surface oxide deposits that were previously modelled as potential open pits but have only now been upgraded to Resource status. Work conducted by SRK Consulting on the earlier (non-JORC 2012 Resource) models has indicated that a number of these Resources have the potential to develop as small operating pits for future ore feed for Darlot.

In addition, recent drilling has extended the Mineral Resource at the Lords Felsics deposit (Figure 4 and refer to Appendix 1 for drill hole details and significant assays). The Lords Felsics area offers further potential for Resource growth, with the mineralisation remaining open along strike to the north and south and down-dip. In addition, the Lords Felsics deposit also has the potential to contribute to future Ore Reserve growth, with no Ore Reserve currently reported.

Lords Felsics - Significant Assays[1]

- 1.3m @ 32.2g/t Au (CAD0454)
- 3.8m @ 5.5g/t Au (CAD0455)
- 12.9m @ 7.6g/t Au (CAD0457)
- 3.6m @ 7.4g/t Au (CAD0457)
- 7.5m @ 5.7g/t Au (CAD0457)
- 2.6m @ 22.8g/t Au (CAD0458)
- 11.7m @ 3.4g/t Au (CAD0474)
- 9.6m @ 10.9g/t Au (CAD0477)
- 14.5m @ 5.9g/t Au (CAD0479)
- 11.1m @ 4.4g/t Au (CAX0049)
- 4.9m @ 4.3g/t Au (CAX0051)
- 6.2m @ 4.6g/t Au (CAX0057)
- 2.1m @ 3.5g/t Au (CAX0057)

[1] *Reported significant assays above 2.0g/t Au, reported as down-hole lengths. No top cuts applied. Refer to Appendix 1 for drill hole details and Table 1 for Lords Felsics drilling.*

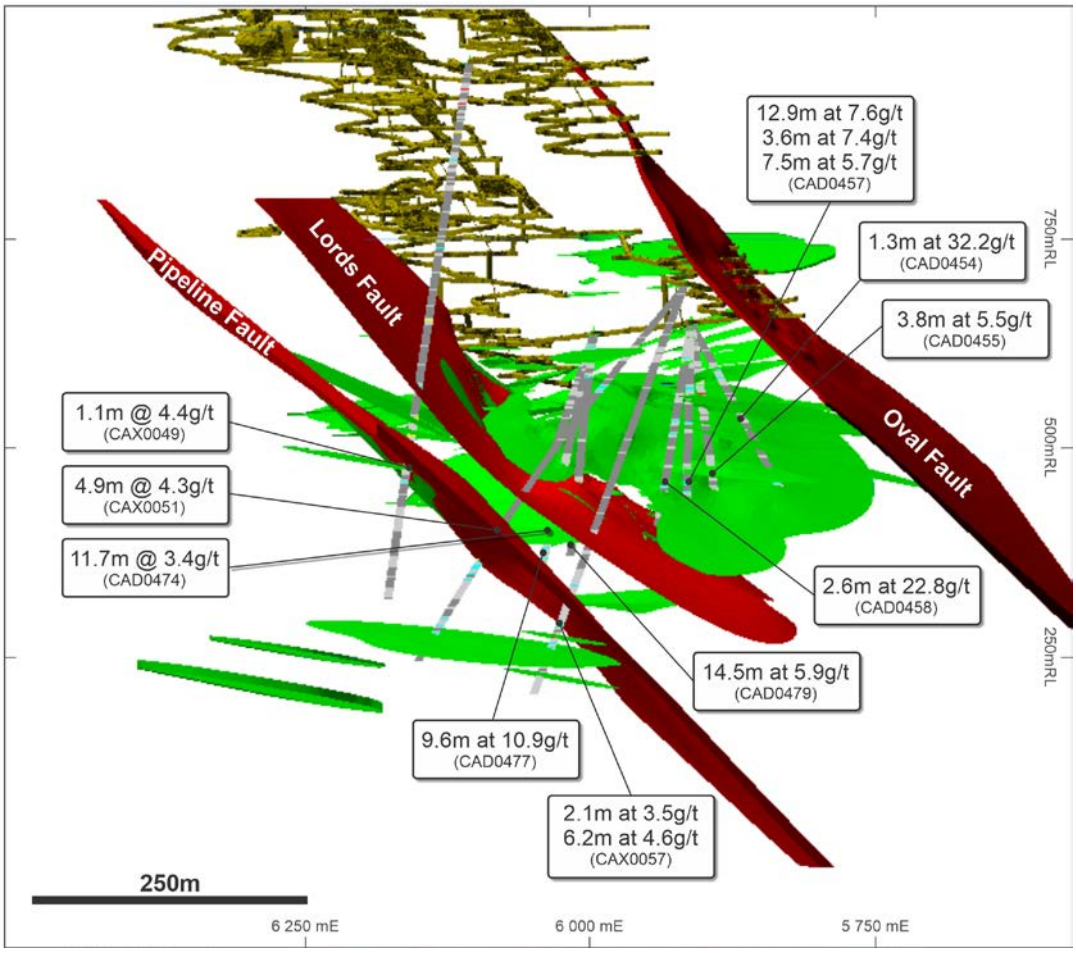

***Figure 4**: Lords Felsics extension, showing highlights from Red 5's drilling.*

Full details of the updated Mineral Resource estimate by deposit, mining method and oxidation state are provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

DARLOT MINING HUB STRATEGY

Red 5 has a number of programs underway aimed at continuing to expand the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Darlot, with the aim of increasing Darlot's mine life.

The Company has recently significantly increased its budget for expansion programs at Darlot, allocating $2.3 million for the completion of 12,500m of underground drilling and 6,000m of surface drilling at the Darlot Mine.

This is in addition to the $1.5 million regional drilling program detailed in the Company's ASX announcement dated 13 December 2019, which commenced in December 2019 to test a series of priority gold targets located within an economic trucking radius of Darlot. As a complementary workstream, Red 5 is assessing an expansion of the Darlot Mill from its current operating throughput of 1.0Mtpa. The Company has engaged GR Engineering Services to undertake a study regarding milling options, with further details to be provided in due course.

With a Final Feasibility Study for a stand-alone mining and processing operation at the King of the Hills Gold Mine in Western Australian scheduled for completion in the September 2020 Quarter (see ASX announcement dated 12 December 2019), Red 5's long-term strategy is to establish two separate, long-life gold mining hubs in the Eastern Goldfields region.

DARLOT GOLD MINE – JORC 2012 ORE RESERVE

Summary of Darlot Ore Reserve Estimate

The Ore Reserve estimate for the Darlot Gold Mine is reported by Red 5 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. A summary of the data and methodologies supporting the Mineral Resource estimates form part of this ASX release, including the JORC Table 1's for each of the Darlot deposits.

Table 1 – Ore Reserve estimate, Darlot Gold Mine, for the Deposit by JORC Classification.

Darlot Ore Reserve as at 31 December 2019						
Estimate	**Classification**	**Cut Off Au (g/t)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Contained Au (koz)**	**Recovered Au metal (koz)**
31 December 2019 JORC 2012	Proved	*2.0 - 2.3*	67	4.1	8.8	8.3
	Probable	*2.0 - 2.3*	2,474	3.3	261	245
	UG broken stocks	*Variable*	7.7	10.4	2.6	2.4
	ROM stockpile	*Variable*	27.9	3.6	3.2	3.0
	Total	***Variable***	**2,576**	**3.3**	**275**	**259**

Notes on Ore Reserves:

1. Ore Reserves are quoted as inclusive of Mineral Resources.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Gold price of AUD1,650 used in the calculations of the Darlot Ore Reserves.
4. Current processing recoveries at the Darlot processing plant range between 93% to 94% for Au.
5. Approximately 14% by ounces of Inferred Resources have been used in the derivation of the Ore Reserve estimate. These areas are adjacent to Indicated and defined by nominal drilling between 40 x 40m to 60 x 60m within areas of geology of high confidence.
6. Planned dilution of 20% has been applied to stoping.
7. Refer to Appendix 5 for the JORC 2012 Table 1, Section 4.

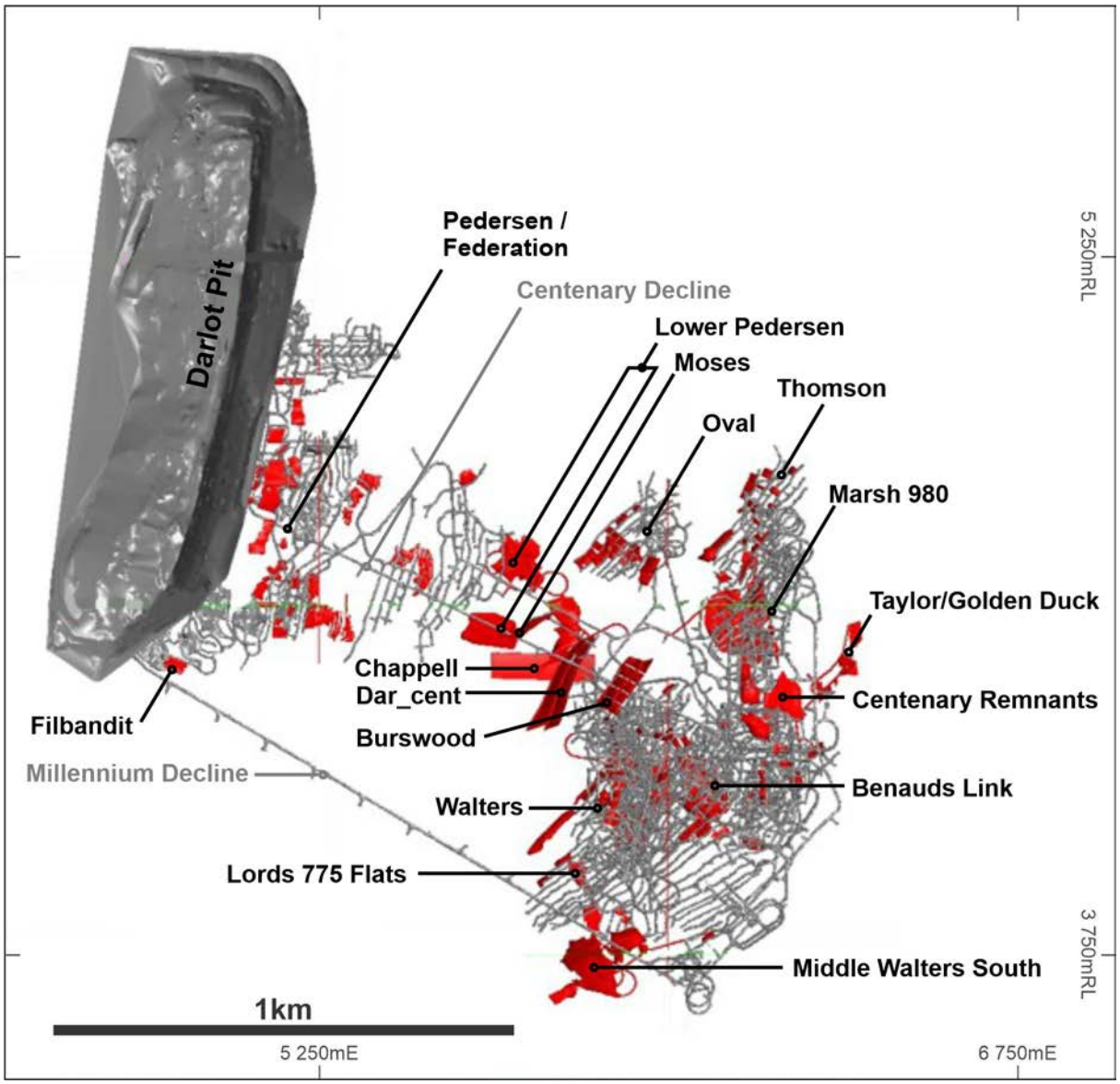

Figure 5: Plan view of Darlot Ore Reserve stoping areas (red) as of 31 December 2019.

Material Assumptions, Outcomes from Study and Economic Assumptions

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

For more detail, the reader is directed to Appendix 3 (Section 1 to 3 Underground Resources) and 5 (Section 4 Reserves) for JORC 2012 Code Table 1s for JORC 2012 Code Table 1.

Criteria Used for Classification

Typically, Inferred material is adjacent to material classified as Indicated in the Resource model. As a result, the scheduled mining of some of the Indicated material included some Inferred material as dilution. The grade of the Inferred material is considered when assessing whether or not the relevant part of the Resource should be included in the Reserve estimate.

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

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

Mining Methods and Mining Assumptions

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

Processing Methods and Processing Assumptions

Ore from the Darlot underground operation will be processed at the existing nameplate 0.83Mtpa gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing facility. Metallurgical recovery of 94% has been used, which is in line with historical gold recoveries at Darlot.

Cut-Off Grade

A cut-off grade assessment was completed indicating an optimal cut-off grade of between <2.0 to 2.3g/t Au should be applied for the purposes of developing a Reserve estimate. Some low-grade material has to be mined as development in order to access the Resource above the economic cut-off grade. This material is not economic by itself; however, given that it has to be mined and transported to surface the valuable metal need only cover the cost of treatment. As a result, this material has been included for the purposes of estimating the Reserve. The cut-off grade for this material is 0.5g/t Au.

Block Model Estimation Methodology

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

Material Modifying Factors and Approvals

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

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

DARLOT GOLD MINE – JORC 2012 MINERAL RESOURCE

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Darlot Gold Mine are reported by Red 5 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code (*Table 1*). A summary of the data and methodologies supporting the Mineral Resource estimates forms part of this ASX release, including separate JORC Table 1's for all the underground Resource updates, and the maiden open pit Resources at Waikato, Waikato South, Cornucopia North and St George.

Table 2: Darlot Gold Mine: Total Mineral Resource Estimate as of 31 December 2019

Total Mineral Resource - Darlot Gold Mine						
Area	**Au cut off g/t**	**Oxidation state**	**JORC 2012 Classification**	**Tonnes ('000s)**	**Au g/t**	**Ounces Au**
Underground	2.0	All	Measured	7	9.8	2,200
			Indicated	5,410	4.5	790,500
			Inferred	2,711	3.8	329,600
Underground – Sub-total				8,129	4.3	1,122,300
Open Pit (Maiden JORC 2012)	0.5	All	Measured	-	-	-
			Indicated	893	1.2	35,600
			Inferred	1,792	0.8	46,000
Open Pit – Sub-total				**2,685**	**0.9**	**81,600**
Total	0.5/2.0	All	Measured	7	9.8	2,200
			Indicated	6,303	4.1	826,100
			Inferred	4,503	2.6	375,600
Grand Total	**0.5/2.0**	**All**		**10,813**	**3.5**	**1,203,900**

Table 3 – Darlot Gold Mine: Underground Mineral Resource estimate by Resource area and JORC Classification.

Darlot Underground Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2019						
Area	**Au cut off g/t**	**Oxidation state**	**JORC 2012 Classification**	**Tonnes ('000s)**	**Au g/t**	**Ounces Au**
Centenary	2.0	Fresh	Measured	7	9.8	2,200
			Indicated	2,360	5.2	394,300
			Inferred	1,044	4.6	154,900
Pedersen	2.0	Fresh	Indicated	953	3.5	106,800
			Inferred	597	3.5	66,800
Pedersen South	2.0	Fresh	Indicated	147	3.3	15,700
			Inferred	61	2.7	5,400
Lords South Lower	2.0	Fresh	Indicated	534	4.6	78,600
			Inferred	36	3.8	4,400
Lords Felsics	2.0	Fresh	Indicated	975	3.4	107,600
			Inferred	630	3.1	63,600
Oval	2.0	Fresh	Indicated	283	6.9	63,100
			Inferred	48	4.5	7,000
Burswood	2.0	Fresh	Indicated	159	4.8	24,400
			Inferred	295	2.9	27,500
Measured Sub-total				7	9.8	2,200
Indicated Sub-total				5,410	4.5	790,500
Inferred Sub-total				2,711	3.8	329,600
Measured + Indicated Sub-total				5,417	4.6	792,700
Grand Total - Underground			**All**	**8,129**	**4.3**	**1,122,300**

Table 4: Darlot Gold Mine: Open Pit Mineral Resource estimate by Resource area and JORC Classification

Darlot Open Pit Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2019						
Area	Au cut off g/t	Oxidation state	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes ('000s)	Au g/t	Ounces Au
Waikato	0.5	Oxide	Indicated	72	1.1	2,600
			Inferred	64	0.8	1,500
	0.5	Transition	Indicated	24	1.6	1,200
			Inferred	9	0.8	200
	0.5	Fresh	Indicated	9	0.8	200
			Inferred	27	1.2	1,000
Waikato Sth*	0.5	Oxide	Indicated	134	1.0	4,100
			Inferred	335	0.9	9,600
	0.5	Transition	Indicated	51	0.8	1,300
			Inferred	118	0.7	2,600
	0.5	Fresh	Indicated	251	1.0	8,100
			Inferred	1,013	0.8	24,400
Cornucopia Nth*	0.5	Oxide	Indicated	35	1.7	1,900
			Inferred	3	1.3	100
	0.5	Transition	Indicated	9	0.8	200
			Inferred	1	0.6	0
	0.5	Fresh	Indicated	3	1.0	100
			Inferred	12	0.8	300
St George	0.5	Oxide	Indicated	124	1.6	6,200
			Inferred	19	0.7	500
	0.5	Transition	Indicated	74	2.0	4,800
			Inferred	14	0.9	400
	0.5	Fresh	Indicated	108	1.4	4,900
			Inferred	177	0.9	5,400
Sub-total	0.5	Oxide	Indicated	365	1.3	14,800
			Inferred	421	0.9	11,700
Sub-total	0.5	Transition	Indicated	157	1.5	7,500
			Inferred	142	0.7	3,200
Sub-total	0.5	Fresh	Indicated	371	1.1	13,300
			Inferred	1,228	0.8	31,100
			Indicated Sub-total	893	1.2	35,600
			Inferred Sub-total	1,792	0.8	46,000
Grand Total			**Indicated + Inferred**	**2,685**	**0.9**	**81,600**

* DMC (Darlot Mining Company) has 83.5% ownership, Panaust 16% & Larry Baker 0.5%, managed by DMC.

Notes on Mineral Resources reported as outlined in Tables 2, 3 and 4:

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
4. The figures take into account mining depletion as of 31 December 2019.
5. Figures do not include closing estimated ROM stocks of 27.8kt @ 3.6g/t Au & underground broken stocks of 7.7kt @ 10.4g/t Au as at 31 December 2019.
6. Refer to Appendix 3 and 4 for the JORC 2012 Table 1s for Underground and Maiden Open Pit Resources.

Summary of Darlot Open Pit Mineral Resource Estimates (Waikato, Waikato South, Cornucopia North and St George)

Geology and Geological Interpretation
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. Four Mineral Resource models have been prepared for the purposes of this announcement, namely Waikato, Waikato South, Cornucopia North, and St George.

Gold mineralisation occurs within sub-horizontal to steeply-dipping stacked quartz veins bounded by deposit scale faults. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill-hole samples and geological mapping. Most of these deposits are analogous to the Darlot thrust style mineralisation that dips gently at about 14^{o} to the north-west (MGA), except St George which is interpreted to be a near-surface expression of the Centenary style mineralisation.

Drilling Techniques
A total of 7 diamond drill (DD) holes (2,432.11m), 47 RCDD drill holes (Reverse Circulation (RC)) collars with diamond core tails (20,447.28m), 422 Reverse Circulation drill holes (30,542m) and 52 Air Core (AC) holes (1,503.5m) support the Mineral Resource.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques
DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralised zone, though usually no larger than one metre. Surface DD is generally NQ2 or HQ diameter core.

DD samples were geotechnically and geologically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Where possible, the core is sampled by cutting in half and samples bagged and dispatched to the analytical laboratory.

RC drill samples were geologically logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DD. Samples of 1m drill length were passed through a rig-mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. Representative 3kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory.

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

Estimation Methodology
All geological interpretations were prepared in MGA 94-51 grid space, except for St George which was prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. Geological interpretations are based upon mapping, geological logs (all sample data) and gold assays. Multiple lodes modelled for each deposit are grouped into separate geological domains. Sample data were composited to 1m intervals, very high gold grades were top-cut, statistically analysed and estimated into a block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK). A variety of density values up to a maximum of 2.90 t/m^3 were applied to all blocks based on the interpreted weathering boundaries, full details on these can be found in the relevant Table 1 in appendix. The models were validated to ensure that blocks were correctly coded for geological domains and that estimated gold grades honoured the surrounding drill assays.

Cut-off Grades
All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate Au lower cut-off of around 0.2 g/t. The Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t which is determined from the expected marginal surface mining cost.

Classification

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

For classification of Indicated Resources, a drill spacing of <25 x 25m was generally required, and for classification of Inferred Resources, <60 x 60m was required. The Indicated resource blocks were assigned the OK estimated grades while the Inferred resource blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade.

Other Material Modifying Factors

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

ENDS

Authorised for release by the Board

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Competent Person's Statements

Mineral Resource and Exploration Results

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

Ore Reserve for Darlot Gold Operations

Mr Brendon Shadlow confirms that he is the Competent Person for the underground and open pit Ore Reserve estimates summarised in this report and Mr Shadlow 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 Shadlow 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 Shadlow is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 202880. Mr Shadlow is a full-time employee of Red 5 Limited. Mr Shadlow 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 Shadlow verifies that the Ore Reserve 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 the Ore Reserves.

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

Lords Felsics Drill Results – Significant assays above 2.0g/t Au used for Lords Felsics.

Table A1: Lords Felsics drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid)

Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Collar Location
CAD0454	6008.792	4637.278	648.108	-73	192	251	O650 SP
CAD0455	6008.791	4637.278	648.108	-72	223	326	O650 SP
CAD0457	6008.792	4637.278	648.108	-62	240	334	O650 SP
CAD0458	6008.792	4637.278	648.108	-48	263	303	O650 SP
CAD0474	6044.308	4508.173	635.019	-66	96	290	O634 SP
CAD0476	6044.308	4508.173	635.019	-80	64	252	O634 SP
CAD0477	6044.308	4508.173	635.019	-66	75	300	O634 SP
CAD0478	6044.308	4508.173	635.019	-71	51	267	O634 SP
CAD0479	6044.308	4508.173	635.019	-63	55	288	O634 SP
CAD0496	6042.609	4508.66	634.898	-74	33	258	O_634 SP
CAD0497	6042.608	4508.659	634.922	-86	37	215	O_634 SP
CAD0498	6043	4509	635	-69	116	218	O_634 SP
CAD0499	6042.609	4508.66	634.895	-62	143	214	O_634 SP
CAD0500	6042.608	4508.659	634.924	-75	166	220	O_634 SP
CAD0501	6042.608	4508.659	634.924	-83	217	210	O_634 SP
CAD0502	6042.608	4508.659	634.924	-61	120	266	O_634 SP
CAD0503	6042.608	4508.659	634.924	-77	125	250	O_634 SP
CAD0504	6042.608	4508.659	634.924	-68	182	228	O_634 SP
CAD0531	6083.038	4374.465	620.874	-59	92	247	O_621 SP
CAD0532	6080.294	4373.286	620.996	-54	119	230	O_621 SP
CAD0533	6080.294	4373.286	620.996	-42	141	227	O_621 SP
CAD0534	6080.294	4373.286	620.996	-52	166	227	O_621 SP
CAD0555	5942.7	4548.276	737.586	-52	322	250	O_738 FWD2
CAD0557	5944	4548	738	-78	259	395	O_738 FWD2
CAD0558	5942.7	4548.276	737.586	-62	279	335	O_738 FWD2
CAD0559	5944.084	4548.223	737.537	-73	104	325	O_738 FWD2
CAD0560	5942.7	4548.276	737.586	-75	279	275	O_738 FWD2
CAD0562	5943	4548	738	-82	187	276	O_738 FWD2
CAD0563	5943	4548	738	-69	293	306	O_738 FWD2
CAD0564	5944	4548	738	-84	227	395	O_738 FWD2
CAD0565	5944	4548	738	-84	138	345	O_738 FWD2
CAD0566	5944	4548	738	-74	155	240	O_738 FWD2
CAD0567	5959	4603	679	-79	224	338	O_678 SP
CAD0568	5959	4603	679	-80	181	333	O_678 SP
CAD0569	5959	4603	679	-78	150	310	O_678 SP
CAD0570	6028	4504	634	-83	262	235	O_634 SP
CAD0571	6028	4504	634	-76	177	231	O_634 SP
CAD0572	6028	4504	634	-69	225	130	O_634 SP
CAX0049	6302.317	4569.116	961.809	-80	128	650	T965 SP

Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Collar Location
CAX0051	6050.669	4677.547	694.111	-65	99	531	O_694 SP
CAX0057	6050.669	4677.547	694.111	-50	128	553	O_694 SP
CAX0069	5957	4602	679	-78	112	582	O678 SP

Table A2: Lords Felsics significant assays report in this announcement.

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
Lords Main Zone					
CAD0457	323.5	7.5	6.8	5.7	Lords Fault mineralisation
CAD0476	178.0	23.0	21.0	2.4	Lords MZ main
CAD0497	197.6	3.4	3.4	2.7	Lords MZ (in footwall of fault, upgrades resource)
CAD0498	190.0	8.1	8.1	2.0	Lords MZ North of ULP
CAD0499	161.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	Lords 'MZ main' mineralisation (downgrades resource)
CAD0501	185.6	12.7	12.0	3.7	Extends Lords MZ lode
CAD0559	319.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	Lords MZ (North of ULP)
CAD0571	161.4	9.1	8.3	5.2	Lords Main MZ North of ULP (upgrades resource)
CAD0571	178.9	16.1	14.5	3.4	Lords Main MZ North of ULP (upgrades resource)
Lords footwall / hangingwall lodes					
CAD0455	178.9	3.8	3.6	2.0	Lords HW4 Lode
CAD0455	295.1	3.8	3.7	5.5	New Lords HW lode
CAD0457	188.0	12.9	11.7	7.6	Extension of Lords FW4 Lode
CAD0457	92.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	Extension of Lords HW14 Lode
CAD0458	71.1	1.1	1.0	11.9	New zone in Lords HW
CAD0458	131.6	0.6	0.5	11.6	Shear parallel narrow QV in Lords HW
CAD0474	192.3	1.5	1.2	4.3	MZQV stringers in FAP below FW5
CAD0474	236.5	11.7	9.5	3.4	Lords FW7
CAD0474	29.3	1.8	1.5	4.4	Felsic lode in Lords HW
CAD0476	231.9	3.4	3.2	4.9	Lords FW8
CAD0476	165.8	0.9	0.8	3.8	Lords HW 8 extension
CAD0477	205.0	1.0	1.0	3.2	Lords HWL 6 Lode, thinner but higher grade than modelled
CAD0477	224.0	0.7	0.7	2.6	New minor FWL lode
CAD0477	233.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	New minor FWL lode
CAD0477	238.0	4.1	4.0	4.6	Extension of Lords FWL 7 Lode
CAD0477	256.5	9.6	9.1	10.9	Extension of Lords FWL 8 Lode
CAD0479	248.9	14.5	13.6	5.9	Extension of Lords FWL 8 Lode
CAD0499	176.0	4.0	3.7	3.2	New Lords FWL Lode (Upgrades Resource)
CAD0499	201.0	10.0	8.8	2.7	Lords FWL 5 Lode, modelled as <0.5g/t in July model (Upgrades Resource)
CAD0500	125.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	Upgrades Lords HW8 Lode
CAD0500	182.0	9.8	9.4	4.0	New lords FW lode
CAD0501	203.7	8.3	7.7	2.1	Upgrades Lords FW7 Lode
CAD0502	131.3	2.7	2.0	4.9	New Lords hanging wall lode
CAD0502	183.4	6.6	6.2	3.7	New Lords FW lode
CAD0502	250.0	7.0	6.5	3.4	Upgrades Lords FW7 Lode
CAD0502	216.1	7.9	7.3	2.1	Lords FW 7

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
CAD0503	93.4	1.5	1.4	6.5	Extends Lords HW23 Lode
CAD0503	130.1	8.1	7.7	4.1	Upgrades Lords HW8 Lode
CAD0503	142.3	1.5	1.4	8.1	New small lode below Lords HW8 Lode
CAD0504	93.4	1.5	1.4	6.5	Extends Lords HW23 Lode
CAD0504	130.1	8.1	7.7	4.1	Upgrades Lords HW8 Lode
CAD0504	142.3	1.5	1.4	8.1	New small lode below Lords HW8 Lode
CAD0557	279.7	0.8	0.8	2.2	Extension of Lords HW19
CAD0558	161.1	4.9	4.4	2.7	Upgrades Lords HW18
CAD0558	242.0	9.8	8.7	2.3	Upgrades Lords HW3
CAD0563	228.4	1.6	1.3	4.2	Extends Lords HW10
CAD0563	286.0	3.1	2.8	2.4	Upgrades Lords HW4 Lode
CAX0069	369.1	3.9	3.8	12.8	New zone in FW of Lords MZ/FAP
CAX0069	383.2	0.9	0.8	10.4	New zone in FW of Lords MZ/MD
Newlands Main Zone					
CAD0458	236.7	2.6	2.3	22.8	Newlands fault (no previous BM)
CAD0555	222.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	Newlands MZ in HW of Newlands fault
CAD0557	218.9	4.5	3.9	5.1	Confirms resource, Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0558	262.4	5.3	5.3	3.3	Upgrades Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0559	263.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	MZ within modelled barren zone in the Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0559	269.0	4.6	4.6	3.0	MZ within modelled barren zone in the Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0560	236.9	18.2	16.3	4.9	Upgrades Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0564	227.9	6.4	6.4	3.3	Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0567	197.3	31.9	22.4	2.2	Upgrades Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0568	206.2	7.1	4.3	2.7	Upgrades Newlands Main MZ Lode
CAD0571	104.0	7.7	6.6	5.6	Upgrades Newlands Main MZ Lode
Newlands footwall / hangingwall lodes					
CAD0454	224.7	1.3	1.0	32.2	New Zone in FW of Newlands
CAD0457	223.0	3.6	3.1	7.4	New lode in FW of Newlands
CAD0478	192.5	8.4	8.1	3.9	MZ in Newlands Fault FWL
CAD0478	181.0	6.1	5.8	2.4	MZ in Newlands Fault HWL
CAD0479	192.0	3.9	3.8	2.1	MZ in Newlands Fault HWL
CAD0562	152.0	2.2	2.2	3.6	Upgrades Newlands HW6
CAD0562	160.5	1.8	1.8	3.2	Upgrades Newlands HW12
CAD0562	232.7	4.7	4.7	2.4	New MZ zone in the FW of the Newlands
CAD0564	165.9	0.4	0.4	251.0	New Zone - Newland HW
CAD0564	167.8	0.3	0.3	3.8	New Zone - Newland HW
CAD0568	23.9	0.5	0.5	35.9	New Oval FW lode
CAD0569	120.8	6.4	6.0	25.4	Upgrades Newlands HW3
CAD0571	98.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	New intersect in the HW of the Newlands
CAD0572	82.8	0.4	0.4	10.9	New zone in HW of the Newlands fault
Pipeline					
CAX0049	429.1	5.1	5.1	2.1	Zone of flat stacked and shallow dipping veins in FAP associated with Pipeline Fault
CAX0049	461.8	11.1	4.4	4.4	Zone of flat stacked and shallow dipping veins in FAP

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
					associated with Pipeline Fault
CAX0049	451.1	1.1	1.1	4.2	Zone of flat stacked and shallow dipping veins in FAP associated with Pipeline Fault
CAX0051	453.6	4.9	4.5	4.3	Mineralised felsics in FW of Pipeline
CAX0051	480.4	0.9	0.9	9.8	Mineralised Basalt in FW of Pipeline
CAX0057	398.8	6.2	5.2	4.6	Mineralised felsics in FWL of Pipeline Fault. In conjunction with below sig int is 12.25m at 2.57g/t from 398.75m (true width 10.5m)
CAX0057	383.9	2.1	1.9	3.5	Mineralised felsics in HWL of Pipeline Fault

Appendix 2

Resource and Reserve comparisons for the Darlot Operations

Table A3: Resource comparison showing net gain/loss as at 31 December 2019.

Darlot Total Resource update as at 31 December 2019 Change since last Public Announcement					
Estimate	**Classification**	**Cut Off Au (g/t)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au g/t**	**Au (koz)**
31 December 2019 JORC 2012	Measured	0.5/2	7.0	9.8	2.2
	Indicated	0.5/2	6,303	4.1	826
	Inferred	0.5/2	4,503	2.6	376
	Total	**0.5/2**	**10,813**	**3.5**	**1,204**
30 June 2019 JORC 2012	*Measured*	*3.2*	***7.0***	***9.8***	***2.0***
	Indicated	*3.2*	*4,465*	*4.8*	*694*
	Inferred	*3.2*	*2,914*	*3.7*	*344*
	Total	***3.2***	***7,386***	***4.4***	***1,040***
difference	*Measured*	*Var*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*
	Indicated	*Var*	*1,838*	*-0.7*	*132*
	Inferred	*Var*	*1,589*	*-1.1*	*32*
	Total	***Var***	***3,427***	***-0.9***	***164***

Notes on Mineral Resources:

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
4. The figures take into account mining depletion as of 31 December 2019.
5. Figures do not include closing estimated ROM stocks of 27.8kt @ 3.6g/t Au & underground broken stocks of 7.7kt @ 10.4g/t Au as at 31 December 2019.
6. Refer to Appendix 3 and 4 for the JORC 2012 Table 1 for Underground and Maiden Open Pit Resources.

Table A4: Reserve comparison showing net gain/loss as at 31 December 2019.

Darlot Ore Reserve as at 31 December 2019						
Estimate	**Classification**	**Cut Off Au (g/t)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Contained Au (koz)**	**Recovered Au metal (koz)**
31 December 2019 JORC 2012	Proved	*2.0 - 2.3*	*67*	*4.1*	*8.8*	*8.3*
	Probable	*2.0 - 2.3*	*2,474*	*3.3*	*261*	*245*
	UG broken stocks	*Variable*	*7.7*	*10.4*	*2.6*	*2.4*
	ROM stockpile	*Variable*	*27.9*	*3.6*	*3.2*	*3.0*
	Total	***Variable***	***2,576***	***3.3***	***275***	***259***
30 June 2019 JORC 2012	*Proved*	*2.0 - 2.3*	*1.4*	*7.9*	*0.3*	*0.3*
	Probable	*2.0 - 2.3*	*1,700*	*3.7*	*200*	*188*
	UG broken stocks	*Variable*	*3.4*	*5.4*	*1*	*1*
	ROM stockpile	*Variable*	*8.2*	*3.7*	*1*	*1*
	Total	***Variable***	***1,920***	***3.5***	***219***	***206***
Difference	***Proved***	***2.0 - 2.3***	***65***	***-3.8***	***8.5***	***8.0***
	Probable	***2.0 - 2.3***	***774***	***-0.4***	***61***	***58***
	UG broken stocks	***Variable***	***4.3***	***5.1***	***2.0***	***1.9***
	ROM stockpile	***Variable***	***19.7***	***-0.1***	***2.2***	***2.1***
	Total	***Variable***	***656***	***-0.2***	***56***	***53***
Production FY20			***278***	***4.2***	***38***	***35***

Notes on Ore Reserves:

1. Ore Reserves are quoted as inclusive of Mineral Resources.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Gold price of AUD1,650 used in the calculations of the Darlot Ore Reserves.
4. Current processing recoveries at the Darlot processing plant range between 93% to 94% for Au.
5. Approximately 14% by ounces of Inferred Resources have been used in the derivation of the Ore Reserve estimate. These areas are adjacent to Indicated and defined by nominal drilling between 40 x 40m to 60 x 60m within areas of geology of high confidence.
6. Planned dilution of 20% has been applied to stoping.
7. Refer to Appendix 5 for the JORC 2012 Table 1.

Appendix 3

JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1 to 3 for reported drill results for Lords Felsics and reported Underground Resources for the Darlot deposit – Lords Felsics, Centenary, Pederson, Pederson South, Lords South Lower, Oval and Burswood.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Lords Felsics Resource – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 456 unique drill hole IDs for a total sample length of 80,971.58m. • A total of 238 Diamond drill holes (79,749.3m), (including 7 RCDD holes) and 218 face samples (1,222.28m) support the Mineral Resource. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Lords Felsics area includes diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD). The data was collected during 1998 to present. • Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery; however, the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was always present during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DD core is cut by a field assistant. • The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the*	• Primary assaying of face samples and DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in Lords Felsics ranges up to 60x60m, which is reduced to around 20x20m in the resource definition drilling areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Centenary. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Lords Felsics was drilled by a combination of surface and underground diamond holes. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the dispatch order and Darlot

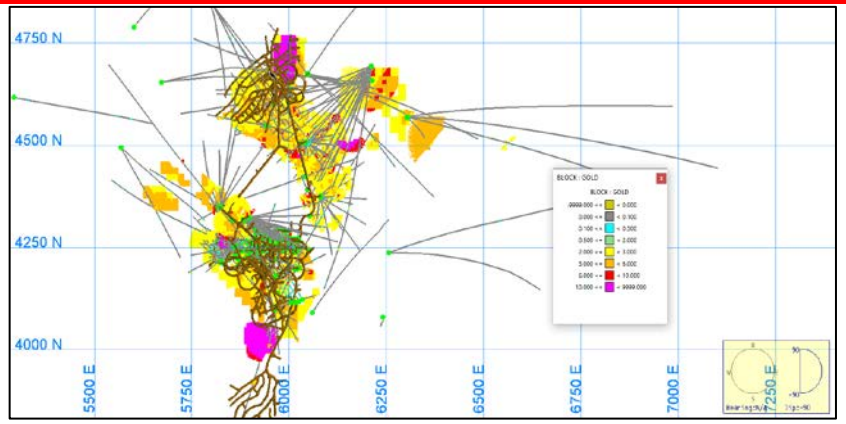
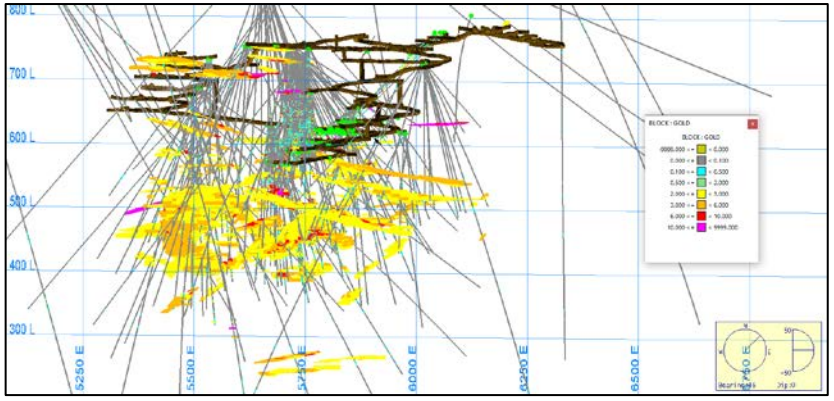
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

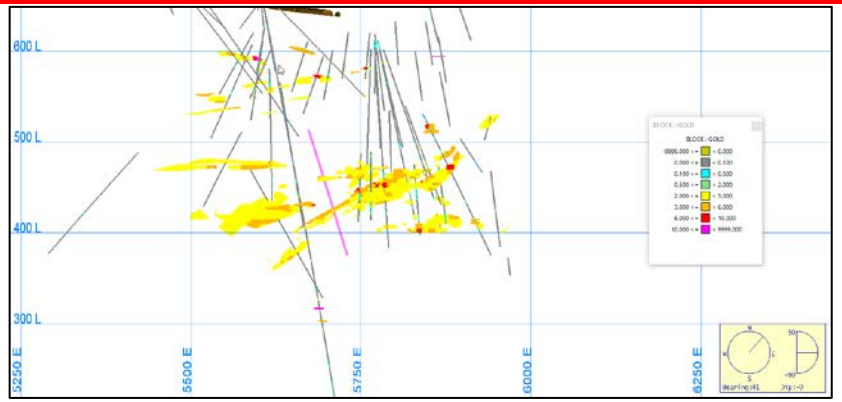
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Lords Felsics is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Lords Felsics is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • Lords Felsics was discovered in 2015, and resource definition drilling was recommenced in 2018, however no mining has occurred to date. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 238 Diamond drill holes (79,749.3m), (including 7 RCDD holes) and 218 face samples (1,222.18m) support the Mineral Resource. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Lords Felsics deposit is located approximately 0.5 km south-east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 550 m and 1,200 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Lords Felsics mineralisation typically dip to the North between ~3° and 10° with the Main Lords structure dipping at around 40° to the NW. The Newlands Fault is also included in the resource and dips to the SE at around 6º, (All azimuths stated above are Darlot Mine Grid referenced) • The Lords Felsics area is yet to be mined, hence the veracity of this estimate is yet to be proven by reconciliation data. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From diamond drilling, mineralisation typically dips to the NW between ~5° and 40°. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Lords Felsics (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Oblique view (looking NE) representing the Lords Felsics (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Oblique Sectional view looking NE representing the Lords Felsics (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Lords Felsics is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes interpretations are all based on data collected from the diamond drill core, with no underground exposures yet available. • The competent person is not aware of any metallurgical test work that has been carried out on the Lords Felsics mineralisation however it is expected to be analogous with the Felsic Lords South Lower ore which has a proven reconciliation history. • Samples were tested for bulk density using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Lords Felsics is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Exploration drilling to test these targets was completed in January 2019 and more drilling is currently being planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and footwall veins associated with the Lords Felsics mineralisation typically dip to the North between ~3° and ~10° with the Main Lords structure dipping at around 40° to the NW. The Newlands Fault is also included in the resource and dips to the SE at around 6º, (All azimuths stated above are Darlot Mine Grid referenced) • The Lords Felsics area is yet to be mined, hence the veracity of this estimate is yet to be proven by reconciliation data • The sample data for the Lords Felsics includes diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples. • All geological interpretations for Lords Felsics are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Lords Felsics deposit is yet to be mined and alternative interpretations have been considered as the geological controls are still in the process of being understood. However, all the deposits at Darlot Gold Mine have very similar characteristics and geometries which have all been considered for Lords Felsics. • The Lords Felsics Deposit is sub-divided into Eight mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper Lords and Newlands fault hosted domains separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall lode areas. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 59 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
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 deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.75km and a width of about 900 m and extends from about 660m to 1,460 m below the natural surface.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into ten (10) domains for resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog (v5) software. • The 59 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan (v12) for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Lords Felsics area is yet to be mined, hence the veracity of this estimate is yet to be proven by reconciliation data. No check estimates are known to have been completed. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Lords Felsics deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • All of the Lords Felsics lodes are entirely in fresh rock • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 20x20x5m. In resource definition areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Lords Felsics ranges up to 60x60m, which is reduced to around 20x20m in the resource definition areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr><tr><td>Lords, Newlands and Pipeline Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Lords Felsics Search (m) (HW and FW Lodes)</td><td>Major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr></table> All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging and Simple Kriging methods. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 30g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • Lords Felsics is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.
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 assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of Darlot the mill has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • The competent person is not aware of any metallurgical test work that has been carried out on the Lords Felsics mineralisation however it is expected to be analogous with the Felsic Lords South Lower ore which has a proven reconciliation history.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area for all fresh rock material. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed only in drill samples of the Lords Felsics lodes. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill spacing of <30 x 30 m was required, with <20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and < 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Lords Felsics deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Senior Geologists.
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*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that the systematic QA/QC of the drilling samples is sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate, as the deposit is yet to be exploited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Centenary Combined Resource – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. Face sampling was converted to dummy drill holes and included in the database. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 10,098 unique drill hole IDs for a total sample length of 524,888 m. Sludge samples were excluded from the drill hole data files due to lack of quality assurance regarding sampling. A further 42 drill holes (DD and RC) were also suppressed due to wither missing collar or downhole surveys, missing assay data or duplicate of existing hole. • A total of 3,092 Diamond drill holes (368,103.7 m) and 6,766 face samples (40,778.5 m) support the Mineral Resource. Other drill types including RC (4 holes) constitute only a minor percentage of total drilling. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenises the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Centenary area includes diamond drilling (DD), underground face samples (FACE), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), reverse circulation only drill holes (RC), surface drill holes (SURF) and. The data was collected during 1998 to present. • Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
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*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery; however, the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant. • The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory*	• Primary assaying of face samples and DD samples has been undertaken by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data and laboratory tests	*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.*	ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Centenary is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Centenary. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in Centenary ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Centenary. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Centenary was drilled by a combination of underground diamond holes and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • ALS Kalgoorlie organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a

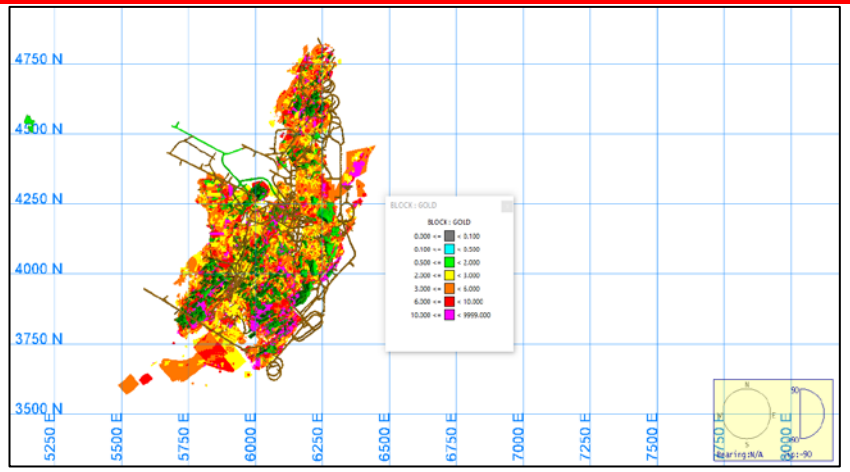
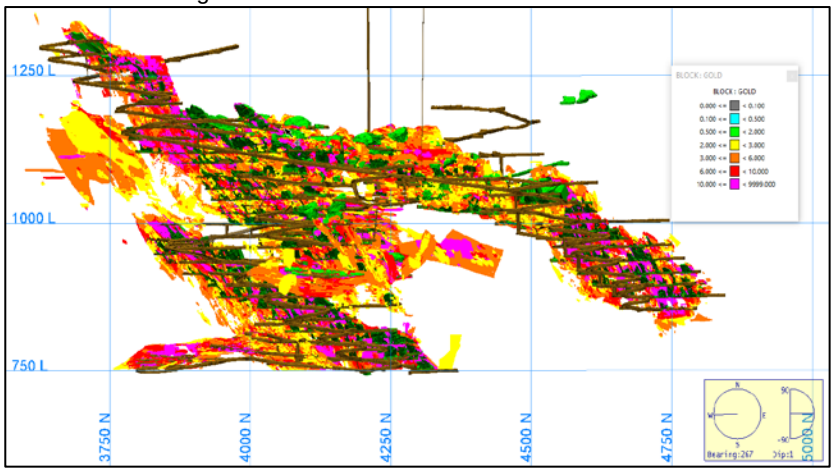
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Centenary is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Centenary is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • Centenary was discovered in 1996, and underground development commenced in the same year. Mining has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 3,092 Diamond drill holes (368,103.7 m) and 6,766 face samples (40,778.5 m) support the Mineral Resource. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Centenary deposit is located approximately 1.2 km east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 150 m and 700 m below the surface. • The Centenary gold mineralisation occurs within sub-horizontal to 20° north-westerly dipping stacked quartz veins bounded to the west by the Oval Fault and to the east by the Lords Fault. These reverse faults are marked by banded quartz veins dipping 50° to the northwest. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an unfavorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 20 degrees to the north west. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Centenary deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Oblique view looking West representing the Centenary deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Centenary is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • Metallurgical test work carried out in 2010 demonstrated a recovery of 91% for Centenary ore. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table. Samples were tested using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Centenary is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field, and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The veins associated with the mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 20° with the associated mainly quartz filled structures dipping at around 50°. In Centenary these veins typically occur in vast flat stacked arrays between the Lords and Oval Faults, and other parallel structures. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • The sample data for the Centenary includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples. • All geological interpretations for Centenary are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Centenary Orebody has been continuously mined since 1996 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Centenary Deposit is sub-divided into eighteen mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper fault hosted domains such as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Walters, Lords and Oval areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the Grace-Marsh bulk and Boon North areas. There are also shallowly dipping domains such as the Benaud's Link. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 254 lodes are modelled as 304 individual wireframes. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
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 deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.3km and a width of about 0.5km and extends from about 150m to 700m below the natural surface.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into eighteen (18) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in both Vulcan and Datamine software. • The 304 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Datamine for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Datamine was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Given the crenulated nature of some of the Centenary lodes, several of the domains were flattened, meaning all composites and blocks are transformed to a single RL and estimated in 2D space, and then re-transformed back into 3D space. Only the elevation is adjusted while the X and Y coordinates remain the same. • The interpreted mineralisation wireframes encompass broad areas, with gold grades that vary from poorly mineralised through to significantly mineralised within each domain. To improve definition of higher grades within the mineralised domains an indicator estimation method, based on ≥ 1 g/t Au and ≥ 3 g/t Au composited drill hole grade thresholds, was applied. The two thresholds are selected to identify areas of lower grade gold mineralisation from the high-grade gold mineralisation and the threshold of 3 g/t Au is intentionally below the Mineral Resource reporting cut-off of and the Ore Reserves reporting cut-off. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Centenary lodes have been mined since 1996 and historical mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Centenary deposit, and hence have never

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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.
• All of the Centenary lodes are entirely in fresh rock
• All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to 5m(X) x 5m(Y) x 5m(Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Centenary ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Search (m) – Lords & Walters</td><td>Major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>20</td><td>40</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Search (m) – Bulk, ULP & Thomson</td><td>Major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>32</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Per hole (Max)</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging, Simple Kriging and Inverse Distance Squared (IDS) as a comparative for validation purposes. IDS estimated grades have not been reported. The OK estimated grades were applied to the Indicated resource blocks only while the Inferred resource blocks and unclassified blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade.
• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
• A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 60g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
• Centenary is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• 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</td><td>• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining 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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Centenary lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Centenary lodes. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill spacing of <40 x 40 m was required, with <20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and < 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource took into account the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been taken into account when determining the resource classification for Centenary deposit, and the results are deemed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Goldfields Australia, and also by OPTIRO consultants.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that more than 20 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Pederson Resource – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. A small quantity of face sampling is included in the database. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 2,900 holes for a total sample length of 258,186.1 m. • A total of 868 Diamond drill holes (73,000.58 m), 418 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 115,221.27 m), 699 RC holes (64,501.55 m) and 915 face samples (5,462.7 m) support the Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Pedersen area includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), reverse circulation only drill holes (RC), surface drill holes (SURF) and underground face samples (FACE). The data was collected during 1998 to 1999 and 2007 to 2015. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ, while underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. Underground exploration/resource drilling is almost exclusively DD. • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant. • RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core. • The sampling protocols for both DD and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of face samples, DDH and RC 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. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • 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.*	• Pedersen is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Pedersen. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) 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.

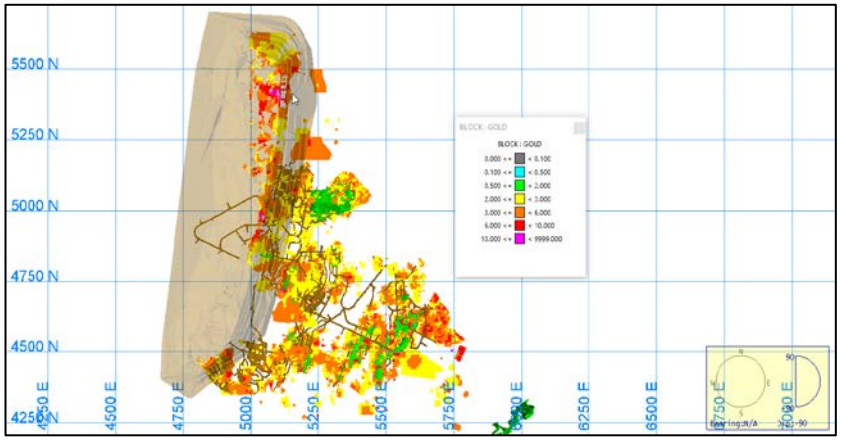
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole gyro. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • The Pedersen Mineral Resource daylights into the open pit void and the open pit was surveyed at end of mining by licensed mine surveyors. The natural topographic surface is very flat with minor undulations. Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at Pedersen ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 40 m(gN) by 40 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Pedersen. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Pedersen was drilled by a combination of surface and underground holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible, however underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.

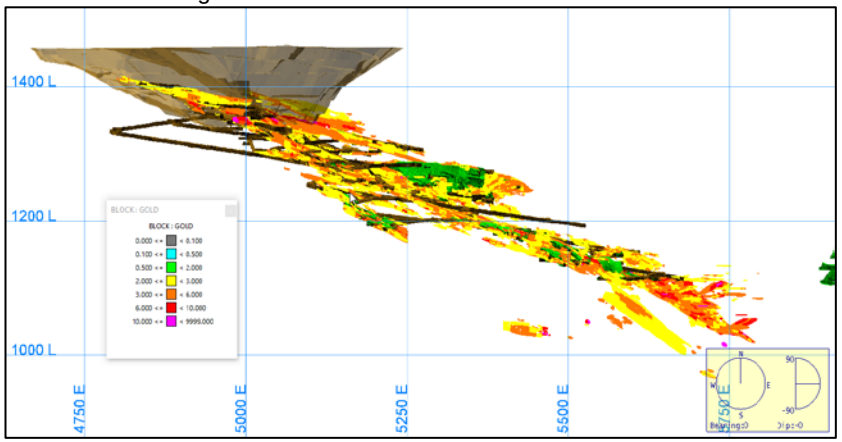
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Pedersen is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pedersen is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 MOz. • A total of 868 Diamond drill holes (73,000.58 m), 418 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 115,221.27 m), 699 RC holes (64,501.55 m) and 915 face samples (5,462.7 m) support the Mineral Resource, drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988. • Pedersen was mined from 1988 to 1995 from an Open pit and has continued to be mined sporadically from 1995 to the present day from the Darlot Underground workings,
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. • In the Pedersen area the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the magnetic dolerite (MMD), within the adjacent areas of mixed dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) and within the porphyritic dolerite. Non-mineralised and variably mineralised lamprophyres including the main regional lamprophyre and smaller lamprophyres subparallel to the Pedersen mineralisation or the regional trend. • The Darlot gold mineralisation is located about the Darlot Thrust and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures.
Drill hole	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	*holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 20 degrees. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddy. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Pedersen deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Oblique view looking North representing the Pedersen deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Pedersen is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped at both open cut and underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • Metallurgical test work carried out in 2010 demonstrates a recovery of 94% achievable from Pedersen ore samples. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
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.*	• Down dip extremities of the Mineral Resource have not been mined due to the thinner widths of the lodes but may be included in future Ore Reserve inventories. • The Pedersen lodes die out once they reach the El Dorado Fault, and there is believed to be limited potential down dip for further mineralisation. There is potential for strike extension although this has not been tested, and there are no current plans for this evaluation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field, and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Darlot Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Darlot Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The Darlot mineralisation is hosted by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz (porphyritic) dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Darlot Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 20° to the SE, with associated hanging-wall veins that dip between 0° and 20° to NW. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • The sample data for the Pedersen includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and also the mapping done by competent mining geologists in the Darlot pit and underground workings. • All geological interpretations for Pedersen are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Pedersen deposit has been continuously mined since 1988 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Pedersen Deposit is sub-divided into seventeen mineralised domains

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		based on geology and structure, with the moderately dipping fault hosted domains such as the Darlot thrust and Hurst areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation, such as the Pedersen hanging-wall lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these seventeen domains; with 75 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Pedersen deposit is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
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 deposit has an overall strike length of about 1,500m and a width of about 850 m and extends from just below the natural surface to a depth of about 450 m.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into seventeen (17) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in both Vulcan and Datamine software. • The 75 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Datamine for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Datamine was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Given the crenulated nature of some of the Pedersen lodes, several of the domains were flattened, meaning all composites and blocks are transformed to a single RL and estimated in 2D space, and then re-transformed back into 3D space. Only the elevation is adjusted while the X and Y coordinates remain the same. • The interpreted mineralisation wireframes encompass broad areas, with gold grades that vary from poorly mineralised through to significantly mineralised within each domain. To improve definition of higher grades within the mineralised domains an indicator estimation method, based on ≥ 1.12 g/t Au and ≥ 3.25 g/t Au composited drill hole grade thresholds, was applied. The two thresholds are selected to identify areas of lower grade gold mineralisation from the high-grade gold mineralisation and the threshold of 3 g/t Au is intentionally below the Mineral Resource reporting cut-off and the Ore Reserves reporting cut-off. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Pedersen lodes have been mined since 1988 and historical mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>encountered or estimated in the Pedersen deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
• All of the Pedersen lodes are entirely in fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
• All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Pedersen ranges up to +40x40m, and is reduced to around 15 x 15 m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>32</td></tr>
</table>
• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK), Simple Kriging (SK) and Inverse Distance Squared (IDS) as a comparative for validation purposes. IDS estimated grades have not been reported. The OK estimated grades were applied to the Indicated resource blocks only while the Inferred resource blocks and unclassified blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade.
• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
• A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 40g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
• Pedersen is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or</td><td>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable</td><td>• During the mining history of the Pedersen lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	by a gravity circuit. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. The Pedersen Mineral Resource Estimate does not include any material above the top of fresh rock. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Pedersen lodes. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <40 x 40 m was required, for classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource took into account the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been taken into account when determining the resource classification for Pedersen deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Goldfields Australia, and also by OPTIRO consultants.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that more than 20 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Pederson South Resource – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 236 holes for a total sample length of 41,110.78 m. • A total of 37 Diamond drill holes (7,251.73 m), 64 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 18,689.95 m), and 135 RC holes (15,169.1 m) support the Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Pedersen South area includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), and reverse circulation only drill holes (RC). The data was collected during 1995 to 2005 and 2011 to 2014. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ, while underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. Underground exploration/resource drilling is almost exclusively DD. • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant. • RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core. • The sampling protocols for both DD and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 DDH and RC 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. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • 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.*	• Pedersen South is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Pedersen South. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) 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;

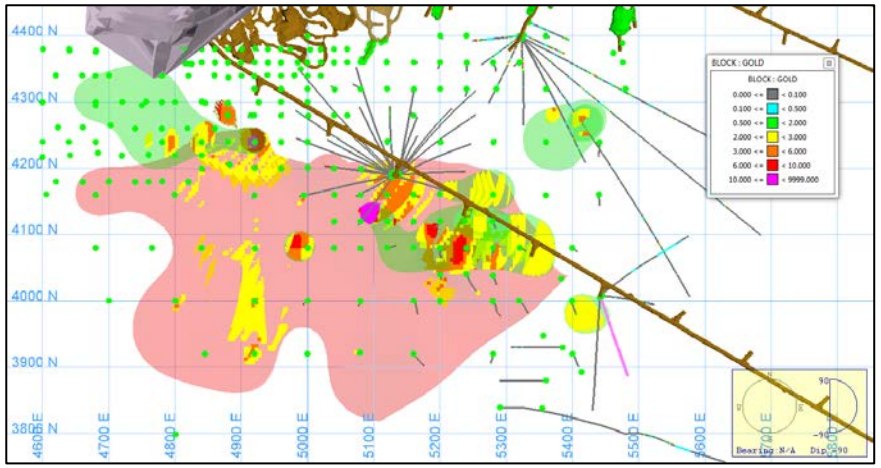
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole gyro. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • The Pedersen Mineral Resource daylights into the open pit void and the open pit was surveyed at end of mining by licensed mine surveyors. The natural topographic surface is very flat with minor undulations. Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at Pedersen South ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 80 m(gN) by 80 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Pedersen South. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Pedersen was drilled by a combination of surface and underground holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible, however underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample

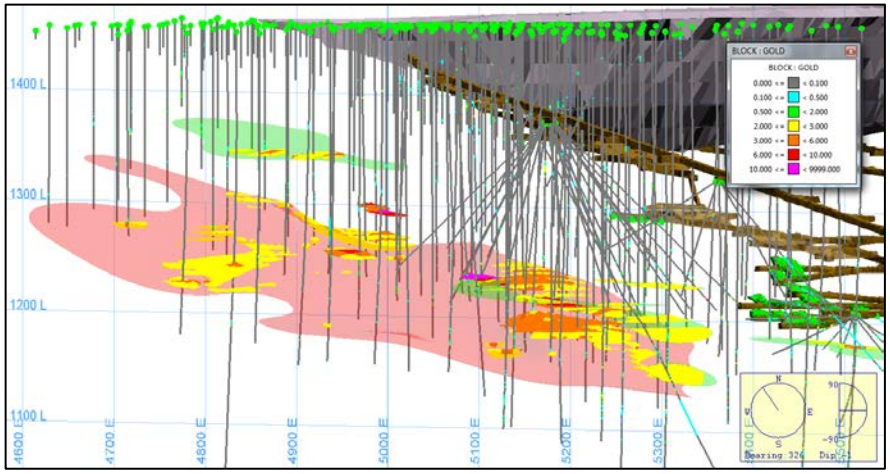
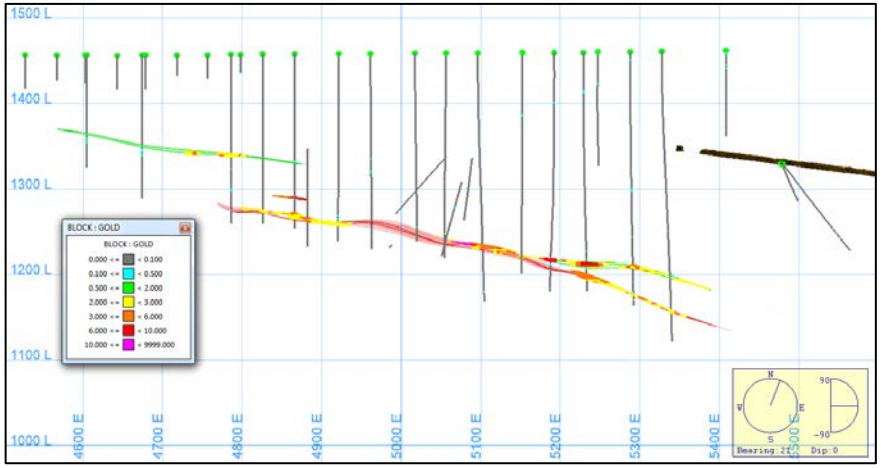
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tampering is considered low. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Pedersen South is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited which is 100% owned by Red 5 Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pedersen South is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 37 Diamond drill holes (7,251.73 m), 64 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 18,689.95 m), and 135 RC holes (15,169.1 m) support the Mineral Resource, drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988. • Pedersen South has not been mined at all to date, due mainly to unfavorable economics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are 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. • In the Pedersen South area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains and within the porphyritic dolerite. • The Darlot gold mineralisation is located about the Darlot Thrust and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 20 degrees. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddy. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Oblique View representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cut off:  • Oblique Sectional View representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Plan View representing the Pedersen South (Darlot Gold Mine) with respect to the Pedersen Main lode and Gindah Fault, with current development (brown), stopes (green), Darlot pit (grey), Pedersen South lodes (translucent), labelling and drill traces:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Pedersen South is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the interpretation is based largely on the Pedersen South lode being sub-parallel to the Pedersen lode but down-thrown in the foot wall of the Gindah Fault to the south. • Metallurgical test work carried out in 2010 demonstrates a recovery of 94% achievable from Pedersen ore samples. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
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.*	• Pedersen South Mineral Resource has not been mined due to unfavorable economics in the past, however an economic review of this area is expected in H1 2018/19. • The Pedersen South lodes are largely closed off to the north by the Gindah Fault but are open in all other directions. Surface exploration drilling is currently planned for the south-eastern extents.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field, and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Darlot Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Darlot Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Darlot mineralisation is hosted by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz (porphyritic) dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Darlot Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 20° to the SE, with associated hanging-wall veins that dip between 0° and 20° to NW. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. Pedersen South is interpreted to be the Gindah Fault offset to the south of the main Pedersen lode, and hence has similar mineralisation characteristics. • The sample data for the Pedersen includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Main Pedersen lode to the north. • All geological interpretations for Pedersen South are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Pedersen deposit has been continuously mined since 1988 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Pedersen South Deposit is sub-divided into two mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the moderately dipping fault hosted main lode domain such as the Darlot thrust separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation, such as the Pedersen South hanging-wall lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains; with 8 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Pedersen South deposit is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 650 m and a width of about 760 m and extends from about 100 m below the natural surface to a depth of about 330 m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into two (2) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software.
• The 8 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting.
• Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade.
• All Pedersen South lodes were estimated in 3D space.
• The Pedersen lodes have been mined since 1988 and historical mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed.
• No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Pedersen deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
• All of the Pedersen South lodes are entirely in fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
• All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. Typical drill spacing in Pedersen ranges up to 80 x 80 m, and is reduced to around 20 x 20 m in some areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ped Sth Main Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>30/45</td><td>60/90</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30/45</td><td>60/90</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ped Sth HWL Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 10g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • Pedersen South is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.
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 assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Pedersen lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. Pedersen South mineralisation is an analogue of the Pedersen mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. Pedersen South has not been mined to date. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. The Pedersen Mineral Resource Estimate does not include any material above the top of fresh rock. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <=40 x 40 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 80 x 80 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Pedersen South deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Darlot Mining Company Senior Geologists.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that more than 20 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • None of the Pedersen South has yet been mined so no depletions were required.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Lords South Lower Resource – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. Face sampling was converted to dummy drill holes and included in the database. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 991 unique drill hole IDs for a total sample length of 85,706 m. Sludge samples were excluded from the drill hole data files due to lack of quality assurance regarding sampling. • A total of 499 Diamond drill holes (82,809.98 m), including 6 RCDD holes, and 492 face samples (2,896.02 m) support the Mineral Resource. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Lords South Lower (LSL) area includes diamond drilling (DD), underground face samples (FACE), and reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD). Only the diamond core samples from RCDD holes were used in the LSL Mineral Resource. The data was collected during 2014 (year of discovery of LSL) to present. • Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining, and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs, and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery, however the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is sometimes observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at LSL. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) 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 locations. • 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed

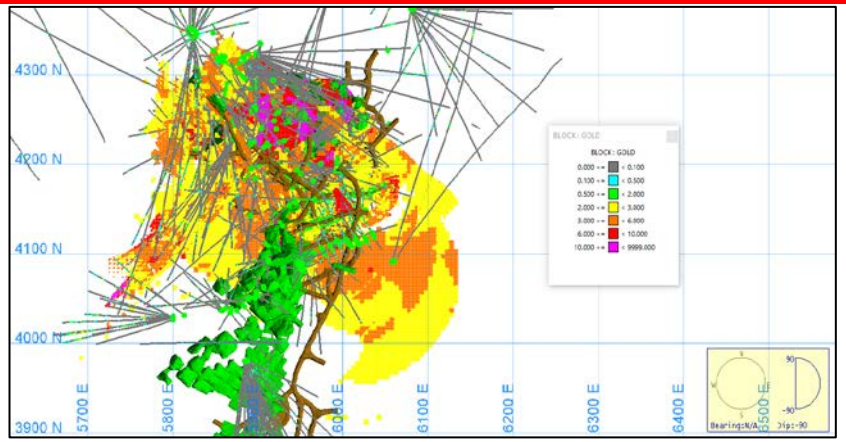
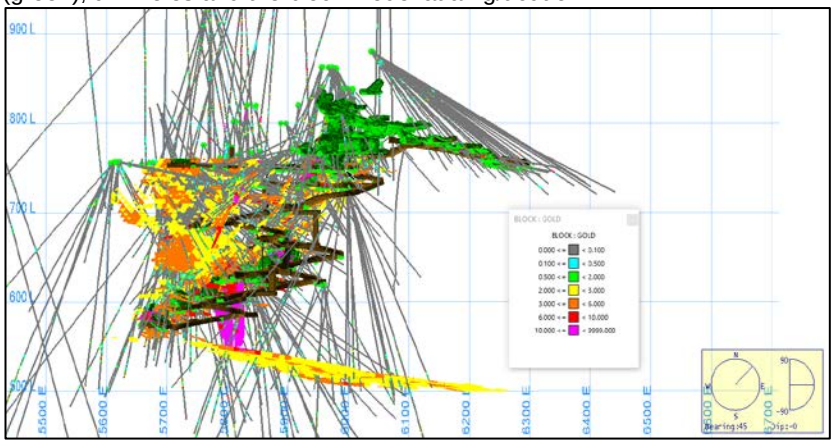
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
points	*hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in LSL ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for LSL. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• LSL was drilled by a combination of underground diamond holes and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • ALS Kalgoorlie organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• LSL is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• LSL is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • LSL was discovered in 2014, and underground development commenced in 2015. Mining has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 MOz. • A total of 499 Diamond drill holes (82,809.98 m) (including 6 RCDD holes), and 492 face samples (2,896.02 m) support the Mineral Resource. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs down dip, although the seismic surveys do not support LSL as much as they do Centenary.
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 LSL deposit is located approximately 1.2 km east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 700 m and 960 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The wing veins associated with the mineralisation typically dip to the NW and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		SE at around 15° with the associated Lords, (Walters and SRCG) faults being mainly quartz filled structures dipping at around 40°. The mining history of LSL and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 15°. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Lords South Lower deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), drill holes and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Oblique view looking North East representing the Lords South Lower deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), drill holes and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• LSL is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • Metallurgical test work carried out in 2014 on a 55kg composited drill core sample demonstrated a recovery of 95% for LSL ore. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table. Test work on the sample discussed in the previous point resulted in a density of 2.92 t/m^3, supporting the value of 2.9 assigned to the Mineral Resource model. Other samples were tested using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• LSL is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The wing veins associated with the mineralisation typically dip to the NW and SE at around 15° with the associated Lords, (Walters and SRCG) faults being mainly quartz filled structures dipping at around 40°. The mining history of Lords South Lower (LSL) and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • The sample data for the LSL includes diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail. Underground face samples taken by mine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples. • All geological interpretations for the LSL are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The LSL Orebody has been continuously mined since 2015 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The LSL Deposit is sub-divided into six mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper fault hosted domains such as Walters, Lords and SRCG areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall flat lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these six domains and the 100 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
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 LSL deposit has an overall strike length of about 900 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from about 700m to 960m below the natural surface.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Vulcan software. • The 100 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • The interpreted mineralisation for the Main Lords structure wireframe encompasses a broad area in parts, with gold grades that vary from poorly mineralised through to significantly mineralised within. To improve definition of the higher grades within the mineralised Lords domain an indicator estimation method, based on ≥ 1 g/t Au and ≥ 3 g/t Au composited drill hole grade thresholds, was applied. The two thresholds are selected to identify areas of lower grade gold mineralisation from the high grade gold mineralisation and the threshold of 3 g/t Au is intentionally below the Mineral Resource reporting cut-off and the Ore Reserves reporting cut-off. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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then flagged as waste in the final model.
• The LSL lodes have been mined since 2015 and mostly positive mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed.
• No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the LSL deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
• All of the LSL lodes are entirely in fresh rock
• All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 5m(X) x5m(Y) x 5m(Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in LSL ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table>
• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging and Simple Kriging. The OK estimated grades were applied to the Indicated resource blocks only while the Inferred resource blocks and unclassified blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade.
• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
• A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 70g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
• LSL is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5 g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• 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</td><td>• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining 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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the LSL lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • Metallurgical test work carried out in 2014 on a 55kg composited drill core sample demonstrated a recovery of 95% for LSL ore.
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. • Metallurgical test work (2014) on the sample discussed in Section 2 resulted in a density of 2.92 t/m^3, supporting the value of 2.90 assigned to the Mineral Resource model. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the LSL lodes. For classification of Indicated; a drill spacing of <30 x 30 m was required. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource took into account the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been taken into account when determining the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		resource classification for LSL deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Goldfields Australia.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that the 2 years LSL production records of mining and reconciliation is sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Oval is a recently discovered deposit within Darlot Gold Mine, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Oval. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed

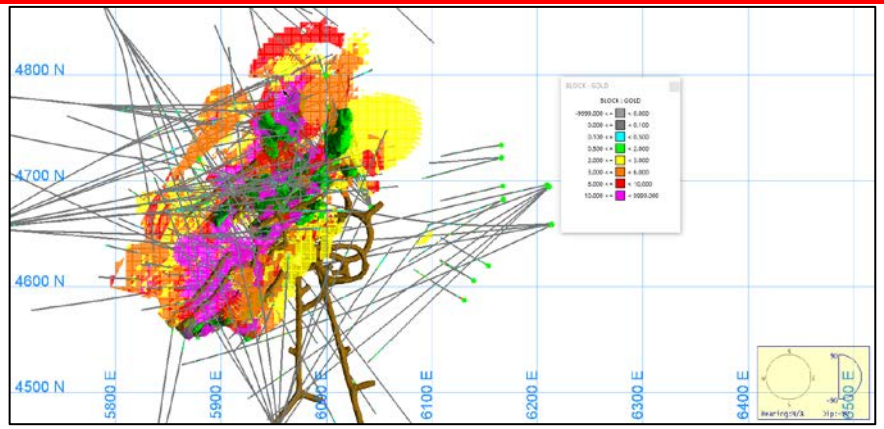
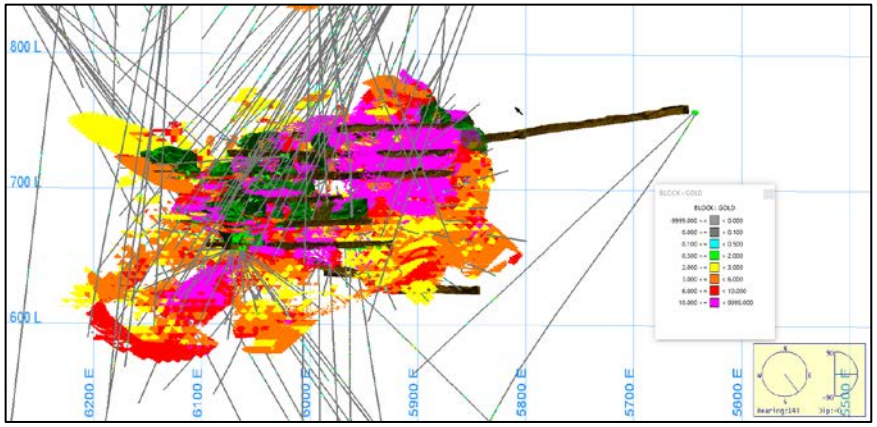
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
points	*hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in the Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Centenary. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The Oval was drilled by a combination of underground diamond holes and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted, and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

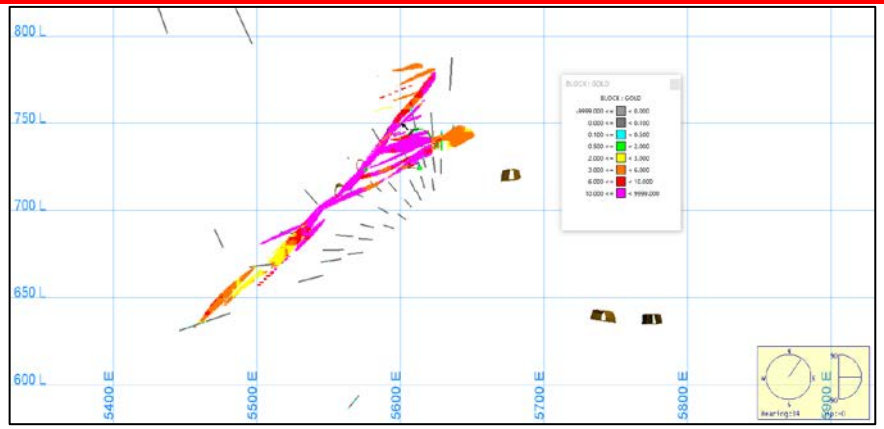
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Oval is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited which 100% is owned by Red 5 Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Oval is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • The Oval was discovered in 2015, and underground development commenced in 2016. Mining has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 211 Diamond drill holes (61,816.29m), (including 16 RCDD holes), and 290 face samples (1,315.5 m) support the Mineral Resource announced in June 2019. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Oval deposit is located approximately 0.5 km east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 470 m and 1,200 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Oval mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 25° with the Main Oval structure dipping at around 45° to the NW. The Oval deposit also encompasses the Twelfth man and Burswood fault structures which are similar to the Oval and dip at ~70° to the NW too. The recent mining history of the Oval area and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation typically dips to the NW between ~5° and 25°. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Oblique view representing the Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Oblique Sectional view looking NE representing the Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas for mining.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Oval is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • A report from 2017 on metallurgical test-work done by ALS AMMTEC for the Oval lodes suggested that a recovery of 91% was achievable based on the sample composites provided by the Darlot Geology department. • Samples were tested for bulk density using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Oval is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.

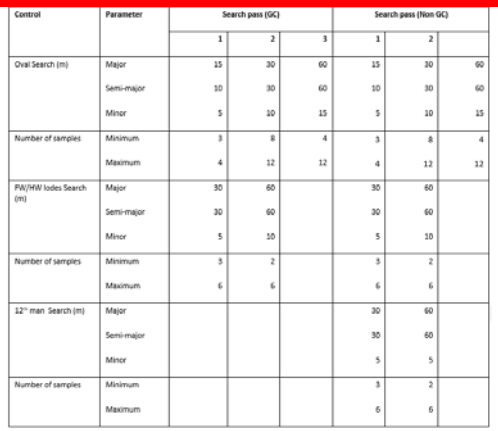
Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Oval mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 25° with the Main Oval structure dipping at around 45° to the NW. The Oval deposit also encompasses the Twelfth man and Burswood fault structures which are similar to the Oval and dip at ~70° to the NW too. The recent mining history of the Oval area and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • The sample data for the Oval includes diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and geological mapping from the development drives. • All geological interpretations for Oval are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Oval deposit has been continuously mined since 2016 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Oval Deposit is sub-divided into six (6) mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper Oval, Oval foot-wall splays, Twelfth man and Burswood fault hosted domains separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall lode areas, and the recently identified gently dipping Eldorado lodes, which sit between the Oval and the Eldorado Faults. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 62 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
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 deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from about 470m to 1,200 m below the natural surface.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing Leapfrog software. • The 62 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Oval lodes have been mined since 2016 and recent mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Oval deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • All of the Oval lodes are entirely in fresh rock • The steeply main lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes, with the footwall and hanging wall lodes mostly sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m to honour the mostly narrow nature of these lodes, with a nominal parent cell size of 20x20x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 80g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • The Oval is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.
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 assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation*	• During the mining history of Darlot the mill has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • A report from 2017 on metallurgical test-work done by ALS AMMTEC for the Oval lodes suggested that a recovery of 91% was achievable based on the sample composites provided by the Darlot Geology department.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area for all fresh rock material. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Oval lodes. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill spacing of <=30 x 30 m was required, with <=20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and < 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Additionally, the number of drill holes and/or samples was also considered for the classification of the hanging-wall and footwall lodes, such that any lode with only 1 drill hole and/or sample was considered unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Oval deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Senior Geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that the ~1-2 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Burswood Resource – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD) drilling and face sampling (face) provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. Face sampling was converted to dummy drill holes and included in the database. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 328 unique drill hole IDs for a total sample length of 77,756.44 m. Sludge samples were excluded from the drill hole data files due to lack of quality assurance regarding sampling. • A total of 311 Diamond drill holes (77,402.19 m), including 54 RCDD holes, 4 RC holes (254 m) and 13 face samples (100.25 m) support the Mineral Resource. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Burswood area includes diamond drilling (DD), underground face samples (FACE), reverse circulation (RC) and RC holes with diamond core tails (RCDD). Only the diamond core samples from RCDD holes were used in the Burswood Mineral Resource. The data was collected during 2015/16 whilst targeting CDA Oval. • Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the geologists painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs, and dispatched to the assay laboratory. • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
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*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery, however the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good, however. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet). • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DD core is cut by a Geotech field assistant. • RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DD core. • The sampling protocols are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 locations. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. The 4 RC holes at Burswood are vertical. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole gyro. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in Burswood ranges up to 40x40m reducing to 20x20 in areas defined as Indicated. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Burswood. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Burswood was drilled by a combination of underground diamond holes, RC and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. The surface holes (RC, RCDD) were orientated to

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

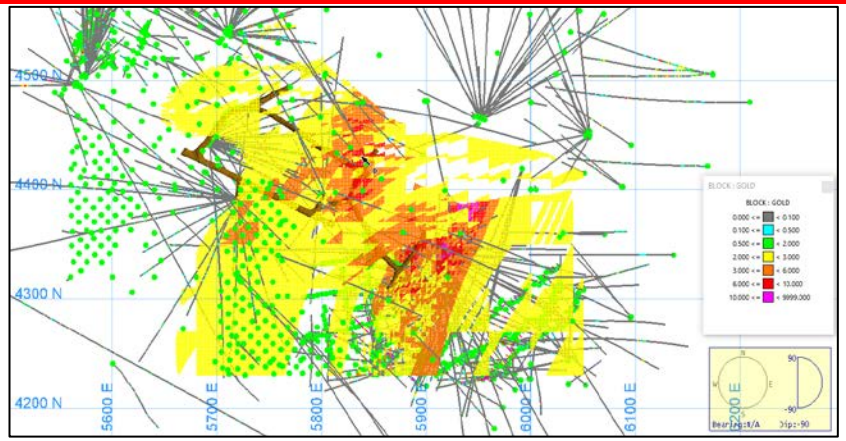
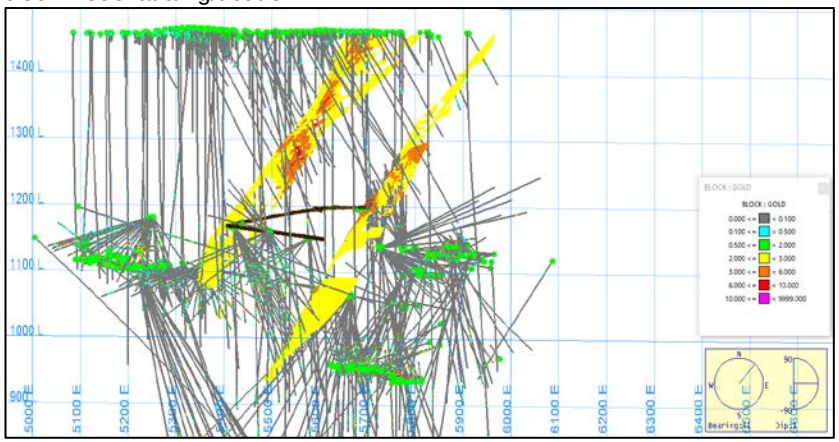
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Burswood is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Burswood is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		g/t Au for 2.7 Moz produced. • Burswood was discovered in 2015, however underground development of the deposit has not commenced. • A total of 311 Diamond drill holes (77,402.19 m), including 54 RCDD holes, 4 RC holes (254 m) and 13 face samples (100.25 m) support the Mineral Resource. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs down dip, although the seismic surveys do not support Burswood as much as they do Centenary, which the surveys were focusing upon.
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 Burswood deposit is located approximately 1 km east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between surface and 650 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Burswood mineralisation is associated the Burswood fault itself, and proximal vein assemblages. The Burswood fault dips approximately 55 degrees to the NW. It is structurally controlled by the Burswood fault and geochemically / rheologically within the magnetic dolerite unit. Gold mineralisation appears to be intimately related to albite, silica and sericite alteration and sulphide (mainly pyrite) intensity surrounding quartz vein assemblages. Visible gold has been observed in core, however does not appear to be common. It is thought to be analogous with the Walters in Centenary. The ~2-3cm wide sub-horizontal Darcent Veins are comparable to the Boon West Mineralisation in the Centenary, and sit in-between the Burswood, Moses and Darlot thrust structures. The Lower Pedersen lode is a depth extension of the Pedersen lode seen in the Pedersen area and dips at around 20°to the SE. • The Burswood structure is present in both the Eastern and Western magnetic dolerite unit. As with most mineralisation with Centenary, gold mineralisation drastically drops off outside the magnetic dolerite. To the North of the Burswood is a NW/SE (DMG) trending lamprophyre unit, interpreted to have intruded through a pre-existing structure, and is barren of any mineralisation. The Burswood model is accurate within fresh rock although the structure does extend to the surface.
Drill hole	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	*results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	and face sampling, with minor number of RC samples, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The Burswood mineralisation is associated the Burswood fault, and proximal vein assemblages. The Burswood fault dips approximately 55 degrees to the NW. The Lower Pedersen lode is a depth extension of the Pedersen lode seen in the Pedersen area and dips at around 20°to the SE. • Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known from structural measurements of DD core.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Burswood deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown),drilling and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Oblique view looking North East representing the Burswood deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), drilling and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Burswood is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically interpreted primarily from DD geological logs. The geological logs were the foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • No metallurgical test work has been carried out to date on Burswood ore samples. Test work is planned. • No bulk density test work has been carried out to date on Burswood samples. Burswood is similar in geological style of mineralisation to Centenary (analogous to the Walters Lode in Centenary) and is assumed to have a similar

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		density to Centenary.
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.*	• Burswood is open along strike, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets, including geological controls on mineralisation and to gather samples for metallurgical test work and bulk density test work.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Burswood mineralisation is associated the Burswood fault itself, and proximal vein assemblages. The Burswood fault dips approximately 55 degrees to the NW. It is structurally controlled by the Burswood fault and geochemically / rheologically within the magnetic dolerite unit. Gold mineralisation appears to be intimately related to albite, silica and sericite alteration and sulphide (mainly pyrite) intensity surrounding quartz vein assemblages. Visible gold has been observed in core, however does not appear to be common. It is thought to be analogous with the Walters in Centenary. The ~2-3cm wide sub-horizontal Darcent Veins are comparable to the Boon West Mineralisation in the Centenary, and sit in-between the Burswood, Moses and Darlot thrust structures. The Lower Pedersen lode is a depth extension of the Pedersen lode seen in the Pedersen area and dips at around 20°to the SE. • The Burswood structure is present in both the Eastern and Western magnetic dolerite unit. As with most mineralisation with Centenary, gold mineralisation drastically drops off outside the magnetic dolerite. To the North of the Burswood is a NW/SE (DMG) trending lamprophyre unit, interpreted to have intruded through a pre-existing structure, and is barren of any mineralisation. The Burswood model is accurate within fresh rock although the structure does

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		extend to the surface. • The sample data for the Burswood includes diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drillhole samples. • All geological interpretations for the Burswood are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Burswood deposit overlaps to a certain extent with the Pedersen area, and is itself analogous with the Walters lode in Centenary; hence alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. The interpretation is also well supported by numerous drillhole intercepts. • The Burswood Deposit is sub-divided into four mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper fault hosted domains such as the Burswood and Moses separated from the Darcent veins and the Lower Pedersen lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these three domains and the 37 lodes are modeled as individual wireframes. • The grade in the lodes is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
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 Burswood deposit has an overall strike length of about 900 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of approximately 650 m.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into four (4) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with Leapfrog software. • The 37 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists. These areas are flagged as waste in the final model. • The Burswood lodes are mostly yet to be mined so no mining data is available. No check estimates are known to have been completed, however four estimates have been completed since discovery and all are relatively comparable albeit with some upgrades due to input from higher grade samples from more recent drilling. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	encountered or estimated in the Burswood deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • All of the Burswood lodes are entirely in fresh rock, with the exception of the Burswood and Moses which extend into the regolith, and bulk densities were adjusted for this factor. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling; this was expanded up to 40m (X) x 40m (Y) x 5m (Z) for areas where the drill spacing was larger. Typical drill spacing in Burswood ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 20x20m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

Control	Parameter	Search pass		
		1	2	3
Burswood Search (m)	Major	30	60	120
	Semi-major	30	60	120
	Minor	5	10	20
Number of samples	Minimum	5	3	1
	Maximum	12	12	12
Moses Search (m)	Major	30	60	120
	Semi-major	30	60	120
	Minor	5	10	20
Number of samples	Minimum	5	5	3
	Maximum	12	12	8
Lwr Pedersen Search (m)	Major	30	60	120
	Semi-major	30	60	120
	Minor	5	10	20
Number of samples	Minimum	5	5	3
	Maximum	16	16	16

•
• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging and Simple Kriging. The OK estimated grades were applied to the Indicated resource blocks only while the Inferred resource blocks and unclassified blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade.
• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
• A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 40g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
• Burswood is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed in Leapfrog by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.
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 assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test work is planned but is yet to be carried out on the Burswood.
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • No Density test work has been carried out on Burswood as yet however it is analogous to the Walters in Centenary and should therefore have a similar bulk density. Density test work will be carried out when drilling of this deposit resumes.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Burswood lodes. For classification of Indicated; a drill spacing of <30 x 30 m was required. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource took into account the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been taken into account when determining the resource classification for Burswood deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Goldfields Australia, who were the previous owners of the Darlot Gold Mine.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that the diamond drilling and subsequent sampling protocols and procedures that the estimate is based on is sufficiently accurate to support this Mineral Resource estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

Appendix 4

JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1 to 3 for reported Darlot Regional Open Pit Resources – Waikato, Waikato South, Cornucopia North and St George.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Waikato Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 111 holes for a total sample length of 8,618.3 m. • A total of 2 Diamond drill holes (522 m), 2 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 559.8 m), 104 RC holes (7,515 m), and 3 Air Core holes (21.5m) support the Waikato Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Waikato area includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), Air Core (AC) and reverse circulation only drill holes (RC). The data was collected during 1993 to 2005 and 2011 to 2018. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ, • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. All completed drill hole logs are re-checked and peer reviewed by the site senior geologists prior to modelling. • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant. • RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core. • The sampling protocols for both DD and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below: o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of DDH and RC 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. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • 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.*	• Waikato is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Waikato. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) 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

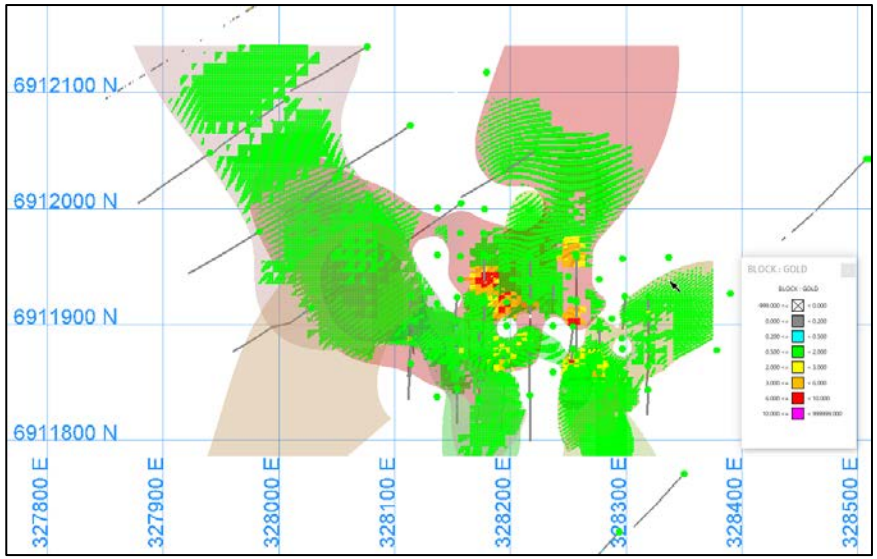
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole gyro. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • The Waikato Mineral Resource is exposed at surface in the South East and dips plunges gently to the North West. The natural topographic surface is flat with minor undulations. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate, despite some narrow artisanal workings which are unlikely to materially affect the volumes reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at Waikato ranges from 10 m(gN) by 10 m (gE) to 80 m(gN) by 80 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Waikato. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses. • Previous operators did composite RC samples of up to 4m in length which were then re-assayed at 1 m intervals given anomalous results.
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*	• Waikato was drilled by a combination all surface holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible, however underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation.

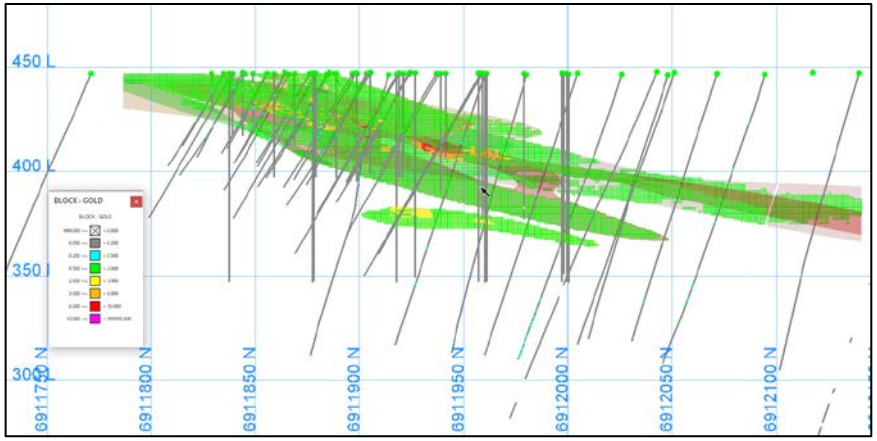
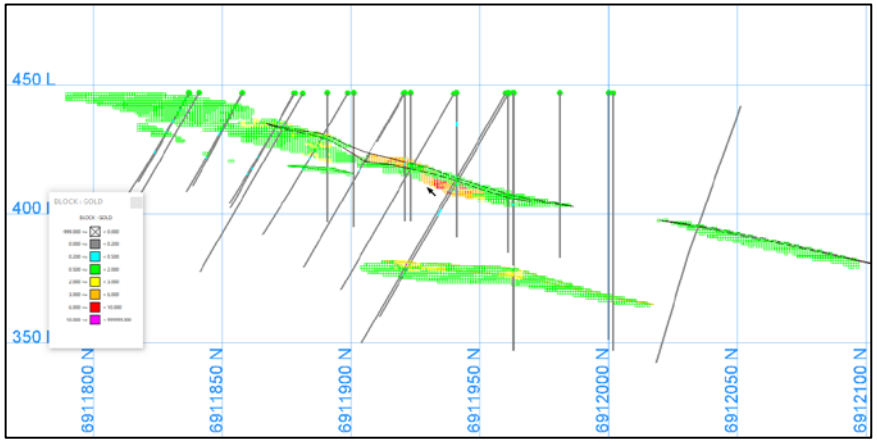
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	• Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Darlot is a remote secured 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. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Waikato is covered by mining lease M37/252 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited which is 100% owned by Red 5 Limited. This lease covers 829.05 Ha and was granted on 14/2/1990, renewed 13/2/2011 and to be renewed on 13/2/2032. Current rental has been paid ($15,521) and minimum annual expenditure of $83,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Waikato is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 2 Diamond drill holes (522 m), 2 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 559.8 m), 104 RC holes (7,515 m), and 2 Air Core holes (21.5 m) support the Mineral Resource, drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988. • Waikato has not been mined at all to date, due mainly to unfavorable economics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are 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. • In the Waikato area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed basalt, dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains and within the porphyritic dolerite. • The Waikato gold mineralisation is located about the Waikato Thrust and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 14 degrees to the north east. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Waikato (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Waikato lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off: 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Oblique View representing the Waikato (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Waikato lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Oblique Sectional View representing the Waikato (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Waikato lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Location plan showing major structures and open pit deposit locations with respect to the Darlot Pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Waikato is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the interpretation is based largely on the Waikato lodes being sub-parallel to the Waikato Thrust, with minimal supergene enrichment. • The Competent Person is not aware of any Metallurgical test work being carried out on Waikato. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
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.*	• Waikato Mineral Resource has not been mined due to unfavorable economics in the past, however an economic review is still to be completed. • The Waikato lodes are largely open in all directions, apart from SE where the lodes are exposed on surface. Surface exploration drilling is currently planned for the southern extents towards Waikato South.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Waikato Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Waikato Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Waikato mineralisation is hosted by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz (porphyritic) dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Waikato Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 14° to the NW (MGA). The Waikato Mineralisation is presumed to be analogous with the Darlot/Pedersen mineralisation and hence has similar characteristics. The veracity of the estimate considering the above is believed to be fair despite no previous mining data. A Whittle pit shell was derived around the 10x10 m drilling data back in 2013, however was deemed uneconomic at the time. • The sample data for the Waikato includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only and Air Core (AC). Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Main Waikato lodes. • All geological interpretations for Waikato are prepared in MGA grid space and are not transformed. • The Waikato Deposit is sub-divided into two mineralised domains based on geology, weathering and structure, with all lodes plunging gently at around 14º to the North West with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically.
• The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains; with 10 individual lode wireframes produced.
• The grade in the Waikato deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 550 m and a width of about 550 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 100 m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into two (2) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software.
• The 10 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting.
• Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade.
• All Waikato lodes were estimated in 3D space.
• No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Waikato deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
• The Waikato lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
• All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. Typical drill spacing at Waikato ranges up to 80 x 80 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in some areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Waikato Nth Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>70</td></tr>
<tr><td>(Main Lode)</td><td>Semi-major</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waikato Nth Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>(Oxide and FW Lodes)</td><td>Semi-major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 10g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • Waikato is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.3g/t.
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 assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Pedersen lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. Waikato mineralisation is an analogue of the Pedersen mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. Waikato has not been mined to date. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.40 t/m^3 used for transition, 1.80 t/m^3 used for oxide and 1.40 t/m^3 used for transported. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density measurements were determined mainly by a down hole geophysical tool at regular intervals downhole. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Waikato deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 limited Senior Geologists.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • None of Waikato has yet been mined so no depletions were required.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Waikato South

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 156 holes for a total sample length of 15,903.51 m. • A total of 2 Diamond drill holes (1,745.51 m), 12 RCD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 4,603 m), and 142 RC holes (9,555 m), support the Waikato South Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Waikato South area includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCD), and reverse circulation only drill holes (RC). The data was collected during 1993 to 2005 and 2011 to 2018. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ, • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tests	• *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.*	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 undertaken periodically. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures established and the results received show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.*	• Waikato South is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is occasionally observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Waikato South. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole survey methods, typically a Gyro at 30m intervals. • Drill hole collars at Waikato South are all located respective to the UTM MGA94-Zone51 grid. • The Waikato South Mineral Resource is exposed at surface in the South West and dips plunges gently to the North East. The natural topographic surface is flat with minor undulations. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate, despite some narrow artisanal workings which are unlikely to materially affect the volumes reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at Waikato South ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 80 m(gN) by 80 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Waikato South. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses. • Previous operators did composite RC samples of up to 4m in length which were then re-assayed at 1 m intervals given anomalous results.
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.*	• Waikato South was drilled by a combination all surface holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Darlot is a remote secured 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. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No

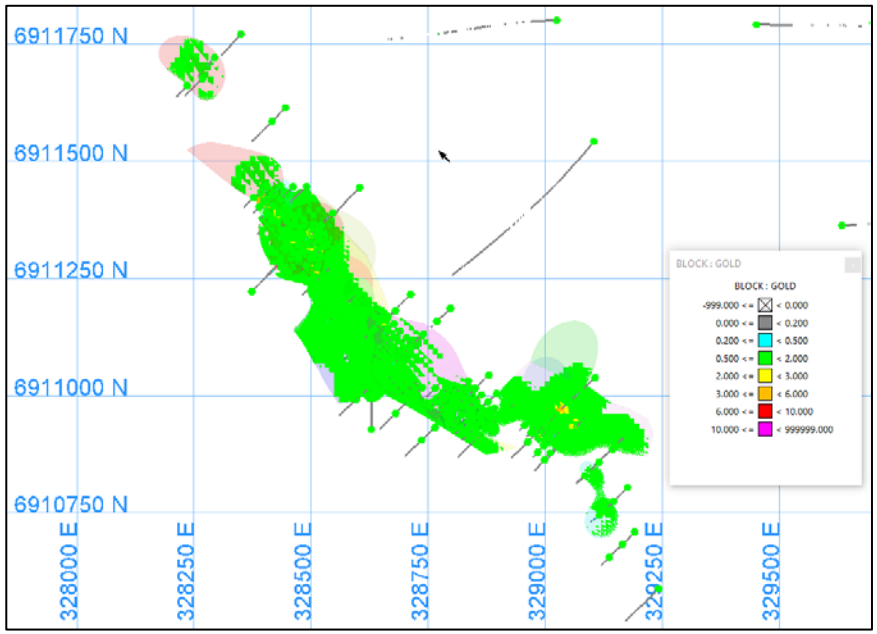
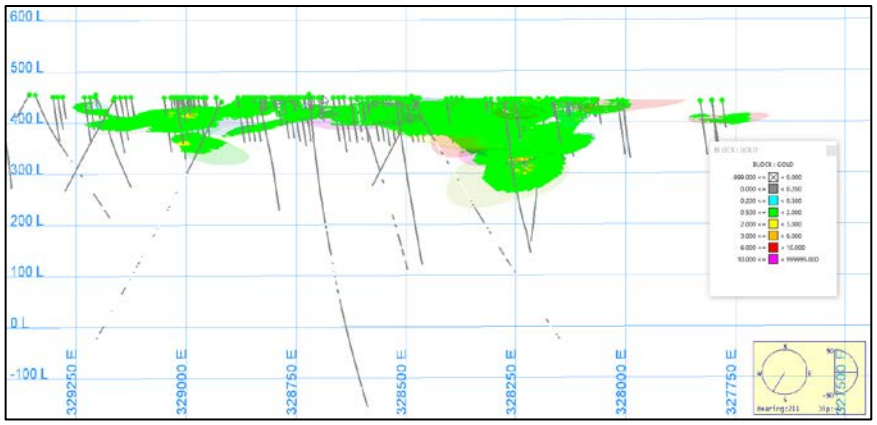
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices.

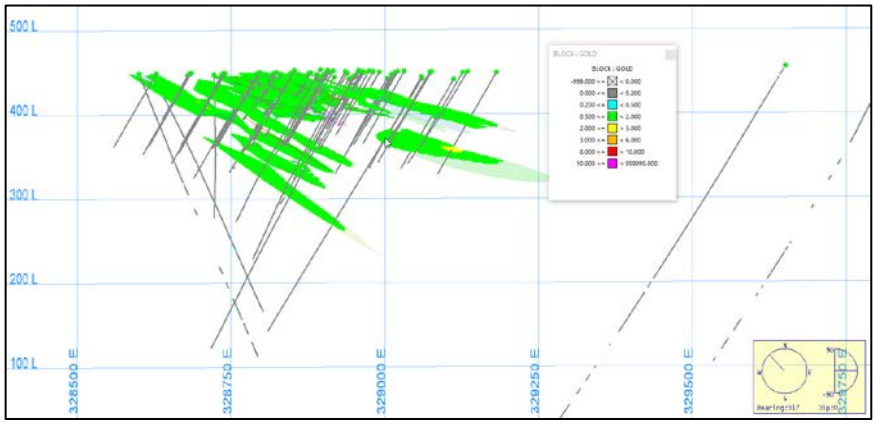
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Waikato South is covered by three mining leases, M37/252, M37/320, M37/393 which are part of the Darlot Reporting Group C95/2001. • Lease M37/252 covers 829.05 Ha and was granted on 14/2/1990 and is to be renewed on 13/2/2032. Current rental has been paid ($15,521) and the minimum annual expenditure of $83,000 is being met. • Lease 37/320 covers 337.25 Ha and was granted 12/3/1991 and is to be renewed on 11/3/2032. Current rental has been paid ($6,320.6) and minimum annual expenditure of $33,800 is being met. • Lease 37/393 covers 477.5 Ha and was granted 21/6/1993 and is to be renewed on 20/6/2035. Current rental ($8,938.60) is due in June and minimum annual expenditure of $47,800 is being met. • Mining lease M37/252 is 100% owned by Red 5, while mining leases M37/320 and M37/393 are part of two existing exploration JV agreements with Larry Baker and PanAust Limited. Larry Baker and PanAust have a percentage interest of 0.5% and 16/% respectively with the remaining 83.5% held by Red 5 Limited. The Darlot South JV A agreement covers M37/320 while the Darlot South JV B which covers M37/393. Under the terms of both JV agreements Baker & Pan Aust are "free carried" until a mining proposal is lodged after which a farm in option may be initiated. There are no native title claims over the area. 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.*	• Waikato South is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 2 Diamond drill holes (1,745.51 m), 12 RCD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 4,603 m), and 142 RC holes (9,555 m), support the Waikato South Mineral Resource, mostly drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988. • Waikato South has not been mined at all to date, due mainly to unfavorable economics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are 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. • In the Waikato South area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed basalt, dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains and within the porphyritic dolerite. • The Waikato South gold mineralisation is located about the Waikato Thrust and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not*	• From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 14 to 35 degrees to the north east. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Waikato South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Waikato South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Oblique View representing the Waikato South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Waikato South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off: 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sectional View representing the Waikato South (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Waikato South lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Location plan showing major structures and open pit deposit locations with respect to the Darlot Pit. 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported*	• Waikato South is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the interpretation is based

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	largely on the Waikato South lodes being sub-parallel to the Waikato Thrust, with minimal supergene enrichment. • The Competent Person is not aware of any Metallurgical test work being carried out on Waikato. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
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.*	• Waikato South Mineral Resource has not been mined due to unfavorable economics in the past, however an economic review is still to be completed. • The Waikato South lodes are largely open in all directions, apart from SW where the lodes are exposed on surface. Further drilling to test the resource extension potential at Waikato South is planned to commence at a later stage.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Waikato South Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Waikato Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Waikato South mineralisation is hosted by dolerite and, to a lesser extent, by magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Waikato Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 14° to the NW (MGA). The Waikato South Mineralisation is presumed to be analogous with the Darlot/Pedersen mineralisation and hence has similar characteristics. The veracity of the estimate considering the above is believed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to be fair despite no previous mining data. A Whittle pit shell was derived around the 20x20 m drilling data back in 2013, however was deemed uneconomic at the time. • The sample data for the Waikato South includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Main Waikato South lodes. • All geological interpretations for Waikato South are prepared in MGA grid space and are not transformed. • The Waikato South Deposit is sub-divided into seventeen (17) mineralised domains based on geology, weathering and structure, with all lodes plunging gently at around 14º to 35º to the North East with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains; with 17 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Waikato South deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary.
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 Waikato South deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.4 km and a width of about 200 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 220 m.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into seventeen (17) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 17 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • All Waikato South lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Waikato South deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The Waikato South lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 16x16x8m. Typical drill spacing at Waikato South ranges up to 80 x 80 m and is reduced to around 20 x 20 m in some areas. The table below

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Waikato South Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>70</td></tr>
<tr><td>(Main Lode)</td><td>Semi-major</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>

All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas.
Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 2.5g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
Waikato South is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.2g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>During the mining history of the Pedersen lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. Waikato South mineralisation is an analogue of the Pedersen mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. Waikato South has not been mined to date.
The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>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,</td><td>Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues.
Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.40 t/m^3 used for transition, 1.80 t/m^3 used for oxide and 1.40 t/m^3 used for transported. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density measurements were determined mainly by a down hole geophysical tool at regular intervals downhole. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Waikato South deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 limited Senior Geologists.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • None of Waikato South has yet been mined so no depletions were required.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Cornucopia North

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC), Air Core (AC) and diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 112 holes for a total sample length of 4,942.45 m. • A total of 3 Diamond drill holes (164.6 m), 2 RCD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 500.85 m), 58 RC holes (2,795 m) and 49 Air Core holes (1,482 m) support the Cornucopia North Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly HQ-3 was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference. • Air Core samples provided 32mm core through mainly the regolith profile with reports indicating that recoveries were generally good. Drilling was completed using a small Gemco air core rig. Analyses were undertaken at 1m intervals, with processing procedures likely to be similar to those for the RC samples stated above.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Cornucopia North area includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCD), reverse circulation only drill holes (RC), and Air Core (AC). The data was collected during 1989 to 1993 by various operators. • Surface DDH is all HQ-3, • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Air Core samples provided 32mm core through mainly the regolith profile with reports indicating that recoveries were generally good. Drilling was completed using a small Gemco air core rig. Analyses were undertaken at 1m intervals, with processing procedures likely to be like those for the RC samples stated above. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond and air core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. All completed drill hole logs are re-checked, and peer reviewed by the site senior geologists prior to modelling. • RC and AC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations.
		• Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
		• DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.
		• RC and AC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core.
		• The sampling protocols for both DD, AC and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  o Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  o Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • At the time when the drilling for the Cornucopia North Mineral Resource was completed (1989-92) rigorous QAQC practices were limited to field duplicates in RC, AC and DDH's sample streams at a rate of about 1 in 20. The current practice of regularly inserting certified reference materials was not considered industry best practice at the time. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of DDH, AC and RC has been undertaken by various laboratories during the period 1989-92, including the Australian Assay Laboratories Group and Genalysis, based on historical documents found in the Darlot database, which included laboratory certificates for most of the drilling undertaken. 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 undertaken periodically. • The processes are considered total. • At the time when the drilling for the Cornucopia North Mineral Resource was completed (1989-92) rigorous QAQC practices were limited to field duplicates in RC, AC and DDH's sample streams at a rate of about 1 in 20. The current practice of regularly inserting certified reference materials was not considered industry best practice at the time. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures established and the results received show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.*	• Cornucopia North is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is occasionally observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Cornucopia North. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • A selection of records was checked in the Acquire database for relevant holes versus laboratory certificates and no erroneous data was observed. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC and AC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole survey methods, typically a Gyro at 30m intervals. • Drill hole collars at Cornucopia North are all located respective to the UTM MGA94-Zone51 grid. All holes were originally surveyed in AMG grid, but have since been transformed to the grid system stated above. • The Cornucopia North Mineral Resource is exposed at surface in the South East and dips plunges gently to the North West. The natural topographic surface is flat with minor undulations. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate, despite some narrow artisanal workings which are unlikely to materially affect the volumes reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at Cornucopia North ranges from 10 m(g N) by 10 m (g E) to 80 m(g N) by 80 m (g E) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Cornucopia North. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses. • Previous operators did composite RC samples of up to 4m in length which were then re-assayed at 1 m intervals given anomalous results.
Orientation of data	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Cornucopia North was drilled by a combination of all surface holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible.

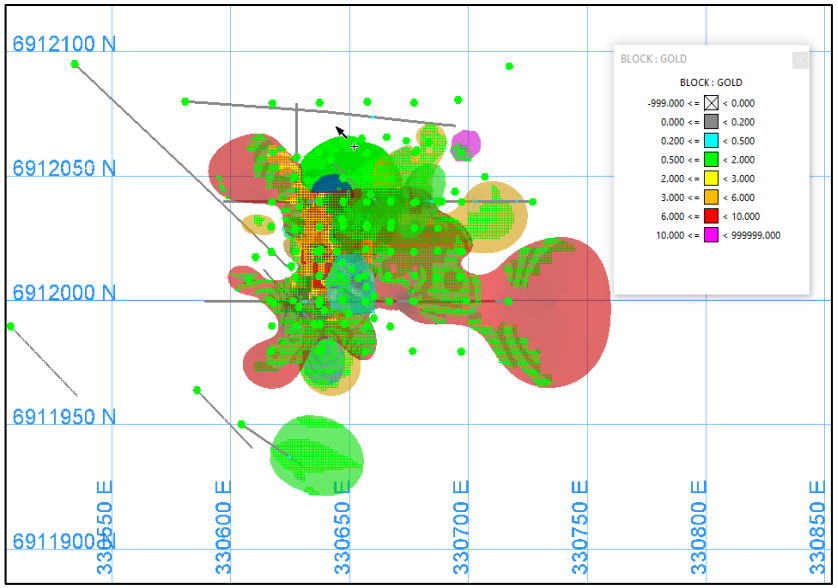
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
in relation to geological structure	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Darlot is a remote secured 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. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process. • The Competent person is prepared to assume that similar practices to the current ones stated above were employed by previous operators at the time of sample collection.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. • The Competent person is prepared to assume that similar practices to the current ones stated above were employed by previous operators at the time of sample collection

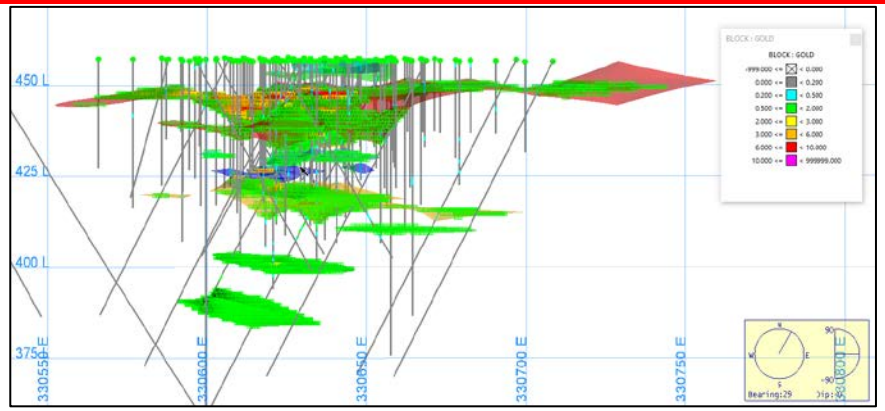
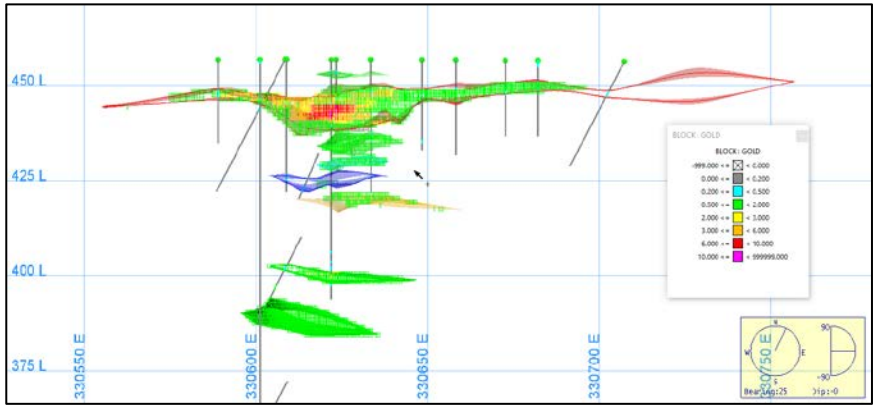
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Cornucopia North is covered by one mining lease, M37/320 which is part of the Darlot Reporting Group C95/2001. • Lease 37/320 covers 337.25 Ha and was granted 12/3/1991 and is to be renewed on 11/3/2032. Current rental has been paid ($6,320.6) and minimum annual expenditure of $33,800 is being met. • Mining lease M37/320 is part of two existing exploration JV agreements with Larry Baker and PanAust Limited. Larry Baker and PanAust have a percentage interest of 0.5% and 16/% respectively with the remaining 83.5% held by Red 5 Limited. The Darlot South JV A agreement covers M37/320. Under the terms of both JV agreements Baker & Pan Aust are "free carried" until a mining proposal is lodged after which a farm in option may be initiated. There are no native title claims over the area. A 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Cornucopia North is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
by other parties		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 1992. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 3 Diamond drill holes (164.6 m), 2 RCD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 500.85 m), 58 RC holes (2,795 m) and 49 AC holes (1,482 m), support the Cornucopia North Mineral Resource, mostly drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988. • Cornucopia North has not been mined at all to date, due mainly to unfavorable economics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are 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 Cornucopia North gold mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in transported alluvial grit containing mineralised quartz fragments siting within a scour feature at the confluence of NW and NE trending paleo-channels, which in turn are interpreted to be controlled by underlying fault structures. It is in essence a paleo-placer deposit.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From the drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping gently to north-west Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Cornucopia North (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Cornucopia North lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Oblique View representing the Cornucopia North (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Cornucopia North lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Sectional View representing the Cornucopia North (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with Cornucopia North lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Location plan showing major structures and open pit deposit locations with respect to the Darlot Pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Cornucopia North is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, where the interpretation is based largely on the lodes being transported alluvial grit containing mineralised quartz fragments within paleo-channels. • The Competent Person is not aware of any Metallurgical test work being carried out on Cornucopia North. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
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.*	• Cornucopia North Mineral Resource has not been mined due to unfavorable economics in the past, however an economic review is still to be completed. • The Cornucopia North alluvial/placer style lodes are largely closed off in all directions, however the structures controlling the paleo-channels and possible primary mineralisation remain mostly untested to date and warrant further work in the future.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Cornucopia North gold mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in transported alluvial grit containing mineralised quartz fragments siting within a scour feature at the confluence of NW and NE trending paleo-channels, which in turn are interpreted to be controlled by underlying fault structures. It is in essence a paleo-placer deposit. • The sample data for Cornucopia North includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail (RCD), Air Core (AC) and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Cornucopia North lodes. • All geological interpretations for Cornucopia North are prepared in UTM MGA 94/51 grid space and are not transformed. • The Cornucopia North Deposit is sub-divided into eleven (11) mineralised domains based on geology, weathering and structure, with all lodes plunging gently to the North West with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered paleo-channels. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. Two small vein hosted lodes have been interpreted in the fresh rock domain. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains; with 11 individual lode wireframe's produced. • The grade in the Cornucopia North deposit is controlled mainly by structure and paleo-channels, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary.
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 Cornucopia North deposit has an overall strike length of about 180 m and a width of about 180 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 80 m.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into eleven (11) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 11 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade.
• All Cornucopia North lodes were estimated in 3D space.
• No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Cornucopia North deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
• The Cornucopia North lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
• All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 8x8x8m. Typical drill spacing at Cornucopia North ranges up to 80 x 80 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in some areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cornucopia North Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>70</td></tr>
<tr><td>(All Lodes)</td><td>Semi-major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>
• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas.
• Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
• A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 2.5g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
• Cornucopia North is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.2g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• 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</td><td>• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Darlot lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. Cornucopia North has not been mined to date. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
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.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.80 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.40 t/m^3 used for transition, 2.20 t/m^3 used for oxide and 1.80 t/m^3 used for transported. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling, logging and analytical techniques for DD, AC and RC drilling are mostly well documented by Sundowner Minerals NL in report (DMIRS) A38232 to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Cornucopia North deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 limited Senior Geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • None of Cornucopia North has yet been mined so no depletions were required.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the St George Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and RC with diamond tails (RCD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 149 holes for a total sample length of 25,460.63 m. • A total 31 RCD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 14,783.63 m), and 118 RC holes (10,677 m), support the St George Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the St George area includes reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCD), and reverse circulation only drill holes (RC). The data was collected during 1992 to 1999 and 2013, 2015 and 2018. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ, • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. All completed drill hole logs are re-checked, and peer reviewed by the site senior geologists prior to modelling. • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant. • RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core. • The sampling protocols for both DD and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Oven dried at 105ºC. o Jaw crushed to -12 mm. o If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg. o Pulverised in LM5. o 250-300 g pulp sample taken. o Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of DDH and RC 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 undertaken periodically. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures established and the results received show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.*	• St George is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is occasionally observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at St George. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole survey methods, typically a Gyro at 30m intervals. • Drill hole collars at St George are all located respective to the UTM MGA94-Zone51 grid and are also transformed into the local Darlot Mine Grid (DMG). • The St George Mineral Resource is exposed at surface in the South East and dips/plunges gently to the North West. The natural topographic surface is flat with minor undulations. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate, despite some narrow artisanal workings which are unlikely to materially affect the volumes reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at St George ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 60 m(gN) by 60 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for St George. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses. • Previous operators did composite RC samples of up to 4m in length which were then re-assayed at 1 m intervals given anomalous results.
Orientation of data	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• St George was drilled by a combination of all surface holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible.

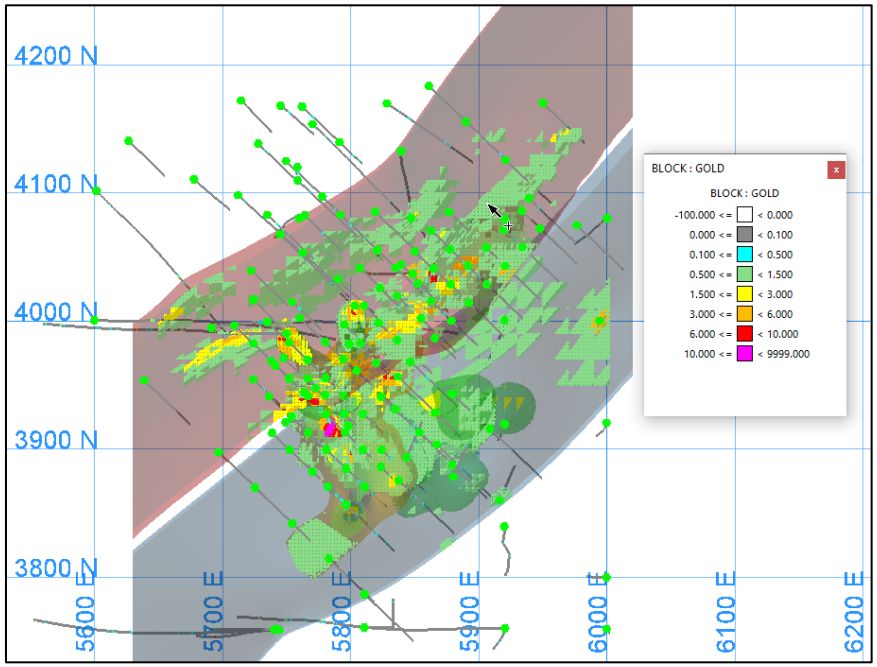
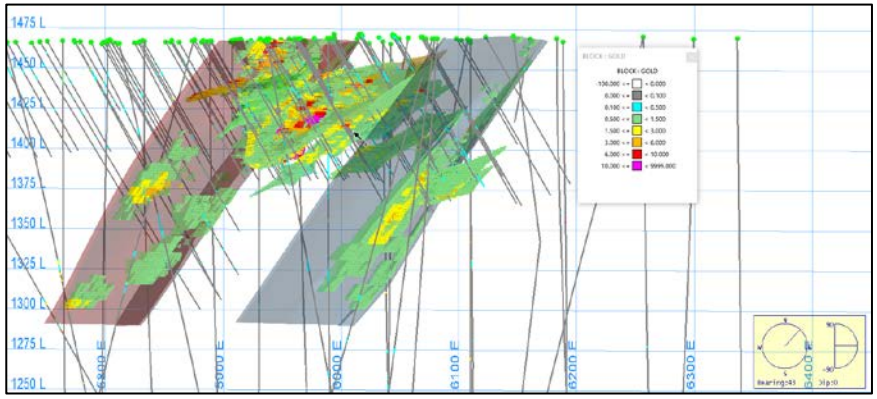
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
in relation to geological structure	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Darlot is a remote secured 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. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices.

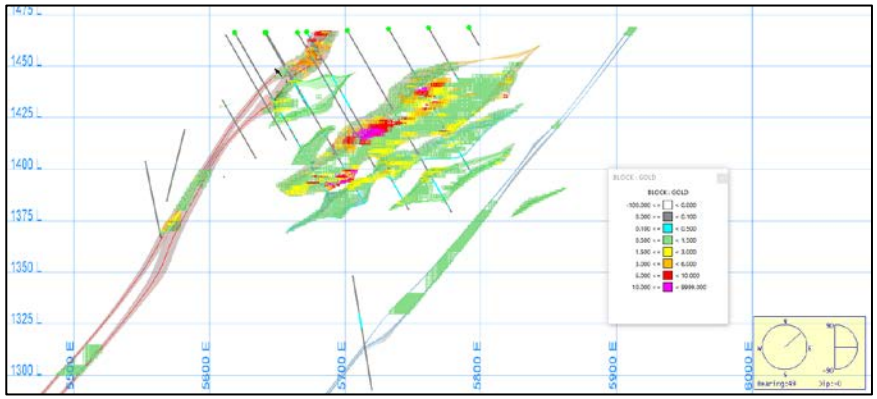
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• St George is covered by one mining lease, M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• St George is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 31 RCD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 14,783.63 m), and 118 RC holes (10,677 m), support the St George Mineral Resource, mostly drilled since

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		modern exploration commenced in 1988. • St George has not been mined at all to date, due mainly to unfavorable economics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are 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. • In the St George area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed basalt, dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains. • The St George gold mineralisation is located about the Oval and Burswood Faults and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures such as the enechelon tension gash arrays as a result of oblique reverse movement on the faults stated above.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 30º to the north west. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• Plan view representing the St George (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with St

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	George lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Oblique View representing the St George (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with St George lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off: 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sectional View representing the St George (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with St George lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Location plan showing major structures and open pit deposit locations with respect to the Darlot Pit. 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• St George is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the interpretation is based largely on the Centenary style mineralisation that is also in part associated with the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Oval and Burswood Faults, with minimal supergene enrichment. • The Competent Person is not aware of any Metallurgical test work being carried out on St George. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
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.*	• St George Mineral Resource has not been mined due to unfavorable economics in the past, however an economic review is still to be completed. • The St George lodes are largely closed off in all directions, apart from SE where the lodes are exposed on surface. Structural repetition of the St George lodes along the Oval/Burswood corridor trend warrants future investigations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The St George gold mineralisation is located about the Oval and Burswood Faults and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures such as the enechelon tension gash arrays as a result of oblique reverse movement on the faults stated above.. The St George mineralisation is hosted by dolerite and, to a lesser extent, by magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The St George lodes and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 30° to the NW (DMG). The St George Mineralisation is presumed to be analogous with the Centenary mineralisation and hence has similar characteristics. The veracity of the estimate considering the above is believed to be fair despite no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		previous mining data. A Whittle pit shell was derived around the 20x20 m drilling data back in 2013, however was deemed uneconomic at the time. • The sample data for the St George includes reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the St George lodes. • All geological interpretations for St George are prepared in Darlot mine grid space and are not transformed. • The St George South Deposit is sub-divided into twelve (12) mineralised domains based on geology, weathering and structure, with all lodes plunging gently at around 30º to the North West, with the bounding Oval and Burswood Faults dipping at 50º NW with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains; with 12 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the St George deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary.
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 St George deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 200 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 125 m.
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. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into twelve (12) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 12 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • All St George lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the St George deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The St George lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 8x8x8m. Typical drill spacing at St George ranges up to 60 x 60 m and is reduced to around 20 x 20 m in some areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr><tr><td>St George Search (m) (All Lodes)</td><td>Major Semi-major Minor</td><td>5 5 1</td><td>30 30 10</td><td>60 60 15</td></tr><tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum Maximum</td><td>1 2</td><td>6 12</td><td>2 12</td></tr></table> • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 40g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • St George is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.2g/t.
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 assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
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 processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Centenary lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. St George mineralisation is an analogue of the Centenary mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. St George has not been mined to date. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
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*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.40 t/m^3 used for transition, 1.80 t/m^3 used for oxide and 1.80 t/m^3 used for transported. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density measurements were determined mainly by a down hole geophysical tool at regular intervals downhole. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for St George deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 limited Senior Geologists.
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 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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • None of St George has yet been mined so no depletions were required. • Some historical artisanal workings at St George are unlikely to significantly affect reported volumes.

Appendix 5

JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 4 for reported Underground Reserves Darlot Operations

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Reserves covering The Darlot Mining Operations

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The mineral resource estimate covers the Centenary Combined, Pedersen, Walters, Thomson, Lord South Lower, CDA Oval and Burswood – Part of the Darlot Deposit. The mineral resource estimates were completed on the individual models from which the reserve estimate was completed using data on actual mining and processing costs at Darlot. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person together with other Red 5 Senior Technical Staff including Geologists, Mining Engineers and Geotechnical Engineer all work full time at the Darlot Gold Mine.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore* • *Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The Darlot Underground Gold Mine has been operated continuously since 1995 with operating parameters well understood. • A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken to using actual Darlot Mining, Processing and Administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing work areas. • Material Modifying Factors have been assessed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut off grades are calculated based on revenue from individual stoping blocks. Where this has not been completed a break even cut off 2.3 g/t was applied. Based actual mining and processing costs at Darlot and assumes the process plant will be operated at full capacity with the addition of additional ore from the Red 5 owned King of the Hills Mine.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).*	• Indicated Resources were converted to Probable Ore Reserves subject to mine design physicals and an economic evaluation. • Selected mining method deemed appropriate based on geotechnical advice and previous experience and history at Darlot. • Assumptions have been based on actual mining performance at Darlot with Geotechnical Assessments undertaken over the years to develop a comprehensive ground support and reinforcement regime for conditions encountered at Darlot. • Stopes have been designed based on revenue from individual Service blocks. Where this has not been completed an economic cut-off of 2.3 g/t was applied. • Mining dilution of 10 to 20% has been used to development & stoping

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	respectively. • Average mining recovery factor of 90% is applied based on mining methods. • Minimum stope widths of 1.5m for Longhole stopes. • Designed stopes with greater than 50% inferred blocks are excluded from the reported reserve. • Quoted figures include up to 14% of Inferred material. These areas are adjacent to Indicated and defined by nominal drilling between 40 x 40m to 60 x 60m within areas of geology of high confidence. • Darlot is an operating underground mine and as such all the required infrastructure is in place and operational. Minor Capital Development will be required to extract all of the ore reserve.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The ore reserve will be processed at the Darlot processing plant which utilizes a CIL (Carbon in Leach) circuit for the extraction of gold. Reserves are based on historical plant data and historical recoveries. Recoveries of 94% have been used. • The Darlot processing plant is currently operating and is a conventional design. • No additional testwork was undertaken as all the ore reserve is contained within previously mined orebodies which are currently being processed on site. • Recoveries through the Darlot processing plant have averaged 94%, • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore. • Recovery based on actual historical performance. • Not applicable
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The Darlot Gold Mine is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. Mine waste is currently stored within the open pit or used to backfill completed stopes. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place for this operating mine.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	• Darlot is a well-established gold mine and has all the required infrastructure in place including a 400-person accommodation village, process plant, offices and workshops, airstrip, water supply and road access.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.*	• All capital infrastructure is in place - minimal capital is required for ongoing extraction of the ore reserves. Provisions made for ongoing sustaining capital based on historical performance. • Operating costs for Processing, Mining, Geology and Administration costs have been estimated as a cost per ore tonne based on actual site costs. An assumption has been made that the process plant will also treat ore from the King of the Hills Gold Mine reducing the fixed cost per tonne for processing and administration. • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore. • Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of $1,650/oz, based on the gold price

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot 2019 Budget. • Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model • Government royalties built into the cost model.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Revenue was based on an AUD gold price of $1,650/Oz based on the gold price at the time the reserves were being calculated and used for the Darlot 2020 Budget. • Perth Mint contractual transport and refining charges built into the cost model
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold is a freely traded global commodity, with prices determined by demand and supply. Bullion is sold at market prices net of any hedging commitments with short contractual payment terms. Historical gold price and forward looking estimates have been used for the gold price. • Not applicable • Not applicable. • Not applicable.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• All costs assumptions are made based on historical performance from Darlot and current economic forecast seen as representative of current market conditions. • Sensitivity to gold price, grade, recovery and costs were evaluated.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Agreements are in place and are current with all key stakeholders.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• None identified. • None identified. • Darlot is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• All Ore Reserves include Proved (if any) and Probable classifications. • The results accurately reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposit. • None.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• There have been no external reviews of this Ore reserve estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of*	• This ore reserve statement has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The resource estimates used to estimate the ore reserves are reliant on block models which were estimated using drill hole data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
confidence	*statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *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.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	drilled to a density required for classification of an indicated resource. • Mining dilution and ore recoveries were based on information from historical mining operations at Darlot. • Reconciliation for the past 9 years of underground production at Darlot indicates that more ore tonnes were mined as compared to the design, at a similar grade and that the gold produced from the process plant indicated that the grade control grade gold production should have been 10% higher, GC under calls the ounces produced.