ASX Announcement

24 June 2021

TNT Mines drilling increases Eureka Resource to 112,000oz gold

Highlights:

- New Eureka Independent JORC 2012 resource of ***112,000 oz gold @ 1.42 g/t*** gold reported at cut-off of 0.5g/t gold
- At 0.5 g/t gold cut-off an increase of 68,900oz has been delivered on the historically reported resource
- 62,500oz @ 1.53g/t gold in Indicated category at cut-off of 0.5g/t gold
- TNT Mines drilling at Eureka has delivered the resource increase of 68,900oz at an exploration cost of $21 per ounce
- Second round of drilling at Eureka was recently completed with 3,769m drilled predominantly testing extensional new northeast corridor and the northern high-grade area, with assays currently pending

Resource Update

TNT Mines Ltd (ASX: TIN) ("TNT" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an independent JORC 2012 resource update for its 100% owned Eureka project.

Resource Category	Cutoff Grade	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Oz Au)
Indicated	0.3	1,437,000	1.4	65,000
	0.5	**1,269,000**	**1.5**	**62,000**
	0.8	983,000	1.8	56,000
	1.0	811,000	2.0	52,000
Inferred	**0.3**	1,341,000	1.2	52,000
	0.5	**1,183,000**	**1.3**	**50,000**
	0.8	887,000	1.5	43,000
	1.0	666,000	1.7	37,000
ALL Resources	0.3	2,778,000	1.3	116,000
	0.5	**2,452,000**	**1.4**	**112,000**
	0.8	1,870,000	1.7	100,000
	1.0	1,477,000	1.9	88,000

Table 1 Eureka Gold Project– In Situ Mineral Resources (as of 23 June 2021)

*See Notes to Table 1

The resource update was completed by CUBE Consulting Pty Ltd and has incorporated all drilling completed in the first quarter of 2021. A follow up drill programme at Eureka was recently completed with assays currently pending. The basis of this programme was to test extensions of the Eureka mineralisation within the Bardoc tectonic zone.

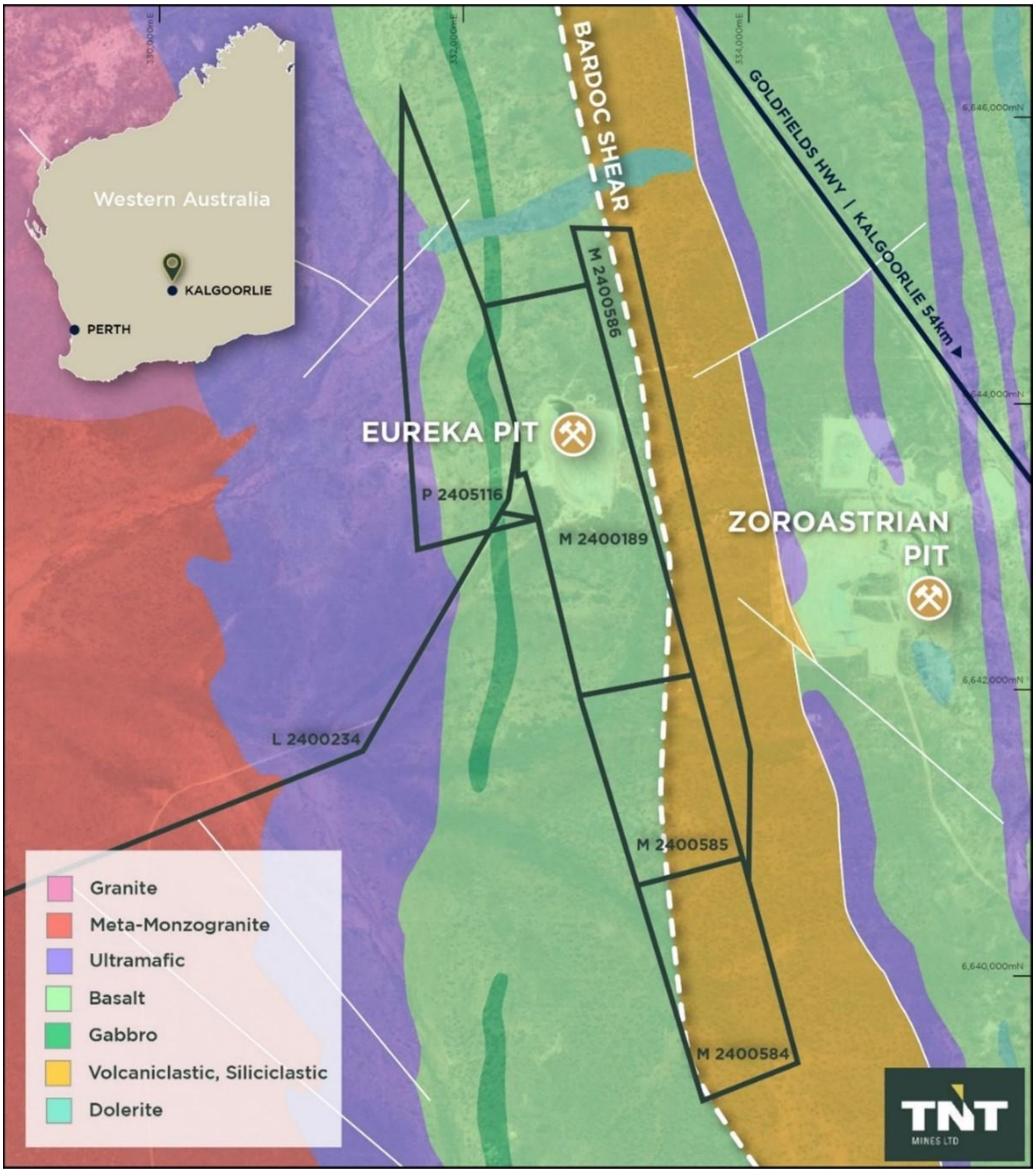

Figure 1; Location Map showing Eureka project with Geology and Tenements

CEO Matthew Boyes commented on the Eureka Resource growth, *"We have seen a significant increase in the contained ounces in the resource model at Eureka. This is an excellent result considering the limited time we have been working at the asset and highlights the quality of the Eureka orebody and the greater tenement package. The Eureka project now has a solid base from which to continue to grow and exploration has now recommenced on site with drilling into the Southern geochemical anomaly starting today."*

As can be seen in Figure 2, the majority of the resource is in the immediate vicinity of the Eureka open pit, along strike and down-dip. The mineralisation is hosted within several steeply dipping sheared zones dipping at approximately 75 degrees to the east. The gold is interpolated to have a shallow southerly plunge within the modelled wireframes. Further investigations will assess the economic viability of cutting back the Eureka pit to exploit these ounces.

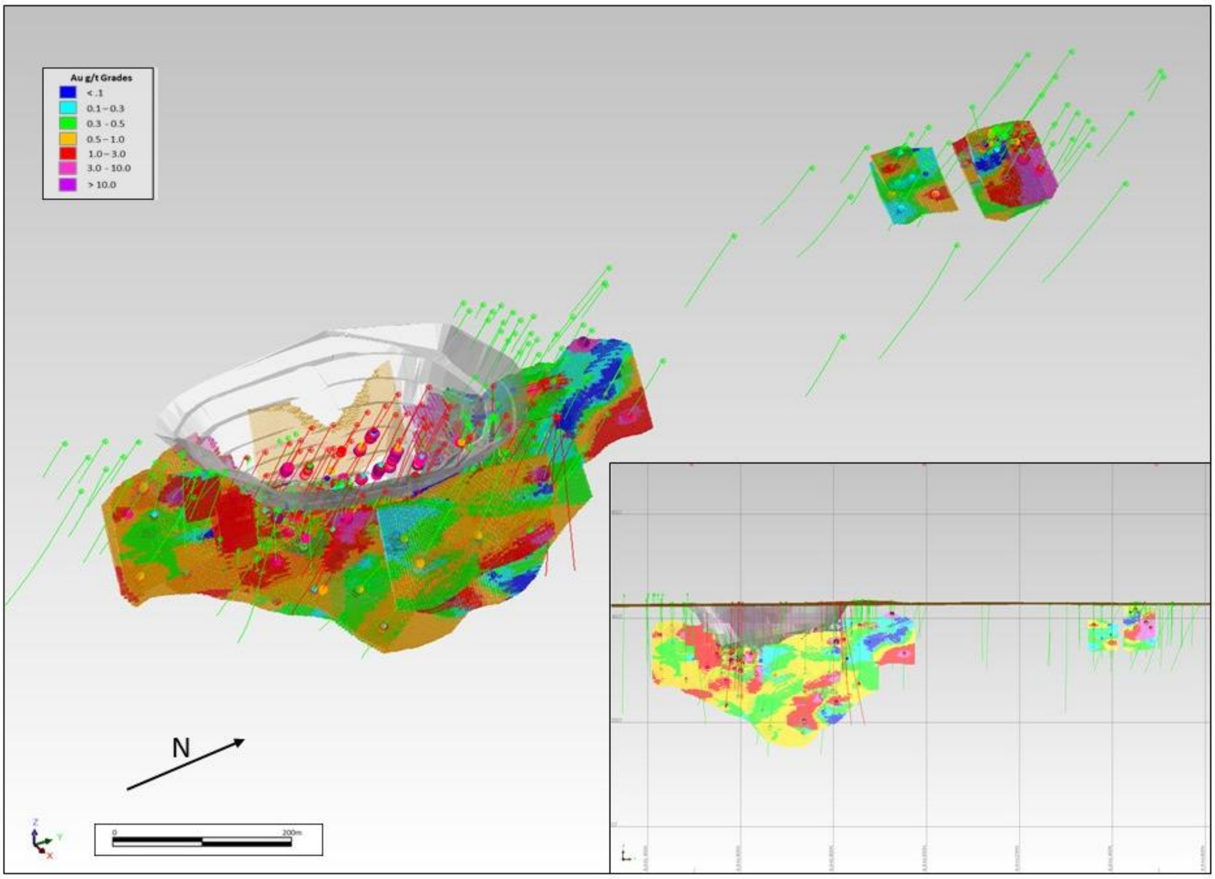

Figure 2; Block Model with existing Pit and long section

Additional drilling and future resource growth targets have been identified and are now being tested. A follow up programme consisting of 3,769m of RC was recently completed into the Northeast extension and Northern high-grade targets, while an aircore drill programme commenced this week testing an extensive auger geochemical anomaly to the Southeast of the main Eureka mining area. Results from these programmes are expected to be received over the coming weeks.

Notes to Table 1:

- *Figures may not add up due to rounding.*
- *All resources have been depleted by open pit mining based on the most recent surface topography DTM. No resources have been depleted by historical UG mining.*
- *The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.2 g/cm^3 for oxide material, 2.4 g/cm^3 for transition, and 2.75 g/cm^3 for fresh rock.*
- *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
- *No mining or metallurgical factors have been applied to the In Situ Mineral Resources*

Authorised for ASX lodgment by the Board.

Ends

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Competent Persons Statement

Exploration information in this Announcement is based upon work undertaken by Mr Matthew Boyes who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). Mr Boyes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Boyes is an employee of TNT Mines Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources Is based on information compiled by Mr Brian Fitzpatrick. Mr Fitzpatrick is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr Fitzpatrick is a full time employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd , which specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation and exploration. Neither Mr Fitzpatrick nor Cube Consulting Pty Ltd holds any interest in TNT Mines, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Fitzpatrick contents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 - Summary of JORC Table 1 and Listing Rule 5.8.1

The following is a summary of material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource, as required by Listing Rule 5.8.1 and JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines.

Mining History

The Eureka gold deposit was first discovered in the 1890s, with historical underground mining worked until 1940. Historical information sourced from WAMEX noted that gold mineralisation is associated with shearing and quartz veining within easterly dipping oxidised fine grained mafic rocks. Recorded production from 1897 up to 1940 totalled 809 tonnes averaging 27.8 g/t Au (Ransted, 1985).

More recently, the Eureka tenement area has been explored and operated by numerous companies, with the major work completed outlines as follows:

- CSR (1982-83) – included 4.4km of RC drilling
- West Coast Holdings (WCH) (1984-87)
    - Surface geochemistry (including Augur drilling), aero-mag surveys, vacuum drilling, Percussion, DC and DD drilling; surface mapping and gridding
    - Evaluation and mining of oxide resources (Open Pit) and evaluation of UG resources
    - Eureka Open Pit - mining produced 45,865 tonnes at 4.64g/t Au, for 6,842 oz Au (WCH, 1986).
- Glengarry Mining NL (1994) – Aeromag Interpretation, RAB Drilling
- Jasper Mining NL (+ JV partners) (1996-2004)
    - UG mine evaluation, refurbishment & trial mining
    - Limited ore drive development from November 1998 to June 1999 produced 400 t @ 6g/t Au from 80m Level (JMM, 2000);
- Sherlock Bay Nickel Corp (SBNC) (2004-2006) – Ground Mag survey; gridding; surface mapping; RC drilling (ERC holes)
- International Gold P/L (2007-2010) – Mag-radiometric survey, Augur drilling; UG design study (41,000 t @ 10.1 g/t, for 13,300 oz Au)
- Central Iron Ore Ltd (2011-14) – Resource evaluation (451,000t @ 4.4g/t for 64,200 oz Au); Geophysical data review

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status

The Eureka project is situated on tenement numbers M24/189, M24/584, M24/585 and M24/586 and P24/5116. The suite of five tenements is located 50 Kilometres north-west of Kalgoorlie. The tenements are owned 100% by Warriedar Mining (WRM). WRM is the operator of the tenement package. All licences are in good standing with no known impediments.

Eureka Deposit Geology and Mineralisation

Regional Geology

The Eureka gold deposit occurs on the eastern limb of the major south-east plunging Goongarrie-Mt. Pleasant Anticline. The eastern limb consists predominantly of north-north-west trending mafic and ultramafic lithologies, with minor thin mainly interflow sediments, bounded to the west by pre-to syntectonic granitoid forming the core of the regional anticline.

To the east, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow Synform occurring between the major Goongarrie- Mt. Pleasant and Scotia-Kanowma Anticlines is subject to significant disruption by the broad Bardoc Tectonic Zone.

This zone consists of multiple shear zones occurring within intercalated felsic, mafic and ultramafic lithologies in the vicinity of the synformal axis. The Bardoc Tectonic Zone is host to the Paddington and Bardoc gold deposits.

Local Geology and Mineralisation

The Eureka deposit is located within a sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks forming part of the Kalgoorlie – Menzies greenstone belt. The layered sequence is approximatley 6 km wide with a northerly trend (Figure 1). The sequence is intruded by east-west trending Proterozoic mafic dykes and is bunded to the east and west by complex granitic plutons.

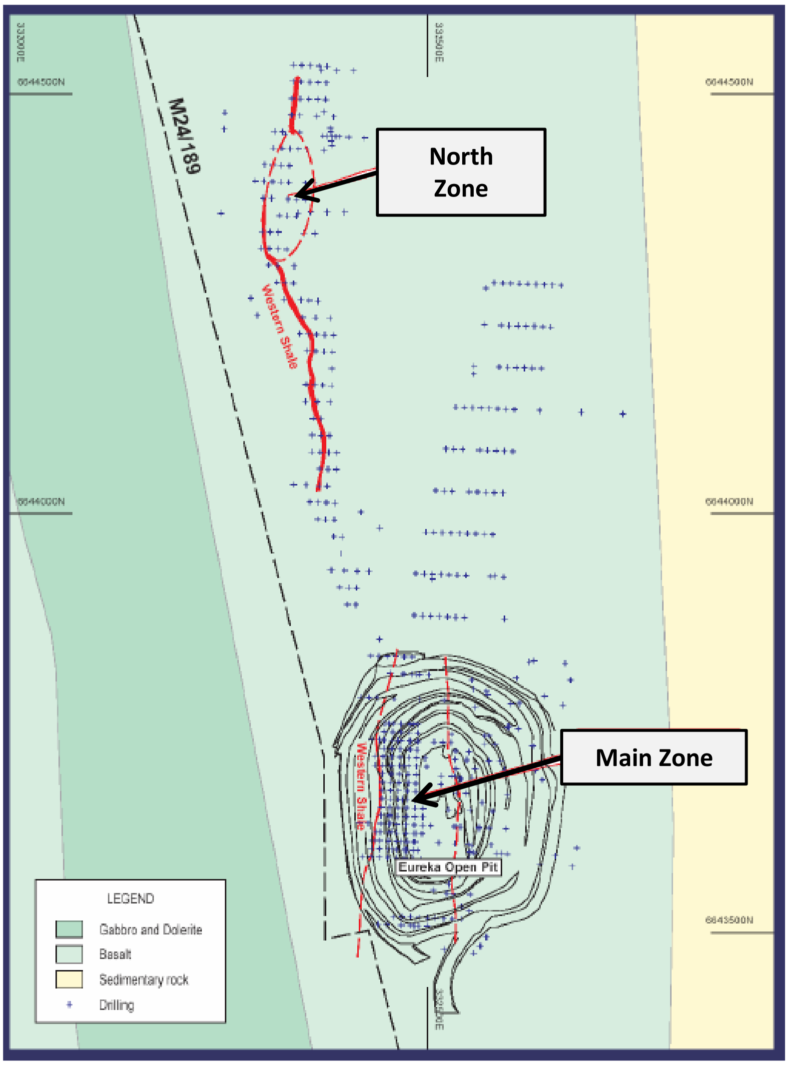

Figure 1: Eureka Gold Project - Simplified Local Geology (from Hodgins, 2014, based on historical work)

In the vicinity of the Eureka Mine the sequence has a generally easterly dip of 65° to 70°, parallel by the regional foliation. Regional metamorphism of the sequence is lower greenschist facies.

Two distinct shale units are present, the western or footwall unit being the Copper Mine Shale which marks the top of the sill and the hanging wall unit, an interflow unit amongst the basalt (Figure 2).

Weathering profile is extensive with the deepest weathering along the main shear zones and contacts causing a weathering trough of highly oxidised rock that extends down the main shear to the bottom of the pit exposures. Both the north end and south end exposures of the pit show massive and blocky clay altered rock masses bounded by narrow, highly sheared zones, commonly containing limonitic quartz veining. The quartz vein hosted shears run parallel or sub-parallel to the main N-S shear trend, and less commonly cross cutting, shallow dipping quartz veins (Figure 2).

High grade gold mineralisation at Eureka is associated with veining within the altered lower mafics. The vein system typically consists of quartz, carbonate and sulphide and has a variable thickness of up to 20m. The mineralisation exploited in the open pit consists of a number of lens shaped shoots up to 10m wide within an intensely sheared zone some 30m wide .

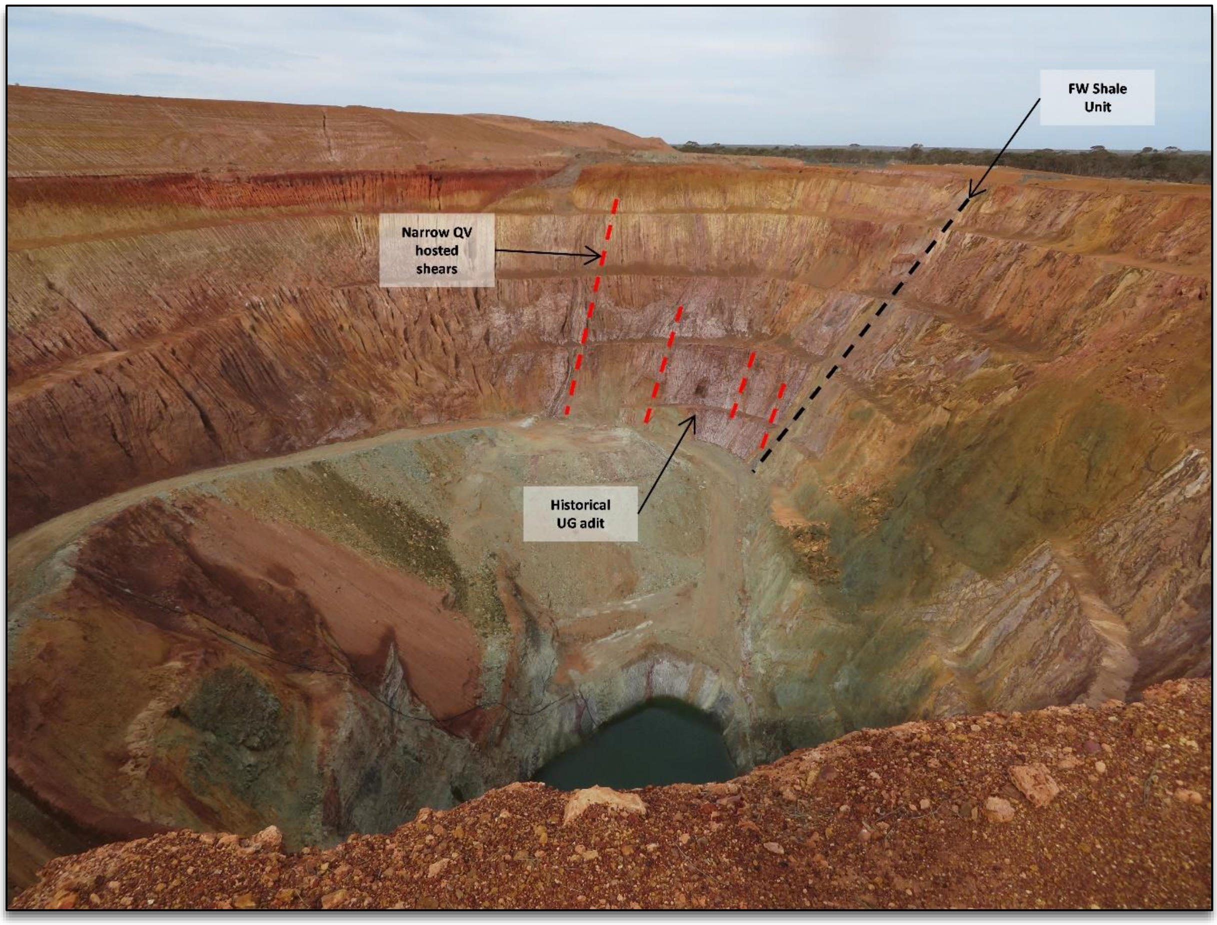

Figure 2: Eureka Open Pit – Recent view of Open Pit workings, looking south (Cube, June 2021)

Drilling Techniques and Hole Spacing

Historically, the project has been drilled using rotary air blast (RAB), percussion (Perc), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) over numerous campaigns by several companies and currently by TIN.

Eureka Open Pit – Recent view of Open Pit workings, looking south (Cube, June 2021)

For the 2020-2021 all drilling was completing using RC rigs. The RC rig specs are as follows:

- Schramm T450 RC rig - 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer
- LC36 KWL700 RC rig (for deep holes) – 5 inch face sampling hammer
- X350 RC rig - 4 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer; drilling since May 2021)

The majority of holes are on a grid either infilling within or surrounding historical pit and underground (UG) workings or extending along strike into geochemical or geophysical (areo-mag) anomalies. The recent programs drilled in 2020 and 2021 have all been RC drilling. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -55 or -60° and azimuths mostly drilled to 270° MGA grid

Historical exploration and drilling at Eureka targeted discrete areas based on surface geochemical and geophysical anomalies, historical workings that identified the location of host mineralisation. Consequently, current drilling is not grid based, but across the historical open pit and UG workings the drill spacing is nominally 10m N x 10m E. Extensions to the north and south have been nominally drilled at 20m N x 20m/10m spaced drilling. A plan view showing the drill spacing of holes used for the 2021 MRE within the Eureka project area are highlighted in Figure 3.

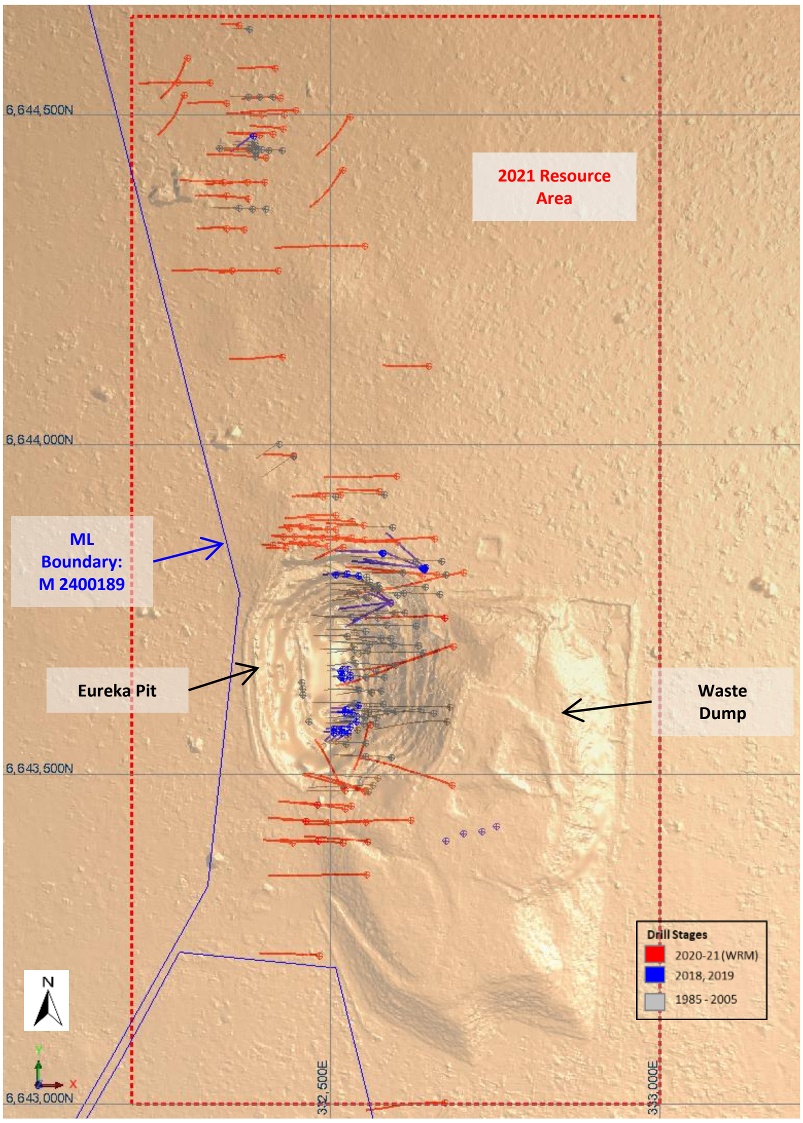

Figure 3: Drillhole Location Plan with Resource Estimation Area and Project Mineral Licences

Sampling Methods

Historical drilling reviewed from WAMEX files and carried out from 1982, included Vacuum, Augur, open hole percussion/ RAB, RC and diamond core drilling (mostly NQ, also PQ and HQ). Sampling methods included chip samples collected and split in even 1 metre or 4 metre composite intervals for dry samples. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. Diamond core was half core sampled at selected intervals where the geologist recorded evidence of the presence of mineralisation.

For the recent drilling by TNT Mines Ltd (TIN), reverse circulation (RC) drill samples are collected from rig mounted cyclone cone splitter at 1m intervals. Duplicate samples are collected from reject bags every 10m (by spear sampling). Calico samples are weighed to ensure minimum size of 2.5kg are collected. Rarely where wet samples were encountered, the samples were speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Duplicate samples were collected at 1 m intervals by scoop sampling reject bags.

Certified reference materials (CRM), analytical blanks, and field duplicates were used as part of the QAQC procedures used for the 2020-2021 RC drilling programs at Eureka and summarised as follows:

- Insertion of CRMs after every 10 samples which represents approximately 5% of total samples. No blanks were inserted for the 2020-2021 RC drilling programs.
- Insertion of field duplicates at a rate of one duplicate submitted for every 10 samples. Duplicates samples represent approximately 5% of total samples.
- Based on the independent statistical analysis of the QAQC results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. Analysis of the results to date show an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.

Sample Security and Laboratory Analysis

Chain of custody is managed by TIN staff at the site office and core storage facility at Eureka. Between 300-400 samples are delivered in a batch directly by TIN personnel to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by light vehicle and trailer with enclosed cage. Samples are securely packed in wire-tied, large hessian bags.

Two laboratories have been used for the 2020-2021 RC drilling, sample preparation and analysis: -

- ALS, Kalgoorlie, certified ISO 9001
- SGS, Kalgoorlie, certified ISO 9001

At the commercial laboratory, RC samples are dried at minimum 60° C. If the sample weight is greater than 3 kg, the sample is riffle split. It is then pulverised to a grind size where 85% of the sample passes 75 micron. All samples have been analysed using a 30g fire assay technique with an AAS finish.

All assay results are forwarded electronically to TIN for review by the CEO prior to validation and importing into the TIN database by contract database administrator.

Estimation Methodology

Data is sourced from the recent and historical drill logging and RC chip logging/ DD core logging, and surface mapping interpretations from previous work. Interpreted projections for structures and local mineralisation trends were made between drill sections and extending along strike and down dip based on a drill spacing down to 10 m x 10 m. The logging and mining information has been used to inform the mineralisation domains used for the estimation.

Weathering surfaces were interpreted for oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries from available logging data. This data allowed the density values for the mineral resource estimate to be sub-divided by weathering domains.

Mineralisation continuity in the Main zone mineralisation consisting of 2 main zones in close proximity, following the trend of the main shear. Along the hanging wall and in the North zone, mineralisation is more inconsistent, although many old holes have selective sampling. Several significant gold intersections footwall to the FW graphitic shale were modelled into Au domain, and may indicate anomalous Au mineralisation along the footwall sequence.

Estimation domains were based on grouping of the gold mineralisation domains into five zones as defined by domain boundary threshold, nominally at 0.5g/t Au:

- Domain 1001 to 1008 – Main Zone Au mineralisation
- Domain 2001 to 2004 – North Zone Au mineralisation
- Domain 3001 – Laterite Au mineralisation
- Domain 100 – Min/Waste halo domain covering background mineralisation across the Main and North zones.

Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three-dimensional mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited to one-metre downhole lengths using a best fit-method. No residuals were generated. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from all estimated domains, with hard boundary techniques employed within each estimation domain.

Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high grade cuts or distance limiting should be applied. Distance limiting thresholds and the effects of grade capping were reviewed and applied on a domain basis where it was deemed appropriate i.e., for extreme high-grade outliers, high grade clustering or a high coefficient of variation (CV).

The mineralised domain wireframes were used to code the block model and the volume between the wireframe models and the coded block model were checked in order to ensure that the sub-blocking size are appropriate for the interpreted domains. Estimation was carried out on capped and uncapped gold grade. Hard domain boundaries were used between the mineralised domains, meaning only composites within the domain are used to estimate inside that domain. The variogram orientations were used as the orientation of the search ellipse. The variogram and search parameters for well-informed were used to represent the poorly informed domains.

Gold was estimated in two passes – first pass using optimum search distances for each domain (mostly 40 m) as determined through the KNA process, second pass set at longer distances in order to populate all blocks (2nd = max 120 m). A waste domain boundary encompassing the mineralisation domains and within the limits of the drilling and host units was modelled for each deposit and included in the grade estimation runs. This allowed for any isolated zones and any mineralised haloes proximal to the hard boundary mineralised blocks to be estimated for estimation of dilution within pit optimisation limits. Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 6 composites and a maximum number of 16 composites for the estimate. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used.

The parent block dimensions used in the block model were:

- 5 m N by 2.5 m E by 2.5 m RL, with sub-cells of 2.5 m by 1.25 m by 1.25 m.

The parent block size was selected on the basis one half/one quarter of the minimum drill spacing of 10/20 m E by 10 m N in Indicated areas and one quarter of the maximum drill spacing of 40 m E by 20 m N in Inferred areas. For the block model definition parameters, the primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow zones or terminations, or disrupted zones due to contacts or surface boundaries.

The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow or complex zones modelled. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation. A view of the block model constrained within the estimation domains is illustrated in Figure 4.

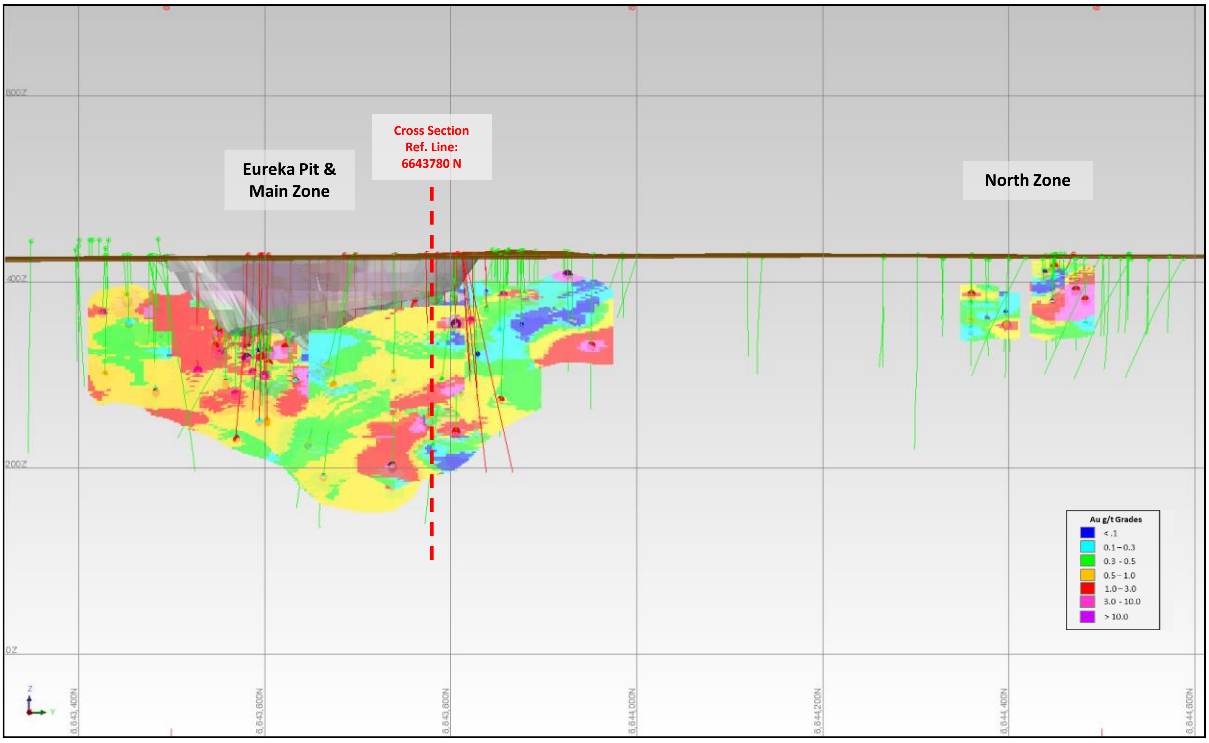

Figure 4 Eureka Project – Composite Long Section (looking west) with block grades within defined estimation domains and drilling density (May 2021)

The block model was validated using a combination of visual and statistical techniques including global statistics comparisons, correlation coefficients comparisons, and trend plots.

A cross section looking north with estimated block grades constrained by the estimation domains within the Main Zone is presented in Figure 5.

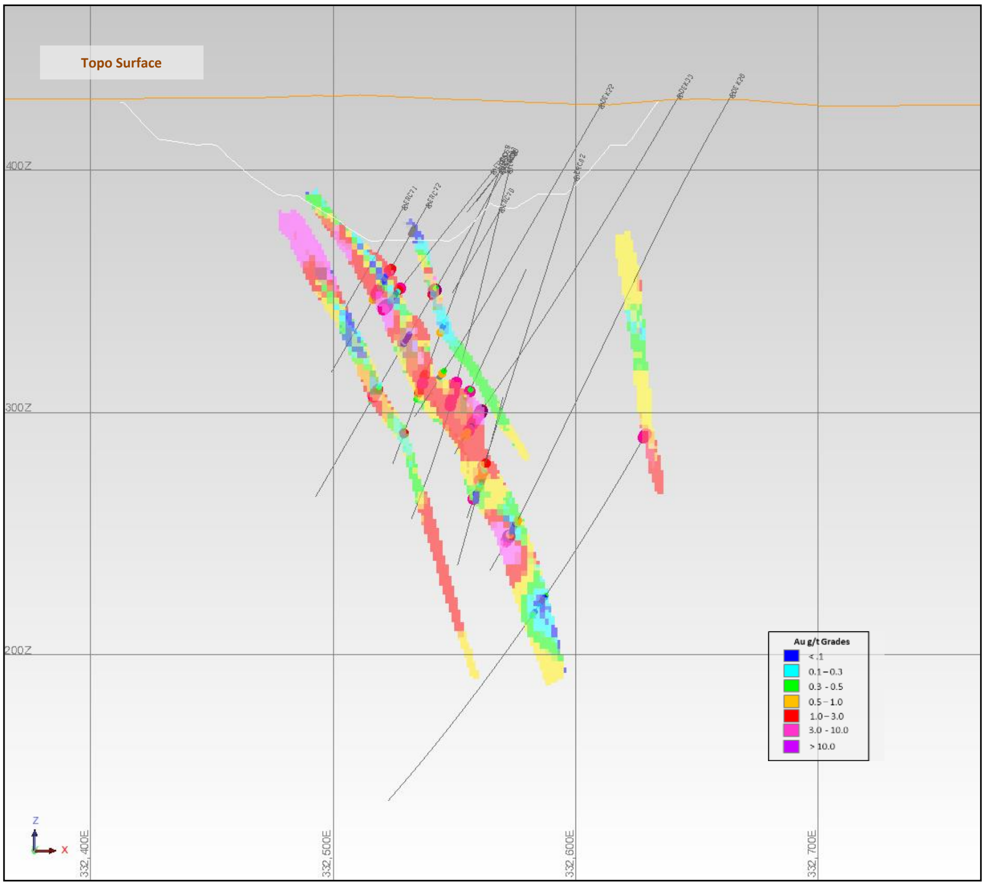

Figure 5 Eureka Project – Main Zone Cross section 6643780N (looking north) with block grades compared with downhole 1m composite grades (May 2021)

Resource Classification

A range of criteria was considered by Cube when addressing the suitability of the classification boundaries. These criteria include:

- Geological continuity and volume;
- Drill spacing and drill data quality;
- Modelling technique; and
- Estimation properties, including search strategy, number of informing composites, average distance of composites from blocks and kriging quality parameters.

Blocks have been classified in both the Indicated (56% of total metal) and Inferred (44%) categories, primarily based on drill data spacing and well-defined Au mineralisation continuity, in combination with other model estimate quality parameters.

For Eureka, the following criteria was adopted for identifying the resource classification boundaries:

- The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling (mostly 2020-2021 drilling) of less than 20 m by 20 m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good.
- The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was greater than 20 m by 20 m and where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised trends

Reporting

In situ Resources

A summary of the in-situ Eureka Mineral Resources, as of 30 June 2021 is presented in Table 2. All resources have been depleted by previous open pit mining activity and are reported at a range of cut-off grades (COG). As the resources occur at or near surface, the models were constructed with a view towards selective open pit mining. Therefore, the selected Au lower cut-off ranges were deemed appropriate

Table 2 Eureka Gold Project– In Situ Mineral Resources (as of 23 June 2021)

Resource Category	COG	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (Oz Au)
Indicated	**0.3**	1,437,000	1.4	65,000
	0.5	**1,269,000**	**1.5**	**62,000**
	0.8	983,000	1.8	56,000
	1.0	811,000	2.0	52,000
Inferred	**0.3**	1,341,000	1.2	52,000
	0.5	**1,183,000**	**1.3**	**50,000**
	0.8	887,000	1.5	43,000
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ALL Resources	0.3	2,778,000	1.3	116,000
	0.5	**2,452,000**	**1.4**	**112,000**
	0.8	1,870,000	1.7	100,000
	1.0	1,477,000	1.9	88,000

Notes:

- Figures may not add up due to rounding.
- All resources have been depleted by open pit mining based on the most recent surface topography DTM. No resources have been depleted by historical UG mining.
- The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.2 g/cm^3 for oxide material, 2.4 g/cm^3 for transition, and 2.75 g/cm^3 for fresh rock.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
- No mining or metallurgical factors have been applied to the In Situ Mineral Resources

Cut-off Grade

As the resources occur at or near surface, and have been mined previously by this method, the models were constructed with a view towards selective open pit mining.

Reporting of Mineral Resources have been assessed against a resource limiting optimisation shell using appropriate cost, metallurgical recovery, and price assumptions. Material within the optimised pit shell has, in the opinion of the Competent Person, met the conditions for reporting of a Mineral Resource with reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

A COG of 0.5 g/t Au was applied to all material within mineral resource defined by specific open optimisation pit shells.

Mining and Metallurgy

Development of this Mineral Resource assumes mining using standard equipment and methods. The assumed mining method is conventional truck and shovel, open pit mining at an appropriate bench height.

No recent metallurgical testwork and reporting has been reviewed as part of the 2021 MRE. Metallurgical factors have been considered for the pit optimisation analysis. Metallurgical recoveries have taken into consideration the previous mining results and similar gold deposits:

- Oxide and Transition Ore: Process recovery = 95%
- Fresh Ore: Process recovery = 90%

APPENDIX 2 - Significant 2020-2021 Drilling Intercept Table

Cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Gold allowing for 2m internal dilution (NSI – No significant Intercept).

All co-ordinates in GDA94/ MGA Zone 51

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	Collar Dip	Collar Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
WRRC0001	332,521	6,643,448	429.45	151	-60	277	51	64	13	2.22
including							58	60	2	8.66
and							75	79	4	1.57
WRRC0002	332,478	6,643,455	428.51	100	-55	273	3	6	3	0.68
and							13	14	1	0.5
and							51	52	1	0.66
WRRC0003	332,530	6,643,452	429.91	160	-75	275	65	66	1	1.1
and							78	79	1	1.96
and							102	107	5	1.66
WRRC0004	332,461	6,643,430	428.22	100	-55	275	75	79	4	0.41
WRRC0005	332,496	6,643,428	429.28	120	-55	276	6	10	4	0.4
WRRC0006	332,442	6,643,398	425.45	80	-55	272	NSI			
WRRC0007	332,480	6,643,399	428.48	100	-55	272	NSI			
WRRC0008	332,700	6,643,806	426.43	340	-63	257	148	156	8	2.51
and							232	233	1	0.63
and							242	243	1	0.75
WRRC0009	332,531	6,643,884	430.58	120	-60	273	4	12	8	0.66
and							51	52	1	1.26
and							69	70	1	0.75
and							99	100	1	0.83
WRRC0010	332,657	6,643,859	427.86	230	-61	271	181	182	1	2.54
WRRC0011	332,684	6,643,695	429.32	330	-56	250	144	146	2	0.84
and							152	153	1	1.02
and							183	184	1	0.59
and							239	250	11	0.78
and							257	259	2	0.59
and							291	292	1	13.22
WRRC0013	332,554	6,643,348	444.29	272	-60	272	8	16	8	1.2
WRRC0014	332,867	6,642,690	421.39	200	-57	274	NSI			
WRRC0015	332,848	6,642,604	419.31	200	-57	272	NSI			
WRRC0017	332,376	6,644,448	426.09	75	-60	268	9	12	3	0.97
WRRC0018	332,391	6,644,470	426.48	90	-57	273	24	29	5	2.88
including							27	28	1	10.52
and							42	43	1	0.5
and							54	55	1	1.07
WRRC0019	332,412	6,644,473	426.65	120	-57	272	42	46	4	10.99
and							74	75	1	0.84

WRRC0021	332,337	6,644,400	425.2	120	-57	272	107	108	1	6.72
WRRC0022	332,373	6,644,399	425.44	120	-57	266	70	71	1	1.29
WRRC0023	332,399	6,644,399	425.94	150	-57	269	48	49	1	0.63
and							84	87	3	1.97
WRRC0024	332,400	6,644,436	426.16	141	-51	275	33	37	4	0.41
and							42	43	1	0.51
and							109	110	1	1.35
WRRC0025	332,411	6,643,849	431.78	30	-60	270	NSI			
WRRC0026	332,431	6,643,844	435.06	55	-60	270	-	3	3	0.89
WRRC0027	332,454	6,643,850	434.44	65	-60	270	2	8	6	0.71
WRRC0028	332,477	6,643,851	433.32	80	-60	270	6	10	4	1.44
WRRC0029	332,495	6,643,847	432.28	90	-60	270	2	6	4	1.01
and							51	53	2	0.77
WRRC0030	332,518	6,643,846	431.23	90	-60	245	1	8	7	0.94
and							27	28	1	3.21
and							47	48	1	0.75
WRRC0031	332,427	6,643,862	434.1	30	-60	272	-	2	2	1.32
WRRC0032	332,444	6,643,861	435.14	55	-60	270	6	8	2	0.62
WRRC0033	332,466	6,643,860	434.18	65	-60	270	5	10	5	1.23
WRRC0034	332,487	6,643,859	433.09	90	-60	270	10	11	1	1.56
WRRC0035	332,509	6,643,861	431.96	100	-60	273	3	8	5	1.08
WRRC0036	332,530	6,643,859	430.82	110	-60	270	4	9	5	1.07
and							52	54	2	0.5
WRRC0037	332,550	6,643,857	429.94	120	-61	271	4	5	1	0.98
and							47	51	4	1.13
and							55	60	5	0.9
including							55	56	1	3.46
WRRC0038	332,600	6,643,853	429.17	160	-61	273	93	94	1	0.61
WRRC0039	332,341	6,644,329	425.95	80	-57	270	NSI			
WRRC0040	332,368	6,644,328	426.14	100	-57	273	NSI			
WRRC0041	332,341	6,644,378	425.13	90	-60	270	17	18	1	0.97
and							37	38	1	0.69
and							45	46	1	0.64
WRRC0042	332,374	6,644,375	425.61	120	-60	273	41	42	1	0.71
and							75	76	1	0.52
WRRC0043	332,266	6,644,550	425.61	100	-57	273	NSI			
WRRC0044	332,317	6,644,550	426.23	100	-60	270	NSI			
WRRC0045	332,341	6,644,520	426.34	100	-57	270	NSI			
WRRC0046	332,395	6,644,501	426.87	100	-60	270	NSI			
WRRC0047	332,446	6,644,508	427.58	150	-57	270	52	56	4	1.04
WRRC0048	332,486	6,643,923	431.25	75	-55	270	NSI			
WRRC0049	332,444	6,643,984	427.03	80	-60	270	NSI			

WRRC0051	332,673	6,643,739	429.26	295	-67	274	-	4	4	1.19
and							136	140	4	1.47
and							247	255	8	1.69
including							248	249	1	10.07
and							271	275	4	1.63
including							272	273	1	4.04
WRRC0052	332,599	6,643,953	429.88	200	-61	269	114	120	6	2.78
WRRC0053	332,685	6,643,695	429.31	330	-66	251	152	156	4	1.18
and							160	164	4	1.12
and							201	202	1	0.99
and							264	269	5	0.9
and							275	276	1	2.67
WRRC0054	332,552	6,643,476	428.02	200	-60	290	-	4	4	1.74
and							81	82	1	0.51
and							93	96	3	2.52
and							140	141	1	2.22
WRRC0055	332,528	6,644,499	428.3	150	-60	210	NSI			
WRRC0056	332,518	6,644,418	427.21	150	-60	210	NSI			
WRRC0057	332,278	6,644,531	425.53	150	-60	200	NSI			
WRRC0058	332,283	6,644,588	426.11	150	-60	200	NSI			
WRRC0059	332,647	6,644,120	431.08	130	-60	268	112	120	8	1.14
WRRC0061	332,993	6,642,500	417.57	150	-60	270	NSI			
WRRC0062	333,244	6,642,543	417.25	178	-60	270	NSI			
WRRC0064	332,551	6,644,302	429.64	250	-61	270	NSI			
WRRC0065	332,426	6,644,135	427.89	150	-57	267	44	46	2	0.27
WRRC0066	332,620	6,643,431	445.49	214	-57	270	171	181	10	1.03
and							188	189	1	0.75
WRRC0067	332,682	6,643,485	446.41	290	-62	289	NSI			
WRRC0070	332,437	6,643,875	434.44	30	-60	269	3	4	1	1.57
WRRC0071	332,454	6,643,877	434.59	30	-60	270	NSI			
WRRC0072	332,469	6,643,876	433.76	80	-60	271	8	9	1	0.59
and							45	46	1	1.2
WRRC0073	332,494	6,643,872	432.6	80	-60	270	6	10	4	2.39
WRRC0074	332,507	6,643,872	431.94	90	-60	270	-	12	12	0.51
WRRC0075	332,550	6,643,878	430.02	110	-60	273	10	11	1	0.51
and							48	58	10	1.7
including							52	53	1	12.99
and							67	69	2	6.95
and							78	79	1	0.62
WRRC0077	332,350	6,644,265	427.06	150	-55	272	88	89	1	6.47
and							103	104	1	0.67
WRRC0078	332,419	6,644,265	429.29	150	-55	270	NSI			

WRRC0079	332,637	6,643,803	427.95	192	-55	279	118	119	1	1.38
and							130	132	2	2.04
and							156	157	1	3.62
WRRC0080	332,660	6,643,804	427.2	250	-68	275	112	116	4	0.75
and							165	166	1	0.96
and							201	203	2	6.13
and							209	210	1	1.67
and							217	218	1	1.19
WRRC0081	332,520	6,643,476	429.35	190	-60	329	69	71	2	1.34
and							77	79	2	0.75
and							99	105	6	0.6
and							110	123	13	2.13
including							121	122	1	9.34
and							127	136	9	3.15
including							131	134	3	7.9
WRRC0082	332,550	6,643,475	428.27	170	-52	285	3	5	2	0.68
and							74	77	3	8.59
and							120	121	1	0.59
and							129	136	7	1.27
WRRC0083	332,559	6,643,576	350.97	140	-55	200	53	54	1	3.44
and							125	127	2	0.67
WRRC0085	332,481	6,643,226	422.89	154	-55	270	NSI			
WRRC0086	332,672	6,643,002	421.53	200	-55	270	NSI			
WRRC0087	332,361	6,644,638	427.68	46	-55	271	36	40	4	0.5
WRRC0088	332,469	6,643,891	433.52	75	-60	266	NSI			
WRRC0089	332,507	6,643,894	431.36	85	-60	269	NSI			
WRRC0090	332,515	6,643,926	429.94	80	-60	269	26	27	1	14.72
WRRC0091	332,573	6,643,930	429.63	120	-60	270	103	104	1	1.32
WRRC0092	332,555	6,643,399	439.85	180	-60	274	112	113	1	1.24
WRRC0093	332,518	6,643,396	435.59	140	-61	273	NSI			
WRRC0094	332,551	6,643,429	436.69	170	-59	266	8	9	1	0.59
and							82	86	4	1.4
and							99	100	1	4.78
WRRC0095	332,427	6,644,481	427.02	100	-61	272	48	58	10	2.65
WRRC0096	332,416	6,644,573	428.18	100	-56	270	NSI			
WRRC0097	332,423	6,644,527	427.59	100	-55	273	29	30	1	0.66
WRRC0098	332,428	6,644,501	427.28	100	-61	267	41	42	1	0.98

APPENDIX 3 - JORC Table 1

Eureka Gold Project MRE, June 2021

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• For the recent drilling by TNT Mines Ltd (TIN), reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected and split in even metre intervals when sample was dry. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Duplicate samples were collected at 1 m intervals by scoop sampling reject bags. • Historical drilling reviewed from WAMEX files and carried out from 1982, included Vacuum, Augur, open hole percussion/ RAB, RC and diamond core drilling (mostly NQ, also PQ and HQ). Sampling methods included chip samples collected and split in even 1 metre or 4 metre composite intervals for dry samples. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. Diamond core was half core sampled at selected intervals where the geologist recorded evidence of the presence of mineralisation.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Samples are collected from rig mounted cyclone cone splitter at 1m intervals. Duplicate samples are collected from reject bags every 10m (by spear sampling). Calico samples are weighed to ensure minimum size of 2.5kg are collected. • Current QAQC protocols include the analysis of field duplicates and the insertion of appropriate commercial standards (I, e., certified reference material (CRM). • Sample protocols where they are described from historical reports sourced from WAMEX followed by historic operators are in line with industry standards at the time.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases*	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which a 1 m samples (mineralisation zones) or 2 m and 4 m composite samples (waste zones) of approximately 2.5 to 5 kg was also collected. • For all samples sent to the laboratories, each sample was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• For the 2020-2021 drilling the RC rig specs are as follows: • Schramm T450 RC rig - 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer • LC36 KWL700 RC rig (for deep holes) – 5 inch face sampling hammer • X350 RC rig - 4 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer; drilling since May 2021) • Historically, the project has been drilled using rotary air blast (RAB), percussion (Perc), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) over numerous campaigns by several companies and currently by TIN. • The majority of holes are on a grid either infilling within or surrounding historical pit and underground (UG) workings or extending along strike into geochemical or geophysical (areo-mag) anomalies. The recent programs drilled in 2020 and 2021 have all been RC drilling. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -55 or -60° and azimuths mostly drilled to 270° MGA grid.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC sample recovery is visually assessed and recorded in drill logs. Very little sample loss has been noted. Field inspection by the CP of reject plastic bags from the 2020-2021 RC drilling programs showed good recoveries. • From WAMEX records, descriptions noted that the majority of DD drilling had good recoveries >90%, although several holes recorded recoveries of ~50% or lower within highly fractured quartz vein intervals, and also where there was intersection of historical UG workings.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. Wet samples and logged barren zone, 4 m composites were speared to obtain the most representative sample possible.
	• *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.*	• Sample recoveries are mostly high with only a very small number of wet samples recorded by WRD geologists. No significant sample loss has been recorded with a corresponding increase in Au present. No sample bias is anticipated, and no preferential loss/gain of grade material has been noted.
	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically*	• Current RC chips are geologically logged at 1 metre intervals. RC chip trays

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	have been stored for future reference. • Detailed logging exists for more recent drilled prior to WRD holes (18EKDD, and 19ERC prefix holes, but most of the historical RC and DD holes drilled do not have the logging digitally recorded in WRD database files provided, although the WAMEX files do contain PDF copies of RC and DD geology logs.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• WRD RC chip logging included the recording of colour, lithology, regolith, oxidation state, colour, alteration, mineralisation, and veining/quartz content. The entire length of each hole was logged. • Previous RC and DD drilling completed by previous owners contained similar detailed geological descriptions in PDF logs. • Remaining core was examined from the 18EKDD drilling program at the Eureka project field office. The core remaining is in good condition but has been poorly labelled, with intervals and hole identification often indistinguishable as no aluminium tags or more permanent markers were used on core blocks or to label the core trays.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Percentage of drilling logged that was used in the 2021 MRE are record as follows:
		  • 2020-21 RC drilling – WRRC holes = 96% logged, abandoned holes not logged records in WRD DB
		  • 19ERC prefix – RC drilling 93% logged records in WRD DB
		  • 18EKDD – RC/DD drilling 88% logged records in WRD DB
		  • ERC holes – RC drilling – 4% logged records in WRD DB
		  • DEK, WEK – RC/DD drilling – 8% logged records in WRD DB

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No recent diamond drilling has been completed by WRD. Previous companies have conducted diamond drilling; WAMEX records have noted that ½ core sampling was mostly conducted, generally in highly selective intervals based around logged presence of mineralisation.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• RC chips were collected from rig mounted cyclone cone splitter as 1m samples. 2 and 4m composites using a sample scoop were taken from the 1m RC plastic sample bags. Samples were generally dry. 1m RC samples are also speared.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• At the commercial laboratory, RC samples are dried at minimum 60° C. If the sample weight is greater than 3 kg, the sample is riffle split. It is then pulverised to a grind size where 85% of the sample passes 75 micron.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling*	• Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of CRMs and field duplicates for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC drilling after every 10 samples. • CRMs represented approximately 5% of total 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.*	• Field duplicates were collected during the RC drilling programs in 2020-21. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of one duplicate submitted for every 10 samples. Duplicates samples represent approximately 5% of total samples. • Based on statistical analysis of the field duplicate results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A sample size of between 2.5 and 5 kg was collected. This size is considered appropriate and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being collected.
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.*	• Both single 1 metre samples and 2 m or 4 m composite samples have been analysed using a 30g fire assay technique with an AAS finish.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• No geophysical tools etc. have been used at Eureka.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Field QAQC by TIN procedures include the insertion of both field duplicates and CRMs. No blanks were inserted by TIN. Assay results to date have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal certified reference standards, blanks, splits, and replicates. Analysis of these results to date show an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All significant intersections are forwarded to TIN for review by the CEO prior to importing into the TIN database by contract database administrator. • Significant intersection calculation and results have also been verified onscreen and tabulated by the CP
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No specific twinned holes have been drilled to date by TIN. Recent drilling from 2018 to the current programs have some infill holes in close proximity to historical drilling, and mostly confirm the presence of Au mineralisation, and also intersect significant mineralisation where historical hole intervals that were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not sampled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Field data and logging is collected and entered using Toughbook field computers. The data is sent via a SharePoint site, to a contract database administrator for validation and compilation into an MS Access database.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to assay data apart from values below the detection limit which are assigned a value of negative the detection limit for the 2021 MRE work.
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.*	• All recently drilled hole collars have been surveyed by hand-held GPS (Garmin 64 GPS) to an accuracy of about 3m. The drill holes are then picked up using a DGPS by Cardno Spectrum Survey, Kalgoorlie at the completion of each drill program. • Downhole surveying is conducted by the drilling contractor, using EZ-Shot single shot downhole camera at 30 m intervals at the completion of each hole.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. Topographic datum is AHD71 (Australian Height Datum 1971).
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic surfaces include a very high resolution DTM surface (LiDAR survey) was initially used for hole collar location verification. TIN noted that the historical open pit floor is deeper than what is recorded in the Lidar file. TIN then provided a more recent open pit DTM surface. • Part of the project area that was not covered by the DTM surfaces was validated or edited using the collar coordinates based on DGPS surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Historical exploration and drilling at Eureka targeted discrete areas based on surface geochemical and geophysical anomalies, historical workings that identified the location of host mineralisation. Consequently current drilling is not grid based, but across the historical open pit and UG workings the drill spacing is nominally 10m N x 10m E. Extensions to the north and south have been nominally drilled at 20m N x 20m/10m spaced drilling.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 4m composite samples were collected from RC drill holes within the logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		barren intervals. Where anomalous results were expected, the single metre samples were collected for subsequent analysis.
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.*	• Drill hole collars are set-out on the MGA grid and drill lines were generally at E-W direction Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the overall shear orientation and mineralised host rocks. • Several shallow dipping vein structures are noted in the southern pit wall, but overall the mineralised vein structures appear parallel to sub-parallel with the shear orientation from north to south. • The drilling is angled at either -55° or -60°which is close to perpendicular to the dip of the shear trend and host units.
	• *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.*	• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by TIN. Staff at the site office facility and core storage area at Eureka. Between 300-400 samples are delivered in a batch directly by TIN personnel to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by light vehicle and trailer with enclosed cage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated by the contract database administrator whilst loading into the TIN MS Access database. • Cube Consulting (Cube) carried out a site visit and reviewed drilling, sampling procedures and analytical methods used for Eureka. All processes were deemed appropriate for the type of deposit and are carried out in accordance with standard industry practice. • Cube also conducted a data compilation review and validation of the drilling data set prior to undertaking the 2021 MRE work. This involved checks for duplicate surveys, downhole surveys errors, assays, and geological intervals beyond drillhole total depths, overlapping intervals, and gaps between intervals. • Data validation issues noted were reported back to TIN for review and feedback. Drill holes with validation issues were either resolved or if not resolved, ignored in the 2021 MRE work. • Further validation of historical data not used in the 2021 MRE work is ongoing.

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 Eureka project is situated on tenement numbers M24/189, M24/584, M24/585 and M24/586 and P24/5116. The suite of five tenements is located 50 Kilometres north-west of Kalgoorlie. • The tenements are owned 100% by TNT Mines Ltd (TIN) is the operator of the tenement package.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Discovery and initial UG workings commenced 1897. UG mining up to 1941 produced 797 oz Au from 809 tonnes at 27g/t Au (Ransted, 1985)
		• More recently, the tenement area has been previously explored by numerous companies including:
		  • CSR (1982-83) – included 4.4km of RC drilling
		  • West Coast Holdings (WCH) (1984-87) – Surface geochemistry (including Augur drilling), aero-mag surveys, vacuum drilling, Percussion, DC and DD drilling; surface mapping and gridding; evaluation and mining of oxide resources Open Pit) and evaluation of UG resources – open pit mining produced 45,865 tonnes at 4.64g/t Au, for 6,842 oz Au (WCH, 1986).
		  • Glengarry Mining NL (1994) – Aeromag Interpretation, RAB Drilling
		  • Jasper Mining NL (+ JV partners) (1996-2004) – UG mine refurbishment & trial mining from November 1998 to June 1999 – approx. 400t @ 6g/t Au from 80m Level (JMM, 2000); Project management plan (1998-99)
		  • Sherlock Bay Nickel Corp (SBNC) (2004-2006) – Ground Mag survey; gridding; surface mapping; RC drilling (ERC)
		  • International Gold P/L (2007-2010) – Mag-radiometric survey, Augur drilling; UG design study (41,000 t @ 10.1 g/t, 13.3k Oz Au)
		  • Central Iron Ore Ltd (2011-14) – Resource evaluation (451,000y @ 4.4g/t, 64,200 oz Au); Geophysical data review.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• *Summarised from Hodgins, 2014, collated from previous reports.* • **Regional Setting:** • The Eureka gold deposit occurs on the eastern limb of the major south-east plunging Goongarrie-Mt. Pleasant Anticline. The eastern limb consists

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		predominantly of north-north-west trending mafic and ultramafic lithologies, with minor thin mainly interflow sediments, bounded to the west by pre-to syntectonic granitoid forming the core of the regional anticline. • To the east, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow Synform occurring between the major Goongarrie- Mt. Pleasant and Scotia-Kanowma Anticlines is subject to significant disruption by the broad Bardoc Tectonic Zone. • This zone consists of multiple shear zones occurring within intercalated felsic, mafic, and ultramafic lithologies in the vicinity of the synformal axis. The Bardoc Tectonic Zone is host to the Paddington and Bardoc gold deposits. • **Local Geology & Mineralisation:** • The Eureka Gold Project lies at the top end of the Mt Pleasant Sill. The deposit is located within a sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks forming part of the Kalgoorlie – Menzies greenstone belt. The layered sequence is approximately 6 km wide with a northerly trend. The sequence is intruded by east-west trending Proterozoic mafic dykes and is bunded to the east and west by complex granitic plutons. • In the vicinity of the Eureka Mine the sequence has a generally easterly dip of 65° to 70°, parallel by the regional foliation. Regional metamorphism of the sequence is lower greenschist facies. • Two distinct shale units are present, the western or footwall unit being the Copper Mine Shale which marks the top of the sill and the hanging wall unit, an interflow unit amongst the basalt. • Weathering profile is extensive with the deepest weathering along the main shear zones and contacts causing a weathering trough of highly oxidised rock that extends down the main shear to the bottom of the pit exposures. Both the north end and south end exposures of the pit show massive and blocky clay altered rock masses bounded by narrow, highly sheared zones, commonly containing limonitic quartz veining, both parallel to the main N-S shear trend, and less commonly cross cutting, shallow dipping quartz veins. • High grade gold mineralisation at Eureka is associated with veining within the altered lower mafics. The vein system typically consists of quartz, carbonate and sulphide and has a variable thickness of up to 20m. The mineralisation exploited in the open pit consists of a number of lens shaped shoots up to 10m wide within an intensely sheared zone some 30m wide.
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:*	• All relevant drill hole details were presented in ASX release in Appendix 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not applicable – refer above.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been applied, with only intersections >0.5g/t considered significant.
	• *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.*	• High grade Au intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals. In calculating the zones of mineralisation a maximum of 2 metres of internal dilution is allowed.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalent values have not been used. Only gold grade is reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The mineralised zones vary in strike between the Main and North prospects. Gold mineralisation is steeply dipping in the Main zone but more shallow drilling in the North prospect.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Drill hole orientation reflects the change in strike of the rocks.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Reported down hole intersections are believed to approximate true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• All relevant drill hole details were presented in ASX release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• All results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other significant exploration work had been reported by TNT.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• The Eureka project will continue to be drilled to extend the known Au mineralisation and delineate further Au mineralisation and potential resources at other nearby prospects.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• All relevant drill hole details were presented in ASX release.

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.*	• The drilling database for the Eureka deposit is maintained by a contract database administrator.
		• The Eureka drilling data was supplied to Cube in two MS Access files formats:
		  • EUREKA_HIST_DB_Extract_Z51_20210323.accdb = (old holes)
		  • EUREKA_WAR_DB_Extract_Z51_20210430.accdb = (TIN holes, 2020-21)
		• Cube compiled the data for importing into a standard resource database in MS Access for use in the May 2021 Mineral Resource estimate.
		• This database has been relied upon as the source of data for the 2021 MRE work.

	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Cube carried out a database validation review of the supplied drilling data, supplied digital terrain models (DTM) prior to undertaking the resource estimation update.
		• There were no old survey plans in digital format and no survey 3DM wireframes of the historical UG workings from 1897-1940, or the recent UG trial mining in 1998.
		• Validation checks completed prior to MRE work for the MRE included the following:
		  • Collar duplications, hole collar checks with natural surface topography
		  • Downhole survey deviation checks in 3D software, survey quality ranking
		  • Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records
		  • Checking for sample and logging overlaps; Reporting of missing assay intervals
		  • A validated assay field was included into the Assay table (au_use) to convert any intercepts that have negative values or blanks in the primary Au field (Au ppm).
		  • QAQC data checks
		• Cube conducted independent data research on WAMEX to source historical reports and information on previous drilling programs conduced at Eureka prior to 2020. Current database records was reviewed for the drilling, sampling, and assaying conducted within the deposit area.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Geologist at Cube is the CP for Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Table 1 and has conducted a site visit on 9 June 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The CP carried out the following activities during the site visit: • Inspection and reconnaissance mapping of the open pit workings • Locate and GPS survey pickup of the approximate location of 26 WRRC holes • Inspect available core from the 18EKDD program at the site field office facilities • Review sample despatch and sample security facilities and procedures at the site field office. • Review hard copies of CRMs, lab forms and logging documentation • Discussions with geology and field staff regarding drilling and sampling protocols, QAQC procedures, drilling methods and equipment used, surveying, logging. • The site visit noted that no bulk density (BD) sampling has been conducted and recommends that BD sampling take place in the near future. No previous BD information was source from historical documentation. • The CP concluded from the site visit that apart from lack of BD sampling, other processes were deemed appropriate for the type of deposit and are carried out in accordance with standard industry practice.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Not applicable.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit is good as a result of the close, optimally spaced RC drilling confirming the location and tenor of mineralisation previously intersected by historical RC and DD drilling. • In addition, previous mining activities such as the historical UG workings and open pit mining in 1985-86 indicate the presence of economic gold mineralisation based on the historical production figures: • UG Mining - 1897 to 1940: 809 tonnes at 27g/t Au, produced 797oz Au (Ransted, 1985) • Open Pit Production – 1985 to 1986: 45,865 tonnes at 4.64g/t Au, for 6,842 oz Au (WCH, 1986). • The historical underground Eureka Gold Mine consists of several parallel gold lodes in a Main zone mineralisation modelled for the 2021 MRE. The gold is associated with quartz veins inside a north south trending, steeply east dipping shear zone. • Within the northern zone the gold lodes appear to be parallel to the more shallow, east dipping shear planes. Grades are highly inconsistent within two main mineralised envelopes and appear to be offset by a NE-SW trend fault structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A significant and highly visible footwall maker unit – a thin graphitic shale horizon follows the N-S shear trend continuously within the Main zone mineralisation and is also highly visible I the current open pit workings. The footwall shale has been readily logged in most drill holes intersecting through the Main zone workings. A similar hanging wall shale is also visible in the NE corner of the pit but is more inconsistent and clearly pinches out in the pit outcrops. • In summary, mineralisation continuity in the Main zone mineralisation consisting of 2 main zones in close proximity, following the trend of the main shear. Along the hanging wall and in the North zone, mineralisation is more inconsistent, although many old holes have selective sampling. • Several significant gold intersections footwall to the FW graphitic shale were modelled into a single Au domain and may indicate further mineralisation along the footwall sequence yet to be uncovered.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Data is sourced from the recent and historical drill logging and RC chip logging/ DD core logging, and surface mapping interpretations from previous work. • Interpreted projections for structures and local mineralisation trends were made between drill sections and extending along strike and down dip based on a drill spacing down to 10 m x 10 m. • The logging and mining information has been used to inform the mineralisation domains used for the estimation. • Weathering surfaces were interpreted for oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries from available logging data. This data allowed the density values for the mineral resource estimate to be sub-divided by weathering domains.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Previous mineralisation interpretations used for an UG study in 2008, and further studies for pit and UG development in 2011 were reviewed by Cube from reports sourced from WAMEX. • The 2008 UG study defined three 'ore shoots' based on DD drilling at a cut-off grade (COG) of 4.0g/t. The shoots were defined over an area of 350m north to south strike, 170m wide and 110m deep area. • It appears the 2011 study, relied on historical interpretations and assumptions from work done in 2003, and 2008, but assuming a lower COG applied for the open pit resource. The 2011 resource was classified entirely as Measure Resources • Cube has not relied on any of this previous information or the underlying assumptions for the 2021 MRE.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling*	• Drillhole geology logging information containing lithology codes, weathering,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation.	quartz vein percentages, and general lithological descriptions were used to assist and guide geology and mineralisation interpretations informing the estimate. • Surface geology mapping provide exposure to some of the deposit rock types, structures and styles of mineralisation. • Historical documents contain minimal information on UG backs mapping of development, stopes or rises on no 3DM modelling was completed due to the uncertainty with converting the local coordinates back to MGA • Geological and mineralisation interpretations in plan and cross section views have been followed up with 3D wireframe models based on analysis of the collated historical and recent drilling information.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The bulk of the mineralisation in the Main zone has been constrained within two main mineralised zones within the overall shear zone striking north to south and dipping to the east at 70°. The north zone mineralisation has a similar strike orientation but with a shallower dip averaging 42° to the east and bisected by apparent NE-SW fault. • Gold mineralisation are mostly restricted in 2 parallel to the quartz vein hosted shear orientations, although there is evidence of discontinuous linking quartz vein structures are evident within the main shear zones and may contain significant high grade mineralisation. These oblique vein structures are clearly visible in the southern wall of the pit. • A mineralised laterite zone has been modelled horizontally across the north end of the Eureka Pit. A COG of 0.2g/t Au has been applied in order to maintain wireframe continuity and thickness amenable to surface mining dimensions.

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 resource area extends over 2 zones:
		  • Main Zone – approximate strike length of 550m, over a combined width of 150m, extending from surface to a known vertical depth of 250 m
		  • North Zone - approximate strike length of 150m, over a combined width of 50m, extending from surface to a known vertical depth of 100 m.
		• 13 mineralisation domains have been modelled for the 2021 MRE, with 8 domains modelled in Main zone or Eureka Pit area, and 4 small domains located in the North zone. The laterite domain covers an approximate area 200 m x 120 m, immediately north of the open pit where economic mineralisation occurs to a maximum depth of 10 m.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values,*	• One block model was constructed to enable efficient gold estimation of all mineralisation domains ***Estimation Methods:***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse distance to the power of 2 (ID^2) were the estimation methods used for the May 2021 MRE. The data is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – down to 10 m x 10 m for the central area, broadening out to a nominal 25mE x 25 mN to the north and south of the Main zone. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 20m along strike or 10m down-dip. Maximum extrapolation along strike and below the deepest drilling was generally half drill hole spacing. ***Domaining and Compositing:*** • Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited over the full downhole interval. Intervals with no assays were initially assigned background grades for the compositing routine as these un-assayed intervals in the drill holes were assumed to be waste or 'barren' during logging and sampling. It was apparent however that in recent drilling by TIN, where more rigorous sampling down each hole was carried out, many intervals in older holes should have been sampled, as the TIN intersected significant Au mineralisation in many instances. It was decided therefore that unsampled intervals in the old holes used for the 2021 MRE were to be ignored in the compositing routine. • Assessment of the raw assay interval lengths and raw gold assay values were completed in order to determine the most appropriate length for compositing of the samples. The most common sample length is 1.0 m and covers the range of the Au grades. Therefore, 1 m composes were used as the source data for the gold grade estimates. • All domain composites included coding by weathering for oxide/transition versus fresh material. Statistical analysis of grade distribution for the well-informed domains by weathering was conducted, mainly to assess if further sub-domaining was required (e.g., evidence of supergene enrichment). No consistent variability in the sub-domaining by weathering was noted across the zones. ***Treatment of Extreme Grades:*** • Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high grade cuts or distance limiting should be applied. Distance limiting thresholds and the effects of grade capping were reviewed and applied on a domain basis where it was deemed appropriate i.e. for extreme high-grade outliers, high grade clustering or a high coefficient of variation (CV). ***Variography:*** • Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for three well informed domains (1001, 1002, 1004). Variography failed to produce satisfactory results for other domains due to lack of samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Indicator estimation was considered but did not provide sufficient data in the higher bins to produce well-structured variograms. ***Grade Interpolation and Search Parameters***: • The mineralised domain wireframes were used to code the block model and the volume between the wireframe models and the coded block model were checked in order to ensure that the sub-blocking size are appropriate for the interpreted domains. • Estimation was carried out on capped and uncapped gold grade. Hard domain boundaries were used between the mineralised domains, meaning only composites within the domain are used to estimate inside that domain. The variogram orientations were used as the orientation of the search ellipse. • The variogram and search parameters for well-informed were used to represent the poorly informed domains. • Gold was estimated in two passes – first pass using optimum search distances for each domain (mostly 40 m) as determined through the KNA process, second pass set at longer distances in order to populate all blocks (2nd = max 120 m). • A waste domain boundary encompassing the mineralisation domains and within the limits of the drilling and host units was modelled for each deposit and included in the grade estimation runs. This allowed for any isolated zones and any mineralised haloes proximal to the hard boundary mineralised blocks to be estimated for estimation of dilution within pit optimisation limits. • Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 6 composites and a maximum number of 16 composites for the estimate. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used. ***Software Used***: • Leapfrog Geo – Database validation, mineralisation zone economic compositing at lower grade cut-offs, mineralisation trends • Surpac v6.9.0 – Drillhole validation, weathering surface DTMs, final mineralisation interpretation and wireframe modelling and minor zones OK estimation • Supervisor v8.13 – geostatistics, variography, KNA analysis.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• Check Estimates: This estimate used ID^2 estimation as a check estimate against the OK estimation, with no significant variations in global estimate results for the well-informed mineralisation domains for each zone. • Previous estimates were not considered suitable due to the higher COG applied and because significantly more drilling has been completed since the previous work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The 2021 MRE has been depleted by open pit mining from 1985 to 1986 • MRE does not include any UG depletion from historical workings (1897-1941) or the recent trial mining in 1998, as no digital survey records or historical UG plans were provided in order to create 3DM depletion voids.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No recovery of by-products is anticipated.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Only gold was interpolated into the block model.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• The parent block dimensions used in the block model were: • 5 m N by 2.5 m E by 2.5 m RL, with sub-cells of 2.5 m by 1.25 m by 1.25 m. • The parent block size was selected on the basis one half/one quarter of the minimum drill spacing of 10/20 m E by 10 m N in Indicated areas and one quarter of the maximum drill spacing of 40 m E by 20 m N in Inferred areas. • For the block model definition parameters, the primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow zones or terminations, or disrupted zones due to contacts or surface boundaries.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow or complex zones modelled. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No correlation analysis has been undertaken due to limited number of multi-element samples in the database provided.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The mineralisation domain interpretation was used at all stages to control the estimation. Overall, the mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade lower threshold within shear-hosted, quartz veins and vein selvedges within a predominantly mafic/interflow sediments host units.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Statistical analysis was carried out for all domains. This involved a combination of grade capping analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and coefficient of variation (CV)), and spatial analysis. The high CV and the presence of extreme grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required for subsequent geostatistical analysis. The remaining domains were left uncut. • Top cuts were applied on a domain basis by application of grade capping for a domain composite data or using a grade distance threshold option in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		interpolation module in Surpac.
		• The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by applying a grade-distance threshold limit for the estimation domains containing high grade outliers. Outside a distance of 20 m diameter (overall average drill spacing distance), a top cut was applied to the estimation domains.
		• Grade capping values and effects are summarised as follows:
		  • range of top cut values = 10 g/t to 40 g/t (total of 17 samples cut)
		  • Metal loss based on composite mean and ratio of samples = -16%.

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block model validation was conducted by the following means:
		  • Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data on a section by section basis.
		  • Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.
		  • A global statistical comparisons of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by Easting and RL) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain.
		  • Comparison of the cut grade drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain in 3D.
		  • Comparison with check estimates (OK or ID^2)
		• No significant validation issues were noted from the model validation process. During interpolation runs, adjustments were made to search parameters to improve local and semi-local representation of grades where possible.
		• Historical UG mining operations have taken place at Hibernia to a maximum depth of 44m (Dahl, 1998).
		• Previously recorded gold production for the Eureka area during the period 1912 to 1953 includes 7,242 tonnes of rock crushed for the recovery of 218.9kg of gold at an average grade of 30.2 g/t Au (GCY, 2013).

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• For Open Pit areas a Cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au was applied to all material within mineral resource defined by specific open optimisation pit shells.

Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is*	• For Open pit areas Optimisation pit shells were generated in Whittle based on:
		  • Gold Price assumption of $AUD 2500/oz
		  • Cost experience for Mining, Processing and Administration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	

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.*	• No recent metallurgical testwork and reporting have been conducted.
		• Metallurgical factors and assumption are based on similar mineralisation styles from examples in Western Australia.
		  • For oxide and transition a recovery of 95% has been assumed for the pit optimisation input parameters
		  • For fresh rock, a recovery of 90% has been assumed for the pit optimisation input parameters

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.*	• No environmental factors have been considered as part of the May 2021 MRE. • The deposit areas have previous been the subject of historical underground and open pit mining and extensive surface work.
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*	• There were no bulk density (BD) results available for review for the 2021 MRE. No BD data was found from reports found in WAMEX. For preliminary resource work conducted in 2011, a BD of 2.65 was applied for all material rock types, regardless of degree of weathering.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>representativeness of the samples.</td><td>BD assignment for the 2021 MRE has therefore been estimated from industry experience of similar material types in moderately to deeply weathered greenstone hosted gold deposits in Western Australia.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>No descriptions of any previous BD methodology have been located in order to make assumptions for the 2021 MRE.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>For the 2021 MRE, Cube assigned BD values for laterite, oxide, transitional, and fresh material for both ore and waste:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Material Type</th><th>Ore</th><th>Waste</th></tr>
<tr><th>gm/cm3</th><th>gm/cm3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Laterite</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transition</td><td>2.4</td><td>2.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.75</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voids</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
It is assumed that the bulk density will have little variation within the separate material types across the breadth of the project area. Therefore, a single value applied to each material type is considered acceptable.
Recommendations have been made to TIN to conduct BD sampling and determinations in all material types.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The resource was classified as Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity.
The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling (mostly 2020-2021 drilling) of less than 20 m by 20 m,</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. • The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was greater than 20 m by 20 m and where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised trends.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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 resource classification is based on the quality of information for the drill types (recent RC and DD), geological domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. • Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • Open hole percussion holes (RAB and Perc) and some older RC holes were excluded from the estimation and data spacing when determining relative confidence for classification.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The current estimation domaining, MRE parameters, classification and reporting have all been internally peer reviewed by qualified professionals at Cube.
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 Eureka 2021 MRE is made up predominantly of moderately thick to narrow, very continuous mineralised gold zones hosted within sheared alteration zones containing high grade quartz veining. • The close density of drilling supports the classification of 56% of the Mineral Resource to be classified as Indicated (by contained metal). • The deposit geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The data quality is good, and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses.
	• *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*	• The current modelled MRE is a reasonable representation of the global contained metal but not a local estimation. • Confidence in the 2021 MRE is such that it will provide adequate accuracy for global resource evaluation for selective open pit mining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures used.	
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• 1897 to 1940 includes 809 tonnes recovery of 797oz of gold at an average grade of 27 g/t Au (Ransted, 1985). • Previously recorded gold production for the Eureka open pit mine during the period 1985 to 1986 includes 45,865 tonnes at an average grade of 4.64 g/t Au. Gold recovered has not been recorded. (WCH, 1987). • UG mine refurbishment & trial mining from November 1998 to June 1999 – approx. 400t @ 6g/t Au from 80m Level (JMM, 2000). • The historical mining figures indicate the presence of high-grade quartz vein hosted mineralisation also logged and sampled by more recent drilling. • The May 2021 MRE has been depleted by open pit mining based on open pit survey DTM provided by TIN. The accuracy of the depleted resource is affected to a minor degree by the exclusion of historical voids, although as only 809 tonnes was recorded as being mined (Ransted, 1985), it is not deemed significant for the global estimate.