ALICE QUEEN LIMITED

ASX Announcement
14 January 2022

Positive Gold Results Returned from RC Drilling of Horn Island Legacy Stockpiles

Advanced gold and copper explorer, Alice Queen Limited (**ASX:AQX**) ("**Alice Queen**" or the "**Company**"), is pleased to provide assay results from the recent RC drill program designed to test the profile of the legacy mining stockpiles at the Company's Horn Island Project, located in the Torres Strait, Queensland.

Highlights

- Several legacy stockpiles containing previously mined material at Horn Island contain an estimated volume of more than 4 million cubic metres
- An RC drill program (51 holes for 1,038m) to test the profile of these legacy stockpiles of was completed with assays received in late December 2021
- All stockpiles returned positive gold assay intercepts >0.4 g/t Au
- Best gold assay intercepts returned including:
  - 16m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 4m incl. 4m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 14m (21NGR093)
  - 5m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 7m incl. 2m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 8m (21NGRC0138)
  - 3m @ 1.6g/t Au from 0m incl. 1m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 1m (21NGRC102)
  - 8m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 2m incl. 2m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 3m, incl. 2m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 7m (21NGRC107)
  - 5m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 0m incl. 1m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 0m (21NGRC114)
  - 6m @ 0.8g/t Au from 0m incl. 2m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 1m (21NGRC127)
- Furthermore, limited intersections of surface & basement rocks underlying the heaps also returned positive gold results including:
  - 4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 3m (21NGRC102)
  - 2m @ 0.5g/t Au from 6m (21NGRC104)
  - 1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 15m (21NGRC121)
  - 3m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 6m incl. 1m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 6m (21NGRC131)
  - 2m @ 0.4g/t Au from 9m (21NGRC114)

Alice Queen's Managing Director, Andrew Buxton said,

> There are several legacy stockpiles at Horn Island that contain mined material from the historic 1980s operation. From previous grab samples, we are aware that ore is present amongst this material. A limited RC program was designed to test the profile of these legacy stockpiles and it is very encouraging that this program returned positive gold results from all tested stockpiles and may, in the future with further work, provide additional value to a mining operation at Horn Island."

Legacy Waste Heap RC Drilling Gold Assay Result Summary

Assay results from the RC drill program, carried out late in 2021 designed to test the legacy stockpile profiles have been returned with all stockpiles returning positive gold results (see Figure 1). This drill program tested a number of legacy heaps which had been stockpiled on surface from previous gold mining operations from the late 1980's and are estimated to contain in excess of 4 million cubic metres of mined material. The stockpiles are all located immediately around and adjacent to the abandoned Horn Island mine pit.

The drilling program comprised of 51-holes for a total of 1038m and broadly tested several sites including.

- the low grade stockpile
- bund walls
- run of mine (ROM) areas
- waste dump

The drill program was designed to test the profile of the stockpiles to assess if the heaps held sufficient gold values that could potentially be exploited in a potential future mining operation at Horn Island.

Although these results are preliminary, they present a positive outcome as low-grade gold intercepts were returned from all stockpiles. Although the legacy heaps still present uncertainty, the results are encouraging as the material is already mined. This material was also separately included in the Tomra particle ore sorting test work (see ASX release 29 April 2021, POSITIVE RESULTS FROM ORE SORTER TESTWORK AT HORN ISLAND) that demonstrated the potential for this material to be pre-concentrated.

Although not the key focus of the drilling program, all holes were drilled through the legacy stockpiles into the underlying surface. The underlying rocks, these being analogous to the host rocks of the Horn Island gold resource, displayed sericite alteration and veining with number of holes returning low grade gold values, potentially identifying another area that may be subject to future extension drilling.

The gold assay intercepts located underneath the legacy stockpile areas are as follows:

- 4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 3m (21NGRC102)
- 2m @ 0.5g/t Au from 6m (21NGRC104)
- 1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 15m (21NGRC121)
- 3m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 6m incl. 1m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 6m (21NGRC131)
- 2m @ 0.4g/t Au from 9m (21NGRC114)

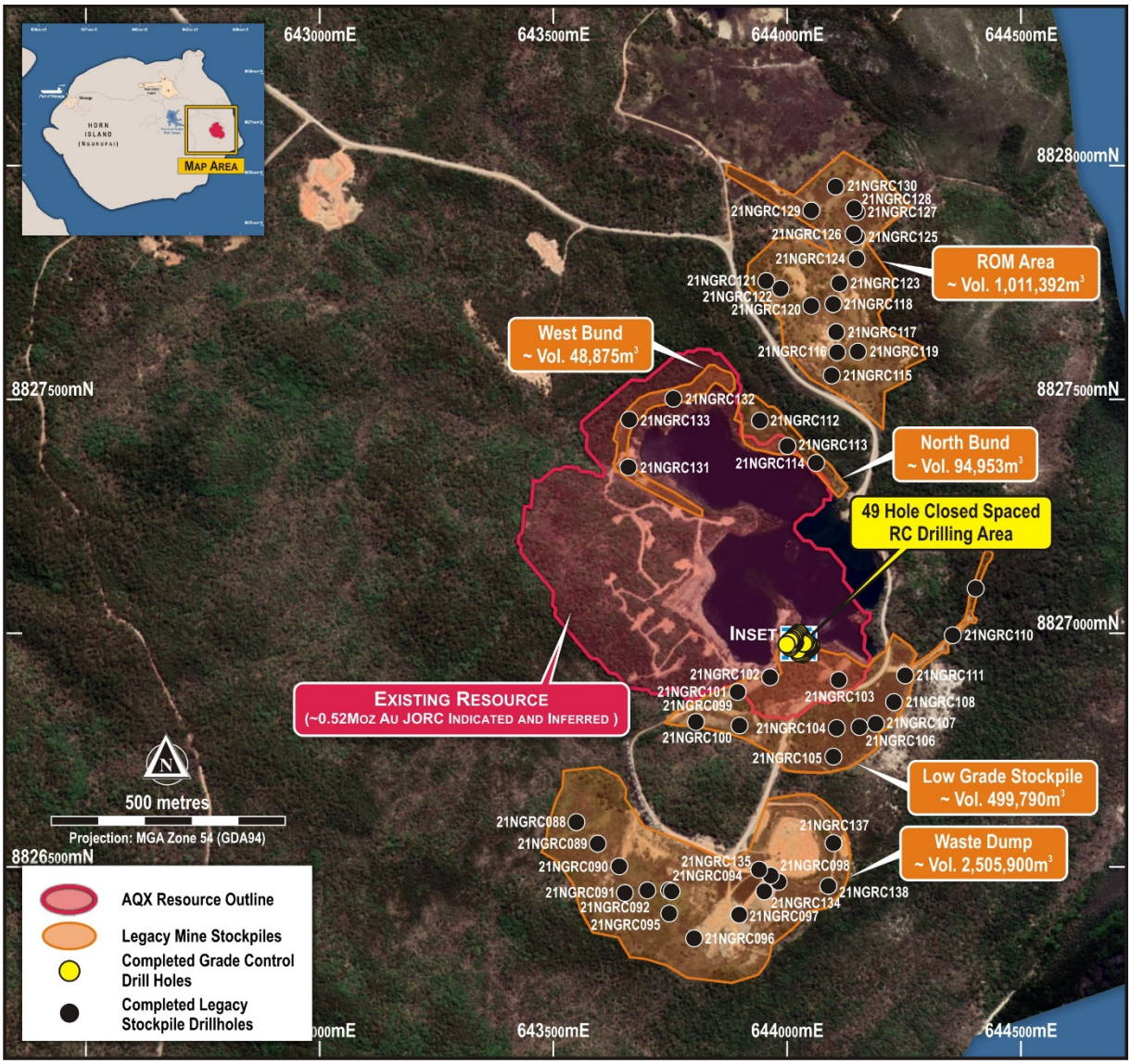

Figure 1. Location of Legacy stockpiles and RC Drill collar locations

Approved by the Board of Alice Queen Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Adrian Hell BSc (Hons) who is a full-time employee of Alice Queen Limited. Mr Hell is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Hell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hell consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

ASX Listing Rule 5.23 Statement

The information in this ASX Release that relates to the Company's Mineral Resource estimate is extracted from and was reported in the Company's ASX announcement titled "Horn Island Scoping Study and MRE" dated 11 November 2021, which is available at www.asx.com.au the competent person being Mr. Dale Sims. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Where RC drill holes from the Close Space drill program intersected legacy stockpile heaps (cover) are reported in Table 2 and Table 4.

Table 1 Significant gold assay intercept (>0.4g/t Au) from Legacy Stockpile RC drilling program – Horn Island Gold Project

Drill Hole	Significant Intercept	Stockpile Area	Legacy Waste Depth to Basement	Notes
21NGRC088	**2m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 9m**	Waste Dump	0-10m	
21NGRC089	***1m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 0m***	Waste Dump	0-17m	
21NGRC089	***1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 3m***	Waste Dump	0-17m	
21NGRC092	**1m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 6m**	Waste Dump	0-28m	
21NGRC093	**16m @ 1 g/t Au from 4m**	Waste Dump	0-30m	
including	*4m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 14m*	*Waste Dump*	*0-30m*	
including.incl.	*1m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 14m*	*Waste Dump*	*0-30m*	
including	*1m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 26m*	*Waste Dump*	*0-30m*	
21NGRC094	**3m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 1m**	Waste Dump	0-30m	
21NGRC094	***1m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 16m***	Waste Dump	0-30m	
21NGRC094	**1m @ 0.4g/t Au from 27m**	Waste Dump	0-30m	
21NGRC097	**1m @ 0.4g/t Au from 0m**	Waste Dump	0-20m	
21NGRC098	***2m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 8m***	Waste Dump	0-21m	
21NGRC098	***2m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 16m***	Waste Dump	0-21m	
21NGRC134	**5m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 1m**	Waste Dump	0-21m	
21NGRC135	**2m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 1m**	Waste Dump	0-17m	
21NGRC135	**1m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 14m**	Waste Dump	0-17m	
21NGRC136	**3m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 5m**	Waste Dump	0-18m	
21NGRC136	**2m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 13m**	Waste Dump	0-18m	
21NGRC137	**1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 2m**	Waste Dump	0-8m	
21NGRC138	**5m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 7m**	Waste Dump	0-12m	
including	*2m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 8m*	Waste Dump	0-12m	
21NGRC099	***1m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 1m***	Low Grade Stockpile	0-5m	
21NGRC100	***2m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 3m***	Low Grade Stockpile	0-9m	
21NGRC101	**1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-4m	
21NGRC102	**3m @ 1.6g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	**0-3m**	
including	*1m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 1m*	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m	
21NGRC102	**4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 3m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m	**Basement intersection**
21NGRC104	**3m @ 0.4g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m	
21NGRC104	**2m @ 0.5g/t Au from 6m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m	**Basement intersection**
21NGRC105	**4m @ 0.6g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-4m	
including	*2m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 3m*	Low Grade Stockpile	0-4m	
21NGRC106	**5m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-5m	
including	*1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 3m*	Low Grade Stockpile	0-5m	
21NGRC107	**8m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 2m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-11m	
including	*2m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 3m*	Low Grade Stockpile	0-11m	
including	*2m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 7m*	Low Grade Stockpile	0-11m	
21NGRC108	**7m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-9m	

21NGRC109	**2m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m	
including	*1m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 1m*	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m	
21NGRC110	**1m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 3m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-6m	
21NGRC111	**1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 3m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-6m	
21NGRC115	**6m @ 0.6g/t Au from 2m**	Mine ROM Area	0-22m	
including	*1m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 6m*	Mine ROM Area	0-22m	
21NGRC117	**1m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-22m	
21NGRC120	**2m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-8m	
including	*1m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 1m*	Mine ROM Area	0-8m	
21NGRC121	**1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 15m**	Mine ROM Area	0-11m	**Basement intersection**
21NGRC122	**2m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-7m	
21NGRC123	**1m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-5m	
21NGRC125	**2m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-5m	
21NGRC126	**3m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 1m**	Mine ROM Area	0-8m	
21NGRC126	**1m @ 0.4g/t Au from 9m**	Mine ROM Area	0-8m	**Colluvium/Alluvial**
21NGRC127	**6m @ 0.8g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-10m	
including	*2m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 1m*	Mine ROM Area	0-10m	
21NGRC127	**1m @ 0.5g/t Au from 10m**	Mine ROM Area	0-10m	**Colluvium/Alluvial**
21NGRC128	**3m @ 1.5g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-8m	
21NGRC129	**6m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 0m**	Mine ROM Area	0-10m	
21NGRC130	**2m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 6m**	Mine ROM Area	0-8m	
21NGRC131	**3m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 6m**	Bund Area - West	0-3m	**Basement intersection**
including	**1m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 6m**	Bund Area - West	0-3m	**Basement intersection**
21NGRC132	**2m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 0m**	Bund Area - West	0-7m	
21NGRC133	**2m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Bund Area - West	0-6m	
including	*1m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 1m*	Bund Area - West	0-6m	
21NGRC113	**10m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Bund Area - Nth	0-13m	
including	*2m @ 0.8g/t Au from 4m*	*Bund Area - Nth*	*0-13m*	
21NGRC114	**5m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 0m**	**Bund Area - Nth**	**0-6m**	
including	*1m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 0m*	Bund Area - Nth	0-6m	
21NGRC114	**2m @ 0.4g/t Au from 9m**	Bund Area - Nth	0-6m	**Basement intersection**

Table 2 Significant gold assay intercept (>0.4g/t Au) of Legacy Stockpile heaps (cover) during 5m Close spaced RC drilling program– Horn Island Gold Project

Drill Hole	Significant Intercept	Stockpile Area	Legacy Waste Depth
21NGRC056	**1m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 1m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-2m
21NGRC058	**1m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-2m
21NGRC060	**1m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 1m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-2m
21NGRC061	**2m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 1m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-2m
including	1m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 1m	Low Grade Stockpile	0-2m
21NGRC062	**2m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-1m
21NGRC066	**1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-1m
21NGRC067	**1m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-2m
21NGRC071	**1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 3m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-5m
21NGRC073	**1m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-2m
21NGRC074	**1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-4m
21NGRC078	**1m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 1m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m
21NGRC081	**1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 1m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m
21NGRC084	**1m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-5m
21NGRC085	**2m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 1m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-5m
21NGRC086	**3m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m
including	1m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 1m	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m
21NGRC087	**2m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 0m**	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m
including	1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 1m	Low Grade Stockpile	0-3m

Table 3 Drill collar locations from Legacy Waste Heap RC drilling program at the Horn Island Gold Project

Hole_ID	mN	mE	RL (m)	Azi	Dip	EOH
21NGRC088	8826596	643549	37.9	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC089	8826550	643595	38.3	0	-90.0	28
21NGRC090	8826502	643641	36.4	0	-90.0	28
21NGRC091	8826445	643653	39.6	0	-90.0	34
21NGRC092	8826450	643701	40.4	0	-90.0	34
21NGRC093	8826451	643747	40.1	0	-90.0	34
21NGRC094	8826448	643753	39.8	0	-90.0	34
21NGRC095	8826401	643747	39.7	0	-90.0	34
21NGRC096	8826348	643801	24.3	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC097	8826399	643897	24.0	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC098	8826448	643951	26.1	0	-90.0	28
21NGRC099	8826810	643805	21.1	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC100	8826803	643898	19.3	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC101	8826874	643894	16.2	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC102	8826906	643963	12.2	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC103	8826900	644110	17.8	0	-90.0	4
21NGRC104	8826797	644105	19.1	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC105	8826736	644098	12.5	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC106	8826800	644154	16.3	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC107	8826807	644189	21.7	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC108	8826853	644228	20.8	0	-90.0	22

21NGRC109	8827096	644403	4.1	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC110	8826996	644354	5.9	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC111	8826910	644252	15.0	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC112	8827454	643941	10.1	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC113	8827400	644000	9.9	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC114	8827364	644062	8.9	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC115	8827551	644095	26.0	0	-90.0	52
21NGRC116	8827600	644107	29.9	0	-90.0	34
21NGRC117	8827643	644104	30.4	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC118	8827703	644098	32.6	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC119	8827602	644151	26.7	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC120	8827700	644051	31.2	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC121	8827753	643955	23.1	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC122	8827736	643986	24.7	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC123	8827748	644111	34.2	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC124	8827800	644148	33.7	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC125	8827847	644148	35.1	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC126	8827854	644142	35.3	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC127	8827900	644149	36.2	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC128	8827908	644143	35.9	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC129	8827903	644051	32.6	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC130	8827954	644103	29.7	0	-90.0	22
21NGRC131	8827355	643660	15.2	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC132	8827501	643756	10.7	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC133	8827456	643662	11.4	0	-90.0	10
21NGRC134	8826469	643982	26.8	0	-90.0	28
21NGRC135	8826482	643964	27.0	0	-90.0	28
21NGRC136	8826495	643940	27.3	0	-90.0	46
21NGRC137	8826551	644099	15.1	0	-90.0	16
21NGRC138	8826460	644088	16.3	0	-90.0	22

Table 4 Collar locations from 5m closed spaced RC drilling program that intersected Legacy Stockpiles as cover and returned positive intercepts.

Hole_ID	mN	mE	RL (m)	Azi	Dip	EOH
21NGRC056	8826997	644020	8.0	45.59	-60.8	40
21NGRC058	8826990	644013	8.0	43.96	-60.8	40
21NGRC060	8826983	644006	8.0	44.03	-61.1	40
21NGRC061	8826979	644003	8.0	43.64	-61.0	40
21NGRC062	8826976	643999	8.1	45.53	-60.3	40
21NGRC066	8826962	644041	11.3	44.9	-61.1	40
21NGRC067	8826958	644038	11.2	44.49	-60.9	40
21NGRC071	8826967	644039	11.1	46.2	-61.2	40
21NGRC073	8826960	644032	11.1	44.99	-60.5	40
21NGRC074	8826956	644028	11.1	46.24	-60.3	40
21NGRC078	8826969	644034	10.9	45.1	-60.5	40
21NGRC081	8826958	644023	10.7	44.42	-61.0	40
21NGRC084	8826974	644033	10.9	45	-60.0	40
21NGRC085	8826970	644029	10.8	45	-60.0	40
21NGRC086	8826966	644025	10.7	45	-60.0	40
21NGRC087	8826963	644022	10.7	45	-60.0	40

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) used to produce samples for analysis. • 1m interval sampling completed for all RC holes drilled. • Chip tray reference material and photograph log has been maintained for all completed RC holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• 1m primary samples, bulk reject and duplicates were collected via cyclone cone splitter • All primary samples are weighed on site using ADAM CPW plus electronic scales • Samples are selected at 1m intervals • Entire length, to EOH, is sampled
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain a 1m sample approx. target weight of 3kg • All RC samples below surface (1-2m depth) have been submitted to a contract laboratory North Australian Laboratories, Pine Creek, NT for crushing and pulverising to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay and a 0.25g sub-sample for Multi element analysis via ICP-MS or ICP-OES • All surface (biosecurity) RC samples have been submitted to ALS Townsville for quarantine treatment prior to being prepped and analysed for Au and multi element by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish (Au-AA26) and ICP-MS (ME-MS61) for 48 elements • Sampling should not be assumed to be representative of any area or volume

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.).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling with approximate hole diameter of 140mm • DRR650 RC track mounted drill rig operated by Eagle Drilling NQ Pty Ltd.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Weights (kg) are recorded for primary samples and collected on site during drilling operations. This data is suitable for maintaining site QAQC protocols to ensure consistent sampling is achieved. • Drill chips were sieved by qualified field assistant who had on site specific training by the supervising geologist for the drilling program • Drill chips are logged by a qualified geologist on site during the drilling operations. Geological data is recorded in field on company Access based Logger system on laptop. Sample weights are recorded on hard copy sample sheets then entered into the Access Logger system • Sample recovery was variable due to the nature of the material being drilled. In some instances, little to no primary sample was recovered. When this occurred bulk reject sample was supplemented. In some situations, no sample recovery was achieved from primary and bulk rejects. These are recorded an no sample recovery – NSR. The assay results from this drilling program therefore should only be used as a guide until further sampling and testing can validate these results with more certainty across each interval. Some drill holes experienced very poor recovery; in these instances, a second hole was completed in close proximity to improve the sample representation from that particular area being tested. For reporting purposes all holes have been reported as individual holes and no composting between holes has been undertaken. Poor sample recovery may result in a sampling bias resulting in a over and underreporting or results. • Some smearing of holes may have occurred and therefore results are to be used as a guide only.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Drilling produces predominantly dry samples with variable recoveries due to the nature of the material be drilled. All 1m primary and duplicate samples are split during drilling operations with cyclone cone splitter on drilling rig. An approximate sub-sample weight of 2kg is obtained.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may	• No indications of sampling bias in the sample splitter based on results to date

	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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*	• Drill chips were logged by qualified geologist on site during drilling operations • All RC drill chips has been logged to industry best standards for lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, using a specific set of logging codes to ensure consistency in logging. Magnetic susceptibility is also recorded at 1m intervals using KT-10 • All RC drill chip logging is captured on the company's "in-house" Access based digital logging template with a number of validations prior to final acceptance.
Logging *continues*	*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography*	• Logging is quantitative in nature. • Drill chip sample trays have been photographed wet, using high resolution/megapixel camera – Canon EOS700D. • Discover RC chip tray sample photography imaging station is used to photograph all chip tray samples
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill chips have been logged with the information (lithology, alteration, mineralisation and magnetic susceptibility) digitally captured in an Access database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• RC drilling only, no diamond drill core produced with this method.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Sampling is undertaken using cyclone cone splitter at RC drill rig at every 1m interval and all samples are immediately weighed and recorded. Primary sub-samples are approximately 1-4kg, on average 2kg. Hi variable of sample recovery due to nature of material being drilled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• RC drill chip sample preparation has been undertaken at North Australian Laboratories (NAL), Pine Creek (NT) and all surface biosecurity samples processed at certified ALS Laboratories in Townsville (QLD). • Sample preparation at NAL for a 2-3kg RC sample includes: drying at 120C for 4 hours, roll crushing entire sample to a nominal -2mm, 1kg sub-sample is split through a Jones Riffle for fine pulverising. Sample is pulverised to 100Um in a VSP [Keegormill], mill is cleaned with compressed air and then a 0.5 Kg barren flush is pulverised between every sample and then again cleaned with compressed air. 1 in 20 samples is wet screened to check grinds. Every sample is thoroughly roll mixed on a rubber mat and 500 gram cut

		as the assay pulp (primary pulp subsample). The balance of the pulverised sample is discarded. • Quarantine Sample preparation at ALS for a 2-3kg RC sample includes quarantine charge to comply with Australian Government Quarantine and Customs requirements for imported samples. Whole sample pulverised in LM5 to nominal 85% passing 75 microns – 50g aliquot for fire assay – 2 acid digestion of prill and AAS finish. 0.25g pulps are dissolved in Four Acid "near" Total digestion prior to multi-element ICP analysis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation *continues*	*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• ~ 2kg of RC drill sample was crushed and pulverised and sub sample taken in the North Australian Laboratory and ALS laboratory and analysed • Field reject/duplicate/original sampling weighed and assayed to test for splitter bias
	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.	• 1m interval field duplicates were collected during sampling from cyclone cone splitter at approximate ratio of 1:20 samples • Pulverisation size checks run at ratio 1:10 to determine percentage of -100um fraction
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample size is considered representative 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.*	• RC chip samples assay include Au by 50g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish - NAL method FA50 and ALS method Au-AA26. Detection limits 0.01 – 100ppm. Over limits gold assayed by dilution of aliquot and AU-AA26 • Multi-element analysis includes 23 elements NAL code G400M and 48 elements ALS code ME-MS61. Multi element analysis determined by four-acid digest on a 0.25 g sub-sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials, with analysis via ICP-MS/OES. ME analysis only completed on underlying basement rocks. Waste heap material was only tested for gold. • Lab pulp duplicate checks run at 1:10 for the purpose of QAQC reporting • All sample assaying is documented with a finalised assay certificate signed off by qualified assayer • ALS Global Ltd is the company's approved assayer who is a ISO certified organisation with industry leading quality protocols • North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd is a family owned Mineral Assay Laboratory that has been operating in Pine Creek for the past 36 years. The laboratory is not NATA certified however due diligence has been undertaken prior to contracting the lab and is

		deemed to be well equipped and sophisticated mineral assay laboratory which meets industry standards.
	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 are used for analysis during drilling and surface sampling.
	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.	• Industry Certified Low Au Grade Reference Materials (CRMs) have been submitted within the sample stream at a frequency of approximately 1 in 50. Quality control data has been plotted on charts with control limits at +/-1σ, +/- 2σ and +/-3σ standard deviations to monitor the level of contamination, accuracy, and precision. • All QAQC results have been reviewed by the AQX Competent Person who considers the results to be within acceptable limits. Therefore, the assay results presented are considered valid, accurate and correct. • ALS and NAL internal CRMs and duplicates have also reported prior to release of finalised certificates. • All logging and sampling undertaken under the supervision of a qualified geologist. • Comprehensive QAQC reporting on batch by batch basis as well as end of programme undertaken by the company. This includes reviewing field and lab duplicates bias and coefficient of variance, CRM plots, pulp size review
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections from drilling have been reviewed by AQX geologists. Drilling of unconsolidated rock forming waste heaps presents technical challenges. Some smearing of the data may be evident, and these results should be used as a guide only until further drilling and other sampling methods further validate these results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No hole twinning has been undertaken.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All drill logging and sampling data has been stored directly into an in-house developed Access data management system. • All data has been maintained, validated, and managed by company Administrative Geologist. • Analytical results received from the lab have been loaded directly into the company database with no manual transcription of these results undertaken.

		• Original lab certificates have been stored electronically.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustment to geochemical data has been undertaken. Below detection limit data presented as 1/10th of the lower detection limit of the method and over the detection limit results presented as the upper detection limit of the method. • For samples analysed by both Fire Assay and Screen Fire Assay techniques, the latter method has been used as the preferred method for reporting results and in the Mineral Resource Estimate.
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.*	• Sample locations X & Y coordinates have been determined using a handheld GPS (+/-5 m). • Elevation corrected using digital elevation model derived from LIDAR data. However due to additional excavation of the site collar pick up will be completed using DGPS system for accurate elevation. This will be completed soon however is not considered to have a material impact. • No gyro or other REFLEX down hole survey tools used for this drilling program. All holes were vertical and drilled to shallow depths, no significant deviation is expected.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All locations recorded using map datum GDA94/MGA UTM Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The topographic control is taken from Digital Elevation Model derived from LIDAR data, Queensland State Government 2011 acquisition (+/-1m). Further work to be undertaken to record collar locations using a DGPS system.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill holes are continuously sampled from top of hole to end of hole. • All holes from recently completed from the Waste heap RC drilling were vertical. • Drilling was broadly spaced at approx. between 50 to 200m.
	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.	• RC drill data will not be used to estimate a mineral resource or ore reserve
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Drilling is vertical to test the section of waste in any given area and as there is no known trend to the mineralisation.
	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.	• It's not considered to be the case and therefore not reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling has been selected and supervised by a qualified and experienced geologist • All RC chip samples have been sealed in plastic bags with cable ties immediately after collection. All RC chip samples have been stored in a secure, permanently staffed facility prior to shipping. • Calico sample bags loaded into green plastic mining bags, with each bag affixed a numbered tamper-proof security id tag which has been cross checked upon receipt at destination. Green mining bags samples have been loaded into bulker bags strapped on wooden pallet prior to transport. • RC samples travel by ship from Ngurupai (Horn Island) to Cairns, then onward to NAL , Pine Creek (NT) and ALS Minerals, Townsville (QLD) by road freight. Shipping has been undertaken by reputable transport logistics specialists (Sea Swift Pty Ltd) with freight security protocols. • All RC samples are cleared and monitored for freight by Department of Agriculture (Permit to move Soils approved) and signoff by AQIS. • NAL, Pine Creek (NT) & ALS Minerals, Townsville (QLD) provides a sample receipt upon delivery of all samples to its laboratory.
Sample security *continues*	*The measures taken to ensure sample security* *continues*	
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person from Mining Plus Pty Ltd has undertaken a site visit in late October 2017 to review mineralisation styles, core logging and data collection processes. In addition, the Competent person from AQX has been closely involved in recent RC drilling and sampling programs including supervision and as such has visited the site on numerous occasions.

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.*	• Kauraru Gold Ltd is the 100% undivided and unencumbered owner of EPM25520 covering the Nguruapi Project. • Kauraru Gold Ltd is a joint venture company between Alice Queen Ltd and the Kaurareg Aboriginal Land Trust. Surface title for portions of the historic Horn Island Mine site is held by the Torres Shire Council • Other land areas above EPM25520 are held by the Kaurareg Aboriginal Land Trust
	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 tenure is in good standing and operations are compliant. • AQX/Kauraru Gold Ltd knows of no impediment to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous explorers include Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd, BP Minerals, Torres Strait Gold Pty Ltd, Augold NL, Carpenteria Exploration Company Pty Ltd. A modern operation was established by Augold Pty Ltd in 1987 and operated until 1989. • No historic data has been used in this report and therefore not considered material for the purposes of this report.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Horn Island is interpreted as 'Intrusion Related Gold' and is thought to be related to intrusions in proximity to the host rocks. Low angle faulting below the deposit forms an effective boundary to the mineralisation and may have offset genetically related intrusions. • Gold and silver mineralisation occur within thin quartz veining and is associated with sulphide minerals dominantly pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. • Niche sampling as established that mineralisation is wholly restricted to veining and is not significantly present in wall rock alteration nor disseminated within the host rock. • Veining is relatively thin and irregular through the rock mass with more intense stockwork and sheeted vein development associated with zones of higher gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology *continues*	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* *continues*	grades although the gold distribution is erratic and variable. Continuity of localised vein sets is thought to be on the order of 10's of metres although the occurrence of the stockworks is concentrated within broad, low dipping zones within the host granite bodies. The stockwork and sheeted veins clusters display a structural fabric and domaining across the resource. • Gold is free milling and particulate with visible gold observable in core. Sampling and assay imprecision reinforce the particulate nature of gold hence sampling and assay data is only broadly indicative of mineralisation intensity with variable and uncertain local representativity by the data. • Alice Queen Limited has reported an updated mineral resource estimate (ASX release 11th November 2021) (indicated and inferred) for the Horn Island gold deposit at 16.7Mt at 0.98g/t gold for 524,000 ounces of gold using a 0.4g/t gold cutoff grade. • Waste dump or legacy stockpiles were produced from previous historic and abandoned mining operations in the late 1980's.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all significant Au assay results are provided in this report.
	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.	• RC sample Au assay results returning less than 0.4g/t have been excluded from this report, except for any results which are contained within a significant intercepts • Resource estimate for Horn Island Gold deposit were included in the Company's ASX announcement dated 11th November 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• All reported RC sample interval assays have been length weighted. • No top cutting of assays has been applied for these assay results. • Zones of significance are defined as those greater than 0.4 g/t Au. • For display and statistical purposes, below detection limit assays are set to 10% of the detection limit, i.e. >0.01 g/t is set to 0.001g/t.
	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.	• Subsequent intervals of similar assay grade may be aggregated by length weighting to report a longer composite in text statements.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Due to the nature of material being tested mineralisation width will be treated the same as intercept width, however mineralisation trends may vary considerably between each drill hole.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Geometry of mineralisation is not known as material being tested is waste rock stockpiled from previous mining operations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths *continues*	*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').*	• Down hole lengths only reported for drill data. • Intersections represent down hole true widths. • True width is estimated to be 100% of reported intercept.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Refer to report for all relevant maps, diagrams and tables
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.*	• Au Fire Assay and selected multielement data results have been returned all RC samples • Significant drill hole assay intercepts (>0.4g/t Au) have been reported only. • Assay results below 0.4g/t Au have not been presented in this reported however may be included in a composite significant interval.
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.*	• Waste heap volumes calculated based on Leapfrog 3D modelling workflow using available drill hole lithological data.
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planning is now underway for further drilling and other larger volume sampling methods to be undertaken.